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Virginia Free Press.

VOL. 34. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1842. NO. 50.

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

N. S. WHITE,
Attorney at Law,

HAS moved his Office to that recently occupied by Wm C. Worthington, Esq where he will continue to devote himself assiduously to his Profession.
Charlestown, Dec 30, 1841.—6m.

Wm. L. Baker,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING permanently located in Charlestown, will practice in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke.
Collection of claims promptly attended to.
Office one door South-east of T. C. Sigafoose's store.
Nov. 11, 1841.

JOHN H. JEWETT,
Attorney at Law,
SHEPHERDSTOWN,
Jefferson County, Va.

HIS OFFICE is opposite Messrs. Webb & Markell's Store.
Dec 9, 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 Manning, near the Elk Branch Store. December 9, 1841.

A CARD.

Dr. J. T. Brooke,

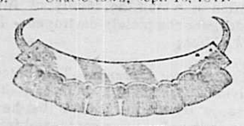
HAVING permanently located in Jefferson county, respectfully offers his *Professional services* to the citizens of Leetown and vicinity. He may be found at all times (except when professionally engaged) at the residence of Mr. Thomas G. Baylor, one mile from Leetown.
Nov. 4, 1841.—tf

Dr. William F. Alexander

HAVING determined to resume the practice of his profession, offers his services to the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity.
Charlestown, Sept. 16, 1841.

Doctors Cordell and Alexander

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of their profession.
Office opposite the Drug Store of J. P. Brown & Co. Charlestown, Sept. 16, 1841.—tf.



DENTISTRY.

DR. M'CORMICK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity that he has returned, and may be found at Carter's Hotel, ready to wait on all those who may favor him with a call.
☞Ladies waited on at their private residences.

TO DENTISTS.

He has on hand and for sale, a large assortment of
Prentiss Incorruptible Teeth.
Nov. 25, 1841.

DR. W. R. RAUM,

INTENDING to leave Charlestown shortly, respectfully requests those indebted to him to call and make payment.
He will, however, during his sojourn here, render medical aid to those who may give him a call.
He will sell his Household Furniture at private sale. Those in want of articles of Furniture will please give him a call. He has also an excellent riding horse. A short credit will be given.
December 16 1841.
☞Those who do not attend to the above notice may expect their claims transferred to other hands for collection.
WM. R. RAUM.
Charlestown, Dec. 30, 1841.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me on book account, will please come forward and close them, on or about the 1st of January next. When cash cannot be had notes will received, and for accounts due, a further credit will be given on their notes. The first of January ending the business of one year, renders it indispensable that accounts should be closed.
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 their wants, which I want to sell to them on the usual 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.
WM. ANDERSON.
Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 23, 1841.

Last Notice.

IT is not agreeable to be making frequent calls upon debtors, and therefore I wish this to be effectual. Persons indebted are advised that I desire settlements between this and the 1st of January, and they will greatly oblige me by attending to this notice. If neglected, I will feel it my duty to adopt rigid measures for closing my outstanding claims.
JOHN LITTLE.
Smithfield, Dec. 23, 1841.*

A CALL.

THE undersigned has, as yet, made no call upon his good friends; but he takes the liberty to say that a little help at this juncture will be very agreeable. Will they come forward? If so, they will have additional claims upon his gratitude, and new inducements to serve them beneficially.
GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN.
Kabletown, Dec. 23, 1841.

HARPERS-FERRY ARMORY,
Superintent's Office, Dec. 10, 1841.

Coal Wanted.

FROM 3 to 5000 bushels charcoal, will be contracted for at this Armory.
Applications will be made at the Superintendent's Office.
H. K. CRAIG,
Major of Ord. & Supt.
Dec. 16.—4t.

The sale of my Property

ADVERTISED to take place on Saturday next, has been enjoined, and will of course not take place.
I AM PREPARED TO
Grind any kind of Grain
which my friends will confide to me, and I solicit their patronage.
Dec. 16, 1841. HENRY STAUB.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of I. W. & J. L. CHAPLINE, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business, for the future, will be conducted by I. W. Chapline, at his old stand in Charlestown. I. W. CHAPLINE, J. L. CHAPLINE.
N.B. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately, or they will find their accounts in the hands of a Justice for collection, unless they call on the undersigned and settle the same without further scrabble.

FRESH GOODS!

I. W. Chapline,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from the Eastern markets an extensive and well selected assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which, on inspection, will be found to be superior to any stock of goods ever kept in a country town, and not inferior to any selection in the city, to which he invites a generous public to call and examine, as he is determined to sell on accommodating terms.
His stock consists in part of
Cloths—Black, Brown, Blue, Drab and Olive Colors,
Cassimeres—Of super quality, and of every variety of color and stripe.
Cassinetts—Mixed, Grey, Steel-mixed, Fancy vari-
Flannels—Welsh, super quality, Red, White, &c.
Blankets, of assorted sizes, ue, &c
Bombazines, assorted, Bombazets, of ditto, colors,
Merinos of all colors, French and English
Plain and figured Denmark Satins, fferent
Circassians, plain, Mouseline de Laines,
Silks plain and figured, Ginghams,
A large assortment of Calicoes of style of prints,
Cambrics of assorted colors, Checks, e latest
Muslins, plain and figured Jaconett,
Ladies' dress Hdkfs., Scotch Lawns, sorted,
Vestings, Silk Velvet, figured and plain,
Plain and figured Cravats, Lace, Beg
Hosiery—Ladies' Black and White Silk
Worsted, White and Black cotton
sorted, Silk and Cotton, Home-made Merino,
Gloves—Ladies' Silk and Kid, Buck colored,
Veils—Bobinet, White and Black Lace, Men's as-
Spittlefield Handkerchiefs, Woolen,
Merino and Blanket Shawls, Ribbons,
Scarfs, Tippets, Florence, Braid, Silk,
Ladies' Cossacks and Skirts, Suspenders, ed,
Irish Linen, Russia Sheeting, Diaper, assorted,
Fringing, Osnaburg, Spun Cotton, Ivy s,
to No. 16, Thread,
Batten for quilts, Looking Glasses, n No. 4,
Artificial Flowers, Combs of all de
Hair, Tooth, and Blacking Brushes, Boards,
A handsome variety of Jewelry, iptions,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fur Shoes
Boots and Shoes of all sizes,
A well selected collection of Books, d Socks,
Books,
Fur and Russia Hats, Fur Caps, nd School
White-wash Brushes,
An assortment of Brass, Copper, Tin Bake-
Pans.
In fact, he flatters himself that he will be able to furnish any article in his line that his friends may please to call for, of business
He will receive a fresh supply Groceries in a few days.
Hardscrabble, Dec. 16, 1841.

FANCY SPRING.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to a generous public that (in order to regain his lost health and sound constitution, through the attention of Providence given to his former business,) he has opened
A FANCY STORE
In the room formerly occupied as a Tailor shop, next door to G. W. Cutshaw's Establishment, and immediately opposite the Superintendent's Office, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a large supply of Fancy articles, &c.,
Consisting in part as follows:
Gentlemen's Satin, Bombazine and Merino Stocks,
Linen Bosoms and Collars,
Gum and common Suspenders,
Pongee and Spittlefield Handkerchiefs,
Clothes and Hair Brushes,
Pocket Combs, Ladies' Tucking Combs, Combs, Red-
Purses and Pocket-books, Beads,
Razors and Strops, Boxes and Knives,
All kinds of Fancy Soaps, Snuff Boxes,
Mould and Dipped Candles, Brushes,
Tobacco, Segars and Snuff. Soap,
—ALSO—
Assorted Candies at 25 cents per pound,
Prunes, Dates, Citron, Almonds, Filberts,
Palm Nuts, English Walnuts, Groundnuts,
Pecon Nuts, from Illinois, Chestnuts,
Oranges and Lemons, Box Raisins, Crackers,
Butter, Water, Soda and Sugar
Cologne Water.
—ALSO—
Toys of all descriptions, suitable for holiday presents, Masks, Toy Books, Comic and other Almanacs, Illustration of Shakspeare, Pictures, &c.
He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage, and he respectfully solicits the ladies and gentlemen to call and examine for themselves, prior to purchasing elsewhere, as he intends to sell cheap.
HENRY V. A
Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 25, 1841.

FRESH OYSTERS.

RECEIVED daily from Baltimore
H. V.

Bargains. Bargains!

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand a good
Assortment of Goods,
In his line, consisting in part, viz:
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts,
Canton and other Flannels,
A complete assortment of ready-made clothing, consisting of Over-coats, Body-coats, Frock-coats and Coatees
Pantaloons, Vests, and Round Caps, Boots,
A general assortment of Hats,
Shoes and Pumps,
Also—Leather and other trade 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.

Axes, Axes.

OF Dunlap & Madeira's make, for sale by
Dec 2. KEYES & EARSLEY.

Gum Elastic Overshoes.

LADIES', Misses and Gentlemen's Gum Elastic Over-shoes, fur trimmed. For sale by
Dec 2. T C SIGAFOOSE & CO.

Sleigh Bells.

SLEIGH BELLS for sale by
J H BRD & CO.
Dec. 2, 1841.

MILL & CROSS-CUT SAWS,

FOR sale by
Dec 2. KEYES & EARSLEY.

AT COST.

I HAVE one superior Foulard satatin Mantilla, and some beautiful new style Mouseline de Laines, that I will sell at cost.
Dec 9. E. M AISQUITH.

A BEAUTIFUL
JEFFERSON FARM IN MARKET.

THE undersigned is authorized to sell a BEAUTIFUL FARM in this county, of just the size to employ the attention of a prudent, industrious, business man. It contains **200 ACRES** of prime quality, about five miles from Charlestown, in a most desirable location—possessing every advantage of wood and water, and facilities to market. The improvements are very good, the land is well fenced, and in a good condition of tillage. It will be sold at a price less than land of the same quality has frequently brought, and the terms will be sufficiently accommodating.
☞Applications made by letter (post paid) or in person, will receive prompt attention.
H. N. GALLAHER.
Charlestown, Dec. 9, 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.

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 Mill Creek, 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 that 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 Swimley, 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 127 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.

OYSTER ROOM
Of the Valley Hotel.

THE PROPRIETOR of this Central Establishment, having unsurpassed facilities, and determined not to be outdone in the use of them, will furnish **OYSTERS** of the best quality by the plate, can, or other quantity, CHEAPER than they can be furnished by any other establishment in the place. The delicacies of the season will also be on the table. The room is large and comfortable, and the cooking shall be good. "Taste and try," and then judge for yourselves.
THE PROPRIETOR.
Charlestown, Dec. 16, 1841.

Shoes and Boots.

A VERY extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes, of very superior quality, just received and for sale low by
J J & E P MILLER.
Nov 18, 1841.

Poetry.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

The following glowingly painful, but accurate description of a drunkard's miseries, were written by our friend Rockwell, a poet who died ere the noon of life. We see, in the bitterness of anguish which runs through these lines, the vivid representation of the destitution and wretchedness brought upon an estimable mother, and an interesting group of worse than half-orphaned brothers and sisters, by the drunkenness of a father.—[*Albany Evening Journal.*

THE INTEMPERATE.

"Pray, Mr. Dram-drinker! how do you do?
What in the world is the matter with you?
How did you come by that bruise on the head?
Why are your eyes so terribly red?
Why do you mutter that infidel hymn?
Why do you tremble in every limb?
Who has done this? Let the reason be shown,
And let the offender be pelted with stone!"
And the dram drinker said, "If you listen to me,
You shall hear what you hear, and shall see what you see.

"I had a father: the grave is his bed.
I had a mother: she sleeps with the dead.
Freely I wept when they left me alone—
But I shed all my tears on their grave and their stone.
I planted a willow—I planted a yew—
And left them to sleep till the last trumpet blew.

"Fortune was mine, and I mounted her car;
Pleasure from virtue beckoned me far,
Onward I went, as an avalanche down,
And the sunshine of fortune was changed to a frown!

"Fortune was gone—and I took to my side
A young, and a lovely, and beautiful bride!
Her I soon treated with coldness and scorn,
Tarrying back till the break of the morn;
Sighing her kindness, and mocking her fears—
Casting a blight on her tenderest years:
Sad, and neglected, and weary I left her—
Sorrow and care of her reason bereft her—
Till, like a star, when it falls from its pride,
She sunk in the bosom of misery, and died.

"I had a child, and it grew like a vine;
Fair as the rose of Damascus was mine;
Fair—and I watched o'er her innocent youth,
As an angel from Heaven would watch over truth.
She grew like her mother—in feature and form—
Her blue eye was languid—her cheek too was warm.
Seventeen summers had shone on her brow—
The seventeenth winter beheld her laid low!
Yonder they sleep in the grave, side by side—
A father—a mother—a daughter—a bride!

"When they had left me, I stood here alone—
None of my race or my kindred was known:
Friends all forsaken, and hope all departed—
Sad, and desponding, and desolate hearted—
Feeling no kindness for aught that was human—
Hated by man, and detested by woman—
Bankrupt in fortune, and ruined in name,
Onward I kept in the pathway of shame:
And, till this hour, since my daughter went down,
My brow has but known a continual frown!

"Go to your children, and tell them the tale:
Tell them his cheek, too, was lividly pale—
Tell them his eyes are all bloodshot and cold—
Tell them his purse was a stranger to gold—
Tell them he passed through the world they are in,
The victim of sorrow, and misery, and sin:
Tell them, when life's shameful conflicts were past,
In sorrow and anguish he perished at last."

Political.

THE TRUTH WELL STATED.

We copy, with entire approbation of every word and sentiment contained in it, the following just and appropriate defence of a veteran statesman:

From the Richmond Whig.

The Enquirer has a warm protest against the appointment of Mr. John Q. Adams as Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs. After impugning the patriotism of that gentleman in no measured terms, it says: "From such a Chairman, may the good genius of the Republic preserve the destinies of the country."

Is this denunciation prompted by a spirit of patriotism or of faction? What act of Mr. Adams' life warrants this sweeping proscription from the service of his country? He is eccentric to be sure, and has his failings—and who of us all is free from blemish? But when did he ever betray a national trust or compromise a national right? He has had ample opportunities to do both. He has been the Minister Plenipotentiary of his country to nearly all the Courts of Europe—He has been the Secretary of State and the Chief Magistrate of the Republic—and in all these capacities, he has had it in his power to compromit the national honor and sacrifice the national interest—but did he ever do so? So far from it, has he not, in every instance, been exacting to the ninth part of a hair, when the interest of his own country came in conflict with that of any Foreign Power? Did he not, on one memorable occasion, carry his American feeling to such a lofty pitch, that the veteran scribbler, who now lifts up his voice of defamation against him, exclaimed in rapture: "*We are proud that we were born in the same country with Adams!*"

We do not undertake to be the champion of Mr. Adams in any degree. He needs no champion. The people of this day will not do him justice—the next generation will do him more than justice. The generation which comes after that, will assign him his proper place—and under its dictation, impartial history will accord to him a brighter page than to all his revilers combined. But we are not his champion. We differ from him on many important questions of domestic policy—but his past life gives assurance that he will prove true to his country and to every part of his country, in all its contests, whether of arms or negotiation, with any Foreign power. We believe this to be the conviction of every man of intelligence and candour in the land—however much he may differ with Mr. Adams about the right of Petition and the English invasion of China. We say thus much not to eulogize—but as a sheer act of justice—as a set off to the rabid outpouring of vulgar party malignity and hate, which can descry no merit—no one redeeming virtue in any man, who will not subscribe to its creed, and worship at its altars.

EXCHEQUER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury with a draft of a Bill.

From the Madisonian.

The plan for a TREASURY AGENCY recommended in the President's Message, and called for by a resolution of Congress, is now submitted, in pursuance of that resolution, by the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by a report explanatory of the Bill.

The Report, we are given to understand, is a general exposition of the views entertained by the President on the subject of the Exchequer, and concurred in by his Cabinet.

The necessity of a National currency is dwelt upon—the safety of the public treasures considered; but the "great want of the country is the want of confidence," says the Secretary—"confidence in the steadiness and stability of the policy of the Government."

The difficulty of obtaining Government loans is alluded to, and a Bank considered as out of the question.

The provisions of the Bill are next considered, which have in view,—1. The safe-keeping of the public moneys 2. Furnishing the Government and the people with a paper currency equivalent to gold and silver. 3d. Provision for furnishing a medium of Commercial Exchange safe and cheap.

The provisions of the Bill are fully explained under these separate heads. But we shall not attempt to follow the Secretary through all his views and arguments, for no analysis could do them justice.

In reference to the safe-keeping of the public money, we cannot forbear to quote a sentence from the Report too apposite and emphatic to be passed over:

"The People have a right to be as safe as good laws and a faithful administration can make them, against both waste and loss. It was a remark of the late President, striking by its brevity as well as its truth, *That every dollar lost by unfaithfulness in office tends to create a new charge upon the People*; and this truth cannot be kept too fully or too constantly in view."

We must now hasten to the provisions of the Bill, which consists of twenty sections.

1. The first section provides for the establishment "in the Treasury Department, at the seat of Government," a Board to be called.

THE EXCHEQUER OF THE UNITED STATES, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Treasurer, *ex-officio*; and three commissioners, whose tenure of office is severally to be for 2, 4, and 6 years, removable only for cause—one of whom to be President of the Board by election, biennially; the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint the subordinate officers, requiring bonds; the Board to receive salaries, and subordinates a compensation to be fixed by the Board.

2. The Board to establish agencies where deemed expedient, not exceeding two in any State or Territory and wherever required by law—the officers to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, on recommendation of the Board, who are to fix compensation, and make regulations—duties to be so assigned as to be checks upon the officers—to be removable by the Secretary, for cause, reasons to be rendered in the Secretary's annual report.

3. The Exchequer and officers to be the general agents of the Government, for receiving, safe keeping, and disbursing public moneys—to give bonds prescribed by the Secretary—to pay all orders or warrants—the creditor to have his option, of Treasury notes, or coin.

4. Exchequer to perform duties of loan commissioners, pension agents, to transfer stock, pay dividends, &c., under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the regulations of the Secretary of War, &c., and perform all the duties relating to the receiving and disbursing the public funds.

5. The Exchequer and its agencies to receive private deposits in gold and silver coin and bullion, and issue certificates, redeemable where issued—the amount not to exceed $15,000,000, distributed among the agencies proportionably to their business—the premium for such issues not to exceed *one half per cent.* All issues redeemable where issued, unless the Board order otherwise.

6. The Board within three months after organization to establish by-laws, copies of which to be annually laid before Congress.

7. Secretary of the Treasury to prepare notes of a denomination not less than $5, nor exceeding $1,000, to be signed by the Treasurer, and countersigned by the President of the Board, payable to the order of the principal agent at each agency, to be endorsed by them when issued, redeemable in gold and silver [coin] on demand, when issued. The Treasury notes at the seat of Government, issued by the Exchequer, to be in like form, payable to the order of Commissioners, and endorsable by one of them, and redeemable at the seat of Government, in gold and silver—lists of all notes, so signed, to be kept at the Treasury; and all notes to be re-issuable.

8. Notes outstanding not to exceed, at any time $15,000,000, unless otherwise ordered by law. The Secretary of the Treasury authorized to furnish suitable amounts for the Board, and its several agencies; all public dues and salaries to be paid, optionally, in Treasury notes, gold and silver, or bills of specie-paying banks, convertible where received.

9. The Board and Agencies to settle weekly or oftener with all banks—no individual allowed as debtor to the Exchequer or its Agencies—the gold and silver on hand always to equal one-third of the amount of issues.

10. Exchequer to draw bills or drafts on any agency, and authorize any agency to draw on the Board, or other agencies, and sell and authorize agencies to sell, for a premium not exceeding cost of remitting specie to place of payment, but in no case exceeding *two per cent.*

11. The Exchequer and Agencies authorized to purchase BILLS OF EXCHANGE, subject to the following rules and regulations:

1st. No bill to be bought payable in the same State or Territory where drawn, nor any bill payable within less than——miles of the place of drawing.

2d. Bills drawn on places not exceeding 500 miles, not to exceed 30 days from *date*; exceeding 500 miles, not to exceed 30 days from *sight*.

3d. Interest on bills not to exceed 6 per cent; premium not to exceed cost of remitting specie, and limited to 2 per cent. No officer of the Board or Agencies permitted to be interested in the negotiation of any bill or to make any deposite, and no bill to be purchased or sold without the assent of two members of the Board, or of two officers of the Agency.

12. No agency established in any State, shall contrary to its laws, receive any other deposits, but those of the Government, or negociate Bills, other than shall be necessary for the disposition of the public funds.

13. If found necessary to carry on the operations of the Exchequer, the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize the issue of certificates of stock of the United States—bearing not exceeding 5 per cent. interest, the amount not exceeding $5,000,000, interest semi-annually, redeemable after 20 years—the stock to be sold for gold or silver coin or bullion. The interest to be provided for, and the re-imbursement of the principal, from the resources of the Board and agencies: but the faith of the Government pledged for both.

15. The Exchequer and its agencies to keep distinct and separate sets of books; one for all transactions relating to the service of the Government; the other, for all accounts arising from negociating Exchanges, and other transactions, not on Government account. All profits accruing from Exchanges and deposits on private account, first to defray salaries and expenses accruing under this act, and the residue to be placed semi-annually to the credit of the Treasury. *Provided, nevertheless*, The Board may defer all credits to the Treasury, till the amount (beyond the expenses) shall exceed $50,000,000, and may retain this sum to meet all contingencies chargeable on the Exchequer or its agencies.

15. All suits (for debts arising under the act,) to be brought in the name of the United States, in any circuit court, or any State court of competent jurisdiction.

16. The rooms and vaults necessary for the transaction of the business of the Exchequer and its agencies, and for the safe keeping of the public moneys, &c., to be provided at the Treasury Department, and in the Custom Houses, Mints, Branch Mints, and other public buildings, where not detrimental to the public service; otherwise, provision to be made herein, by the Board.

17. The Exchequer to appoint, as agent for the Board, any specie-paying Bank in any State, when deemed inexpedient to establish an office or agency—but without authority to receive deposits or negociate exchanges for the Exchequer.

18. Full and exact accounts to be rendered by the Exchequer and agencies, to the Secretary of the Treasury, as often as he directs; the Secretary to lay abstracts of the same before Congress, at the commencement of each annual session; and to furnish also full accounts of the doings of the Exchequer and agencies when required, and to publish the amount of outstanding Treasury notes at the end of every quarter.

19. Any member of the Exchequer Board, or any officer or clerk of its Agencies, converting to their own use any money or security deposited with or belonging to the Board or its Agencies, or to the United States, or to any person dealing or depositing with the Board or Agencies, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term no less than——nor more than——years and to a fine equal to twice the sum or value of property embezzled.

20. Any officer or member of the Exchequer, or its Agencies, giving or signing a false certificate of deposit, or issuing or delivering any draft or bill of exchange without having received the full amount, and causing the receipt of the same to be entered in the Books of the Agency, or being guilty of any malpractice by which any responsibility of the Agency, Exchequer, or United States, may be created or increased, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be sentenced to imprisonment, not less than one, nor more than seven years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the false certificate given, or bill or draft issued or delivered, or to the amount of the responsibility so created or increased.

A Political Sign for Mr. Van Buren in Pennsylvania.—The Pennsylvanian (L. F.) publishes a number of articles from papers in the interior of the State, favorable to Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, and the Editor remarks—

"It will be seen that a number of influential journals avow themselves in favor of Mr. Buchanan, both from a strong conviction that Pennsylvania has claims to the honor, which should not be disregarded, and from the high estimate entertained of Mr. Buchanan's talents and services, consideration which we doubt not will be duly weighed by the democratic family of the Union in making their selection. The matter thus broached is of vital importance, and it is one which we desire to see freely, fully and calmly discussed."

Shall we regulate our duties on French silks to suit the condition of the people of Lyons, while the fact stares us in the face that the tobacco monopoly yields annually 70,000,000 francs to the French Treasury?—*Penn. Tel.*

General Intelligence.

STATE OF THE FINANCES.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Report we ascertain that the receipts into the Treasury for the first three quarters of this year, including $7,481,636 70 in Treasury Notes and $23,229,946 86 of the loan, have been $23,467,072 52. The estimated receipts of the 4th quarter are $6,943,095 25; total $31,397,512 80.

The disbursements ascertained, of the first three quarters are over 24 millions, and the total of the year are estimated at $32,025,070 70.

The expenditures for the ensuing year, including seven millions to redeem Treasury Notes, are estimated at $32,791,010, and the receipts are estimated at $19,200,000—deficiency, $14,218,570. For this the loan authorised at the extra session, will supply $6,500,000, and he proposes to re-issue Treasury Notes to the amount of five millions. The balance of $2,718,570, as well as two millions deemed always proper to have in the Treasury for exigencies, he proposes shall be raised by additional duties upon imports.

Upon the subject of the TARIFF, the Secretary is orthodox, as we conceive.—He argues in favor of discriminating duties for the purpose of ensuring an equality with other countries in trade and commerce, and repudiates the idea that we should allow *free trade* to such countries as either interdict or unmercifully tax our commodities.—[*Niles' Register.*

The Sangamo Journal in placing "the saddle on the right horse" in reference to the management of the Internal Improvement system in Illinois, shows to what vile ends the interests of the people of that State were sacrificed. That paper says:

"Whatever may now be said to the contrary, that system was wielded by party, for party purposes; and the result is just what should have been apprehended. Did the party wish to carry the elections in one county; contracts were given to party men, and thousands upon thousands of dollars were expended upon portions of the line which, under proper management, would not have been placed under contract for years. And when elections came round, the workmen, in martial columns, came up to vote down the whigs!" How many times have our citizens witnessed scenes of this character? Did men wish to obtain contracts, they were recommended on the ground that they were party men, and would make their workmen vote in the proper way! We were conscious that such a course would end in ruin, and exerted our powers to divest the system of a party character—that it should be carried on prudently, by the best men and for the general interests of the State. On the contrary, the State Register *did* claim it as a "Van Buren measure"—and the party *did* carry it as a "Van Buren measure," and now, when the results are spread around them they have too little courage and too little magnanimity, to acknowledge the paternity of their progeny."

OFFICIAL.

At a Marine General Court Martial, held at the Marine Barracks, commencing on the 23d November, 1841, First Lieutenant George F. Lindsey, was tried upon charges furnished by Lieut. A. G. Gordon, of the U. S. Navy, and found not guilty. The finding was approved on the 10th December.

Lieutenant Lindsay has been released from arrest and restored to duty.

Interesting Acts,

PASSED BY THE PRESENT GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

An ACT to continue in force the act entitled "an act to authorize the Banks of this Commonwealth to issue notes of a less denomination than five Dollars, for a limited period of time"—passed February 18, 1841.

[PASSED DECEMBER 18th, 1841.]

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly*, That the provisions of the 1st and 2d sections of the act entitled "an act to authorize the banks of this Commonwealth to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars"—passed February 10, 1841, be and the same are hereby extended and continued in force, until the 1st day of April next.

2. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

An ACT for the Relief of the Banks of this Commonwealth.

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly*, That so much of any act or acts as authorizes any person to recover the amount of any note or debt from the Banks of this Commonwealth, by motion, upon ten days' notice; and so much also of the 4th Section of the act entitled "An act concerning the Banks of this Commonwealth," passed March 15th, 1841, as subjects the said Banks, from and after the first day of January next, to the payment of twelve per cent. interest per annum upon any note, bill, or check, due from said Banks, in case of the non-payment thereof, in specie, on demand, and prescribes the manner of the recovery thereof, shall be, and the same is hereby suspended until the first day of April, 1842.

2. This act shall be in force from and after the passing thereof.

The Cumberland Alleganian says—

The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, we learn, have directed a survey and location of the Rail road, from Cumberland to Jennings' Run, to be completed by the 20th instant. This stretch of three miles of Railroad beyond Cumberland, is to connect with the railroads about being made by the several Coal and Iron Companies operating several miles above the mouth of Jennings' Run.

The same paper says—

We learn that the proprietors of Mt. Savage have commenced making Pig metal; and that both the quality and quantity exceed their most sanguine expectations thus far. It is currently rumored, that if arrangements are made this winter to finish the Canal to Cumberland, the Mt. Savage Company intend to proceed forthwith to the erection of three more Stacks or Furnaces. They already have two of extraordinary large size in blast.

Miscellaneous.

The Right of Search granted by Texas. Intelligence has been received in Texas that Gen. Hamilton had agreed to sign the treaty of commerce and amity between Great Britain and Texas, and also to sign a separate treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade, to include the right of each nation to search the suspected vessel of the other.

IRELAND.—According to the census of the population of Ireland, taken in August last, the whole number of inhabitants was 9,879,715; of whom 7,965,396 were of the Roman Catholic faith, and 1,916,317 of the different Protestant sects.

The Southern Mail Line.—We learn from the Baltimore Clipper that Messrs. STOCKTON, FALLS & Co. have provided an ice-boat to keep the Potomac free from obstruction by ice during the present winter, so that there may be no interruption to the Southern mail carried by their line.

In the State of Illinois the newspapers are discussing the propriety of amending the State Constitution, so as to permit the introduction of slavery, with a view to the cultivation of hemp and tobacco.

JOSIAH QUINCY'S FARM.

JOSIAH QUINCY, President of Harvard College, has one of the finest farms in the vicinity of Boston. It is enclosed by an extensive and flourishing hawthorn hedge, but there is not an interior fence on the premises: the whole presents a single field, devoted to the various purposes of agriculture. No part of it is allotted to pasture, properly speaking, as his cattle are fed in their stalls, and never suffered to roam over the fields, and the advantages of this system are thus given: Formerly, there were seven miles of interior fences to be kept in repair, but by keeping the cattle up the whole of this expence is saved. Formerly, sixty acres of this farm were devoted to pasturage; but now, a greater number of cattle by one-third are kept by the products of twenty acres, and the cattle are in the best condition.

The saving by these means is enormous, and the immense advantage arising from it is too apparent to be dwelt upon. During the summer the cattle are fed upon grass, green oats, or barley, cut the day before, and suffered to wilt in the sun, but the manure which is thus saved will more than pay the extra expense and trouble. The farm is most highly cultivated, and every kind of grain and vegetable has a place.

One of the circumstances which distinguishes the attendence of Members of Congress at the present session is, that a much larger proportion of them than ever before have brought their families with them.—The number of gentlemen of both Houses, whose families are here, and shortly expected, is nearly a hundred, being, we believe, a larger proportion of ladies by one-half than have ever before honored this city by visiting it in company with their relatives in Congress. What this unusual attendance of the fairer part of creation portends, we cannot certainly say; but for ourselves, we are disposed to hail it, like the rainbow that spans the Heavens with its beauteous arch, as the promise and the pledge of a bright and serener day.—*Nat Intel.*

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

Congress.

SENATE—MONDAY, DEC. 27.

In the SENATE, the business of most interest was the introduction, on leave, by Mr. Benton, of a Bill to postpone the operation of the Bankrupt Act to July next, (for the purpose, understood, of affording time for the preparation and passage of an amendatory Act, contemplated by the mover, to include Corporations within its provisions.) Mr. Calhoun gave notice that, when Mr. Benton's bill came up, he should move to amend it so as to make it a bill to *repeal* the beneficient Act of last Session.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the Tariff debate was continued, and, no other business of any kind transacted.

SENATE—TUESDAY, DEC. 28.

Amendments of the Constitution.

Mr. Clay, of Ky. gave notice that on to-morrow he would introduce three Joint Resolutions.

The first, to restrict and limit the Veto Power.

The second, to transfer the power of appointment of the Heads of the Departments from the Executive to Congress.

The third, to prevent any member of Congress from receiving an Executive appointment while in Congress or during the term for which he was elected.

Resolutions.

Several resolutions were introduced, but none of interest, except the resolution offered some time since by Mr. Linn, in relation to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands.

Bankrupt Bill

A debate sprung up incidentally anew upon the bill to postpone the operations of the Bankrupt law, introduced yesterday by Mr. Benton.

The bill was upon the President's table for disposal, and having been named, Mr. Berrien moved the reference of the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary—a motion which had the effect of creating a long discussion of nearly two hours, in which several Senators took part.

The motion was eventually carried—25 to 15.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Some efforts were made to get into other business than that before the House, but, except a resolution to lay on the table, a report of the Secretary of the Treasury at the extra session, in reference to outstanding appropriations, &c. nothing was allowed.

The debate on the Tariff reference was then continued throughout the day by Messrs. Hudson, Payne, Burke and Eastman, but no vote was taken.

SENATE—WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29.

Mr. Preston moved that the fiscal plan of the President of the United States be taken up for consideration. Mr. P. expressed his earnest hope that the subject would be debated in a good spirit, and that either the scheme of the President, or something like it, or something else would be adopted, which would afford relief to the people. There were some points in it, however, which staggered his judgment.

The plan being taken up, Mr. Tallmadge moved its reference to a select committee.

Mr. Buchanan expressed his opposition to the scheme, as having no warrant in *the Constitution.*

Mr Calhoun thought the scheme was a Bank, not in name, but effect. The exchange parts of it were a Bank in all its functions, and in this view he agreed with all that had been said by the Senator from Pennsylvania. It created also a great Government debt. It infringed upon the ground on which he and the friends with whom he acted stood.—They would not abandon this ground in any essential particular.

Mr. Rives complained of the discussion upon the ground that it was out of place before the committee had examined and reported upon it.

Mr. R. contended also that the Report and Bill presented no recommendation of a Government Bank. The Committee would recommend no such scheme as this. The Sub-Treasury system was also commented upon by the Senator from Virginia and greatly adverse to it.

Mr. Rives closed his remarks between three and four o'clock, when Mr. Mangum moved an adjournment, intending to speak to-morrow. And the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29.

Various bills were reported from committees. Mr. Fillmore made an inefficient attempt to take up the Loan bill.—He urged the immediate wants of the Treasury, that there was a present deficit of $250,000,—but here the floor was claimed by Mr. Burke of N. H., who continued his remarks, nominally upon the reference of the Tariff subject, but in reality on matters totally irrelevant.

Mr. Merriwether of Geo. replied, and denied the positions taken by Mr. Burke as to the political charges which that gentleman claimed as the result of Whig measures. Mr. M. rejected with scorn the invitations of Northern Democrats to Southern Whigs to come up and help them to discriminate *against* manufactures, at the same time he denied the constitutional power to lay duties for protection; and made an elaborate reply to Mr. Hudson of Mass.—in the midst of which the House adjourned.

SENATE—THURSDAY, Dec. 30.

Some memorials and resolutions were disposed of.

MUTUAL RIGHT OF SEARCH.

A Report from the State Department was received, stating in answer to a resolution of Congress that no proposition had been received from the British Government in regard to the right of search, and that no correspondence had passed between the two Governments upon the subject.

BOARD OF EXCHEQUER.

After some unimportant business, the orders of the day were called, being the plan to establish a Fiscal Agency, or a Board of Exchequer throughout the United States.

Mr. Mangum, of N. C. was entitled to the floor, and addressed the Senate with much feeling in opposition to the scheme presented by the Secretary of the Treasury. The plan he regarded as a tremendous one. He had given it the examination due to its importance, and without consultation with any one. He spoke, therefore, for no party, and for no interest, when he condemned it in whole and in part, as he did—a machine of overwhelming magnitude, with a machinery to do mischief such as no man had ever conceived of.

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HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29.

On motion of Mr. Dorman.

Resolved, That the committee of Finance inquire into the best practicable means of obtaining from the Government of the United States, the debt due to this Commonwealth on account of revolutionary claims.

Resolved, That the Committee of Finance inquire into the expediency of repealing an act passed on the 8th April, 1831, providing for the appointment of a commissioner in behalf of the Commonwealth, to prosecute certain claims against the United States.

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Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to ascertain, as far as practicable, and report to this House the material facts relative to the loss of a certain slaver, which were a part of the cargo of the brig Creole, which vessel sailed from the port of Richmond on a certain time in the present year, and that said committee have leave to send for persons and papers.

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Mr. Mangum concluded, Mr.
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OF REPRESENTATIVES.
members manifested a strong
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this subject was again refer-
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being again occupied by gentlemen, holding petitions,
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SENATE.—JAN. 3.

Office of Vice President.

ston presented a Resolution cal-
the Judiciary Committee to in-
ether any further legislation is
in the case of the death or re-
of both the President and Vice
of the United States, and to re-
ll or otherwise. The Resolu-
dopted,

FISCAL AGENCY.

ntington being entitled to the
the question of referring the
d Bill from the Secretary of the
argued at length in opposition
n submitted in the Bill. He
himself adverse to the scheme
details, and entered more mi-
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who had debated the Bill.
stimation, the Bill was an enor-
ernment Bank, having unlimit-
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rculars; and secondly the pow-
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desired. It embraced princi-
which he argued the President
ndsed against, and which were
themselves. In conclusion he
at no American Senator, enter-
ch sentiments as he possessed
Bill, could give it his support.
tes of Mass. rose to continue the
n, but being late, an adjournment
d for and soon carried.

SE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 3.

bate on the Tariff reference was
Mr. W. C. Johnson having the
J. was in favor of sending the
the Committee of Ways and
t he declared that no measure
ve his support which did not,
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licy was no new one—it was
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The Free Press.

Thursday Morning, January 6.

THE FISCAL AGENT.

We give in this paper a synopsis of the bill proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and offered as a Cabinet measure to the consideration of Congress. The reader will readily gather from this synopsis the main features of the "machine," which seems "simple enough," and which is recommended by the official organ as being substantially the scheme contemplated by Gen. Jackson, when he intimated that he could furnish the plan of a Bank "free from constitutional objections." We have had but little opportunity of hearing public sentiment on the subject in this quarter; but for ourselves we are free to say, that we have as decided objections to a Government Bank now as we had in the palmy days of Jackson. We opposed it then, not because we doubted the value or the soundness of the currency which it would issue, but because we thought it conferred a dangerous power upon an Executive, already too strong for the people. And we oppose it now for the same reason.

But our objections to the plan are so forcibly stated by a writer in the Baltimore Patriot (whom the editor describes as "a distinguished citizen who has repeatedly been honored with the confidence of the people,") that we adopt his ideas and language as embracing all that has occurred to our mind on the subject, as entitled to the dispassionate consideration of the reader.

"I have, from the first, regarded it as the most potent and dangerous scheme of *Government* control of the monied power and influence of the country, which has ever been seriously suggested, and all my subsequent reflections have but tended to strengthen and confirm this view of it.

It would be substantially a *Government bank*, with all requisite powers to control the currency and exchanges, and to exercise a commanding influence over all the other banks and monied institutions of the country. I agree that it *could* "furnish a medium of exchange between different sections of the Union," and "tend to produce uniformity in the rates either of premium or discount, and at the same time reduce the rates to near the actual cost of making such exchange" I also acknowledge that this is highly desirable, but I cannot agree that it is so "above all things." I regard the preservation and purity of our free institutions—and, for this purpose, the keeping the monied power from under the control of the *Government*—as vastly more important than even the great object of regulating exchanges.

That the President's scheme would give the Government the power and means of influence and control over all other monied institutions of the country, to a most dangerous and fearful extent, is, to my mind, clear beyond a doubt. If we were secure that the administration of the Government, and of its monied power, would always be in the hands of wise, discreet, and honest men, I acknowledge my conviction that the scheme of the President would be an admirable one for regulating the currency and exchanges of the country. I do not object to it because it is like all human institutions, susceptible of *possible* abuse and perversion to party or selfish purposes, but because it is morally *certain* that it would be so abused and perverted, whenever the Government should be committed to the hands of dishonest, ambitious, or selfish men; and the past admonishes us to guard against such dangers.

I am entirely satisfied that if the scheme should be adopted, it will have a most beneficial and wholesome effect, *for awhile*, upon the currency and exchanges. I have but little, if any doubt, that its principal friends would, for a time, boast and exult as much, and with as good cause, at its operation and effects, as the friends of the much abused State Bank Deposit System did, at the early, and, as they proclaimed, triumphant success of that league, which was, most iniquitously seduced by the administration into its power, and then prostrated and persecuted with the rancor and vindictiveness peculiar to the daring master spirit which was then *the Government*.

Having thus expressed my objections to the scheme of the President, in these general terms, and made such concessions in its favor as I am satisfied will be warranted by experience, (if, unfortunately, the peculiar exigencies of the times should cause it to be adopted,) it is due to myself to endeavor to show *how* it may influence and control all other monied institutions of the country.

The power of receiving Deposites, and issuing Certificates for currency, will enable the Government, if it should be so disposed, to accumulate the greater part of the specie in the country into its coffers, and thus take away the basis of *all* Bank issues. If, however, the Government should choose otherwise to exert its power of control, as a corrupt administration most probably would, it may use its deposites to sustain and favor such Banks as may subserve its views, and to break down, or at least so curtail the circulation as to render unprofitable the operations of all such as may not be disposed to favor its ambitious views—thus holding out the strongest temptation of interest to all the Banks to support the administration.

The Government certificates of deposite would, undoubtedly, become a favorite currency with the People, and whenever any doubt or distrust of the solvency of any bank should be excited, its notes would be either promptly returned upon it by the holders, and its specie withdrawn, or be exchanged with the most convenient Government Agency for certificates of deposite, and the bank be thus placed under the complete control of the Administration, either to sustain or destroy it. And it would be no difficult matter for the Administration, or its friends, at any time, to excite such doubt or distrust of *any bank* that might incur their displeasure.

The power of buying and selling bills of exchange, by the Government, would also be peculiarly susceptible of, and liable to, abuse and perversion by a corrupt Administration, and might be used in aid of the deposite power to effect fictitious deposites, when any sinister object, such as breaking down particular banks, was desired to be accomplished. With these two powers any Administration might—and a corrupt one would—bring the whole banking and monied power of the country within its control, and use that control to subserve and promote its own ambitious or selfish objects. This, I think, it much more desirable to avoid, than to have our currency and exchanges corrected and controlled by such dangerous means.

The Government necessarily must possess considerable power over the monied interests of the country, in the collection, keeping, and disbursement of its revenue alone, and, instead of extending such necessary power, I think that the Executive Administration should be regulated and controlled in its use by law, as far as conveniently may be. In this sentiment I have hitherto understood the Whig party to be unanimous.

The subjects of Finance, Banking, and Currency, have long been with me a favorite study, and although I have, probably, not mastered in all their details and ramifications, those very complex subjects, I have acquired so much of confidence in the correctness of my views, that I never wait, when a new scheme is started, to hear the opinions of even those in whom I have the most confidence, before expressing my own. I have yet seen or heard but little how the President's scheme is received by the Whig party generally, and nothing at all how it is viewed by our most distinguished leading men. I shall be, however, greatly disappointed, and no little mortified, if it should find sufficient favor to be advocated by a party which has so long, so justly, and so eloquently disclaimed, reasoned, and remonstrated against the abuse of a monied power, utterly insignificant in comparison to that the scheme of the President would place in the hands of the administration.

I think you were greatly in error in saying, that "the trial of the plan can do no harm," and, that "it will be easily got clear of," if found not to work well. *It will work well*, in the hands of wise, discreet, and honest men. In such hands, it will find favor with the people, and for that very reason become the more dangerous, when the Government shall be committed to dishonest, ambitious, and designing men, who will use its power to promote their views, and to prevent the success of any attempt to repeal, or "get clear of it." Now, my dear sir, you know of *one*, at least, "altogether opposed to it."

T. C."

ORDNANCE.

The following facts are derived from the report of the Ordnance Department:

Since the 13th of March last, 417 heavy cannon, with gun carriages, have been furnished to forts on the seaboard. About $1,000,000 more will be required to complete the armament of these forts.

At the Springfield Armory, 10,700 muskets have been manufactured during the year ending 30th September, 1841, at the apparent enormous cost of $206,037, or nearly $20 per musket.

At the Harpers-Ferry Armory, 8,650 muskets and 190 Hall's rifles, were manufactured within the same period, at the still more enormous cost of $199,174, or more than $22 per musket.

But the report states that "the product of the Armories this year has been much less than usual, in consequence chiefly of the introduction of a new and improved model of the musket, which has rendered necessary an alteration of the machinery for making arms. At the Harpers-Ferry Armory there were also large arrearages of debts from last year to be paid." It seems that in addition to the amount expended for arms, the sum of $56,208 44 was laid out in repairs and improvements.

Col. Bomford, it is easy to perceive, is the author of the military system at the Armories. He says:

"Since the date of the last report from this office, an important change has been made in the administration of the national armories, by dispensing with the superintendents heretofore employed at them, and placing the armories under the immediate direction of ordnance officers. From the operation of this measure, thus far, in correcting abuses at the armories, it is confidently believed that the good effects anticipated from its adoption will be realized; and it is therefore hoped that the system may be maintained, and the services of other superintendents permanently discontinued."

The Secretary of War, in his report, says "there were officers of that department who could be spared from other service to take charge of the Armories," yet Col. Bomford asks for an "increase of the number of officers to meet the wants of the service." He asks for an addition of two captains and twelve lieutenants; but proposes to reduce the number of military storekeepers. A little discrepancy, this.

Capt. MOLER has favored us with a copy of the Memorial of the Education Convention, presented a few days since by Mr. Rives. This memorial urges with great earnestness the adoption of the district system for primary schools, and a property and poll tax in addition to the appropriation from the Literary Fund. Attention to the preparation of teachers is strongly urged, as peculiarly important, and a supervising care over the colleges and academies of the State is also recommended.

The Convention propose, too, that the military establishment at Richmond be converted into an institute similar to that at Lexington. The good results of the latter institution are prominently set forth. And in adopting this system it is urged "that provision be made that both the military institutes take cadets from the great mass of the indigent in the commonwealth, to be recommended for their peculiar merits by the school commissioners to a board for their selection—thus taking so much raw material from the body of the people, to be manufactured into teachers and sent back to the people to manufacture the raw material itself."

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

A juror in Carlisle, Pa., was fined $5 for not attending at a special court. His excuse was, that he took no newspaper, and was not aware of the time. The Judge intimated that this was but an *aggravation of the offence*, and that every good citizen was morally bound to take a newspaper. Those who borrow or take no paper, had better save their fines as well as character, by taking one forthwith.

"Save their character!" Truly, Borrowers ought to take a hint from this. We know several men, who, in every thing else, are entirely respectable, yet in this are so excessively mean, as to watch the depositories of newspapers to get the *first glance* before the subscribers call for them; and who let their families, all fond of reading, depend altogether upon their neighbors for a perusal of the many good things which diversify the columns of a newspaper now-a-days.

A subscriber in the West, who called to pay for *two years in advance*, declared to us that he had to keep a sharp look out for his Free Press; that it supplied a dozen families in the neighborhood—and that he considered himself a lucky man if he ever got a second glimpse at it. But yet he would not give up his chance of *even half a reading* for three times the subscription price.

MARYLAND.

The retiring Governor (Grason) dwells largely in his Message against the continued suspension of specie payments by the Banks, and urges that, "to restore the currency of the State to its proper condition, it is necessary to compel the Banks to resume, if they will not do it of their own accord."

We quote a paragraph which is of deep interest to this portion of Virginia as it is to Maryland.

The public debt is now fifteen millions two hundred and thirteen thousend dollars, of which, about ten millions may be considered as bearing on the State. The subscription of three millions to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was paid in State bonds, which have not yet been sold, and are not yet chargeable with interest. The previous subscriptions to that work, amounting to one million of dollars, have yielded a revenue more than sufficient to pay the interest on that portion of the public debt. The Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, having been compelled to apply its nett revenue to the payment of old debts, has been unable, till recently, to contribute any thing towards the relief of the treasury. But its profits are gradually increasing, and its debts are nearly extinguished. In September last, it paid seven thousand dollars to the Treasurer, and there is very little doubt that the future profits of the work will supply means of paying a considerable portion of interest on that part of the debt which was contracted for its use. On the loan of one million of dollars to the Tide Water Canal Company, no part of the interest has been received since the first of last January. The loans and subscriptions to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, amounting to more than seven millions of dollars, have been the principal cause of the heavy embarrassments in which the State is now involved; and until that work is completed to Cumberland, the interest on the whole investment will continue to be a charge on the treasury. While it is therefore of the utmost importance to finish the canal, it is evident that we have not the means of providing funds for that purpose. It would be unavailing to attempt to borrow money, at present, on the credit of the State, or to force out a new issue of bonds, when those which have already been offered for sale are rejected in every market."

The Governor takes ground against a protective Tariff, against the Distribution Act, and concludes his Message by pointing out the necessity of defending the waters of Maryland against invasion. But in calling attention to this subject he wishes it to be "understood as only claiming for Maryland, that protection and defence which it is the duty of the General Government to extend to every State in the Union."

The Legislature was organized by the appointment of Richard Thomas (Whig) President of the Senate, and John G. Legrand (Loco) Speaker of the House.

The Hon. John S. Pendleton, Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Chili, arrived in Norfolk last week from Richmond. He goes out in the frigate United States, which is to sail in a few days.

OHIO.

This State indignantly spurns the idea of Repudiation. On the 21st ult. Mr. Speaker Spalding (Loco) offered a series of resolutions, denouncing the doctrine as "at variance with every principle of patriotism, morality, and even of common honesty;" and declaring that "the citizens of Ohio respect the sanctity of their engagements, whether of a public or private nature, and will at all times be found willing to pay the principal and interest of all debts, by their State Government fairly and honorably contracted."

The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 64 yeas to 6 nays.

The N. Y. Express says that about six millions of dollars have been exported from that port, within the last six months.

And yet, with this regular drain upon us, the Banks are asked to resume specie payments.—Is it not palpable to the simplest comprehension that our whole policy in reference to our foreign trade must be changed? We must depend upon our own resources, if we expect to be restored to prosperity.

STATE OF FRANKLAND.—The project is seriously contemplated in Tennessee to divide that State so as to form a new Commonwealth to be called the *State of Frankland*. Resolutions on the subject are now before the Legislature, and it is proposed to ask Virginia and North Carolina for a sufficient portion of territory and people to make the State a respectable sovereignty.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your columns of the 23d ultimo, a few questions are proposed for my consideration, which I will take the liberty to answer; but before I proceed to do so, I will state that you are correct in the identity, and that I was one of the number who represented this precinct last spring in the convention to nominate candidates on the Whig side.

Now, you ask, did I not press the claims of one of the present incumbents to the exclusion of all practical mechanics? I answer, that I believe it was at my instance, that Mr. KENNEDY was put in nomination, and that I supported him at that time, on the principle you have heretofore acknowledged, that he had been a *practical mechanic*, and at that time was not a member of the court, or, if so, I was not aware of the fact. But, let me ask your Junior, who was also in that convention, did I vote for Mr. MOLER in the convention? No, sirs, I did not, and why? Because I do not believe in placing too much power in the hands of a few *favored men*, for reasons heretofore stated. I have no personal objections to Mr. Moler, for I esteem him as highly, probably, as any one, but did not vote for him either in the convention or at the polls. Again, you ask, did I not vote against Mr. NORTH, whom I knew to be a practical mechanic? It is true, I did not vote for Mr. North—neither could I consistently, have done so, situated as I was at that time—it could not be expected even by Mr. North himself, (for I believe I intimated the subject to him,) that I, who had been one of the representatives of this precinct, on the Whig side, could support a nominee of the Van Buren party, who was brought out on party grounds entirely. The plan since suggested, was not at that time even thought of: but, if it had been, Mr. North, (who is, and was at that period, a particular friend of mine,) should certainly have received "my influence," which he is entitled to, if any I have, as also my vote. You may want to know what the plan suggested is, which I now allude to, and for your information, and all *others concerned*, I will tell you: There are to be put in nomination, as candidates next spring, two practical mechanics, who will receive more votes than any two professional gentlemen that may be "put up" against them; and should it turn out otherwise, the project will not be given up until they succeed. Just mark the prediction—and until that success attend the mechanic, you may consider me as "cornered," but when they have succeeded, I will consider myself as having "dodged it."

A Voter & Mechanic.

Smithfield, Jan. 1, 1842.

[It is scarcely necessary to repeat our position on the subject, but it is this, that a man's profession or pursuit in life should neither be a reason for promoting him to, nor excluding him from, office. All such distinctions in this country are mischievous, and will not be tolerated by the good sense of the people. Lawyers are sometimes objected to, on account of their greater propensity to debate subjects than other men are supposed to possess; but a fair "sprinkling" of them in the legislative halls is not only useful, but indispensable. Business could not be transacted without the aid of men acquainted with the principles of law. As to the proscription of mechanics, simply on account of their vocation, we think we should be doing injustice to the feelings and judgment of the people of this county, if we were to allow such an imputation to pass without contradiction. When a mechanic is presented for office, possessed of the proper qualifications for legislation, or the administration of justice, we venture to say no objection will be raised to him on the ground of his vocation. But it cannot surely be expected that he is to be chosen simply because he can turn out a good piece of work; unless the time has come for putting a bit in the mouths of such rampant politicians as Gen. Bayly and Mr. Holleman, when they attempt to saddle Locofoco misdeeds upon the backs of the Whigs—to rowel and rein up Mr. Brown of Preston when he plunges too furiously—to put a curb upon the unbroken colts who often get into the legislative hall before their wisdom teeth are cut—or, may be, to run the ploughshare deeply and thoroughly into the mass of corruption which now and then is permitted to grow up through the people's negligence.

But seriously—the fact of a candidate's being a mechanic is far from being a draw-back upon his prospects in this enlightened county—on the contrary, it has heretofore operated favorably, as the vote for the senior editor of this paper will show, and as the more recent instance of the majority for Mr. North of about 20 over Mr. Morgan will also attest—notwithstanding the highly respectable talents and qualifications of the latter gentleman.—Mr. N. would doubtless have been elected, if his politics had accorded with those of the majority of the county.

As to our correspondent's vote, we have nothing to say, except that his memory and the poll books do not agree. According to the latter, he *did* vote for Mr. Moler, and a sensible vote it was too. And nothing as to his "plan suggested," except that we hope he may not himself be doomed to the usual fate of prophets, who, according to scripture, seldom receive even merited honor in their own country.]

The number of militia in Virginia, in the year 1840, as reported to the War Department, was 105,522; and the number of muskets issued from the general government to Virginia in that year was 997.

SCENES FOR THE PEOPLE.

We copy from the Whig of the 24th ult. the following notice of a pithy debate which took place the day before on the introduction of resolutions by Messrs. Bayly and Holladay, upon the old thread-bare, money-wasting subject of Federal Politics. We agree entirely with our neighbor Hunter, that the "abstract thunder of the Legislature" on this theme is getting below par every where. The people should speak out against the wanton waste of money which is yearly made by the babblers in the Legislature, who are eternally expounding the Constitution and revising the work of Congress.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

We had fairly a deluge of Federal politics in the House of Delegates yesterday. Mr. Scott submitted the Resolutions, which he offered last session, proposing sundry important amendments to the Federal Constitution. The main object of them was to curtail the vast patronage of the Federal Executive, which had swollen to that vast magnitude, that the public liberty was endangered. The subject was of that great consequence, that it addressed itself to every citizen of the Republic. He presented it to the consideration of the House in no party spirit—and hoped it would not be so regarded.

As soon as Mr. Scott concluded, Mr. Bayly rose and gave us the history of the National Bank question, from the time of Gen. Hamilton to the present day. It was exceedingly interesting—and greatly edified the House, who had never heard of the subject before. He concluded by submitting a series of Resolutions, pronouncing the Bank unconstitutional—protesting against the incorporation of any kind of one, whether with or without the assent of the States—thus cutting off Capt. Tyler at the knees.

The House had barely time to digest the repast just offered them, before Mr. Holladay, another of the Solomons in council, rose with a string of resolutions ready prepared, to put the Federal Government right on another important subject, which that Government did not understand. He proposed to repeal the Distribution Act of the Extra Session and instructed our Senators to vote for its repeal. In the remarks with which Mr. H. preceded his Resolutions, he stated that the principle upon which the Distribution Act was based, admitted the power and right of the Federal Government to distribute any of its revenue and to lay taxes for that special purpose. With all due deference to the superior wisdom of Mr. Holladay, we must take leave to say, the principle of the Distribution involves no such assertion. The Land Fund is acknowledged to be totally separate and distinct from the ordinary revenue of the Government—and upon the ground that it is thus distinct, is based the right to distribute. As this was the sole argument advanced by Mr. H., and as this has no foundation to rest upon, his opposition, unless bolstered up by something more substantial, must fall to the ground.

Although we are opposed to the State Legislature undertaking to regulate all the legislation of Congress, we could desire to see this proposition brought to the test. We wish to see who of the Representatives of the people of Virginia will refuse to permit them to receive the money, which is justly their due, and in discarding it, either subject them to additional taxation, or coerce the abandonment of all their Internal Improvements.

When these resolutions were disposed of, Mr. Brown of Preston, brought forward a proposition to publish the Bankrupt and Distribution acts for the use of members.

Mr. Irving, by way of expressing his strong disapprobation of the Legislature of Virginia, presuming to review the Legislation of the Union, at the expense of the State, and to the neglect of the domestic interests of the people, proposed to amend, by printing all the acts of the Extra Session.

This brought forth Mr. Hopkins, who went off like a sky-rocket. He talked very flippantly about the thunder of the people—the humbuggery of coonskins and hard cider, which twelve months ago swept over the land like a tornado—and he charged the Whigs, (in refusing to print 500 copies of two acts of Congress, which have been published in all the public papers) with desiring to keep light from the people—with shrinking from responsibility and being afraid to meet the uproused Democracy.

Mr. Scott replied to this outbreak of slang, by demanding to know where and when, the Whigs had manifested any disposition to shrink from any responsibility. He hurled back the imputation, and commented in fitting terms upon the declaration, that the "humbuggery of coon-skins and hard cider" had wrought the revolution of 1840. The imputation was insulting to the intelligence of the people.

Mr. Irving repudiated with scorn and contempt, the idea that he was afraid to meet any public question. He expressed his abhorrence of the practice of the Virginia Legislature annually revising the Legislation of Congress, and arraying its wisdom against the folly of the world. He designed, by his amendment, to declare his contempt for the proceeding, and proposed by it to subject it to ridicule.

Mr. Hunter, to exclude conclusions, stated that he was opposed to any action on any of the subjects which had been introduced. The Legislature of Virginia had as much as it could attend to, in despatching the business of the State. He alluded to the thunder spoken of by Mr. Hopkins. He respected the thunder of the people, but he had no tolerance for the annual thunder of this House. The abstract thunder of the Legislature, which we were in the habit of sending forth every year, was below par abroad; and the day was not distant when it would be below par at home. We were making ourselves the laughing stock of the Union by our ridiculous resolves, which never amounted to anything. All this trenched upon Gen. Bayly's domain, who fancies that, in the present degenerate age, it devolves upon him alone to maintain the high renown of the Old Dominion. He bored the House in his usual strain; and the only object of his discourse seemed to be to show that the Legislature of Virginia was a co-ordinate branch of the Federal Legislature; and that James Madison was a member of the former, and so was he.

When the question of printing was disposed of, Mr. Dorman read to the House the following, which he gave notice he should offer when the same subjects were again taken up:

WHEREAS, The People of Virginia are, *per se*, the greatest, wisest, and most enlightened of all the people of this Union, or of the world; and whereas, the Federal Government would altogether be unable to legislate upon the great subjects confided to its care by the Constitution and laws, without the aid, assistance, and instruction of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, regulated at every session thereof; and whereas, the present House of Delegates and Senators, assembled in General Assembly, may not either by the will of the people, or in the providence of God, be again together to dispense their instruction to the world; and whereas, posterity, as well as the present generation, may suffer irretrievable loss and detriment, if this present General Assembly should longer delay any action upon the subject of Federal relations, or of *defunct abstractions*: be it therefore,

Resolved, That a Convention of the people of Virginia be called for the purpose of so amending the Constitution of this State, as to authorize the perpetual sessions of the General Assembly, and conferring upon said General Assembly the power of supervising the conduct and action of the several departments of the General Government.

We believe we failed to note the passage by the House of Delegates of the bill to re-apportion representatives in the Legislature. The bill leaves the representation as at present in both bodies. The Senate have yet to act on the subject, and that body was to have re-assembled yesterday.

The House resumed its labors on the 29th ult. but the business since that time has not been very important.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. R. W. BARTON for a copy of the documents accompanying the President's Message.

☞ The presentments against NICHOLAS BIDDLE and others connected with the U. S. Bank in Philadelphia, have been quashed by the Court, as irregular, illegal and unconstitutional.

☞ Mr. J. J. HARTT understands his business, as we can attest. His can of Oysters, which reached us last week, with the compliments of the season, were first rate, and such as a good judge of the article will always keep. They met with a hearty reception by our household, each one of whom united in the declaration that Mr. H. had a heart in the right place, and knew how and where to "shell out" as well as any body. We reciprocate his good wishes most cordially.

INDIANA.—The Vevay Western Statesman of the 23d ult. says that the Report of NOAH NOBLE, Esq. present Fund Commissioner, to the Legislature of that State, is perhaps "one of the most startling official documents ever presented to the people of this or any other State. The extent of the frauds against the State and the boldness with which they were perpetrated by the late Fund Commissioner—to say nothing of the immense sums actually lost through his criminally stupid management—are without a parallel in the financial history of any State."

Fire.—A fire occurred at the farm of Griffin Taylor, Esq., about 3 miles south of this city, on Wednesday evening last, by which an entire wing of the beautiful mansion in which the family of Mr. T. resided was completely destroyed.—*Frederick Citizen.*

Col. Monroe Edwards.—This notorious individual has filed his affidavit of defence, in which he alleges that he does not owe the plaintiffs a cent—and furthermore, that he never made use of the name of J. P Caldwell, to sign any bill, check, draft, or forged letter of credit.

The Faith and Honor of Maryland.—We record with pride the fact that the House of Delegates avowed its determination yesterday, by a most decided vote, that the faith of the State to her creditors should be fully maintained and the honor of her fair name preserved untarnished.—This question came before the House on a motion for leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Tax Law, and members of both parties took the floor in earnest opposition to it. The leave was *not granted—fifty six* members, to their honor be it declared, voting against the leave, and *twenty-one* in its favor.—*Balt. Amer.*

The New York Express states that the INDIANA Bonds which it is proposed in the Legislature of that State to repudiate, are the same parted with to the Morris Canal Company, and by it to the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and by that institution again hypothecated in Europe to raise money. Thus, *years* after the issue of them, and when they have been publicly passed from hand to hand without any notice or protest from the State that they were tainted with illegality, it is now proposed to repudiate, because the original agents with whom the State contracted have failed in their undertaking.

Tit for Tat.—As the State of Indiana has "suspended" the interest on her bonds the past year, the United States Treasurer has "suspended" her portion of the proceeds of the three per cent. funds, in order to indemnify the Choctaws, for whom the General Government, as trustee, had invested a part of the Chickasaw fund in Indiana bonds.

[*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

United States Bank.—A new feature has been added to the astounding disclosures that have attended and followed the downfall of this institution. Promissory notes to a large amount, included among the assets that have passed into the hands of the assignees, are now said to be forgeries.

This declaration is made by Mr. John M. Riddle, who being sued by the assignees, as endorser of three notes promising to pay $100,717, has put in an affidavit of merits, in which he swears that he never endorsed the said notes, or authorized any other person to do so; and that he had no knowledge whatever of their existence until he received notice of their protest.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Letters have been received from General Cass, expressing in the name of Louis Phillippe, the highest satisfaction at the kindly reception of his son in this country. The French people were also much delighted.—*Philad. Inq.*

The Legislature of ALABAMA has determined to repeal unconditionally the law of that State which provides for the election of Representatives to Congress on the General Ticket System.

Catoctin Iron Works.—The extensive tract of mountain land and furnace, a few miles north of this place, known as the Catoctin Iron Works, were sold on Friday last by Col. John McPherson, as trustee, for a little upwards of twenty thousand dollars. We understand that Mr. John McPherson Brien is the purchaser, and that he intends soon to recommence the production of Iron at the Catoctin works.—*Frederick Examiner.*

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

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"THE SANTA FE EXPEDITION.—The Texian Santa Fe Expedition has been captured by the Mexican authorities. There were two Americans, Mr. Kendall (one of the Editors of the New Orleans *Picayune*) and a son of General Leslie Combs, of Kentucky. The captives were taken to the city of Mexico, after being treated with many indignities. It is supposed that they will be shot or confined in the Mexican Mines. The New Orleans Bee considers it the duty of our Government to interfere on behalf of our citizens who accompanied the Expedition. The Bee maintains that they were violating no law, their visit to Santa Fe was purely for commercial purposes, and their going in company with Texians, whom the Mexicans choose to consider rebels, does not make them so. As a postscript to its remarks, the Bee adds the following:

"We learn that intelligence has been received by a letter from Chihuahua, to the effect that when the Expedition approached within a few hours' march of Santa Fe, five persons, of whom Mr. Kendall was one, were sent in advance to the town to inform the authorities of its approach, and assure them of its peaceable purpose. These persons were immediately seized, and three or four of them shot. The citizens then went out to meet the Texians, and assured them that they were perfectly willing to receive them upon condition that they would surrender their arms before entering the town. The Texians, ignorant of the sacrifice of those who had preceded them, were induced by the protestations of their deceitful foes to adopt this advice. When they had delivered up their arms, they were seized, and, after submitting to the most appalling indignities, marched off to abide the determination of Santa Anna. This is dreadful news, and it is probably too true. The son of Gen. Combs was among those sent to Mexico."

RAIL ROAD IRON.—Six ship loads of iron rails for that part of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road extending from Harpers-Ferry to Cumberland, have reached this port from Great Britain, forming an aggregate of 2,855 tons. This is about one-third of the entire quantity contracted for. The rails are very heavy and substantial, and will form a road of the very best kind. The road will be completed as far as Hancock, during the approaching Spring season, and will be open to Cumberland this Fall.—*Balt. Amer.*

The British ship of war ILLUSTRIOUS (74) arrived at N. Y. on Thursday morning from Portsmouth, England, whence she sailed on the 16th of November, having on board Sir CHARLES BAGGOT, the new Governor General of British North America. She is said to be the first line of battle ship that has visited that port since the Revolution.

☞A horrid occurrence took place on the 24th ult. in Somerset County, Md. about six miles from Salisbury. Mr. Isaac Hastings, his wife, daughter, niece, and a black man, were all murdered on that night, and the house afterwards set on fire and consumed. It was known that Mr. H. had a quantity of specie in his house, and it is believed that a robbery was first committed, and then the murder and arson to prevent its discovery.

JUSTICE WILEY.—The Jury have found Wiley guilty of the charge of receiving *the money of the Frederick County Bank*, knowing it to be stolen. He was strongly recommended to the mercy of the Court. A bill of exceptions was filed by his counsel.

It is said that the Branch Mint at New Orleans is now engaged in coining the smaller denominations of coin, or fractions of a dollar. Sixty thousand dollars in dimes had been stamped within the last twenty days, prior to the 21st ultimo.

☞Mr. RUSSELL, Whig, has been elected to Congress in the Bedford (Pa) district, to succeed Judge BLACK, deceased.

The Assembly Halls, in Albany, Monday evening, were lighted with sperm candles, which *were moulded in New Bedford the same morning!*

TO THE WHOLE FAMILY OF MAN.—We feel both pleasure and satisfaction in recommending to all our readers Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, as the most certain, most safe and invaluable medicine extant. As anti-bilious and aperient pills, we are perfectly convinced that they stand far above all others; as a certain cure in all cases of worms, scurvy, scorbutic humors, erysipelas, and all affections of the skin, dropsy, asthma, stone and gravel, piles and lumbago, they will be found invaluable to remove these peccant humors before they have time to produce gangrene or any other fatal effects.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3

CATTLE.—About 300 head were offered this morning, and 234 sold at prices ranging from $3,50 for inferior to $6 per 100 lbs. for prime quality. A small lot were driven North.

FLOUR.—We note a sale of 100 barrels good standard brands from store this morning at $5,-874, which is the only transaction reported to us. In consequence of the present unsettled state of the market we are unable to quote the wagon price.

Large sales of City Mills were made on Saturday last at $6. Holders ask that price today, but we hear of no sales.

GRAIN.—Few receipts, none of consequence. Quote Wheat at $1,15 to $1,25 for fair to prime.

CORN—Is worth 52 a 53 cts. yellow, 53 and 54 for White. OATS—bring 43 a 44 cents.

WHISKEY—Is almost entirely without demand. We quote nominally at 21¼ cents for hhds. and 22¼ a 23 for barrel. The wagon price of barrels is 18 cents exclusive of barrel.

MARRIED.

On Sunday last, in Williamsport, Md. by the Rev. Mr. Hunt, Mr. CHARLES RIDENOUR, to Miss SUSAN, daughter of Mr. Henry Welshans, all of Berkeley County.

DIED.

At Pilatka, East Florida, on the 26th of November, Capt. JAMES R. STEPHENSON, of the 7th Regiment Infantry, U. S. Army.

Capt. Stephenson was a son of Maj. James Stephenson, (our former representative in Congress,) and inherited the qualities of bravery, energy and a high sense of honor. He was an excellent officer, while in health; but much exposed on frontier service, he fell an early victim to disease, and died in an inhospitable clime, at the age of 39.

At his residence in Loudoun, on the 2d instant, Mr. JAMES STEPHENSON, formerly of this town, aged about 50 years. Mr. S. was a gentleman of prepossessing manners, of kind disposition, and of great personal worth. In all the relations of life—as son, husband and father, he was most affectionate and exemplary, and was justly entitled to the love of his friends and the esteem of his fellow men.

Yesterday morning, after a protracted affliction, aged about 70, Mr. THOMAS DUNCAN, a native of New York. He realized the fate so much and so instinctively dreaded by all men—a death among strangers.—He was not altogether friendless, (for a few rallied to the call of humanity,) but had fewer of the death-bed comforts than, from his character, he seemed to be entitled.

☞The New-York papers will please copy.

On Tuesday morning, HARRIET VIRGINIA, infant daughter of Eli and Elizabeth Daniels.

Wood, Wood, Wood!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, AT THIS OFFICE.

RAISINS.—8 Boxes 25 lbs. each, superior Malaga Raisins, large and fresh, by
Jan. 6. S H ALLEMONG.

Spitting of Blood,

other dangerous symptom of Pulmonary af- and difficult to arrest when neglected; it head attended with cough, copious expectoration, and consists of bright frothy matter, or black, sorens tinged with blood; there is mostly some fever, mouth, & palpitation of the heart, flushes of heat, will be ness of the cheeks; difficulty of breathing, bottle, of the throat, and saltish taste in the first stage. Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy or rapid is found to arrest this complaint. One single of blood many cases, will answer if used at the medicine but when neglected, it may require ma- when not Those who may be affected with spitting should lose no time in procuring the above as this disease mostly proves serious early attended to.

Prepared Office for the sale of this Medicine is at No. 15 North EIGHTH street, Philadelphia.

Also for sale at the Stores of
J. H. BEARD, & CO.
Charlestown,
SAMUEL KILHAM,
Harpers-Ferry.

Notices.

A SWO... AD TO DISTANT SUBSCRIBERS.

Will the ... those in arrears avail themselves of the privilege ... accorded them by the regulations of the Post ... "A Post ... office Department? to the public ... master may enclose money in a letter scription ... isher of a newspaper, to pay the sub- if written ... of a third person, and frank the letter, ... or signed by himself."

☞A MEETING of the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN PARTY, of Jefferson County, will be held on the ... *day of the next County Court,* State Con- ... pose of appointing Delegates to the the 2d day ... vention to be held in Richmond, on January ... of February next.
... 6, 1842.

☞The Rev. JOHN A. COLLINS will preach in the Meth- ... ist Episcopal Church in Charles- town on Tuesday Evening next, the 11th inst., at early ... dle-light. Jan. 6.

☞A meeting will be held on Saturday the 8th inst. ... the hotel of H. Smith, in Smith- field, to fix ... her consider the propriety of circu- laling the ... ail Road Orders. Hour of meeting, 2 o'clock ... M. The public are respectfully invited to ... tend. J. F. SMITH, Ch'n.
Smithfield, January 6, 1842.

VIRGINIA HOTEL,

Harpers-Ferry, Va.

THE undersigned takes great pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he has leased the ... for a term of years that well known House ... se at Harpers-Ferry, the established ... son. He is ... and long kept by Mr. Samuel Gibson. He is ... giving the building, which is new and commodious, a thorough repair, by painting, papering, &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 RAILROAD DEPOT*, where the two roads unite, and is eligibly 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 with the choicest WINES and LIQUORS. The Stable, well provided, will be attended by faithful ostler—and all possible attention given.

Thus prepared, with an earnest purpose to render his guests comfortable in all respects, the undersigned hopes 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.

Jan. 6, 1842. WILLIAM GORRELL.

☞The Martinsburg Republican, Winchester Virginian, Frederick Examiner, Leesburg Washingtonian, and the Globe, will insert weekly one month, and forward accounts to advertiser.

W. G. Gazenovo,

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*

B. 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 —11t

☞The *Intelligencer* insert to the amount of $3 and charge this office.

ONE *Tailor Wanted.*

One who can come well recommended as a good cutter and seamster, and of sober and industrious habits, will find a lucrative situation, by calling on the subscriber living in Hardscrabble. Immediate application is desired, and constant employment will be given. N. B. A single man would be preferred.

I. W. CHAPLINE.
Hardscrabble, Berkeley Co. Jan. 6, 1842.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL offer for sale, on *Tuesday the 18th of January inst.*, at my residence, near Leetown, the great part of my Stock of Farming Utensils, consisting of

8 Head of Cattle, of which years old, 5 are fine Milch Cows, the 75 Head of remainder are from 2 to 3 which is well Bucks, Sheep, among

one fine Bake- Our Work Horses, double and One Wagon nearly new, One Harrow, ght Ploughs, bar-shear & One pair of single shovel Ploughs, other articles.

☞The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, if fair. *Wheat Ladders, and many TERMS*—A credit will be given on all sums of $10 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; under $10 the cash will be required. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with. CHARLES LOWNDES.
Jan. 6, 1842.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF

MILL PROPERTY.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by Aaron Hoffman on the 1st day of March, 1836, and duly recorded in the Clerks' Office of the County Court of Jefferson—by which conveyed to the undersigned, in trust, for certain purposes therein mentioned, that valuable MILL PROPERTY situated near the Shenandoah river, in the county of Jefferson, known as the "*Bloomery Mill*"—the undersigned will proceed to sell said property, having attached thereto a fraction more than

Twelve Acres of Land,

at public auction, to the highest bidder, before the door of Carter's Hotel, Charlestown, on *Friday the 28th day of this month (January, 1842,)* to satisfy the balance of the debt remaining unpaid, which is secured by said deed.

Only such title as is vested in the Trustee will be conveyed to the purchaser, which is however believed to be indisputable.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock, M. Terms of sale—cash.

AND REW HUNTER, *Trustee.*
Jan. 6, 1842.

Boots & Shoes.

A GOOD stock of coarse Shoes extra sizes.—Also, coarse and fine Boots for men and boys, for sale by
S H ALLEMONG.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the PostOffice at Shepherdstown, Va. Jan. 1st, 1842.

Barnhart Samuel	Lancaster Chas.
Betorbenner Wm.	Lucas Col. Robert
Bakerath Natan (Ger.)	Lucas Benjamin F.
Baroff Henry	Lucas Sr. Edward 4
Bardin Wm.	Moore Samuel 2
Boyers Daniel	Mercer Wm F
Berry Joseph	Miller Miss Catharine
Baroff John	Moler Charles
Bazwell Isaac (col'd)	Moler J
Culp Eliza Mrs.	Manning N W
Cook Jacob	M'Namee Francis
Cameron Charles D	M'Murran Wm
Crought Margaret P	M'Murran Joseph 3
Dugan C.	Newcomer Jacob
Ditwiler David F.	Neill Miss Mary
Dixon Daniel (col'd)	Nickam Miss Sophia
Dust Valentine	Norman James
Doling John	Patterson Samuel
Eaton Mrs. Mary	Righstine Mrs C
Eversole C. 2	Ronemous Miss C
Fearman Henry	Randall Joseph
Glenn Miss Mary K.	Rice James
Hoffman Benj. or Rob't	Shear & Kurtis
Hoffman Benjamin	Staley Jacob 4
Hoffman J. or Rebecca	Shenton Marcus A.
Hughes Miss Mary A.	Stevens John
Hawkins J. L.	Staley Miss Eliza M
Harlin John T.	Snyder Joseph
Hill Daniel	Taggert Henry
Hess Mrs. Margaret E	Turner Ninnian E
Humrickhouse G. W.	Turner Anthony
Hellida J. W.	Thompson Benjamin
Hite James 2	Van Metre Joseph or
Kisinger S H.	George Randall
Kearsley Mrs. Margaret	Wisenall Lewis
Knott Mrs. Margaret	Welsh Levi
Keefauver David	Wright Charles
Kretzer Henry 2	

JOHN T. COOKUS, *P. M.*
Jan. 6 1842.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlestown on the 1st day of January, which, if not taken out before the 1st of April, will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters.

A	John Lannon
Rev John Alamar	John Lay
B	John H Lewis
Brown & Williams	Robert Lucas
Jacob Brown	M
Ephraim Blackburn 2	Wm Miles
Mrs C E Butler	Wm Murlin
Miss Annie Brown	Benjamin Marshall
Harman Butler	N—O
George Briscoe	Willis O'Bannon 4
C	Lucky Newman
Joshua Clip or Nimrod Clasby	Philip Nihon
	Henry Nund (German)
L. Cain	C W Newman 2
Wm H Chichester 2	R
Wm Corbin	David Rowland
A Caldwell 2	Samuel Resser
Wm Clark	William Roby
P M Cohen & Co	Rebecca Reynolds
D Curwell	Moore Robinson
Jacob Casdorph	William Russell
D	Capt J W Rowan
A Donelly	Miss S A M B Reiley
John Dineri	S
John Donnivan	James M Shackleford
Jos E Dust	John Spinks
Dolphin Drew	Joshua Smith
E—F	Col J S Smith
Miss Ann E Eichelberger	Daniel Salsom
	T W Simpson
W P Easterday	Andrew or Jacob Swagart
Wm Elgin	
H P French	Miss Sarah Shepherd
Miss Jane Frame	T
Lydia Fry	Benj Tomlinson
Jacob Freeman	Emanuel Trenary
G	Charlotte Thomas
William Grove	Jesse Tavenner
John Gray	James Thompson
Lorenzo D Gowen	Wm Travis
Peter Gardner	Wm Thrift
John H Gloswell	V
H	Joseph Vanvacter
Phebe Hartt	W
Rev M G Hamilton 2	Daniel B Washington
Sam'l Hefflebower	Mrs John N Walke 2
David Hefflebower 2	Wm Wright
George Heagley	Mrs Wison
Meredith Helm	Orester Wilson
B W Helm	Mrs Ann C Winmer
James Heyland	Rebecca Wilson
H St G Tucker	Wm C Warner
Miss S Ann Haines	James Whaley
J	Miss Harriet White
Wm Johnson	Wm R Webbe
Susan Johnson	Samuel White
Rankin Johnson	B C Washington
K	Michael Wysong
Julia Kemp	Louisa Washington
James Keiger	John Williams
Mr Kunningham	G Wilson
Mrs C Kinniford	J Welcome
L	X
Livingston Lodge	Miss Mary D Xaupi
Henry S Lee	Z
Wm Lloyd	Geo Zimmerman 2

H. KEYES, P. M.
January 6, 1842.

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 ¼ 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,
Flodoardo 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,
Comlys 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 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.

HOLLOW CASTINGS.

I HAVE on hand and for sale, about three tons hollow castings, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Wash-kettles, Griddles, Spiders, Dog-irons, extra Oven-lids, &c.
Jan. 6. S H ALLEMONG.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Messrs. Ford & Snyder,

HAVE conveyed to the undersigned, all their Partnership Property, real, personal and mixed, in Trust, for certain purposes specially declared in the Deed. All persons indebted to the concern, at any and all their mills, or otherwise, and also those having business at the mills hereafter, are thus notified of the change in the business, and of the assignment of their debts to the undersigned—these latter will be expected to settle with the agents of the undersigned, at the different mills. Who these agents will be, the public will in due time be informed.

One of the provisions and directions in the deed of trust is, that the undersigned shall continue the business at the Mills until July next. All produce delivered to any of the Mills after this date, and which has not been paid for, will be received by the undersigned, and will be accounted for to the deliverer, either in flour or in money. All which has been paid for and not delivered will be required to be delivered. We are also to continue to grind for any of the customers of the Mills. A more full notice of the powers and duties of the Trustees and their arrangements for the exercise of these powers, and the performance of these duties, may be published hereafter.

WM. C WORTHINGTON,
R. HENDERSON.
January 6, 1842.

GREAT BARGAINS!

GROCERIES

At the Auction Prices,

OF which the following is a part, viz:—
Best New Orleans & Sugar-House Molasses, from 37½ to 50 cents,
Strong Scented Rio Coffee, best quality, from 12½ to 16 cents,
Bunch and Bloom Raisins,
English Cheese, best quality, from 10 to 12½,
Spices of every description,
Tobacco, assorted, from 12½ to 50 cents per pound,
Also, a few firkins of good Butter on hand, which will be sold low.

The subscribers have made their arrangements to buy their heavy goods at the shipping prices, which will enable them to sell with very little more advance than the addition of the freight, and therefore most respectfully request of the people to give them a call and examine for themselves. R. D. DORAN & CO.
Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 6, 1842.—3t.

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.

FISH.—A few barrels of good Mackerel for sale at S H ALLEMONG'S.
Jan. 6, 1842.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

I HAVE on hand a lot of very superior chewing tobacco, snuffs and segars.
Jan 6. S H ALLEMONG.

Servant Women for Hire.

I HAVE for hire two young Women, that have been accustomed to housework. Application can be made to Stephen Dandridge or myself.
Jan. 6.—3t SARAH P. DANDRIDGE.

Charlestown and Jefferson County Savings Institution,
JANUARY 4, 1842.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of

THREE PER CENT.

on the stock and deposites for the last six months, which will be paid on or after the 15th inst. R. WILLIAMS, *Treas'r.*
Jan. 4, [6.] 1842.

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 character of the Cultivators of the American soil."

WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER 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 period cal. This paper is so well known in every part of the country, as to render a recapitulation of its objects and its contents, generally, unnecessary. The range and variety of its articles—its list of contributors, (embracing the most distinguished agriculturists in every section of the Union,) unrivalled in number as well as scientific & practical skill, the superiority of its mechanical execution, and the unequalled 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 on every subject connected with Agriculture, have 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.

Miss E. C. Brackenridge,

WILL resume her SCHOOL on Monday the 3rd of January next. She feels thankful to the Parents and Guardians who have entrusted their children and wards to her care. She will devote her whole time to their improvement, and no pains will be spared on her part for the advancement of her Pupils, both in mind and manners.

She will admit Pupils in her School by the session or by the quarter, allowing five months for a session, and twelve weeks for a quarter. No deduction made for the loss of time by the Pupil, except in case of sickness.

Her course of studies consists in Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, both mental and practical, Grammar, History, both Ancient and Modern, Geography, and Astronomy, with the use of the Globes. Composition, Philosophy, Chemistry, & Ornamental Branches, if required, will be given with an extra charge.

$7.50 per session, or $3,50 for the higher branches, and $2,50 for the common branches.
Dec 30, 1841.

Office Bank of the Valley in Va.,
CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 24, 1841.

ORDERED, that for all collections to be made for Baltimore and the District of Columbia, the Cashier shall receive only the paper of this Office, and such other notes or funds as are at par in Baltimore, and the District. C. MOORE, *Cashier.*
December 30, 1841.

☞*Martinsburg Gazette* insert the above 3t and charge this office.

NOTICE.

THE year is now drawing to a close, and my creditors are calling on me for settlements, and I am compelled to call on those who are indebted to me, so that I may be enabled to meet the demands against me. Those who know themselves indebted will please call and settle their accounts up to the 1st of January, 1842. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement I have received since in business at this place, and I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

I shall always keep on hand SPRING SADDLES, and all other kinds, at prices to suit the times, and all kinds of work in my line will be done with neatness and despatch, all of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in the county. ADAM WHIP.
Charlestown, Dec. 30, 1841.

FOR RENT.

TWO of the lower rooms in Mrs. Trawin's house, and part of the cellar, is offered for rent. Application to be made to either Mr. Keyes, or JOHN YATES.
Dec. 30, 1841.

NEW STORE.

THE undersigned having taken the storeroom 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.

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.

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.
Summit Point, Oct. 21, 1841.

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.

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 8 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 3,000 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.
G. H. BECKWITH,
Smithfield
May 27, 1841.—1y.

STONE COAL.

THE subscribers have on hand SIX or SEVEN HUNDRED BUSHELS of first-rate CUMBERLAND COAL, for sale.
THOS. RAWLINS & SON.
Dec. 23, 1841.

1 Case Boy's Coarse Boots,

JUST received and for sale low by
Dec. 16. T C SIGAFOOSE & CO.

FEATHERS—50 pound Feathers in store and for sale by
Dec 16. T C SIGAFOOSE & CO.

SPIRIT LEVELS, for sale by
Dec. 9. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

SHEEP BELLS for sale at
Dec 30. R H AISQUITH'S.

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.

FARM in CLARKE COUNTY

FOR SALE

I WILL sell the Farm on which I reside, distant three and-a-half miles from Berryville, and three and-a-half miles from Thompson's Depot, on the Winchester & Potomac Rail Road, containing about 280 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 quarter. A good Log Barn with shed attached, stabling for 10 to 12 horses—Overseer's house, smoke house, dairy and other out-buildings. There is on the premises a large and one of the most productive

Variety.

A HINT TO THE GIRLS.—We have always considered it an unerring sign of innate vulgarity when we hear ladies take particular pains to impress us with an idea of their ignorance of all domestic matters, save sewing lace or weaving a net to encase their delicate hands. Ladies, by some curious kind of focus pocus, have got it into their heads that the best way to catch a husband is to show him how profoundly capable they are of doing nothing for his comfort. Frightening a piano into fits, or murdering the king's French may be good bait for certain kinds of fish, but they must be of that small kind usually found in very *shallow* waters.—The surest way to secure a good husband is to cultivate the accomplishments of a good wife.

CLAIMS OF WOMEN.

The fickleness of women is the result of carelessness of man; for even in their haughtiest moods they can be easily subdued by kindness. That is thier legal claim upon the rougher sex, who, after all, are ever attached to her, even when they appear most alienated from the fervor of her affections. As it is most natural, so it brings to us a vision of heaven, when two fond hearts glide through the world in lovingness together; and every wedded pair might be that happy couple, did they but bear each other's burdens, and strive, with half the zeal they sometimes exert to make each other miserable, to contribute to their mutual happiness. As woman is the mother of the world, so she should be the instructress—the fountain of wisdom as of pleasure; and she who is most deeply read in the history of her duties will make the best companion and the truest and fondest wife, though a spark of beauty never lighted up her cheek, nor a jewel glistened in her hair. It is the native grace, the richness of her modesty, the worth and excellence of her temper, that makes her what she is, and what Nature cries aloud she ever will remain—the best and truest friend of man!

☞An improvement has been made in canal boats, by the introduction of copper air trunks into the hull, which prevent the boats from sinking, even if filled with water, and enable them to carry one-fourth more than their ordinary load.

VIRGINIA OAK.—It is stated that most of the ships that have been built in Maine the past season, have been built of Virginia oak. Most of this oak has been brought from the Rappahanock river; and has cost builders less than what timber from New England would have cost. The Maine lumber men, several years since, opened an active business in cutting the pines of Georgia, and now they have commenced operations on the oaks of Virginia.

HARD NAMES.—A man named STONE exclaimed in a bar-room: "I'll bet I have the *hardest* name in the company."—"Done," said one of the company, "what's your name?" "STONE," cried the first. "Hand me *the money," said the other,* "my name is HARDER!"

A YANKEE'S IDEA OF WINTER.—"I swow," said a Yankee to his better half, (both of whom landed lately in New Orleans, from Boston.) "I swow, Rachael, if I don't b'lieve the captain of that ere brig has been pulling wool over our eyes: for instead of being twenty days on the passage, I guess we ha'e been twenty weeks! We were right slap in winter when we left Bosting, and here we are right chuck into the middle of summer!"

A THIN WOMAN.—An Irishman remarked to his companion on observing a lady pass—"Pat, did you ever see so thin a woman as that?" "Thin!" replied the other, "botherashun, I seen a woman as thin as two of her put together, I have!"

"Do you snore, Abel Adams?" inquired a Yankee of his friend. "No, Seth Jefferson, I do never snore." "How do you know, Abel?" "Because t'other day I laid awake the whole night on purpose to see!"

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 Gorroll. 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 all 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.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing in the name of STALEY & SHAFER, at the Boating Business, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 20th day of December last.
JACOB STALEY,
ALEX. SHAFER.
Shepherdstown, Dec. 16, 1841.

Groceries & Liquors.

I HAVE just received a new assortment of Groceries and Liquors, which in addition to my former stock I am enabled to offer at a large assortment which I pledge myself to sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere. The following are in part, viz:
GROCERIES.
Best Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
Syrup and N. O. Molasses, 37½ cts. per gal.
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Porto Rico, Rio and Java Coffee,
Imperial and Y. Hyson Teas, 62½ cts. per lb.
Cavendish Tobacco,
Cheese, Rice, Chocolate, Indigo, Starch, Allspice, Pepper, Copperas, Ginger, Saltpetre,
Winter Strained Oil, warranted to be equal to Sperm,
Fish Oil, Sperm, Mould and Dipped Candles.
LIQUORS.
Wines—Champagne, Port, Madeira, Malaga and Claret, of a superior quality,
Cognac Brandy of the best quality, Lisbon,
Common Brandy 87½ cts. per gallon,
Holland and common Gin,
New England Rum,
Whiskey of a very good quality, at 50 cts.
Porter and New England Cider,
Jamaica Spirits, and many other liquors.
JOHN ROKENBAUGH, Jr.
Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 9.

Sleigh Bells,

STRUNG up in various styles by
Dec 2. E M AISQUITH'S.

Fresh Hops.

JUST received and for sale by
Dec 2. T C SIGAFOOSE & CO.

WHEAT WANTED.

To the Farmers of Jefferson And the adjoining Counties.

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

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

Plaster, Salt, Fish, Tar, &c.

And can, at any time, order from Baltimore or the District, any article our customers may want.

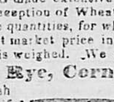
We shall strive to get the new crop at the highest prices the market will justify, and at all times pay in proportion to the market price of Flour. Farmers and others taking the Charlestown "*Virginia Free Press,*" will at all times know our prices from the Harpers-Ferry Wheat, as we will endeavor to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

The Mill formerly owned by the undersigned, and now by the Mill will be carried on effected, in the name of *DANIEL SNYDER & CO.*, until a sale of the same is signed, until a sale of the same is ed at that Mill, in the name of *DANIEL SNYDER* pers-Ferry, the business of Ford & Snyder closed to all business, and commenced anew at Harper's Mill, and solicit a share of the public patronage. We will also give strict attention to the business confided to us at the Mill situated at the corner of Fouke and Shenandoah streets, Harpers-Ferry, hoping by strict attention to business to receive a continuance of those Farmers who have heretofore favored the concern with their custom. Those of our customers who have not settled their accounts for Wheat there, are desirous of making contracts for Wheat, are requested to call and do so as early as possible, so that our B. Ford may find Harpers-Ferry easy of access before the 1st July last, will please give attention to settlements there before the commencement of Harpers-Ferry delivering at Harpers-Ferry.

Persons desirous of making contracts for Wheat, either in person or by letter, and any desire on their part will find Harpers-Ferry easy of access shall receive due and early attention.
BENJAMIN FORD,
DANIEL SNYDER.
July 15, 1841.—tf.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the reception of Wheat, we wish to purchase quantities, for which we will give the highest market price in cash as soon as it is weighed. We will also purchase Flour, Rye, Corn, Oats, &c., at fair prices for cash.



persons desirous of selling will find it to their interest to call on us before selling elsewhere, as we will pay the same, (having good light Boats for freight,) at the usual rates; and, if required, will advance two-thirds of the amount of the produce on each article as soon as delivered in our Warehouse—the balance due on return of Boats 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.
Furnace, July 29, 1841.

WATCH STONE CUTTING.

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

TOMB SLABS,
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 finish with, his prices will be LOW. One great advantage to purchasers is, that all Stone will be delivered at his risk, without any extra charge.

☞LETTERING neatly executed.

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

☞No imposition need be feared, as his prices are uniform.
January 21, 1841—1y.

NOTICE.

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

I also wish, respectfully, to decline Carding Wool, except for cash, as I find it to be a serious impediment to my other business.
GEORGE PRICE.
Shepherdstown, Feb. 13, 1840—tf.

Wanted to Hire

FOR the next year, a steady and industrious NEGRO WOMAN, qualified as a good Cook and Washer. For such a one a fair price and good situation is offered.
JOHN J H STRAITH.
Dec. 2, 1841.

☞I have for sale a first-rate
ANTHRACITE COAL STOVE.
Of most approved pattern for bar or store room.

Servant Woman for Sale.

A GENTLEMAN in our neighborhood offers for sale, a Servant Woman and her two Children. The Woman is young and healthy, a good cook, washer and ironer. She will not be sold out of the county—and is not sold for any fault, but merely because her owner has more than he has use for. Her oldest girl is about 8 years—the other about one year.
For particulars, inquire of
W. L. WEBB.
Shepherdstown, August 12, 1841.—tf.

GOOD SERVANTS FOR SALE.

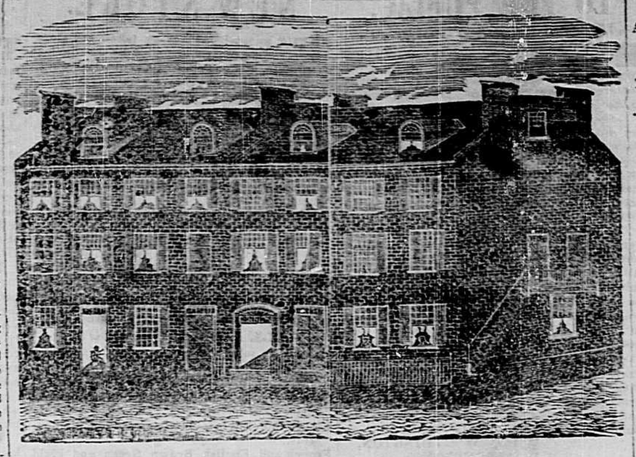
A GENTLEMAN in our neighborhood offers for sale, three young likely and well-bred SERVANTS; they are not sold for any fault, but only because the owner has more than he has use for. Two girls and one boy. The boy is 13 years of age; one of the girls 15, and the other 8 years of age. For particulars inquire of
W. L. WEBB.
Shepherdstown, Nov. 4, 1841.—tf

CASH FOR NEGROES!

I WILL at all times give the highest prices in cash for likely young NEGROES, of both sexes, from ten to twenty-five years of age.—Persons having likely servants to dispose of, will do well to call on me at my residence in Charlestown; and any communication in writing will be promptly attended to.
WM. CROW, Jr.
Nov. 25, 1841.—tf.

Heavy Twilled Bagging, Osnaburg, and Heavy Brown Muslins,
FOR sale by
Nov 25. LUPTON & CO

SUPERIOR TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS,
RECEIVED and for sale by
Nov 23. LUPTON & CO.



ABELL'S HOTEL.

THE undersigned has leased, for a term of years, the HOTEL in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, recently occupied by I. N. Carter, which is ready for the reception of company.

The House is large and commodious, containing twenty-two Chambers, (nearly all of them with fire places,)—two large Parlours—a Reading Room, well supplied with the principal papers of the country, without regard to party—a Bar Room—and a very large Dining Room—all of which have been thoroughly white-washed, papered and painted, and furnished with entirely new and genteel Furniture. It is very well located in view of the health, comfort and convenience of visiters, being **IN THE CENTRE OF THE BUSINESS OF THE TOWN—WITHIN A FEW YARDS OF THE COURT-HOUSE**, and quite convenient to the Rail-Road Depot.

The location of this Establishment, in a region of unsurpassed fertility, and within half a days' travel of the seaboard, enables the proprietor to assure the public that his Table will be constantly supplied with all the luxuries of the season, and his Bar with a choice selection of Wines and Liquors.

His Stabling is sufficient for the accommodation of a large number of horses, and will be found always supplied with the best provender, and attended by faithful and diligent Ostlers.

In the determination to spare no expense or trouble that may contribute to the comfort of his guests, he throws himself upon his friends and the public in the hope of a generous patronage.
November 18, 1841. JOSEPH F. ABELL.

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.
Restaurant Oyster Rooms. J. J. H.

PETERS PILLS!

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

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

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

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

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

Also—for sale at the store of
WM. ANDERSON,
JAMES HIGGINS, *Harpers-Ferry,*
J. H. BEARD, & Co., *Charlestown,*
J. P. A. ENTLER, *Shepherdstown.*
WM. DORSEY, *Martinsburg.*
May 27, 1841.—1y.

Cure your cough before it is too late.

Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, is the only medicine that perfect confidence can be relied upon for the immediate removal of this troublesome complaint. This medicine always relieves a cough in a few days, and when the disease is seated on the lungs it causes it to be discharged by expectoration, thus restoring sound health to the happiness and enjoyment of those who long have been afflicted.
Dec. 25, 1841.
Principal Office for the sale of this Medicine is at No. 19, North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—Those who are suffering from various diseases incident to the human family, would do well to procure Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening & German Aperient Pills, which are so pre-eminently recommended for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Pains in the Side, Back and Breast, Nervous Affections, Headache, and all the diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. Pamphlets may be obtained gratis, which contain full and explicit directions for using.
For sale by J. H. BEARD & CO.
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.*

Genuine Sugar House Molasses,
OF an excellent quality for sale at the store of KEYES & KEARSLEY.
Dec 2.

OATS for sale by
Dec. 16. T C SIGAFOOSE & CO.
Receipts are daily increasing, and stocks have accumulated very considerably.

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 December, 1841:

Thomas Rutherford, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Abraham Isler, Joseph T. Daugherty, Frederick A. Briscoe, Isaac Henkle, James M. Manning, Chas. B. Harding, John W. Rowan, George W. Little, John H. Little, James Perry, Mary T. Forrest, William H. Griggs, Smith Crane, Eden Cornine, Louisa Washington, William Hoff, Nathaniel W. Manning, and Humphrey Keyes, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Abraham Isler, not having entered his appearance & given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendant do appear here on the 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.
Dec. 9, 1841.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in December, 1841:

James Brown, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Abraham Isler, Joseph T. Daugherty, Frederick A. Briscoe, Isaac Henkle, James M. Manning, Chas. B. Harding, John W. Rowan, George W. Little, John H. Little, James Perry, Mary T. Forrest, William H. Griggs, Smith Crane, Eden Cornine, Louisa Washington, William Hoff, Nathaniel W. Manning, and Humphrey Keyes, DEFENDANTS,

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 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.*
December 9, 1841.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in December, 1841:

William F. Leek, 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.
Dec 9, 1841.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in December, 1841:

John Avis, 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.
Dec 9, 1841.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in December, 1841:

Robert W. Pendleton, Ellis R. Long, and Addison B. Reily, Co-partners, trading under the firm of Pendleton, Long and Reilly, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
John Mc P. Brien and Henry A. Brien, co-partners, under the firm of John McP. Brien & Co. DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, John McP. Brien and Henry A. Brien, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order, be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house in the said town of Charlestown.
A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*
Dec. 9, 1841.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in December, 1841:

George E. Chamberlain, 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.*
Dec. 9, 1841.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in December, 1841:

Humphrey Keyes and George W. T. Kearsley, merchant partners, trading under the name and firm of Keyes & Kearsley, PLAINTIFFS,
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 defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.
A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*
Dec. 9, 1841.

Rail Road Money Wanted!

WE will take any amount of Rail Road Money at Par, for Goods at lowest cash prices.
J J & E P MILLER.
Dec. 9.

A PREMIUM FOR *Rail Road Money!*

A SMALL PREMIUM will be given for Rail Road Money, in goods, at the lowest cash prices, at the store of
Dec. 9, 1841. J B PACKETT.

MARSEILLES QUILTS.—9-4, 10-4, and 12-4, Marseilles Quilts, about half the usual price. Also, some large and heavy Rose, Whitney and Mackinaw blankets. At
E M AISQUITH'S.

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 December, 1841:

Michael Shoe, 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.*
Dec. 9, 1841.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in December, 1841:

Joseph M. Brown, 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.
Dec. 9, 1841.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in December, 1841:

William Hurst, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
John McP. Brien, DEFENDANT,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, John Mc P. Brien, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.
A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*
Dec. 9, 1841.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in December, 1841:

John Hurst, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
John McP. Brien, DEFENDANT,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, John McP. Brien, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.
A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*
Dec. 9, 1841.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in December, 1841:

John R. Flagg, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Abraham Isler, Joseph T. Daugherty, Frederick A. Briscoe, Isaac Henkle, James M. Manning, Chas. B. Harding, John W. Rowan, George W. Little, John H. Little, James Perry, Mary T. Forrest, William H. Griggs, Smith Crane, Eden Cornine, Louisa Washington, William Hoff, Nathaniel W. Manning, and Humphrey Keyes, DEFENDANTS,
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 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.
Dec. 9, 1841.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in December, 1841:

Luther J. Cox, Benjamin Ford and Daniel Snyder, the two last partners, trading under the firm of Ford and Snyder, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY,

THE defendant, Luther J. Cox, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.
A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.
Dec. 9, 1841.

UNITED STATES

HOTEL,
AT HARPERS-FERRY.

THE undersigned having leased for a term of years the very large and commodious

THREE STORY BRICK HOTEL,

the property of Mr. James Foley, at Harpers-Ferry, Va take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to receive and accommodate Boarders, Travellers, and others, who may be pleased to favor them with a call, in a style which they have reason to believe will be entirely satisfactory.

One of the firm having been for several years the keeper of the Shannondale House, and known to a large portion of the travelling public, he feels some degree of confidence in presenting himself as a host in his new location; and the proprietors pledge themselves to use every reasonable exertion to make their house as agreeable to visiters as any Hotel in the country; they therefore hope to receive a reasonable share of the patronage of a generous public.

This House is situated very nearly in the junction of the Winchester and Potomac Rail-road with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road at Harpers-Ferry, and fronts the latter on the Potomac River, rendering it altogether a desirable stopping-place for travellers on either road.

☞Baggage attended to without charge.

The Dining Room is large and comfortable, and the TABLE shall at all times be furnished with the *best fare* the country can afford, as well as with the rich and delicious luxuries of the seaboard—served up in a superior style

In the BAR will always be found choice Wines and other Liquors.

The STABLING—which is convenient to the house—shall be well provided with good Hay, Oats and Corn, and attended by careful and competent Ostlers.
T. A. MILTON & CO.
Nov. 25, 1841.

☞"Balt. American," "National Intelligencer," and "Richmond Whig," insert 3 times in country papers.

RVIGINIA, to wit:

At a Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Fauquier County, held on the 15th day of October, 1841:

William Lucas, administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed of Edward Lucas, deceased, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Lewis Lucas, administrator of Mersey Wager, deceased, who was widow and administratrix of John Wager, Sen'r, deceased, James B. Wager, administrator de bonis non of John Wager, Junior, deceased, and in his own right, Noah H. Swayne and Sally Ann his wife, Gerard B. Wager, Mary Seeleg, Bazil Williamson and Margaret his wife, Hannah Humphreys, widow, Gerard B. Wager, administrator of Philip Wager, dec'd, Joseph Hoffman, Ellen A. Hoffman, George Hoffman, Hannah Wager, widow and administratrix of Edward Wager, dec'd; Charles Wager, Elizabeth Wager, Edward Lee Wager, and James P. Wager, infants, by William F. Phillips, their guardian ad litem, Gerard B. Wager, administrator de bonis non of Charles Wager, deceased, George W. Humphreys, administrator of Roger Humphreys, dec'd, Treadwell Smith and Ann C. his wife, Emily Humphreys, Maria Louisa Humphreys, George Humphreys, Robert Humphreys, and John Humphreys, infants, by Robert T. Brown, their guardian ad litem, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

THIS cause came on to be heard on the papers formerly read, and the report of Commissioner Worthington, made pursuant to the order of the 16th day of June, 1838, with exceptions thereto taken by the defendants, and was argued by counsel:—On consideration whereof, the Court, sustaining the first, and overruling the second and third of said exceptions, is of opinion and doth declare, that the plaintiff is entitled to recover the amount of the judgments founded on the bonds given by Edward Lucas and John Wager, Sen'r, deceased, to Charles Bennett and John Watts, and the sums paid on account of the bond given to James S. Bates and Susanna Bates, in the proceedings mentioned—And it appearing that John Wager, Jun. and Mersey Wager, administrators of John Wager, Sen'r, deceased, have fully administered the personal assetts of the said John Wager, Sen'r, the Court is further of opinion, that the sums of money aforesaid are chargeable upon the real estate of the said John Wager, Sen'r, in the hands of his heirs—it is therefore ordered, that Robert Worthington, who is hereby appointed special Commissioner for that purpose, do inquire and report what real estate descended from the said John Wager, Sen'r, deceased, to his heirs, how the same has been disposed of, and by whom it is now held, and also the annual value thereof, stating such matters specially as he may think pertinent, or any party may require.
A Copy—Teste,
WM. F. PHILLIPS, *Clerk.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Charlestown, Jeff. Co., Va., Dec. 6, 1841.

☞The parties interested in the foregoing order of Court, are hereby notified, that I have appointed *Friday the 7th day of next month,* (*January,* 1842,) for the purpose of entering upon the execution of the aforesaid order of Court, on which day, by 10 o'clock, A. M., at my office aforesaid, they are requested to attend with the papers, statements and evidence connected with the duties required to be performed by me.
R. WORTHINGTON
Dec. 9, 1841. *Special Comm'r.*

Cumberland Coal & Plank.

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

☞Also, a new one-horse *Wagon* for sale.
GEORGE PRICE.
Shepherdstown, July 1, 1841.—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having entered into Partnership in the *Copper, Tin* and *Sheet Iron business,* intend manufacturing and keeping on hand, a general assortment of
COPPER, TIN & SHEET-IRON
WARE,
Which they will sell on the most pleasing terms.
HOUSE SPOUTING
Made to order at the shortest notice.
We have on hand a handsome assortment of STOVES of different sizes, which we will sell ☞AT COST☜ to close sales.
F. W. & R. B. RAWLINS.
Nov. 11, 1841.

TAR—By the barrel and half barrel, at the *Railroad Depot.*
Charlestown, December 9, 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 attest to its usefulness. BRONCHITIS, a disease which is annually sweeping thousands upon thousands to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of CONSUMPTION, is always cured by it. The usual symptoms of this disease (Bronchitis) are Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hectic Fever, a spitting up of Phlegm or matter, and sometimes Blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels, which run through every part of the Lungs. This Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflammation, Fever and Difficulty of Breathing, and produces a free and easy Expectoration, and a cure is soon effected.

It always cures Asthma—two or three large doses will cure the CROUP or HIVES of Children, in from fifteen minutes to an hour's time. It immediately subdues the violence of HOOPING COUGH, and effects a speedy c