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Virginia Free Press.

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

VOL. 35. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1842. NO. 28.

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

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

A CARD.

Dr. A. T. Brooke,

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

He may be found at all times (except when professionally engaged) at his Office at Mr. Abell's Hotel.
Charlestown, March 17, 1842

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

HIS OFFICE is opposite Messrs. Webb & Markell's Store.
Dec. 9, 1841.—tf.

JAMES E. STEWART,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

Office nearly opposite the store of Messrs. Wilson & Doll.
March 24, 1842.—tf.

LOOK HERE!

A most inviting Investment!

FOR SALE within 24 miles of the *Winchester Rail Road,*

6,000 ACRES OF TIMBERLAND,

with EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS, which cost $12,000 in their erection, and a water power embracing the whole Cacaphon River.

The Timber, Oak, Pine, Chesnut, &c., and a great part of the land suitable for wheat.—This land with all the improvements will be sold *For One Dollar & Fifty Cents per Acre,* in payments to suit purchasers. Good judges have pronounced the timber alone worth TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

☞For further particulars apply to the Editors of this paper. Title indisputable.
June 23, 1842.—7t.*

BERKELEY LAND
FOR SALE.

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

Two Hundred Acres,

Eighty of which is first rate river bottom, not inferior to any on the Potomac;

70 ACRES OF FINE WOODLAND;

And Fifty acres of clear upland.

I deem it unnecessary to enter into a more minute description, as persons wishing to purchase will doubtless view the premises and judge for themselves.

Any communication, (post paid,) addressed to me at Millwood, Clarke County, Va., will be promptly attended to.
WM. W. WHITING.
May 5, 1842.—12w.

JEFFERSON LAND
FOR SALE.

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

400 Acres of Prime Land,

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

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

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

JEFFERSON FARM
IN MARKET.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on easy terms, his farm, called *Bellevue,* lying in Jefferson County, two miles west of Charlestown, on the turnpike road leading to Smithfield, and on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, containing 226 ACRES. The dwelling is of stone, large and commodious, having four rooms on the first floor, three of them large. There are all necessary outbuildings, including a good ice-house, with a handsome office built over it. There is running water in *every field,* (seven in number,) and in the barn-yard. Also, a well of very fine water with a pump, near the dwelling.
J. T. DAUGHERTY.
March 3, 1842.—tf.

$30,000 CAPITAL!
10 *Prizes of* 1000 *DOLLARS!*
UNION LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 10, FOR 1842.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday the 23d of July, 1842,

BRILLIANT SCHEME.
30,000 *Dollars*
10,000 *Dollars*
5,000
3,225
2,200
2,000
1,900
2 *Prizes of* $1,500
10 " 1,000
10 " 300
&c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion.

25,000 DOLLARS.
Virginia Leesburg Lottery.
CLASS E, for 1842, will be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia,
On SATURDAY the 30th day of JULY.
SCHEME.
1 Prize of 25,000 Dollars
1 " 12,500 Dollars
1 " 7,000 Dollars
1 " 4,420 Dollars
20 " 1,000 Dollars
20 " 500 Dollars
40 " 300 Dollars
Tickets $10: Shares in proportion.
J. G. GREGORY & CO,
Managers,
WASHINGTON CITY.

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

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

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS,
In Jefferson County, Va.

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

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

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

The proprietors have secured an abundant supply of ICE, an article so indispensable to comfort in warm weather.
THE PROPRIETORS.
June 16, 1842.

To the Public.

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

My Ice House has been well stored for the season.
ISAAC N. CARTER.
June 16, 1842.

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

HAVING erected an extensive building at the Mouth of Bullskin, on a good location, with the best water power in Virginia for the purpose, (being on a stream that is never injured by freshet, ice, or drought,) we will soon have in operation a very superior **WOOLLEN ESTABLISHMENT,** to be conducted by WILLIAM JOBE, under the name and firm of JOBE & CO. We expect to have our Carding Machine ready to card Rolls for country custom between the 1st and 15th June, and to be fully prepared between the 1st and 15th July, for manufacturing Wool in all its branches, such as

Cloths, Cassimeres, Fulled and Plaid Linseys, Flannels, Blankets, &c.

Our Machinery is of a superior order, and will consist of the latest improved Carding Machines, clothed with as good Cards as can be selected in the United States—one of the best and latest improved Spinning Machines with 200 spindles; and the latest improved Power Looms, manufactured by a man who stands higher in the estimation of manufacturers, for the workmanship and durability of his looms, than any one in this country.

The whole establishment is to be conducted by an experienced workman, who has ample testimonials of his qualifications.

From the location of the Factory, with a constant supply of water, and the fact that no expense has been spared to procure machinery and materials of the best quality, we have some reason to flatter ourselves that we can turn out as good articles as any establishment in the Valley, and hope thereby to give full satisfaction to all who may give us a call for manufactured goods, or favor us with their work.

Our friends in Loudoun will readily appreciate the advantages of this Establishment. It is about a mile above the Shannondale Ferry, and a Road is about to be opened from the latter point along the River to the Rock's Ferry.

We will exchange Goods for Wool on the most accommodating terms, and purchase Wool for cash when in operation.
JOHN KABLE,
WM. K. JENKINS,
DAVID JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM JOBE.
May 19, 1842.

Wanted Immediately,

A MAN who understands Fulling, Carding and Spinning, and who can come well recommended. Such an one will find constant employment by the month or year, at liberal wages. One with a family will be preferred.

Also, a man (with a family) who understands Weaving, will meet with a good situation, if application be made immediately in person, or by letter addressed to Messrs. JOBE & CO. Kabletown, Jefferson County, Va.
June 16, 1842.

NOTICE.

Office of the Winchester & Potomac Railroad Company,
WINCHESTER, March 10, 1842.

TO prevent all misapprehension and misrepresentation, notice is hereby given, that all freight collected at the Depots of this Company, whether due to this Company, or any other for which it acts, will be received in Virginia paper, current at Winchester. It is also further made known, that all goods and merchandize, or other freights, shipped from Philadelphia or New York, sent to the care of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, will, by an arrangement between the Company and the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company, be forwarded directed to Winchester, without any commissions for receiving and forwarding charged at Baltimore, and the whole freight through from either of those places, or any other point north of Baltimore, will be collected at Winchester.
April 7, 1842. J. GEO. HEIST.

Paints, Oils, &c.

WHITE Lead Ground in Oil, White Lead Dry, Red Lead Dry, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, do. White, Yellow Ochre, Turkey Umber, Vermillion, Lithrage Ground, Spirits Turpentine, Lampblack, Copal Varnish, Japan do. Paint Brushes, assorted,
For sale by
June 9. J. H. BEARD & CO.

Summer Hats,

OF every variety and style, at
June 23. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

HOPS.—First quality Hops at a low price.
June 23. E. M. AISQUITH.

The Free Press.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

EVILS OF BROKERAGE & SHAVING.

To the People—No. 5.

In former communications I promised to say something upon the subject of *credit,* or the credit system. I have been too much engaged to redeem that promise sooner, and what I shall now say is thrown out rather as hints, to excite your reflection, and will claim no pretension to the character of a grave treatise upon that most important subject.

To many persons it may be unnecessary to address a word on the value and use of credit; as reflection and the unexampled prosperity and rapid advancement of our country, where it has been and still is extensively used, must have convinced and satisfied every thinking being.—Indeed, it would hazard nothing to affirm that without its benign influence and magic power, our country would at this moment be an hundred years behind its present advancement, both moral and physical. As there are, however, some persons who are opposed to it entirely, I will endeavor to examine and explain the policy of credit and the ways in which it is used.

In the history of credit, the first thing to be remarked is, that whether credit be given by individuals, or whether the State has created corporations through which its blessings may be more conveniently distributed—in whatever form it may exist—there is a foundation for it in the nature of things, and an *invincible necessity* for its existence. It is true that credit may be abused, but, in the ample sense and purport of the term, it is a trust and confidence necessary in all the relations of life. Society could not exist without it, nor could individuals. We have only to reflect, and we shall find that trust, faith, or in other words credit, is in as daily use, and is as *indispensable* as any of the senses that we constantly employ, and that are necessary for our preservation. Without faith in the bounty of Providence—without that credit that expects a return when we till our fields, the earth itself would be waste and barren, and the sluggard would fold his arms in indolence and "refuse to sow because of the cold." And so too among men; if there was no trust or confidence to cement them—if they could extend credit to each other in nothing, the whole commerce of society would cease, and every interchange whether of kindness, sociality, or property, would be at an end. Men would exist in miserable isolation, or perish from want of something to bind them together. Indeed *money* has been defined, by an able political Economist, a system of *exchanges,* and to such a system credit is vitally essential.

So much for the general subject. But the view we now mean to take of credit will be confined to that credit which occurs in the commercial and pecuniary transactions of men. There are two classes of credit. First, the credit that an individual gives to another—and secondly, the credit that is furnished to individuals, or the community, by corporations, created for the purpose by the State. It is directly the reverse of the "perish credit" doctrine, and the doctrine that "every man who trades on borrowed capital should break." It admits and recognizes the right of every man, poor tho' he be in external property, as lands and money, if he be rich in honesty, energy, and judgment, to found upon these a credit that will be useful to himself and to others. It glories to be, with truth, a "poor man's capital," and to place him above the machinations of the miser with his treasures, or him "who builds the fine house, sports a handsome carriage, or array himself in fine clothes? I shall never cavil at these as the palace, or equipage, or insignia of lordly aristocracy. The carpenter, the carriage-maker, the boot-maker, the tailor, all find their account in these expenditures. The truth is that the indulgencies, and even the follies of the rich, as they divide and scatter their means, advance the welfare of those who are poorer, and tend to that equality in the circumstances of men which in a republic is so desirable.—There are other uses of money, or rather abuses, with which the people have much greater cause of dissatisfaction and complaint: when instead of promoting business, useful trades and the exchange of all valuable things, it is prevented by brokers and shavers to their embarrassment and destruction.

In what ways these blighting evils are effected I have already pointed out in former papers, and I will now barely refer to them and add nothing in detail. But in taking leave of the subject, and after having said thus much both of private credit and the credit which is supplied by public institutions, the banks, I will briefly state what seems to me, at once, necessary and effective means of guarding credit in all its ramifications, and at this time when notwithstanding the abundant harvest that waves over our fields, it may be still necessary to sustain the prices of property, and to prevent ruinous sacrifices, and to sustain too the drooping business and trades of our people. I will repeat it then to be a rooted conviction with me, a "fixed idea," (to use the language of an essayist who lately did me the honor to review one of my papers,) that if you break up *shaving* private credits will be undisturbed in all those cases where the creditor is at ease, and all the surplus money in the country will go into the hands of the useful and productive classes instead of those of unproductive speculators; and that if you break up *brokerage* the banks will be able to resume, extend their accommodations to the people, and thus enable them to *work* up to their debts and out of their embarrassments without serious losses. I believe, in fine, that the suppression of these evils, will afford to the country the benefit of the entire credit system, and that as the debts of the people were incurred for property at the prices of that system, that they are, upon all the principles of justice, entitled to the use of it until those debts are extinguished.

One word in regard to the denunciations which it is said I have heaped upon brokers and shavers: My remarks are aimed at practices that I regard to be public evils, and are never intended for individuals. The law, as it now is, permits both brokerage and shaving, and I doubt not that many honorable men are dealing in these practices who have reflected very little upon the consequences and effects of them, and into whose heads it has never entered that they were doing any thing wrong. Indeed, I have acquaintances and friends, who may take "a leetle too much toll," but who without doubt think themselves justified in doing so, and who are perfectly honest in their feelings and motives. Of course I set up no right to judge for them in matters of conscience, nor do I take it upon myself to denounce their individual transactions, or even to inquire into them. The grounds I take against brokerage and shaving are of a public not personal character, and relate to them as open subjects of public concern and policy. I have endeavored to explain that money, and credit used as money, were public standards or measures of value; that all gaming and speculation in them affected them as standards; and that for these reasons, the law should protect them as it does other public standards, (weights and measures for example,) by penal enactments, if necessary. All my views and opinions are now before the people, submitted for their consideration, and it is now for them to decide whether they be right or wrong.
FAIR PLAY.

THE GREAT METROPOLIS.—London, according to a late authority, now measures 7½ miles in length from east to west, by a breadth of 9 miles from north to south. Its circumference, allowing for various inequalities, is estimated at thirty miles, while the area of the ground it covers is considered to measure no less than 18 miles square.

Miscellaneous.

TRUSTING AN INDIAN CHIEF,

OR CONFIDENCE REPAID.

The following interesting account from Merry's Museum, is we think, incorrect in one particular. The scene of the story was one of his early places, and it has been familiar to us from our boyhood. We have always understood that it was a little girl and not a boy, that went to the Indian chief.—Cin. Chronicle.

One of the first settlers established in New York, was Judge W. who, 4 miles from himself at Whitestown, his family with him, among whom was a widowed daughter with an only child—a fine boy of about 4 years old. You will recollect that the country, at this time, was the domain of unbroken forest, and this was the domain of the savage tribes.

Judge W. saw the necessity of keeping on good terms with the Indians, for as he was nearly alone, he was completely at their mercy. Accordingly, he took every opportunity to assure them of his kindly feelings, and to secure their good will in return. Several of their chiefs came to see him, and all appeared pacific. But there was one thing that troubled him; an aged chief of the Seneca tribe, and one of great influence, who resided at a distance of about six miles, had not yet been to see him; nor could he by any means, ascertain the feelings and views of the sachem in respect to his settlement in that region. At last he sent him a message, and the answer was, that the chief would visit him on the morrow.

True to his appointment, the sachem came. Judge W. received him with marks of respect, and introduced his wife, his daughter, and the little boy. The interview that followed was deeply interesting. Upon its results the Judge conceived that his security might depend and he was, therefore, exceedingly anxious to make a favorable impression upon the distinguished chief. He expressed to him his desire to settle in the country, to live on terms of amity and good fellowship with the Indians; to be useful to them by introducing among them the arts of civilization.

The chief heard him out, and then said, 'Brother, you ask much, and you promise much. What pledge can you give of your faith?'

'The honor of a man that never knew deception,' was the reply.

'The white man's word may be good to the white man, yet it is wind when spoken to the Indian,' said the sachem.

'I have put my life into your hands, said the Judge; is not this an evidence of my good intentions? I have placed confidence in the Indian, and I will not believe that he will abuse or betray the trust.

'So much is well, replied the chief, the Indian will repay confidence with confidence; if you will trust him, he will trust you. But I must have a pledge. Let this boy go with me to my wigwam, I will bring him back in three days with my answer.'

If an arrow had pierced the bosom of the mother, she could not have felt a deeper pang than went to her heart, at the Indian made this proposal. She sprang from her seat, and rushing to the boy who stood at the side of the sachem, looking into his face with pleased wonder and admiration, she encircled him in her arms, and pressing him close to her bosom, was about to fly from the room. A gloomy and ominous frown came over the sachem's brow, but he did not speak.

But not so with Judge W. He knew that the success of the enterprise, the very lives of his family depended upon the decision of the moment. 'Stay, stay, my daughter!' said he. 'Bring back the boy, I beseech you. I would not risk a hair of his head. He is not more dear to you, than me. But my child, he must go with the chief. God will watch over him. He will be as safe in the sachem's wigwam as beneath our roof and in your arms.

I shall not attempt to describe the agony of the mother for the three ensuing days. She was agitated by contending hopes and fears. In the night she awoke from her sleep, seeming to hear the screams of her child calling upon its mother for help! But the time wore away—the third day came. How slowly did the hours pass! The morning waned away—noon arrived, and the afternoon was now far advanced; yet the sachem came not. There was gloom over the whole household. The mother was pale and silent, as if despair was settling coldly around her heart. Judge W. walked to and from, going every few minutes to the door, and looking through the opening in the forest, toward the sachem's abode.

At last, as the rays of the setting sun were thrown upon the tops of the forest around, the eagle feathers of the chieftain were seen dancing above the bushes in the distance. He advanced rapidly, and the little boy was at his side. He was gaily attired as a young chief—his feet being dressed in moccasins; a fine beaver skin was over his shoulders, and eagle's feathers were stuck in his hair.—He was in excellent spirits, and so proud was he of his honors, that he seemed two inches taller than before. He was soon in his mother's arms, and in that brief minute, she seemed to pass from death unto life. It was a happy meeting—too happy for me to describe.

'The white man has conquered!—said the sachem; hereafter let us be friends. You have trusted the Indian; he will repay you with confidence and friendship.' He was as good as his word, and Judge W. lived there many years, laying the foundation of a flourishing and prosperous community."

A mixture of ground glass and the juice of pebble stones is a cure for the blue devils; and no man is ever visited with the night mare, who sleeps with the great toe of his right foot in his left ear.

Signers of the Declaration of Independence.—Of the noble patriots, who signed the Declaration of Independence, 9 were born in Massachusetts; 8 in Virginia; 5 in Maryland; 4 in Connecticut; 4 in New Carolina; 3 in Pennsylvania; 4 in Delaware; 2 in New York; 3 in Maine; 3 in Ireland; 1 in Rhode Island; 1 in Scotland; 3 in England; 2 in Wales.

Twenty-one were attorneys, 10 merchants, 4 physicians, 3 farmers, 1 clergyman, 1 printer, and 16 were men of fortune.

Eighteen were graduates of Harvard College, 4 were graduates of Philadelphia, 2 of New Jersey, 2 of Princeton, Cambridge, William and Mary, 4 of Yale, and 1 of St. Omer's.

At the time of signing the Declaration 9 were over 90 years of age; 11 between 78 and 80; 8 were between 70 and 80; 11 between 60 and 70; 11 between 50 and 60; one died at the age of 27; and one at the age of 2 is uncertain.

At the time of signing the Declaration the average age of the members was 44 years. They lived to the average age of more than 65 years and 10 months. The youngest member was Edward Rutledge of South Carolina, who was in his 27th year. He lived to the age of 51. The next youngest member was Thos. Lynch of the same State, who was also in his 27th year. He was cast away at sea in the fall of 1776.

Benjamin Franklin was the oldest member. He was in his 71st year when he signed the Declaration. He lived to 1790, and survived 16 of his younger brethren. Stephen Hopkins of Rhode Island, the next oldest member, was born in 1707, and died 1778.

Charles Carroll attained the greatest age, dying in his 96th year. William Ellery, of Rhode Island died in his 93d year; and John Adams in his 91st.
[*Boston Mer. Journal.*

From the Boston Transcript, July 9.

FRANKLIN'S MONUMENT.—This monument, in the centre of the enclosure between the Tremont House and Park street Church, is now visible from the street; the foliage of the young trees in front of it, having been trimmed, as we suggested a few days since.

The inscription is as follows, viz:

FRANKLIN.

Josiah Franklin, and Abiah his wife lie here buried. They lived lovingly together in wedlock, fifty-five years; and without an estate, or any gainful employment, by constant labor and honest industry, (with God's blessing) maintained a large family comfortably; and brought up thirteen children and seven grandchildren, reputably. We, taught by their example, cheerfully embrace the station assigned us in life, and trust not Providence. He was a pious and prudent man; she a discreet and virtuous woman. Their youngest son in filial regard to their memory, places this stone. I. F. born 1665; died 1744, Æ 89. A. F. born 1667; died 1752, Æ 85.

The marble tablet bearing the above inscription having been dilapidated by the ravages of time, a number of citizens entertaining the most profound veneration for the memory of the illustrious Benjamin Franklin, and desirous of reminding succeeding generations that he was born in Boston in 1707, erected this obelisk over the graves of his parents, in 1827.

STATISTICS.

There are six manufactories of Buttons, in the United States, employing, when in full operation 2500 persons; capital employed, $1,400,000, value of annual product, $1,500,000; persons depending on the Trade for subsistence, 10,000.

There are two Pin manufactories, in the United States, yet in their infancy; persons employed, 100; annual products, $100,000. The labor employed in England is often that of felons and paupers, which can only be competed here by the use of labor-saving machinery which is beginning to be used.

Value of Combs made in the United States, $1,700,000; do. Brushes, $1,750,000. About 5000, are employed in the two; wages per day, $1, for males, and 75 cents for females. In England the cost of similar labor is only twenty cents per day. In the manufacture of Bellows, 200 hands are employed; capital, $10,000.

The value of Cotton Goods manufactured in the country is $46,000,000 per annum; capital employed in the manufacture, $51,000,000. There are 141 factories in the cotton growing States; capital, $1,700,000; annual product, $1,200,000.

There are 650 vessels engaged in the Whale Fishery alone. The aggregate expense of their outfit is over $10,000,000 for each voyage. Value of the ships and outfits, over $20,000,000. Annual product, $7,000,000.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Fossil Remains.—Some persons engaged last week in making an excavation of clay and gravel for a culvert in the city of Richmond, found some curious specimens of petrification. They consist of large and small shark's teeth, (some of them indented like a saw, are said to belong to animals not now in existence,) and a tusk about a foot long, which seems to have belonged to an elephant, or some other similar animal.

Five years ago, in the Midlothian coal pits, a few miles from Richmond, beautiful impressions of small fish were found five hundred feet below the surface of the earth. Those impressions were traced in considerable numbers on the black slate which is found as the superincumbent stratum of the coal vein.

There is said to be a woman in Worcester so large and who sleeps in a room so small, that she is obliged to go into another room to turn over. There is also a family in that town so large that they could not all have the measles at once; there wasn't enough to go round.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

General Intelligence.

From the Montreal Courier, July 11.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.
MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.

It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most disastrous casualties which has occurred on the Rivulet since the introduction of steam on the St. Lawrence. The high-pressure steamer Shamrock, plying between Lachine and Pointe Claire, on her way to Kingston, about ten o'clock on Saturday morning, burst her boiler, and her bows being blown out by the explosion, she went down head foremost. There were on board of her at the time about one hundred and twenty passengers, of whom forty-eight were taken up unhurt by three barges in tow, and eighteen were conveyed to the Montreal General Hospital, wounded. Fifty-four remain to be accounted for. Of the eighteen conveyed to the Hospital, one has died under the amputation of both legs.

The passengers were composed of English, Irish and Scotch; of whom the Irish are supposed to have suffered most from being in the fore part of the boat.

We learn from the St. Louis Republican, that of the persons killed and wounded on board the Edna, by the explosion of her boiler, 38 were Germans, 12 were English, 1 French, 1 Mexican, Tuesday and 2 colored people. It was reported that 28 had died, and die during the night. The ... was almost impossible to ... and relatives to distinguish the ... corpses. Among the badly wounded was Charles Conner, of Louisville, second engineer of the boat. The Germans were chiefly from near Dusseldorf, on the Rhine, Prussia. A public meeting was to be held in St. Louis, for the relief of the surviving sufferers.

Governor Reynolds, of Missouri, lately pardoned a Mrs. Edy, who was tried and sentenced to the penitentiary, at the last term of the criminal court in St. Louis, for stealing clothes. She is said to be the first woman ever sent to the penitentiary in that state, and the chief reason for her pardon was, that there has never been any preparation in the penitentiary for female convicts, and the Governor had no right to have any prepared without an act of the Legislature.

The Bankrupt Law.—It is stated in the Baltimore American, that Chief Justice Taney and Judge Heath concur in the opinion lately given by Judge Story, of Massachusetts, "that, as soon as the Bankrupt Act went into operation, it did, *ipso facto*, suspend all action upon future cases arising under the State insolvent laws."

LARD OIL.—*Can't Supply the Demand.*—The Cincinnati Gazette states that the three manufactories in that city for making Lard Oil are unable to supply the demand for the article. In one week lately 2,000 gallons were shipped to New York, and a number of other Eastern orders then on hand, could not be filled.

The Mr. Courtenay who is appointed Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia, is Mr. Edward H Courtenay, a native of Baltimore, and at present Engineer of the Navy.—*Balt. American.*

Scarlet Fever.—The happiest effects have resulted ... keeping the patient in ... sheets slippery to the touch. ... sent to begin in time, when ... or redness first appears, & with a cloth or sponge, rub it all over the child every few hours; but if the fever has got up, it should be repeated every five minutes, till the heat abates. A child was getting better under this treatment, but his nurse observed in the night that he was again hot; she washed him all over, and in a few minutes every trace of the fever left him. He felt cool, slept comfortably until morning, and had no return of it. Even bathing the feet in weak ley has a very soothing effect.

Pigmies.—At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London recently, the chairman stated some interesting facts on a subject which would probably soon be brought before the notice of the society. It was, that a gentleman employed by government, had, in ascending the river Juba, in Africa, from east to west, fallen in with a considerable tract of country inhabited by a curious race of pigmies, not exceeding four feet in height, with very curious views of religion and government, and exactly resembling the type of Herodotus, which singularly confirmed some opinions on the subject recently brought before the notice of the Aborigines' Protection Society.

Temperance—Interesting Facts.—It will doubtless be interesting to the friends of temperance as well as to the public morals generally, to know, that the criminal prosecutions for this year are less by more than half than they were in the same length of time last year. We have it on unquestionable authority that the criminal prosecutions in the town of New Haven, from the 1st of January, 1841, to the 1st of July, 1841, amounted to 175, while from the 1st of January, 1842, to the 1st July, 1842, they amounted to only 76, and of these sixty-seven were caused by intoxicating drinks.

[*New Haven Palladium.*

Emigrants in Canada.—Among the arrivals at Quhec, on the 5th and 6th inst. were 20 ships, barks and brigs, bringing 5,000 passengers, beside 1 large ship full of troops. The ship Independence brought 501 steerage passengers, and the ship Victoria 457, with 10 in the cabin.

New Orleans Banks.—Two more of the Banks of New Orleans suspended specie payments on the 5th inst.—namely, the Union Bank and the Mechanics' and Trader's. The Louisiana and Gas Banks are now the only specie paying institutions in that city.

Crops in Tennessee.—The Nashville Whig of the 7th inst. says that crops in that State were never larger or more flourishing than at present. From all parts of the State the most cheering accounts are received, especially with reference to the great staples of cotton, tobacco and corn. The planting has been unusually large, and the yield promises to be abundant. Some injury was done to the small grain by late heavy rains, and the effect ... in prospect, and perhaps certain, ... this drawback will ... be entirely lost.

The Free Press.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1842.

THE WHIG NOMINEES.
HENRY CLAY and ... THE PEOPLE!

THE CLAY CLUBS.

With the exception of a few Anti-Masonic papers in Pennsylvania, the Clay Flag is flying from every Whig paper in the Union. There never was before such an united and unanimous feeling in behalf of any candidate, and so little necessity for a National Convention. Indeed, the only purpose of such a Convention will be, the selection of a candidate for the Vice Presidency—a matter, by the way, scarcely less important than the choice of a candidate for the first office. This unanimous feeling on the part of the Whigs is happily alluded to by the Hon John Sergeant, in his letter to a Philadelphia committee. He says:—

"It is an auspicious circumstance, full of encouragement, that there is such entire unanimity among the Whigs. Guided by the fixed star of their principles, they are moving spontaneously in one direction, with all the power of combined movement, and all the energy of individual feeling, cheering hearts warmed with final love of their what they prize their spirit resolved to a cause of or separate be her. They cannot be broken ... or a fraction they have a country to defend, preserve. They ... representative government to others, and they will no ... severe like their fa... to the rage of their enemies ... give up Henry Clay ... 1776 would sacrifice John Hancock to those who hated him for his gallant devotion and signal service to the good cause."

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The Whig ... ware, in responding to the unanimous Whig feeling of the country in favor of HENRY CLAY for the Presidency, take occasion to present the name of one of their most distinguished men for the Vice Presidency, JOHN M. CLAYTON. Judge Clayton was known in the Senate eight years ago as one of the most efficient champions of the Constitution, and one who illustrated and enforced with peculiar energy and talent the principles and policy which alone could lead the country to prosperity and happiness. In a contingency which might elevate Mr. Clayton to the first office in the Union, we should find him all that his friends claim for him—a man equal to the emergency; faithful, able, and true as steel. He comes from a good stock, and his friends in the Whig Convention make a strong point for him when they say that "his position on the neutral grounds of the nation, aloof from the ultra doctrines peculiar to the extreme sections of the United States, places him as the natural umpire and bond of union between our friends in all parts of the country."

Could Mr. Botts succeed in preferring articles of impeachment, he would do more, as he has already done, to make Mr. Tyler popular, than his best friends have done for him.

[*Richmond Enquirer.*

In common charity, something ought to be done to give the Captain a little run of popularity. The evidences are very rare in this quarter; and, judging from all that we have seen elsewhere, the commodity is exceedingly scarce throughout the country. Even the Loco-foco office-holders, to whom Mr T's elevation has been a sort of "God-send," turn up their noses at him, as they would at rotten salmon; and the smallest of their small-fry repudiate him with disdain.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY.

Our correspondent "Logan" takes us to task for leaving bur own State to find a site for a National Foundry, and questions our allegiance to the "Old Dominion" for so doing. We will not stop to argue the latter point with him, because that is a matter not to be settled by mere words or inferences. It is enough to say, that, in national matters, we know no mere political lines ... of little consequence whether we were on one side of the Potomac or the other.

Our main purpose was to awaken public attention to the importance of *home manufactures*, and we were not aware that we could better serve that purpose than by availing ourselves of the aid of the general government through a National Foundry. What we said of Weverton, elicited by able reports on that subject, was certainly not uttered in disparagement of the "Gulf Mill," or any other eligible site. We had not forgotten the advantages of our friend's location, but we knew he could better set off its "attractive capacities" than we could; and that if we succeeded in getting the attention of capitalists fixed upon one point near us, other positions would be presented and claim all proper attention.

Let us but succeed in giving an impulse to manufacturing industry and enterprise, and all will work well.

RESUMPTION.

The Convention of Bank officers, assembled at Richmond on the 11th, after comparing notes of the condition of the several Banks, passed the following resolution unanimously:

Resolved, That the several Banks of this Commonwealth, will resume specie payments on the 15th of September next.

Dr. Brockenbrough, the chairman of the Convention, declares his confidence in the ability of the Banks to maintain specie payments, these institutions being "much stronger than they were twelve months ago, and infinitely more so than they were for a long series of years when they maintained specie payments without any apprehension whatever." But he also declares that "Another abortive attempt will bring down on us a distrust, which must inevitably ruin the Banking system in Virginia."

We are gratified to learn that the whole liabilities of the Banks do not exceed $2 75 for one dollar in specie. Dr. B states that "the whole amount of circulating notes of all the Banks in Virginia but little exceed six millions of dollars—an amount certainly not too great for the regular business of the State," and that a further reduction in that circulation is in progress.

TUSCANY WHEAT.

We have been furnished with samples of Tuscany Wheat, red and white, raised on the farm of Mr. William Cameron, on the Opequon.—This Wheat seems to be of a very superior quality, plump and heavy, two grains being equal to about three of the common wheat. Mr. Cameron will have for sale seventy-five bushels of this fine wheat, for seed; and farmers who feel an interest in procuring a portion of it will do well to examine the specimens in our possession.

☞When our Razor fails to take off pleasantly the stubble of a somewhat twisty beard, we apply to our Strap a little of Harper's Metallic Powder (sold by J. P. Brown,) & in a twinkling the edge is keen and smooth, and the crop yields without difficulty.

☞V. W. Sharp, Esq. is announced as the regular editor of the Ohio State Journal, which post he has filled for the last fifteen months.—We have had frequent cause to admire the ability and manliness of the Journal, which sustains Whig principles with an undaunted spirit and with a vigor worthy the cause of truth.

R. S. Elliott, Esq. has retired from the Harrisburg Intelligencer, and C. McCamey, Esq., the present Editor of that popular paper, has raised the Clay Banner.

CONGRESS THIS LAST WEEK.

The Senate has been principally engaged the last week in Executive business. The nomination of William G. Singleton, to be re-appointed United States Attorney for the Western District of Virginia, was rejected on Thursday.

The House has been almost entirely occupied with the Tariff bill, the general debate on which was brought to a close early in the week. The votes on amendments to the bill have consumed several days. We copy a somewhat exciting scene from the proceedings of the 6th, impeaching

THE PRESIDENT OF VERACITY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 6.

Mr. Sandy Irving concluded his remarks—

Mr. Weller next took the floor and went into remarks which occupied his hour. He noticed the speech of Mr. Sandy, which he characterized as a slander upon the President. Had it been delivered in the heat of an election campaign, he might have pardoned the reference to Abolition and the Hoosac case, and a standing army of 200,000 men, on a mere question of raising revenue. But he had no apology for a distinguished and able gentleman who deliberately and in cold blood went into all the miserable slang and humbuggery of party. If such speeches were intended for effect at home, they involved a poor compliment to the intelligent people of North Carolina.

Mr. W. reverted to what had passed between him and Mr Granger a day or two since in reference to that gentleman's having when Postmaster General, removed men under him on the sole ground that they were Van Buren men; the gentleman had not dared to deny the charge.

Mr Granger insisted that he had, and repeated what he had formerly said about his office containing a set of judgment records before executions. If the gentleman examined them, he would find that every man removed came within Mr Tyler's regulation.

Mr Weller said he had been there, and he now had a case for the gentleman. He then referred to the removal of Mr. Miller, whose violent opposition to a caucus nomination of the Whigs had led, if the Reporter rightly understood the statement, to the setting aside of a Mr. King and the nomination of Thomas Ewing as United States Senator from Ohio. This man had been removed on the ground that, although faithful and capable, he was a Van Buren man.

Mr. Granger said he had acted on letters from Mr. Ewing and Mr. Corwin, and when the question was between a Locofoco postmaster's representations on one side, and Tom Ewing and Tom Corwin on the other, he would not hesitate one minute, and he had removed the man.

Mr. G could in fifteen minutes show the gentleman proof of removals by his predecessor on testimony not of a thousandth part the weight of a letter either from Mr. Ewing or Mr. Corwin.

Mr. Weller rejoined, and referred to another case in New York, where a man had been appointed for the avowed and sole reason that he was "a steamboat in politics."

As to the alleged coalition between the friends of the President and the Democratic party, if any such existed, it was in principle. It was said a bargain had been struck; let it be proved. Mr. W. demanded the evidence. No effort had been made by the Democratic party to reduce the President into allegiance to them; and if there had, it would have been useless; the President conducted the administration on his own principles, and would be governed by no man.

Mr. W.'s colleague (Mr. Mathiot) said he was prepared to prove that the President had deliberately and wilfully lied; now Mr. W. had still a little time left, and he would cheerfully yield him the floor for that purpose. He dared him to the proof. He joined issue, and called for proof. Let the gentleman maintain his assertion, or else let the epithet he had applied to the President attach to him.

Mr. Mathiot, accepting the challenge, rose to address the committee. He said that his charge was, that Mr. Tyler had wilfully and deliberately told what was not true.

Mr. Weller. Has lied?

Mr. Mathiot. Yes; has deliberately and wilfully lied. That is the charge, and now to the proof. The fact transpired during the extra session, and while the first bank bill was pending, just before it had received the Executive veto. As soon as it was ascertained that the President was about to veto the bill, the Whigs retired from the White House. The President complained of this, and said he was left in the hands of the Loco Focos, and was anxious to see his Whig friends. When the ... case, they held a meeting for the purpose of consulting on the propriety of visiting the President. Strong objections were urged by some, especially by an aged and venerable member, (understood to be Mr. Morrow,) on the ground that while so important a bill was pending before him, it was indelicate in members of Congress to intrude upon the Chief Magistrate. The Executive and Legislative branches of the Government were distinct and independent, and the President ought to be left to the dictates of his own judgment in the case. But these objections were overruled, and it was determined by the majority that the visit should be paid, and they appointed a committee of two, to wait on the President. They called and inquired when the President could be seen. The answer was, that he was not only willing but anxious to see them, and would receive them at five o'clock that afternoon (Friday.) They went accordingly; the President met them at the door, and gave them a most polite reception; and Mr. M would now give to the committee, if not the very language of the President, the substance at least of what he said

The President told them he was very glad to see them there; that he understood the object of their visit; they were there to have a free and frank interchange of opinions, and he desired there should be no concealment, but that they would tell him frankly all their mind. He had once made up his mind to return the bank bill to Congress; but he was willing to reconsider that determination. He would accompany members the next day on a visit to the ship Delaware, (then lying off Annapolis,) he would dismiss the subject from his mind, and suffer no gentleman to approach him in regard to it: on Sunday morning he would go to church and say his prayers; and in the afternoon he would retire to his chamber—shut out the world—and carry the whole subject to the throne of grace and ask direction from on high: and if after that he could bring his conscience to let him sign the bill, he would sign it, and if not, he prayed Heaven—[here Mr. M's voice became low and broken, he put his hands to his eyes, and what was said was lost to the Reporter. While, however, Mr. M. seemed thus deeply affected, there was a general roar of laughter throughout the House.]

Mr. M. proceeded to say that he had then felt satisfied the President intended to return the bill, yet when he saw the big tear standing in his eye, and heard him speak of his mental anguish, no power on earth would have induced him to doubt his sincerity: he then believed him to be perfectly honest. But mark the result! After the President had dried his tears, the delegation gave him to understand that they had not come there to embarrass him on the matter. They came there to tell him frankly what they believed would be the effect of the return of the bill upon the country generally, and upon their own State in particular; which they accordingly did, setting forth the injurious consequences which could not fail to follow.

The President heard them patiently; and then said "gentlemen you are mistaken—you are entirely mistaken. The only effect it can have will be this: the Opposition, the Loco Focos, will raise a shout of triumph; but that cannot deter me from doing my duty. But, if I do return this bill, you can immediately report the bill which was proposed by Mr. Ewing in the Senate, and can pass it in three days: let me have that bill, and I will promptly give it my signature." Mr. M. understood him clearly to signify that that was the bill he was in favor of—and if it were passed he would promptly sign it. Mr. M. told him that that bill had one feature in it which would prevent the Whigs from voting for it, which was, that branches could not be extended into the States without the assent of the States: the practical result of which would be that none but Whig States would receive the Bank, and the plan would effect no general benefit to the country. His reply was, "Why, you cannot have examined that bill; it is not possible you can have satisfied yourself sufficiently in relation." Mr. M. told the President that he had carefully examined the bill over and studied it.—The President said it could not be, and that if Mr. M. would examine it, he would find that the Bank was permanent, he would find that branches could be established without the assent of the States, which he said was unconstitutional, if it was necessary to carry out the Constitution.

He spoke of ... the bill, ... the President ... the delegation ... door, and said ... bill should be vetoed ... bill, proof it, send ... There was other ... had with other ... and which is not ... and which Mr. ... Friday evening. ... following: Mr. M.'s ... district (Mr. ... house and found ... After he had finished ... President, the President ... to the members of ... when I said to them I ... Bill, I had not ... This, too, after having ... Friday evening be... bill, and referring to its ... M. regretted that his ... was not now present; ... tion with that gentle... and he was quite sure ... word of this statement.—... colleagues who had been ... in their interview with ... that had not discussed the ... g's bill, in its different ... all on his other colleague ... that the President did not ... not then read the bill ... committee to say whether ... he pledge he had given ... had made? [Much laughter.

He said that from the President's language it was obvious he ... read the bill; for he argued on the provisions of its several sections. Why was it necessary ... him to say that he had not then read the ... look at the facts. On the Saturday, ... companying the members of Congress ... visit to the ship Delaware, as he said he ... Every body was ... that he did not go. Another distinguished gentleman also abstained from going. (Mr. ...) conjectured to allude to Mr. Wise.) ... would not say that the President was at that ... busily engaged with any one in connection ... veto message, but it appeared that the veto ... then prepared. Mr. M thought that when ... President spoke to him with the big tears upon ... cheeks, he was honest in what he said; and ... still believed, if Mr Ewing's bill had then ... presented to him he would have signed it. ... look at the doctrine contained in the first ... message. The President said there had been ... doctrine that a Bank, having branches in the ... States, whether with or without State assent, ... constitutional, if those branches have the power ... of local discount; that had been so earnest ... placed his disapprobation of the bill; it gave ... branch banks the power of local discounts. ... Ewing's bill, which he had been so earnest ... sent to him, provided that branches could be established in the States only with their consent; ... when thus admitted, should have the power of local discount.—Here the President found himself in difficulty, and, as the only way to get out of the inconsistency, he resorted to the assertion that he had not so much as read the bill.

Mr. Snyder inquired whether work had not been sent to the Ohio members by Mr. Goode, on Friday evening, by the President, that he had now read the bill and found he could not sign it?

Mr. Mathiot said he had heard of no such thing, nor could it have been so; for the first intimation he received that the President would not sign it was from his colleague (Mr. Goode) on Monday morning.

Mr. Weller inquired whether there had not been a report accompanying Mr. Ewing's bill, and the President's impressions might not have been derived from that report without having read the bill; and might he not from that have been prepared to speak about the bill as he had done on Friday evening to the delegation?

Mr. Mathiot said he knew nothing about that; the President had spoken familiarly of the different sections of the bill, as though he were well acquainted with it. Was it likely he would pledge himself to sign a bill he had never read?

Mr. M. said he had arisen, not with any desire to address the committee, but merely to relieve himself from an imputation of having made a false and injurious charge. He believed he had accomplished that object. The House had his assertion on the one side and the President's on the other. ... them, who could doubt that, to get out of a difficulty, the President had told a falsehood. Mr M. said, that having redeemed his pledge, he would now resume his seat.

THE TARIFF BILL.—This Bill which has been for some time past under consideration in the House of Representatives, finally passed that body on Saturday evening, by a vote of 116 to 111.

The present bill repeals the proviso in the distribution Act, by which it was made a condition that, in case duties on any articles should at any time be raised to exceed 20 per cent., the distribution should cease, and the land fund be restored to the treasury of the Union.

The articles of Tea and Coffee, as we understand the Bill, will pay a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem.—*Baltimore American.*

In the Senate, on Monday, the Revenue bill from the House was twice read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benton moved for leave to introduce his bill to repeal the Bankrupt act, and made a long argument in defence of his motion. After a brief reply by Mr. Berrien, the vote was taken by ayes and noes, and decided in the negative; ayes 21, noes 21. Two-thirds would have been necessary to bring in the bill, the question having been once rejected.

The House was principally occupied with the discussion of a bill to provide for the armed occupation of Florida.

☞The Whig Convention of Maryland is to assemble in Baltimore on the 24th of August, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. It is easy to anticipate the result, as the whole-souled Whigs of Maryland have but one sentiment on the subject, and that is for "Harry of the West."

☞An act abolishing imprisonment for debt, and providing for the punishment of persons making fraudulent conveyances of property, has been passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and approved by the Governor.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER.—C. T. Botts, Esq. has been joined in the publication of the Planter by LAWSON M. BURFOOT, Esq. of Chesterfield, a practical farmer and gentleman of talents, by which accession the value of the publication will be greatly enhanced. The Planter is only $1 per annum, published monthly, and contains much that is useful to the Southern agriculturist. Its cheapness places it within the reach of every one, and the fact that it is a home production should give it currency with Virginians.

We refer our Whig friends to the prospectus of the Baltimore Whig, in another column. This journal, cheap and spirited, promises to be a most useful auxiliary in the approaching campaign.

J. W. TYSON, of Philadelphia, still discharges the duties of Commissary General of Purchases, notwithstanding the Senate rejected his nomination more than two months since. He has lately discharged one of the old clerks, to make room for a Tyler man. This beats the Jackson era of usurpation and outrage.

ERRATA.—In the 5th No. of "Fair Play," on our first page, a few typographical errors escaped correction, which the reader will easily correct. There is one mistake, however—the conclusion of the second paragraph, second column—which should be noted. It ought to read as follows: "Mind and energy combined with credit, become the conquerors of whole mines of gold, and hence it is that Mammon groans so loudly."

IMPEACHMENT.

In his speech on Monday the 11th, on the Tariff Bill, Mr. Botts took occasion to say that his intention to impeach the President was a conceptio[illegible] his own ... that the Whig party were in no wise responsible for it.

As the Secretary of the Navy had claimed ... the first to raise the ... of discussion in Virginia, so Mr. B. claimed to be the first to raise the ... impeachment in this House. He was alone. As an American citizen, independent ... being a Representative of a free people, he would resist this Executive assumption of power as long as he had a voice to raise against it. Difficulties were in the way, and the fear that they would not succeed, was an argument with gentlemen. All that he proposed to do when the proper time arrived, was to prefer charges against the President—to ask this House to appoint a committee with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into the truth of those charges, and to let the testimony collected go before the Senate. If these charges were sustained, he would trust to the Senate to perform their duty. For thirteen years the President of the United States had been riotous in lawless power. It was time to arrest it. He would not give the snap of his finger for the Government if it were not arrested."

The following are the charges which Mr. Botts proposes to prefer against the President, and which were intended to be read for information in connexion with his remarks, of which a copy has been furnished to the Reporter for publication:

1st I charge John Tyler with a gross usurpation of power and violation of law, in attempting to exercise a controlling influence over the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, by ordering the payment of accounts that had been by them rejected, and threatening them with expulsion from office unless his orders were obeyed.

2. I charge him with being guilty of a high misdemeanor in retaining men in office for months after they have been rejected by the Senate as unworthy, incompetent, and unfaithful, to the great detriment of the public interests, and hazard of loss to the public Treasury; the Government having no security for the faithful application of the public funds passing through their hands, and he thereby defeating that provision of the Constitution which requires the advice and consent of the Senate to all nominations made by the President.

3d. I charge him with gross official misconduct in attempting, in a spirit of revenge, for a constitutional exercise of power by the Senate, in the rejection of one of his nominees to office, to remove a large number of faithful and meritorious subordinate officers from the Custom-house of Philadelphia, with whom no fault was found save that of a supposed political preference for another, and who had discharged their duties with entire satisfaction to the collector of customs, and for attempting to substitute in their stead men having no other recommendation than that of a supposed acquiescence in his views.

4th. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor of endeavoring to excite a disorganizing and revolutionary spirit in the country, by inviting a disregard of, and disobedience to, a law of Congress, which law he has himself sworn to see faithfully executed.

5th. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor in office of withholding his assent to laws indispensable to the operations of Government, involving no constitutional difficulty on his part—of depriving the Government of all legal sources of revenue—of assuming to himself the whole power of taxation—and of collecting duties from our citizens without the authority or sanction of law.

6th. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor of open prostitution and profligacy in a willingness to barter away the offices of Government, and the principles he professed, to obtain the support of one of the parties in Congress to which he has heretofore been opposed.

7. I charge him with gross official misconduct, in having been guilty of a shameless duplicity, equivocation, and falsehood with his late Cabinet and Congress; such as has brought him into disgrace and contempt with the whole American people, which has disqualified him from administering this Government with advantage, honor or virtue.

8th. I charge him with an arbitrary and despotic abuse of the veto power, ... such evident marks of inconsistency and duplicity as leave no room to doubt his total disregard of the interests of the people and of his duty to the country.

9th. I charge him with the high misdemeanor of arraying himself in open hostility to the legislative department of the Government, by the publication of slanderous and libellous letters under his own signature, with a view of creating a false and unmerited sympathy for himself, and bringing Congress into disrepute and odium with people, by which means that harmony between the Executive and Legislative departments so essential to good government and the welfare of the people has been utterly destroyed.

10th. I charge him with an abandonment of an acknowledged constitutional duty, in refusing to render such aid to the constituted authorities of Rhode Island, when called on, as he had himself previously promised in his letter to Gov. King, as a sacred constitutional obligation resting upon him.

11. I charge him with pursuing such a course of vacillation, weakness, and folly, as must, if he is permitted to remain longer at the head of Government, bring the country into dishonor and disgrace abroad, and force the people into a state of abject misery and distress at home.

12. I charge him with being utterly unworthy and unfit to have the destinies of this nation in his hands as Chief Magistrate, and with having brought upon the Representatives of the People the imperious necessity of exercising their constitutional prerogative of impeachment, or of surrendering the Government to him to be used as a plaything and a toy, for his sport on the one hand and his malignity on the other.

The Washington correspondent of the New York American communicates the following statement of the business done during the long sessions of the 26th and 27th Congresses, respectively:

STATEMENT of business done during the long Session of the 26th Congress:

460 bills reported up to June 24th.
202 " passed the House "
21 Senate bills passed " "
629 printed Reports of Committees.

Statement of business done during the long Session of the 27th Congress:

314 bills reported up to June 24th.
222 " passed the House "
32 Senate bills passed the House.
881 printed Reports of Committees.

The above is a comparative statement of the progress of business in the House of Representatives in this Congress and all preceding Congresses. The House of Representatives in the last Congress (26th) did more business and did it faster than any that preceded it. This shows you how far the present Congress exceeds all others in industry, fidelity, and merit.

In *quality*, the printed reports of the present House surpass those of preceding Houses even more than in quantity and number. I need but refer you to such as those of the Committee of Ways and Means, Manufactures, Commerce, Public Expenditures, Revolutionary Claims, Foreign Affairs, Claims, &c. All these are without a parallel in preceding Houses, for extent of research and investigation, calculation, compilation, study and composition.

This comparative view of legislative business is an authentic statement, drawn up at my request in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, where it was made up on the 26th of June, by the principal Clerk, by a careful examination of records.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

David D. Dursoraw, Esq., to be Post Master at Chambersburg, Pa. in place of George K Harper, Esq., removed on suspicion of being in favor of Mr. Clay for the next Presidency.

And yet another!—The New York Tribune says:—

"James Maher, one of the bitterest Loco Focos of Albany, has been appointed by President Tyler a U. S. Commissary, in place of Henry A. Fay, an honest and worthy man, removed. There was no fiercer reviler of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" in 1840, than James Maher, who now walks in and hangs up his hat as though he belonged there."

From the Louisville Journal.

The editor of the Journal makes mention of having been visited on Tuesday by a Mr. William Simms, who avowed himself a candidate for the Presidency, and whom our neighbor speaks of as "a political maniac." The Sun says:

"We recommended him on leaving to call upon our neighbors of the Journal, and make known to them his intentions; that in case the great Whig party despaired of the election of Mr. Clay, they might unite upon him as the most eligible. Stranger things than this have happened. He left us to visit them, since which time we have not seen him. No doubt the negotiation was conducted on both sides, in the most approved and courtly style."

Oh yes; it was conducted in courtly style. We asked Mr. Simms what success he had met with in the city. "Pretty good," said he, "I have just seen the smart young man of the Sun, and I think I can count upon him." "Is he ready to support you for the Presidency?" we inquired. "Why not exactly at present," said Mr. S., "he wishes to support Mr. Van Buren a little longer for the sake of appearance; but he promises to abandon that folly and come out for me all in good time. My young gentleman seemed a little coy at first, but when I tipped him a knowing wink, and hinted something about a place in my cabinet, he very soon came to terms." "And now," added the candidate, "I wish to get the support of the Journal." "Why really, sir, we are pledged to go for Henry Clay against the world." "Oh, I know that," said he; "but, if Mr. Clay dies or withdraws from the canvass, is it not possible that you will support me?" "We will think of it: are you in favor of negro suffrage and negro testimony?" said we. "No, indeed," he replied. "Then," said we, "we will support you in preference to Van Buren. Have you a negro wife?" "Certainly not," he replied. "Then," said we, "we will support you in preference to Col. Johnson. Have you ever stolen any money?" "Why bless you, no," he replied. "Then," said we, "we will support you in preference to Col. Benton. Are you a natural fool?" "I flatter myself that I am not," he replied. "Then," said we, "we will support you in preference to John Tyler."

Here the negotiation ended, and our visiter went off in apparently good spirits. The arrangement between him and the young gentleman of the Sun was communicated to us as a profound secret, and we trust that our readers will so regard it.

MR. VAN BUREN.—A correspondent, under date of St. Louis, 24th of June, gives us quite a circumstantial detail of the entrance and exit of this travelling gentleman into that "Mound City" of the West. We have not room for the whole account, which gives a very rich description of the pageant. The letter closes as follows:

Mr. Van Buren, all things considered, has certainly played his cards excellently well. But I am afraid, when the brunt of the next rub comes on, he will have *to go it alone.* 'Tis said he carries with him four or five pair of pantaloons of different materials and colors. These he slips on to suit the occasion. For instance, if he is among farmers, or tarrying a short time in a village, he pulls on a coarse, ungainly, striped ... If he is about to ... town on the Ohio or Mississippi, he appears more *genteely* dressed; but if he is about to enter a large city, where dwells a goodly number of aristocrats, he dresses to swell the fashion, and if he is to see ladies—oh! Lord, he is the very "Glass of fashion and the mould of form."

After all is said and done, I am afraid Mr. Van Buren is counting his chickens before they are hatched. He can't be the next President; 'tis impossible. The people wont allow it. They know that there is a man in Kentucky, familiarly called "*Harry of the West*," at the sound of whose clarion voice there will be a mighty rising; aye, "every mountain will send its rill, every valley its rivulet, and lo! the avalanche of the people" will surround his banner, bearing it on to victory. When *his* name shall be placed before them, then indeed will there be a great "commotion the country through"—then will freemen from the ice-bergs of Canada to the savannas of Georgia, from the Alantic to the Rocky Mountains, proclaim with one accord, HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky—the PATRIOT—the STATESMAN—the CIVILIAN—the ORATOR—for our next President.

AN OBSERVER.

The Locofoco orators have been telling us that nothing was needed to replenish the National Treasury, and restore the prosperity of the country, but the repeal of the Distribution Act. Give back the Land Money to the Federal Government, and the national debt will be forthwith paid off and the people will be relieved of the pressure which grinds them! Unluckily for this notable argument, it turns out, that the Land Money has been used by Captain Tyler—the States have not received a cent of it—nor is it reserved for them, as by law directed. It has been consumed by the Administration, and no debt has been paid, and no relief given to the people! Mr. Tyler, in his speech in 1839, contended that this always would be the case, and therefore the money ought to be taken from the Federal Treasury and distributed among the States—to whom of right it belongs.

Richmond Whig.

ONE TERM.—On the 4th of July at Williamsburg, Va. the home of Mr. Tyler, the following was among the regular toasts at the celebration:

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.—*One term and but one term*—whether the President be elected by the people, or elevated by the act of God.

The whole Nation will respond with acclamation to the above, in which Mr. Tyler himself must join, if he adheres to the principle laid down in his own toast, on a former occasion:—Hear him!

A TOAST FROM JOHN TYLER IN 1839

"By John Tyler—Pilgrim Presidents and Travelling Cabinets: The fruitful offspring of the *second* Presidential term.—*One term* and *no re-election*—the best interests of the country demand it—will not the popular suffrage decree it in 1840?"

The above is a clincher. It alluded to Mr. Van Buren and his cabinet, who were then on a pilgrimage beating up for a "*second* Presidential term."

[*Rich. Whig.*

Twice Rejected.—Weston Birch, heretofore rejected by the Senate for the place of Receiver of Public Moneys at Fayette, Missouri, and renominated for the same place, was again rejected by the Senate on Monday, the 11th.

WHIG TRIUMPH IN LOUISIANA,

From the New Orleans Bee of July 6.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!

Never have we taken up our pen with such emotions of thanksgiving and joy as we now do to record the glorious, triumph and overwhelming victory of the Whig party upon the GLORIOUS ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

Under circumstances the most discouraging, we have elected our entire legislative ticket—ONE SENATOR AND THE REPRESENTATIVES!!! The Whigs of New Orleans have stopped the bell of revolution that has overwhelmed other cities and States, and now set it ajoeing afresh for HENRY CLAY! a NATIONAL CURRENCY!! and a TARIFF!!!

"We have met the enemy and they are ours."

Our accounts from the interior are most encouraging. We hope in a few days to give the returns of as great a triumph in the Parishes as we have achieved in the city.

New Orleans yet holds her position as the Whig City, and Louisiana, GLORIOUS LOUISIANA, will hold out the banner with a strong hand, though older states may clutch it with a feeble grasp.

For Governor the Whig majority is 251.

As the voting throughout the State (except the city, continues three days, we cannot expect to receive much news of further results before the close of the week.

At Donaldson, we learn by the Brilliant, the first day 135 votes were polled, and it was estimated that Johnson had a majority of nine.

Whig Convention in Vermont.—A Convention of the Whigs of the Green Mountain State was held at Middlebury on the 6th, nearly eight hundred delegates being present. *Horatio Seymour*, of Middlebury, presided. CHAS. PAINE, the present Governor, was re-nominated, as were also the Lieut. Governor and Treasurer; so that the entire Whig ticket of last year is again in the field. Resolutions were passed, strongly condemning the course of John Tyler, and every indication given that Vermont, too, will rally under the banner of

"HARRY OF THE WEST."

"CONSISTENCY, THOU ART A JEWEL!"

Mr. Henry A Wise, in a speech delivered at Louisa Court House, in November, 1839, speaking in glorification of Mr. Clay, held the following emphatic language in regard to *Distribution*:

"He (Mr. Clay) proposes his *great Land Bill*—great I say; for all the old States especially, without injustice or injury to the new—to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among all the States, to be applied by them, as they see proper, to all the great objects of moral and physical improvements—a measure which insures equal benefit to all the States, and benefits not to be calculated in extent or value, without the least violence to the Constitution, and in exact conformity to the patriotic grant of Virginia of this heritage of domain to the common benefit of the Union."

In a speech made in the House of Representatives on Thursday last, the same gentleman (Mr. Henry A. Wise) is reported in the Washington papers to have said:

"He might see more partial good in protection—but he could see no good—nothing but bribery, corruption and ruin—in the Distribution Act. He wanted neither a high Tariff nor Distribution—but tho' he was an anti-tariff man, he would agree to give some protection, rather than retain the Distribution Act. He would rather see some portion of the country benefitted, than the whole country injured."—*Richmond Whig.*

The greatest act of Jackson and Van Buren extravagance has entirely escaped the party vigilance of the Whigs, or been overlooked intentionally by their partialities. It was the construction of a white marble custom-house of the most costly Corinthian order, and at an expense of about three millions of dollars, in New York. This edifice is designed to rival the magnificence of the most splendid relics of Pagan antiquity. And the idolatry in both cases is about the same. We are worshippers of traffic. There is not a temple to the Most High in all the land, erected by those who believe still in investing his worship with outward splendor, which is at all comparable to this warehouse. In Europe, if you look for the most august structures of architecture, they will be found, in modern as in ancient times, devoted, by a piety however mistaken, to the service of religion—like Westminster Abbey and the Vatican.—But in America, merchandize is the *summum bonum*, the chief good. And this vast expenditure for a mere custom-house, was constructed from taxation levied on a people, who still inhabit, in great numbers, the log cabins of the West.

[*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

MR. CALHOUN IN THE FIELD.

"Oliver Oldschool," the correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, apprizes us of the movements at Washington to push Mr. Calhoun's fortunes for the Presidency. He says:—

"Speaking of Mr. Calhoun as the adopted head of that party, [the Free Trade party] I must add, that this will not be done by the unanimous acquiescence of all the members of the party.—On the contrary, there are some who will not follow him as a leader; and you will, I

MEXICO AND THE U. STATES.

A correspondence between Mr. De Bocanegra, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, has been read in the Senate, upon a call by Mr. Preston. The Mexican Minister complains of the active part taken by our citizens during the Texian struggle, and subsequently.

The tone of the document may be gathered from the following extract from Mr. Webster's instructions to Mr. Thompson, our resident Minister at Mexico:—

"M. Bocanegra declares, in conclusion, his Government finds itself under the necessity of protesting solemnly against the aggressions which the citizens of the United States are reiterating upon the Mexican territory, and of declaring, in a positive manner, that it will consider as a violation of the treaty of amity the toleration of that course of conduct which he alleges indicts on the Mexican Republic the injuries and inconveniences of war.

"The President unwillingly regrets both the sentiment and the manner of his declaration. But it was admit of but one answer. The Mexican Government appears to require that which could not be granted, in whatever language or whatever tone requested.

"The Government of the United States is a government of law. The Chief Executive Magistrate, as well as functionaries in every other department, is restrained and guided by the Constitution and the laws of the land. Neither the Constitution nor the laws of the land, nor principles known to the usage of modern States, authorize him to interdict lawful trade between the United States and Texas; or to prevent, or attempt to prevent, individuals from leaving the United States for Texas or any other foreign country. If such individuals enter into the service of Texas, or any other foreign State, the Government of the United States no longer holds over them the shield of its protection. They must stand or fall in their newly assumed character, and according to the fortunes which may betide it. But the Government of the United States cannot be called upon

Variety.

DESIRABLE GRATUITIES.—The class of mathematics, perhaps, suffers less from the predatory and begging habits of individuals than printers. They work so hard, invest so much, and furnish their products so low, that people really seem to think they actually are worth nothing but to be given away, or taken without leave. Accordingly, nothing is more common than for people, who have the curiosity to read something that happens to be particularly interesting, or who wish to send a paper to a friend as a token of remembrance, to run into a printing office, and ask for, or take, a paper just out from the press; and if the printer should think of taxing him any thing for it, the customer would think himself quite insulted by the niggardness of the stingy printer! With what other mechanics or business-men would people think of taking the same liberties? Go into a grocery and ask the retailer to give you a four-pence-ha'-penny worth of rum, coffee, or sugar,—and unless you were an object of charity—he would probably think himself the one imposed upon. Or, suppose himself the one imposed upon. Or, suppose you go into a book-store and make off with half a dozen sheets of writing paper, and most likely the proprietor will pursue his customer with a writ for petit larceny. Go into a joiner's shop and take some of his wares, and you would quite worthy were engaged in a cheap jest as it. And yet people will enter a printing office, and take six cents worth of printer's labor and really think it one of the sort of things which should be given away—because the paper is *printed*. A clean *white* sheet he would think too valuable to abstract without pay, and yet it costs a printer twenty-five dollars every week to set up the types that are impressed upon the sheet that make it *worthless*. No!—no—this is not the way to do business. If you want a paper and will not subscribe for it—as all honorable men do—just step into the office, and laying down a silver bit, say: "Sir, if you please, let me have one of your papers and take that in pay for it." You will be readily accommodated, and then, be seated, (not looking over the shoulder of the compositor to read his manuscript,) or retire and read *your own* paper like a man of good conscience and honorable principles.

Maine Cultivator.

Visiters to the Senate Chamber have been amused for a day or two past by the exhibition of a curious machine "for raising the wind," which was stationed near the entrance from the principal antechamber. It is a contrivance of Mr. Espy's, for ventilating rooms, and is in appearance and construction very like the machines used for fanning wheat. On trial it was found to make more noise than air, and in consequence was discarded.—Meanwhile many different opinions were formed of its object. Some thought that it was a machine introduced by Mr. Allen, of Ohio, to make speeches by wind; others, that it was a contrivance to cool Mr. Lewis, the fat man, from Alabama; others again, that it was an "idea mill" for the benefit of "the man in the corner." For whatever use it may have been intended, it has been banished from the Senate Chamber to the wilds of the Rotunda.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Arrival of the Porpoise.—The U. S. Exploring Expedition arrived at New York on Saturday morning, from a voyage round the world, and last from Rio Janeiro. On the 28th of June she was within two days' sail of the port of New York, but her arrival was delayed by light winds and calms.

The Porpoise is from the East Indies via St. Helena, and last from Rio de Janeiro. She has been absent three years and eleven months, (four years and three months in commission,) has sailed the distance of 95,000 miles, sustaining no material injury or accident, and lost but two of her crew by death, viz: George Reynolds, ordinary seaman, 23d August, 1839, off Isles of Disappointment, a dangerous archipelago, and David Blodget, quartermaster, Nov. 6th, 1839, harbor of Pango Pango, Toetoeilla Isle.

Extraordinary Emigration.—The foreign emigrant passengers who have arrived at the port of New York from the first day of April up to the 30th day of June amount to the unprecedented number of 41,712. During the same period last year the number was 25,157. The arrivals at New York from Europe during the last week are—

On Sunday	871
Monday	2,836
Tuesday	1,421
Wednesday	5,611
Thursday	2,869
Total	6,498

In addition to the above there are 70 passenger vessels now due with their voyage to New York, with an average of 150 passengers to each vessel.

New York Tribune.

A few days ago, a fugitive negro stolen horse from the stable of Capt. Minor, of Natchez, and made his escape. As he was riding at full speed, a flash of lightning struck him, and tipped him off his horse, killing him on the spot. The horse turned and went quietly back to his stable.

[Louisville Journal.

Can She Spin?—This question was asked by King James I. when a young girl was presented to him, and the person who introduced her, boasted of her proficiency in the ancient languages.—"I can assure your Majesty," said he, "that she can both speak and write Latin, Greek and Hebrew." "These are rare attainments for a damsel," said James, but pray tell me can she spin?"

Many of the young ladies of the present day boast of their skill in the fine arts and other accomplishments, in music, painting and dancing, but can she spin? or what is more appropriate to the times and the modern improvements in labor saving machinery, it may be asked can they perform the domestic duties of a wife? do they understand the management of household affairs? Are they capable of superintending in a judicious, prudent and economical manner, the concerns of a family?

Bachelor Children.—Well, Mrs. Ryan, in a blessing to a father to have dutiful children. Now, there's my boy Tim, I'll say this for him, he never lifts an arm against his father.

The girls want good husbands, young men want prudent and sweet tempered wives. Bachelors want fashionable ladies, who never dare insult to resemble a wasp, spoil sweetness.

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

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

FEATHERS.

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

Fruits, Confectionary, &c.

CONFECTIONARY.—A large assortment of Lemons, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Raisins, Figs, Ginger and Lemon Syrup, Muscat Wine, Cordials, Ketchup, &c., for sale at
Harpers-Ferry, July 14. YOUNG'S.

CRACKERS.—Sugar, Water, and Butter Crackers, for sale by
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, July 7, 1842.

King's Itch Ointment.

GROSS King's celebrated Itch Ointment, in bottles, for sale at
Harpers-Ferry, June 30. YOUNG'S.

FLOUR.

FOR SALE by
June 9. WM. S. LOCK.

Carpeting.

OIL CLOTH for passages and rooms, at a price lower than carpeting, for sale by
June 23, 1842. E M AISQUITH.

VINEGAR.—Strong Pickling Vinegar, for sale by A. & G. W. HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, July 7, 1842.

Seidlitz, Soda Powders, &c. &c.

1 GROSS Fresh Seidlitz Powders,
1 " " Soda "
1-2 " " Composition (Thompsonian,)
12 doz. Peters' Pills,
1 Gross Lee's Bilious Pills,
For sale at YOUNG'S.
Harpers-Ferry, June 30.

Opodeldoc, British Oil, &c. &c.

2 GROSS Opodeldoc,
" Godfrey's Cordial,
2 " Bateman's Drops,
1-2 " No. 6, (Thompsonian,)
For sale at city prices, at YOUNG'S.
Harpers Ferry, June 30, 1842.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

THE "CAPTAIN" has again stopped the wheels of government, by putting his veto upon the Tariff Bill. Manufacturers must have anticipated this event, or why the reduction in the prices of Store Goods? Really, at the store of the undersigned, can be found excellent
Brown Cotton, 3-4 yard wide for 4 cents,
Superior American Prints, at 6, 8, 10 and 12 cents. Such as were sold six months ago at 25 cents,
Very fine Jaconet and Cambric Muslins only 37½ and 50c. worth 62½ and 75c.
Parasols for $2, worth $3,
Straw Matting for 37½, worth 62½.
Best Nankeen 12½ per yard,
Ladies' Slippers for 75c. worth $1,
And all other articles proportionably reduced in prices. Call and see.
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, July 14, 1842.

Castor Oil, German Worm Syrup, &c.

24 DOZEN Bottles Superior Cold Pressed Worm Syrup, &c.
12 dozen bottles German Worm Syrup,
Balm of Columbia, Hay's Liniment, &c.
6 doz. bottles, large and small size, Oldridge's Balm of Columbia,
3 doz. bottles Hays' Pile Linament, genuine,
6 " Thompson's Eye Water—received at
Harpers-Ferry, June 30. YOUNG'S.

NAILS.—A general assortment of M'Pherson & Brien's Nails, just received and for sale by keg or otherwise, low.
June 16. J J & E P MILLER.

Flower Crocks.

A pans for flowers, just received and for sale by J J & E P MILLER.
June 16, 1842.

Summer Turnip Seed.

A LARGE and fresh supply of Summer Turnip Seed, (cheap,) for sale by
June 16 J H BEARD & CO.

BONNETS.

FLORENCE BRAID, Gimp and French Lace Bonnets, a good assortment, just rec'd by
June 23 KEYES & KEARSLEY.

SCYTHES.

GRAIN and Grass Scythes, Whet Stones and Scythe Riffles, for sale.
June 9. WM. S. LOCK.

Fresh Groceries.

JUST received, a fresh lot of prime Coffee, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Rice, Liquors, &c. very cheap. Terms, cash.
June 16. S H ALLEMONG.

Lambaugh's Composition.

100 PACKAGES Lambaugh's Rheumatic Composition, for sale at
Harpers-Ferry, June 30. YOUNG'S.

Stone Ware.

A LARGE and general assortment of Stone Pitchers, Jars, Pans, Jugs, Spit-boxes, &c. just received and for sale unusually low.
June 16. J J & E P MILLER.

PINE APPLES, ORANGES, and LEMONS—Just received & for sale by
June 23. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Fresh Lemons for Harvest.

2 BOXES FRESH LEMONS, of a superior quality—for harvest use—just received by
June 30 J H BEARD & CO.

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs,
Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c.

THE subscribers having just added to their former stock a new supply of the above articles, respectfully invite their friends and the public generally, to give them a call, as they can sell cheaper than ever.
June 9, 1842. J H BEARD & CO.

Cheap Groceries.

STRONG Rio Coffee, 12½ cents,
Excellent Orleans Sugar, 7 cents,
Best Imperial Tea $1,00, Young Hyson 62½ cts
Orleans Molasses, a good article, for 31¼ cents,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Sperm Mould, and Dipped Candles,
Superior Sperm Oil, 1,37½ per gallon.
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, July 7.

Matrasses.

WE have just received a consignment of Hair, Elysium, Shuck, and Straw Matrasses. The Elysium Matrass, a new and highly improved article, is equal in point of comfort and durability, to the Hair, and can be sold at a much less price. Those in want of the article, are requested to call and examine them. They will be sold at a small advance.
June 30. J J & E P MILLER.

Cradles & Scythes.

I HAVE on hand Grain Cradles made by Isaac Climer, & Cradling and Mowing Scythes of Waldron's make. WM. ANDERSON.
Harpers-Ferry, June 16, 1842.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

E. T. Tanner & Co.,

HAVE received their supply of NEW SPRING GOODS, which they respectfully invite their friends and the public generally, to call and examine. These Goods will be sold on the usual favorable terms.
Shepherdstown, May 12, 1842.

BEST FAMILY FLOUR for sale by
June 16, 1842. T C SIGAFOOSE.

District Court of the U. States
Western District of Virginia, Staunton,
June 28, 1842.—In the matter of JOSEPH L. RUSSELL, of Jefferson County,
IN BANKRUPTCY.

ON motion of the petitioner by his attorney, the former order entered in this case is set aside, and thereupon it is ordered that notice of his prayer, to be declared a Bankrupt by this Court, be published for at least twenty days in the Staunton Spectator, and Charlestown Free Press, newspapers printed in the Western District of Virginia, and that the creditors of the said Joseph L. Russell, and all others concerned in interest in the said matter of Bankruptcy, be notified to appear here on the 9th day of August next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.
Copy—Teste,
NICHOLAS K. TROUT,
July 14, 1842.—3t. *Dis. Clerk.*

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

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

No. 577—Remington B. Kownslar, of Berkeley county, to be declared a bankrupt on Tuesday the 9th day of August, 1842.
Copy—Teste,
NICHOLAS K. TROUT,
July 14, 1842. *Dis. Clerk.*

A List of Letters

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

A	Adam Link
Dr. Alexander	John Lancaster
Aaron Ashbrook	Wilsey Lodge
Frances Allemong	Thomas Likens
Elizabeth Allstadt	James B. Lewis 2
John H. Allstadt 5	Wm. Lloyd
Nimrod Anderson	M
B	C. C. Worthington, T. A. Moore, Wm. Lucas, or Kennedy, or Charles B. Harding
Samuel C. Brown	David Moore
Dr. William Burnett	George B. Marriott
Caroline Blue	Richard Munsley
Harman Butler	John McFarland 2
Rebecca S. Brown	John Myers
Mr. Balsh, Esq., At. Law	Wm. McSherry
James M. Brown	John Melvin
C	James McCarty
Wm. H. Chichester 3	Wm. McLaughlin
Robert Cramer	R. Matheny
Joseph Chambers	J. B. L. Morrow
Amanda Corbin	John W. McCurdy
Philip Cramer	George Mattingly
G. A. Couplin	N
Elizabeth Cramer	Francis O'Neal 2
James Craik	Susan Newman
John Clouson	David W. Newtown
Hiram Chapman	Henry Niswanger
John Carners	William Nichols
D	O
William Dawes	Barnhart Ott
Rezin Daily	P
Francis W. Drew	John J. Palmer
Geo. Y. Davis & Co. 2	John Peacher 2
John Donavin 2	Alexander Postley
Eli Dickson	John Parker
George B Davis, Esq.	Sanford M. Van Peet
Henry Dougladay	R
Dolphin Drew	Elizabeth A. Rice
Peter Davidson	George Randall
Hon. I. R. Douglass	William Russell
Michael Dunn	Wm. Rawlins
E	Wm. Rosemus
John M. Eaton	Maria Russell
Sarah J. Everhart	Mahaly Ransom
William Elkings	Benjamin Roderick
Wm. P. Easterday	John Ramsey
Samuel Edward	Samuel Ridenour
F	Hiram Reiley
Mary T. Forrest	David Rowland
Catharine Flim	S
Jacob Freeman	Joseph Scheick
James H. Ferguson	Jane Sunshun
Robert Ferguson	Abraham Snyder
John Fiernan	Henry Summers
George Fonder	William Strider
William A. Farten	John Surda
Leanna Frances	Samuel T. Strider
G	Benjamin Swageley
Jane Amanda Gallaher	T
Henry Gray	Beverly Tucker
John Graham 2	Thos. B. Tuckner
Wm. Griggs	Jesse Tavener
Edgar M. Gatton 3	Florinda Taylor
David H. Garrett	U
William Hott	John G. Unseld
Seotia W. Hayden	V
J J Hickey 3	E. R. Veitch
Elizabeth M. Hooper	W
W. L. Hedges	B. C. Washington 2
Edward Hall	Elihu H. Wells
Henry Humes, Jr.	Thomas Wade
Edward Hunt	F. S. Williams 2
I	John B. Welcome
Sarah W. Isler 2	John M. Williams
William Ingle	Mrs. J. C. Wise
J	Jonas Walraven
Naoe Johnson	Thomas D. Webster
Rula Jet	Susan Wilkerson 2
L	William Watson
Maj. W. Lawson	[163]
Elizabeth Lloyd	
John Little	
Master of Livingston Lodge	

H. KEYES, *P. M.*
Charlestown, May 7, 1842.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Shepherdstown, Va. July 1st, 1842.

William Avis	M. C. Kirk 2
Sarah B. Bryan	Lewis Lucas
Jacob Byers	Jane Little
Daniel Birmingham	Elizabeth Miller
Isaiah Clayton	William Miller
Martha Carry	Margaret S. Miller
Edward Campbell	John Miller 2
Joseph R. Chambers	Joseph Moore
Elizabeth Cookus	George W. Moler
David H. Detwiler	Samuel Myers
Jacob Detwiler,	R. G. McPherson
John H. Duke	Jerome McMullen
Daniel Entler	David Nichols
Henry S. Entler	James Orndoff
Sarah Entler	James Rice
Wm. Engle	Eli Sloan
Joshua Evans	David E. Shull
George Eackle	John N. Shell
William Fay	Mary Swagler
Mary A. Fiser	Raleigh M. Suleer
Hugh L. Gallaher	Elizabeth Sigler
Fanny Glenn	Andrew Summers
Geo. W. Humrickhouse	Alex. Sommerville
Jane Hendrix	James Stephens
Jeremiah Hawkins	Jacob Slakemakel 2
George M. Hout	Joseph Turner
Julia Hughes 2	Isaac Tanner
Thomas Hughes	James Taylor (Ferry) 2
Wm. H. Hawer	Catharine Vinsonheller
Z. Hersey	Charles Wright
Elizabeth Joy	John C. Walper
Henry Klotz	

JOHN T. COOKUS, *P. M.*
July 2, 1842.

MOTHERS,
SPARE YOUR CHILDREN.
DR. PARIS' SOOTHING SYRUP,
For Children Cutting Teeth.

THIS medicine is used and recommended by thousands of families for the immediate relief of those "little, helpless offsprings." As soon as this medicine is used according to the directions, the child is relieved, and recovers without the painful use of the lancet. No family should be without this medicine where there are young children.

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

☞REMEMBER, the only place in Charlestown for the genuine DR. PARIS' SOOTHING SYRUP, is at the Drug Store of
J M BEARD & CO.
AND AT
S HILLMAN'S Store.
Harpers-Ferry.

☞Price 50 Cents.

PROTECTORS for Beaver Hats, ONE CASE just received by
June 16, 1842. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TESTE, NH. K. TROUT,
July 14, 1842.—11t. *D. Clerk.*

Notices in Bankruptcy.

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

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

No. 401. Thomas W. Hite, of Jefferson County, to be declared a Bankrupt, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 403. John G. Cockrill, of Jefferson County, to be declared a bankrupt on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No 405. Joseph L. Russell, of Jefferson County, to be declared a Bankrupt, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 436. William Crow, of Jefferson County, to be declared a bankrupt on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 437. Malcolm C. Kirk, of Jefferson County, to be declared a bankrupt on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.
Teste,
NICH'S K. TROUT, *D. Clerk.*
June 23, 1842.

Notices in Bankruptcy.

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

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

No. 92—Israel Russell, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 93—John M. Barns, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 94—Jerome B. Wright, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 95—Joseph McKee, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 96—John Burke, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 97—John Krepps, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 98—John Avis, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 99—David Koonce, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 101—John Chambers of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 102—Thomas Lewellyn, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 103—Samuel J. Lindsay, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 104—Elias Arvin, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 105—Thomas Sturdy, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 106—William McCluer, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 107—John Dickey, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 108—John H. Cocke, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 109—John F. Price, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 110—Henry Stipes, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 111—Albert Beal, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 112—Henry Ward, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 113—Carey Thompson, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 183—Hugh L. Gallaher, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

Teste,
NICH. K. TROUT,
May 28, 1842—3t. *D. Clerk.*

ON hand and for sale, a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, &c. Grass and Grain Scythes, together with a large supply of strong Bottom Grain Cradles, for harvest, all of which will be sold low by
June 30. J J & E P MILLER.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

HAVING by agreement taken the Harpers-Ferry Mills, and by putting therein New Water Wheels, staff have ample power to make 6 or 700 Barrels of Flour PER WEEK, I am thereby enabled to offer greater inducements to Farmers and others having Wheat to dispose of, than has ever been offered in this section of Virginia—being located immediately at the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and also the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. When their wheat is once delivered in the Mill, they have no further trouble of hauling flour, &c., attendant in many situations, but can calculate, to a cent, what cash their wheat will put in their pockets, allowing the freight on each barrel of flour, 22 cents to Georgetown, from harvest until 1st January thereafter; and 34 cents to Baltimore; and in cases where the farmer desires it, the barrel will be furnished for the offal. Being desirous of doing as much in the way of grinding as I can, induces me to offer every advantage that can be given, allowing the miller to make any profit therefrom.—When grinding is done, the flour will be at once delivered, either to Mr. BECHAM, or to any one on the Canal to whom they direct.

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

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

Farmers to whom I am indebted individually, or as joint contractor with DANIEL SNYDER, in the name of FORD & SNYDER, that will grind their wheat with me, I will give 21 barrels superfine flour for each and every hundred bushels of Merchantable Wheat delivered at the Mill, claiming a credit on such indebtedness for the value of the one barrel of flour in each hundred bushels wheat, and likewise to those having endorsed the paper of Ford & Snyder, who are still liable for such endorsements, the same terms are extended to them, deducting the value of the one barrel flour in each hundred bushels wheat, to be settled at the end of the season by note, subject to Ford & Snyder's deed of trust, given on 3d January, 1842. Being exceedingly desirous of paying all debts and engagements in my own name, or as joint contractor with Daniel Snyder, in the name of Ford & Snyder, and a determination to do so if proper encouragement is extended—reserving nothing from my labor and exertions, save a scanty support for myself and family, I shall rely upon the generosity and liberality of old friends, and farmers of Jefferson. Having labored long with them, without any profit to myself, I am still willing to serve them, and to place them, (if by my exertions I am successful,) where I found them, in a pecuniary point of view.

I hope therefore, by strict attention to business, with an honest purpose in view, to receive at least a share of the business, which I am prepared to do on such advantageous terms to the farmers of Jefferson County.
BENJ. FORD.
June 16, 1842.—6m.

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.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Jefferson County, June 2d, 1842:

Humphrey Engle & Bennett W. Engle, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
Elizabeth Engle, adm'x of Samuel Engle, deceased, and in her individual character, George D. Wiltshire, adm. of Bennett Wiltshire, dec'd, Stephen Cromwell, John M. Knight and Eliza his wife, late Eliza Engle, Mary Engle, daughter of Benjamin Engle, dec'd, and John T. A. Washington, late Sheriff of Jefferson County, and as such, committee administrator of said Benjamin Engle, deceased, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Elizabeth Engle, having departed this life since the former order of reference made in this case, by consent of parties by their attorneys: *It is ordered*, That the said suit stand revived against Richard Duffield, Sheriff of Jefferson County, as committee administrator *de bonis non* of Samuel Engle, dec'd, and by like consent leave is given the said defendant to file his answer which is accordingly done; and the cause coming on again to be heard, upon the papers formerly read, and the answer of the said defendant, Richard Duffield, was argued by counsel—on consideration whereof, by the consent of the parties by their counsel, it is adjudged and ordered, that Master Commissioner Worthington do proceed to execute the former orders of the 13th of June, 1840, and 26th of November, 1840, and state and settle the accounts therein directed to be stated, and in conformity thereto, and make report.
A copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Charlestown, June 29, 1842.

☞The parties to the above suit are hereby notified that I shall, at my office aforesaid, on *Saturday the 23d day of next month*, (July,) proceed to execute the orders of Court, above referred to, when and where by 10 o'clock, A. M. they are required to attend and produce "the inventory, appraisement, and the books and papers of the intestate Samuel Engle, deceased." I shall adjourn from day to day until the settlement of accounts, directed to be made, shall be completed. R. WORTHINGTON,
June 30, 1842. *Mas Com.*

VIRGINIA, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County—

Joseph E. Lane, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Alexander R. Boteler, adm'r of Henry Boteler, deceased, who was administrator of Ann F. Boteler, deceased, (adm'x of James S. Lane, deceased,) and after her death administrator de bonis non of James S. Lane, dec'd, and the said Alex. R. Boteler, as administrator de bonis non of the said Ann F. Boteler, and administrator de bonis non (since the death of Henry Boteler) of James S. Lane, deceased, and others, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

PERSONS interested in the estate of James S. Lane, deceased, will please take notice that the above case stands adjourned on my docket until the 20th *of next month*, (July,) on which day, by 10 o'clock, A. M., at my office, I shall proceed with the "settlement of the aforesaid estate, since January 1st, 1840," when and where they are requested to attend with any additional papers, vouchers and evidences that they may deem proper to offer, connected with the estate aforesaid.

☞I shall adjourn from day to day, until my report for the Court shall be completed.
R. WORTHINGTON,
Commissioner's Office, *Mas. Com.*
Charlestown, June 29, 1842.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is receiving a variety of useful articles. E M AISQUITH.
June 23, 1842.

Harvest Goods.

FIRST-RATE Copper distilled Whiskey, at a very low price—cheap Sugar, Rice, Tea Plates, Chocolate, &c. at a very low price.
E M AISQUITH.
June 23, 1842.

HERRINGS—For sale by
June 16. WM. ANDERSON.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

HAVING by agreement taken the Millville Mills on the Shenandoah River, at the old established place, near Hayes' Ferry, and having put the Mill in complete repair, I am prepared to offer as great inducements to Farmers and others having Wheat to dispose of, as have ever been offered in the Valley of Virginia. The great power which this Mill possesses, being able to turn out 120 BARRELS OF FLOUR per day—is peculiarly adapted to the fine prospect of the Wheat Crop now in this section of country, as it stands the Farmer in hand to realize as quick as possible, for fear of coming in competition with the abundant crops of the North and West. This Mill being situated within one mile of the Winchester & Potomac Rail Road, where there is a good depot, and which will be properly attended to, Flour can be immediately forwarded, upon the delivery of Wheat, either to Georgetown, at the cost of 32 cents per barrel, or to Baltimore, at the cost of 44 cents per barrel. I shall in all cases stand the inspection in either market, when Farmers grind their Wheat, and shall at all times pay the fair market price in cash on delivery. To Farmers to whom I am indebted individually, or as joint contractor with Benjamin Ford, in the name of Ford & Snyder, who will grind their Wheat with me, I will give 21 barrels of superfine flour, for each and every hundred bushels of Merchantable Wheat delivered at the Mill, flour barrels furnished at cost, claiming a credit on such indebtedness for the value of the one barrel of flour in each hundred bushels of Wheat—and likewise to those having endorsed the paper of Ford & Snyder, who are still liable for such endorsements, the same terms are extended, claiming the value of the one barrel flour in each hundred bushels of Wheat, to be settled by note, subject to Ford & Snyder's deed of trust, given on the 3d day of January, 1842. Being very desirous of paying all debts and engagements individually, or as joint contractor with Benjamin Ford, of the firm of Ford & Snyder, and with a determination so to do if proper encouragement is extended, I shall rely upon my old friends the Farmers of Jefferson. Having labored long with them, I am still willing to serve them, and to aid in placing them where I found them, (in a pecuniary point of view.) I therefore confidently hope that all those having previously dealt with me, will give me a call before disposing of their Wheat, as I well know their interest will be promoted by doing so. Both Mills will be kept under a heavy insurance, to guard the interest of all concerned.

I will pay fair prices for flour barrels delivered at the Millville Mills.
DANIEL SNYDER.
June 23, 1842.—tf.

MILLERS WANTED.

☞One or two sober and industrious Millers would meet with steady employment and liberal compensation, if immediate application be made.
July 14, 1842.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

One source of relief these "hard times" is to call on A. & G. W. HOLLAND, *and purchase some* ***Goods,***

WHICH they are selling at unprecedented low prices. "A penny saved is a penny gained"—therefore those who wish to save their pennies or make them reach as far as possible, are requested to call at the Corner of High and Shenandoah Streets, Harpers-Ferry.

The subscribers have just received an additional supply of New Goods, among which they call the attention of the public to the following
Splendid figured Bonnet Lawns, all colors, 31¼.
American and English Prints from 5 to 31¼.
Manchester and Carlisle Ginghams, 25 to 31¼.
Fine 4-4 Chintzes at 12½, Jaconet, Cambric,
Book Muslin, Cambric Dimity, Linen Cambric,
French Bombazine, Double Foundation,
Figured and Plain Silks, Crape Lace,
An assortment of Bonnet and Cap Ribbon,
Colored Crape, Thread and Lisle Edgings,
Insertings, Ladies Fancy Silk Cravats,
Straw Bonnets, F. Braid, Gimp, Willow,
Cords, beautiful plain Mouslines,
Children's Worsted, all colors, Irish Linen,
3-4 fine brown Muslin, 64; 38 inch wide do. 10c.
5-4 do. do. 12½, Russia Sheeting, 6-4 Linen do.
Silk, Cotton & Gingham Umbrellas, Parasols,
Cotton Cassimeres, Hamilton Mixture,
Brown and bleached Linen Drilling,
Silk and Tabby Velvet, brown & bl'k Hollands,
Carpeting, Straw Matting, Sail Duck, Buckram,
Patent Canvass, Osnaburgs, Cottons, Checks,
Burlaps No. 1, Gum Elastic Table Covers,

AN ASSORTMENT OF
SUMMER CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES & VESTING,
For Gentlemen's wear, &c. &c.; together with every thing kept in country stores.

To merit a continuance of public patronage, we will sell very low.
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, June 16, 1842.

Lambaugh's Composition.

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

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

Prepared from the original receipt, by Adam Young, Harpers-Ferry, and for sale by
J. H. BEARD, & Co.,
J. P. BROWN,
June 30, 1842. *Charlestown.*

ANOTHER RECENT TEST

Of the unrivalled virtues of Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills: Dyspepsia of ten years standing cured.

I was afflicted with the above complaint for ten years, which incapacitated me at intervals for the period of six years from attending to my business. I am now restored to perfect health through the frequent use of the above medicine. My symptoms were, a sense of oppression after eating, pain at the pit of the stomach, loss of appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, and great debility. I am willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the benefits received from the use of Dr. Harlich's celebrated Medicines. Any person wishing information concerning the efficacy of the Medicine, can by directing to me at the post office, Downington, Chester county.
Signed, WM. HENDR