Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

Virginia Free Press.

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

VOL. 35. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1842. NO. 24.

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

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

N. S. WHITE,
Attorney at Law,

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

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.

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

Charlestown & Jefferson County
SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
JUNE 17, 1842.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Directors of said Institution, pursuant to a provision of its charter, to investigate its affairs for six months prior to the first day of January, 1842, have carefully examined the books, accounts, &c., and present the following statement, shewing its condition at that time. And having particularly examined the security taken for money loaned, we certify that it appears to us to be good.

DR.

To cash on hand July 1, 1841, arising from regular deposites,	$58 37
To surplus of profit on hand same time	9 48
To regular deposites and stock in discounted notes	19,134 00
To regular deposites made during the last six months	770 73
To special deposites same time	100 00
To interest due on discounted notes for same time,	219 31
To cash received for interest on discounted notes, do.	433 63
To cash received for costs on suits	29 69
	$20,755 41

CR.

By cash paid dividend to depositors, July 1, 1841	442 53
By interest paid special depositors	20 78
By cash paid Clerks' fees	6 31
By cash paid Sheriffs' fees	18 34
By cash paid Attorneys' fees,	37 50
By cash paid postage for Counterfeit Detector,	2 00
By cash paid for stationery,	50
By Treasurer's salary to January 1, 1842,	25 00
By regular deposites withdrawn	55 00
By special deposites withdrawn	160 00
By discounted notes on hand	19,422 00
By interest due on discounted notes last six months	219 31
By cash in Treasurer's hands	346 14
	$20,755 41

ASSETTS:

Notes discounted	19,422 00	
Cash in Treasurer's hands	346 14	
		19,768 14
Interest on discounted notes unpaid		219 31
		$19,987 45

LIABILITIES:

Due special depositors	3,422 40	
Due stockholders	4,320 00	
Due regular depositors	11,760 09	
		19,512 49
Leaving a balance of profit to be paid to stockholders and depositors, of		$474 96

JOHN S. GALLAHER,
JOHN REED,
JAMES J. MILLER,
AMBROSE W. CRAMER,
Committee.

☞The President and Directors of the above Institution have declared a dividend of 3 per cent., for the six months prior to the 1st January last. RICHARD WILLIAMS,
June 23, 1842. *Treasurer.*

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.

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

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

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

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

TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. WILLIAM F. PERDUE, one of the firm of Perdue, Vogdes & Co, having on the 1st instant, for some reason or purpose abandoned the business of the firm, and left this section of the country, and not having been heard of since—we hereby notify the public, and give them caution, not to make any contract with him as connected with said firm. It is supposed that Mr. Perdue was laboring under some mental derangement, which has caused his absence and conduct.
The business will be conducted by the undersigned as heretofore, without any other change as to the public, than a disavowal of any authority of the said Perdue to act for the partnership.
LOUIS McPHERSON,
JOSEPH VOGDES.
May 1, 1842.

BAR-IRON.

THE subscribers have on hand a few tons of BAR-IRON, which they will sell on reasonable terms—and they are also prepared to draw to order, for such persons as may favor them with their custom.
LOUIS McPHERSON,
JOSEPH VOGDES.
June 23, 1842.

MILLINERY.

ANN R. CRAIG.

RETURNS thanks to her many kind friends and to the Ladies in general, for the liberal patronage received from them, and hopes by still endeavoring to please, to merit a continuance of the same, as she regularly receives the
LATEST FASHION'S for the SEASONS
FOR BOTH
PLAIN & FANCY BONNETS,
and has them made in the neatest manner according to order. She presumes it would be superfluous to appear before the public often, as she is convinced that her work speaks for her. She is prepared to have Bleaching done in a very superior and much improved mode, which is a *preservative* to braid and straw, and renders it more durable and easy for bleaching again.
She would keep on hand materials for her customers, but is persuaded that the Merchants of the place have generally *a much better assortment* than she could possibly procure, and can without doubt furnish them on more satisfactory terms.
Charlestown, June 23, 1842.—3t.

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.*

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, widow 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.*

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

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

Oh, no—not e'en when First we Loved.
BY THOMAS MOORE.

Oh, no—not ev'n when first we loved,
Wert thou so dear as now thou art;
Thy beauty then my senses moved,
But now thy virtues bind my heart.
What was but passion's sign before
Has since been turn'd to reason's vow;
And, though I then might love thee *more*,
Trust me, I love thee *better* now.

Although my heart in earlier youth
Might kindle with more wild desire,
Believe me, it has gain'd in truth
Much more than it has lost in fire.
The flame now warms my inmost core,
That then but sparkled o'er my brow,
And, though I seem'd to love thee *more*,
Yet, oh, I love thee *better* now.

The Free Press.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The following paragraph was intended to accompany the last number of "Fair Play," but was unavoidably omitted:

Having reviewed the "review" fully, and my readers will say how fairly, I will say a word to the complaints of Usurer of the strong denunciations which he says I use towards Brokers and Shavers. All that I have said, or shall say, is directed against the vices and public evils of brokerage and shaving, and is not aimed at individuals any where. I know that many persons are engaged in both practices, who, like Usurer, can see no harm in buying and selling bonds and bank paper, and that the law, as it stands, does not prohibit them from doing so. Of course, I do not mean to denounce any body, at this time and under these circumstances, as worthy of a felonious punishment, or to heap upon him harsh epithets. My aim is at the vices themselves, and my object is to suppress them by legislation. My fixed idea is, that it is sound policy to prohibit all traffic and speculation in that peculiar property which society designed to be a standard of values and medium of exchanging all property, and that such traffic and speculation do produce oscillations of the *standard* injurious to all other property, and calculated directly to defeat the great purpose for which money was intended; that the uses of money in effecting exchanges cannot be said to be narrow or limited, but are already as ample and wide as the boundless and varied occupations, properties, and transactions of men, and that within them there is "scope and verge enough" for all useful and proper purposes; that it is sound policy to limit the profits of money to six per cent., the effect of which will be to place it in hands that are engaged in employments useful to society at large, and to deny it to those engaged in speculations productive to themselves only, and not at all to the community; that if you break down brokers, the banks will be able to resume and to accommodate the people; that if you break down shavers and shaving, the *private credits* of the country will be undisturbed, and all the money in it will be at the use of the people, at six per cent. to keep them out of their embarrassments and difficulties.—This is a "fixed idea," I admit, to Usurer, and I assure him that he has not shaken or removed it by the "review," witty, caustic, humorous, tho' it be. Indeed I dont think all the "Wall-street" brokers of N. Y. will make any impressions on that "fixed idea," however accomplished they may be, and, in the estimation of Usurer, "beat the Jews" and indeed the "Antideluvians," in their knowledge of the uses of money. Wall-street brokers! Would than be safer *yourself*, think ye, than the brokers of New Orleans? I dont think they would be disinterested advisers, for the people, in the uses of money. I distrust them and their counsels: "*Timeo Danaos dona que ferentes.*" FAIR PLAY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1842.

SIR:—I perceive, from the publication of your speech in the Intelligencer of this morning, that, by way of illustrating the "cases of abuse which had occurred in only one of the Comptroller's offices at the seat of Government,") relative to pay and allowances according to brevet,) you cite the case of the present Adjutant General of the army. That you may best perceive the error into which you have fallen, doubtless inadvertently, in this matter, I beg leave respectfully to refer you to Document No. 485, H. R., 25th Congress, 2d session, being the Report of the Committee on Military Affairs, to which my petition to Congress of February 9, 1837, was referred; and to the special act of Congress, which accorded *to* the humble memorialist the *pay, rations, forage*, and the number of *servants* provided for his rank by *brevet* as a Brigadier General in the army.

Will you do me the justice, as well as the Congress which passed the law, to read the memorial and the argument by which the case was supported?*

In his letter to the President, of October 1, 1836, Mr. Secretary Cass says:

"So far as brevet pay is allowed to officers on account of their personal services, the claim of General Jones is a very strong one. I have found him an able, faithful, and zealous officer, and his services are of the same nature, and his liability to expense the same, as other military officers having brevet rank stationed at the seat of Government. Were I free to act agreeably to my wishes, I should allow the claim without hesitation; but as the case does not appear to come within the written rules on the subject, being one of the class cited in the argument as precedents, and as it should, like these, be determined by the same unwritten rules of analogy, as to the principles of the service and the nature of military duties, the case is respectfully submitted to the President, together with General Jones' argument, which takes a full and I think a just view of the subject."

And Mr. Butler, Secretary of War, *pro tem.* when called upon to examine the subject, February 8, 1837, says:

"The laborious, extensive, and important character of the Adjutant General's services justly entitled him to the pay and emoluments of his brevet rank; especially as, since his accession to the brevet rank of brigadier, the duties of the office have greatly increased, in consequence of the heavy military operations and other matters which have demanded his attention. It is evident, also, that several of the precedents cited by him of the chiefs of bureaus who receive the pay and emoluments of their brevet rank, are directly in point, particularly those of the Colonel of the Corps of Engineers, and the head of the Topographical Bureau.

"The President, however, has always doubted whether the acts of Congress, allowing brevet pay, were intended to embrace cases of this sort; and, though he has not interfered with the usage which he found in force when he came into office, he has not deemed it expedient to extend it to any new case. Concurring in these doubts, and being only temporarily charged with the care of the Department, I could not think it proper to grant the within application, without the express authority of the President, which, for the reasons above stated, is necessarily withheld."

And the Hon. Mr. Butler concludes by saying:—

"Under these circumstances, General Jones will be obliged to appeal to Congress, and as I think his case of great merit, I trust it may receive the early and favorable action of that body."

And the case did receive the favorable if not the "early" action of Congress. The bill did not pass unnoticed. It was scrutinized strictly, and, on its passage, first opposed by that patriotic and vigilant sentinel of the Treasury, the Hon. Mr. Petrikin, of Pennsylvania; but, after a careful examination of the military view of the case, and the argument which sustained my claim, he became one of its most zealous advocates.

Sensibly alive to the injurious impression which your deductions, when made to apply to my case, are calculated to produce in and out of Congress, and knowing full well it was the farthest from your thoughts to treat it unfairly, I trust it may comport with your sense of justice to let it be known that I am by law (and not by Executive favor or authority, for that, was denied me) entitled to receive the value of my commission as a Brigadier General by brevet.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, R JONES,
Of the Army U. States, and a citizen of Virginia.
The Hon. T. W. GILMER,
A Representative in Congress from Virginia.

WASHINGTON, May 31st, 1842.

SIR:—I have received your letter of this date, with the document to which you refer, calling my attention to the fact that in your case the allowance of brevet pay, &c., was made under the authority of a special act of Congress. I was aware of this. Indeed, it appears on the face of the document from which I cited a few of the many cases reported in which brevet pay, additional rations, and allowances for more than one office at the same time, had been admitted. My object in the recent debate on the army appropriation was to show the propriety of substituting a fixed, specific compensation, in lieu of the various contingent and irregular allowances heretofore constituting so large a portion of the emoluments of officers. I distinctly and repeatedly stated that I wished to point out what I conceived to be a general abuse, and not to arraign individuals. The report of my remarks in both the city papers is inaccurate in many respects, particularly in the details of the cases which I spoke of where these allowances had been made. I shall see that these are correctly published hereafter; and it will afford me great pleasure at any time, or in any manner, to repair any injustice which you may have suffered, in consequence of any act of mine. You seem to think that the fact of this allowance of brevet pay having been made by Congress instead of the Executive, in your case, will remove any impression which may have been made to your prejudice. It is probable that I did not advert to this in the hurry of debate, as I was speaking only of the numerous instances in which I conceived that the spirit of the act of 1818 had been violated, without discriminating between Legislative and Executive violations. Yours is the only case which I recollect where Congress has felt itself bound, by the force of Executive precedents, to allow the brevet pay to an officer not having actual command according to his brevet rank. I stated more than once, in the recent debate, that I should not undertake to discriminate or to censure those who had claimed brevet pay under the principles established by the innovations on the law of 1818; and I urged, as one of the evils resulting from these innovations and abuses, that all officers would naturally claim their share of the benefits. The report of the Committee on Military Affairs, on your application to Congress, and, the opinions of Messrs. Cass and Butler to which you refer, show that your claim was considered as resting on the precedents of previous allowances, and not on the law of 1818.

It affords me pleasure, Sir, to assure you of my personal esteem, and of the satisfaction with which, in common with all, I see the high distinction to which you have justly attained as an officer. You have only done me justice in supposing that my object is not to perpetrate private wrong, in seeking to maintain the army and every other branch of the service according to law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. W GILMER.
Gen. ROGER JONES.

P. S.—I am wholly at a loss to perceive on what grounds the Executive discriminated between your application and the great number of others which were allowed without the intervention of Congress.

*When the Republic found herself in arms with the most powerful belligerent in the world, a law was passed July 12, 1812, which authorized "the President to confer brevet rank on such officers of the army as shall distinguish themselves by gallant actions or meritorious conduct, or who shall have served ten years in any one grade." The promised reward was not confined to officers of the line. The prize was held up to the officers of the general staff, and engineers, as well as to those of the artillery and infantry. While it was conceded that the love of country and the desire of distinction animated the bosom of every soldier whose home was the tented field, yet a new impulse, the reward of rapid promotion by brevet, was provided and intended by Congress for all officers who might in any extraordinary manner hazard their lives in battle. [See p. 42, Army Register.]

It was equally important to the honor and the interests of the public service that *all* officers of the army should behave gallantly in the face of the army. At any period of the war, it would have been reckoned marvellously strange to suppose that the legislative inducements and allurements to deeds of chivalry were provided for one class of commissioned officers and withheld from the other—that those of the line and of the general staff who fought, were distinguished, and won brevet in the same field, should not, in time of peace, be equally eligible to, and equally participate in, all the benefits of the promised recompense.

The act of April 16, 1818, in some degree, changed the war act, and confined the allowance of brevet pay, &c., to officers "when on duty, and having a command according to their rank." Now, as neither the officers of the general staff nor of the corps of engineers ever command the rank and file of the army—i. e. organized bodies of troops—to require them to command a brigade, regiment, battalion, or company, as the necessary condition of receiving pay according to their brevet rank, would be to exclude them altogether—an act of injustice, it should be presumed, that Congress could not have intended in passing the law.

Suppose, for example, an assistant Adjutant General was so distinguished in battle as to win a brevet, and that in the absence of his superior officer in the staff, (the Adjutant-General,) the duties of the chief devolved on the assistant, would he not then be on duty, and exercise command according to his brevet rank, although that command was composed altogether of officers of his department?—This, it is presumed, would not be questioned; and it shows that brevet commands and duties pertaining to general staff officers which entitle them to the allowances are not necessarily of the like composition, nor required to consist of such bodies of troops over which officers of the line usually exercise command; but that the command and duties performed shall be equal in importance to the higher rank by brevet for which the corresponding pay may be claimed. Such was the construction of the act of 1818 by President Monroe and his successors, and such has been the practice of the Government to this day. And this practice has been fully sustained and settled (if any thing *can* be settled) by the District Courts in the case of officers of the corps of engineers. A contrary decision would virtually concede a monopoly of the contingent benefit of the statutes [of 1813, and 1818] to one class of brevet officers, and exclude the other class, in which brevets may have been won, "for gallant actions or meritorious conduct" even in the same field, &c. Vide the memorial and the document No. 485 referred to.—R. J.

Manufactures in Petersburg, Va.—There are six incorporated Cotton manufacturing Companies in Petersburg, with an aggregate capital of $1,200,000. They contain 25,100 spindles; 721 looms; are capable of making 20,950 yards of cotton cloth per day; and employ 1,440 white operatives.

'Do make yourself at home, ladies,' said a lady to her visitors one day. 'I am at home myself, and wish you all were.'

Miscellaneous.

GRANAWAILE.
AN IRISH LEGEND.

The voice of revelry was heard within the walls of Howth Castle—a fortress, the site of which is yet distinguishable on the coast of the Harbor of Howth, amidst the various alterations and interpolations to which it has been subjected. It was, in the sixteenth century, a very strong place, and deemed, on account of its ditches, ramparts, flanking towers, and bastions, almost impregnable;—besides which, the tried valor of Lord Howth's retainers, who garrisoned it, and their devotion to his cause, were well known. Revelry reigned now within the baronial hall of Howth Castle, and a deafening storm wildly raged without; but little recked the heroes of the pike, long-bow, and arquebus, for the angry yelling of the winds, and the furious dashing of the frothy waves, whilst they enjoyed the free circulation of the black-jack, the tale, and the song. A fierce and piercing blast, however, from the warden's horn, and several weighty blows falling upon the massy nail-studded outer portal of the Castle, aroused the attention of the wassailers; and one of them, despatched by the Earl to inquire who intruded upon the privacy of the castle dinner hour, returned with a message to this purport:

"Granawaile of Ireland, Queen of the Western Isles, having, upon her departure from the Court of Elizabeth of England, been driven by stress of weather into the harbor and port of Howth, demandeth of the Lord of the Manor, as a leal knight, succor and hospitality."

The Earl, enraged at the lack of etiquette and deference towards himself, which he fancied, or rather was willing to fancy, observable in the message of Granawaile, and little heeding the consequences which might ensue from exasperating the formidable Queen of the West, bade his henchman return this answer to the envoy of her Majesty:

"The Lord of Howth Castle hath a law, from which he cannot depart: therefore, to the greatest potentate in the universe could he not open the gates of his fortilage whilst he dines. Queen Granawaile is welcome to his hospitality if she will condescend to wait for it."

The reception which this answer met with from the high-spirited Semiramis of Erin may easily be surmised; and vowing that the insolent Earl should drink the last drop of her blood, ere she ate a morsel of his bread, she ordered the driving vessels, if possible, to be moored, resolving, should the sea spare herself and little fleet, to reconnoitre Castle Howth on the morrow. This was the danger of being run aground on a lee shore, Granawaile's men, fired at the insult offered to their celebrated and beloved Queen, succeeded in performing her commands, and trusted that close reefing and stout cables would enable them to weather the blast, should its violence not increase, during the night.—Providentially, the storm ere morning had not only considerably abated, but the wind had veered round to a quarter extremely favorable for the Queen's return. Granawaile was not, however, to be deterred from her stern purpose, even by the precarious nature of a fair wind: and the early dawn beheld the intrepid heroine, accompanied by a naval and military officer, surveying, with scientific eye, the exterior of that massy fortification, of which the interior had been so rudely denied to her gaze.

"That's a tremendous battery. Yonder situation for the arquebussiers would be terrible to us. The height and steepness of that scrap, and the depth of the ditch, are almost inconceivable: a sharp fire from such ramparts would sweep our vessels cleanly off the waters. But let us land our troops here; give us the advantage of this hill on our right, that woody ravine on our left, and the chapel and village in our rear, and the castle must be ours in no time."

Such, and many more, were the remarks of Granawaile, as she slowly wandered around the walls and outworks of the almost impregnable fortress; and feeling that, though she was formidable on the seas, her martial genius was little able to compete on land with that of those who raised such tremendous fortifications, and well knew how most advantageously to use them, she said to the admiral of her fleet, "No, Rimbauld, it will never do; we must draw the insolent Earl into Clew Bay; there perhaps you will teach him at a trifling expense, better manners; but to attack the bravo in such a strong hold is impossible!"

"How now, my little fellow!" continued she, addressing a fair boy, in whose lively countenance and brilliant eyes shone a sense and spirit above his years. "What! at play so early!—why, you have well filled your cap with stones, shells, and sea-weed, whilst the eyes of many are not yet open."

"Hush! lady—hush!" said the child, "I ought not to go by myself farther than the angle of yon bastion, but have stolen out the bounds this morning, to look at those strange ships which were beat about so in the great storm yesterday."

"Do you like ships, then?"

"Oh, yes—love them!"

"And were you ever in one, my little man?"

"Not I, indeed!—father fears I might be lost, and then Howth Castle, this fine place, which is to be mine, would go to my cousin Dermott."

Granawaile perceived her advantage! and, after a little cajolery on the part of herself and the officers, persuaded the young heir of Howth to visit, by way of frolic, "the finest of those ships," which he was so anxious to see; but no sooner had he stepped on board *The Queen Carrack*, than the signal to weigh anchor was given; and the vessels, slipped from their moorings, sailed "homeward bound" from the harbor in gallant style.

Granawaile, fully anticipating the issue of her bold abduction of the heir of Howth, was well prepared to meet the irritated Earl, of whose advancing armament she had, some months afterwards, a full view from the turrets of her favorite castle, which commanded a prospect of Clew Bay, and a vast expanse of ocean besides.

The heroine had posted troops around Clare Island, at such intervals as were permitted by the nature of the coast, in order to oppose Lord Howth's landing, should he attempt it, and to give time to her own fleet to proceed to the scene of action and form for the engagement. She had now the satisfaction of observing the Earl's squadron considerably ahead of Achill Isle, and making for the Bay, where, with her principal maritime force, she had, in fact, prepared for his reception.—Granawaile then slipped the cables of some of her favorite vessels, which were always coiled round the posts of her own bed while in harbor; and her naval officers, who had been previously instructed, commenced at this signal their preparations for action.

The Earl's squadron, though hastily collected, was not deficient either in strength or beauty, his vicinity to the port of Dublin rendering the equipment of a tolerable fleet no very difficult matter.

On entering the Bay an envoy was despatched by the Earl to Granawaile, demanding the restoration of his son, "by her unlawfully abducted and detained, &c.; in default of which restoration, accorded in peace and churtesy, he, the Earl of Howth, held himself in readiness to give battle," &c.

To which defiance Granawaile replied in his own spirit:

"The lady of the Isles hath a law, from which she cannot depart; therefore could she not restore, to the greatest potentate in the universe, his son, unless he complied with her own conditions."

"Oh, never!" cried the impetuous Earl, "never will I—can I—bend me to a woman's will, or abide her pleasure!"—Then signifying his determination, his fleet immediately formed in line of battle, and was imitated by that of the Princess—so that the rival armaments now stood opposed to each other, and ready to commence the engagement.

Immediately facing the vessel of the Earl appeared that of Granawaile, distinguished from the rest by its gala array; and—oh! sight of unutterable anguish to a father's heart—the only son of the Earl of Howth lashed to the main-mast of *The Queen's Carrack!*

In a state bordering upon desperation, the Earl despatched to Granawaile a flag of truce, and, as a condition, demanded the removal of his son ere the commencement of the engagement.

The wily heroine replied, "that she was guilty of no cowardly act; but, being Queen in her own dominions, would indubitably dispose of her prisoners as she thought proper; and that it was optional with the Earl of Howth to become the murderer of his own child, or to reclaim him without the effusion of blood, by acceding to her terms which were these:—"That the gates of Howth Castle should stand open now, and for ever, at the hours of meals; and that its lords should never refuse hospitality to the stranger who sought it there." Granawaile added, that "she allowed Lord Howth fifteen minutes, after the reception of this message to consider of it; but that, should he then refuse to come to her terms, she would fire the first shot herself, follow it by a broadside, and expect him to have the spirit and gallantry to return the compliment."

The terrified Earl took little time to deliberate; in a few minutes the colors of his lordly fleet were lowered to those of Granawaile, the Amazon of the Western Isles; who, with all the generosity and tenderness of her sex, deemed an innocent stratagem to save life far more heroic than the expenditure of a thousand volleys to destroy it! And in a short space the darling son, whose account of Granawaile's kindness to him during his captivity ensured for her the Earl's lasting gratitude and esteem, was locked in the arms of his anxious and idolizing father.*

*The leading incidents of this tale are strictly historical, though not, we have understood, generally known to English readers.

POWER of the VOICE OVER CHILDREN.

It is usual to attempt the management of children either by corporeal punishment, or by rewards addressed to the senses, or by words alone. There is one other means of government, the power and importance of which are seldom regarded. I refer to the human voice. A blow may be inflicted on a child accompanied by words so uttered as to counteract entirely its intended effect. Or, the parent may use language in the correction of the child, not objectionable in itself, yet spoken in a tone which more than defeats its influence.

We are by no means aware of the power of voice in swaying the feelings of the soul. The anecdote of a good lady in regard to her minister's sermons, is to the point. She heard a discourse from him which pleased her exceedingly.—She expressed to a friend the hope that he would preach it again.

"Perhaps," said her friend in reply, "he may print it." "Ah!" said she, "he could not print it in that *holy tone.*"—There is a tone in the pulpit, which, false as is the taste from which it proceeds, does indeed work wonders. So is there a tone in our intercourse with children which may be among the most efficient aids in their right education.

Let any one endeavor to recall the image of a fond mother long since at rest in heaven. Her sweet smile and ever clear countenance are brought vividly to recollection. So also is her voice; and blessed is that parent who is endowed with a pleasing utterance. What is it which lulls the infant to repose? It is no array of mere words. There is no charm to the untaught one in letters, syllables, and sentences. It is the sound which strikes its little ear, that soothes and composes it to sleep. A few notes, however unskillfully arranged, if uttered in a soft tone, are found to possess a magic influence.—Think we that this influence is confined to the cradle? No, it is diffused over every age, and ceases not while the child remains under the parental roof. Is the boy growing rude in manner and boisterous in speech? I know no instrument so sure to control these tendencies as the gentle tones of a mother. She who speaks to her son harshly, does but give to his conduct the sanction of her own example.—She pours oil on the already raging flame.

In the pressure of duty, we are liable to utter ourselves hastily to our children. Perhaps a threat is expressed in a loud and irritating tone. Instead of allaying the passions of the child, it serves directly to increase them. Every fearful expression awakens in him the same spirit which produced it. So does a pleasant voice call up agreeable feelings. Whatever disposition, therefore, we would encourage in a child, the same we should manifest in the tone with which we address him.

There is nothing more desirable in a daughter, than intelligence joined to a gentle spirit. The mind is fashioned and furnished, in the main, at school. But the character of the affections is derived chiefly from home. How inestimable is the confidence of that mother in producing kind feelings in the bosoms of her children, who never permits herself to speak to them with a loud voice, and in harsh, unkind tones.

I have heard of a father who when his children became engaged in a dispute, would at once require them to unite in a song. The blending of their voices in harmony was soon found to subdue their angry and contentious feelings. There is a native, spontaneous, unsought music.—It consists in the tone which issue from her who is overflowing with christian love. While, then, I would advise the mother to the culture of a pleasant voice, and warn her of the evils of addressing her children harshly, I would still more earnestly counsel her to discipline her *heart.* Out of a kind heart comes, naturally, kind tones. She who would train up her family in the sweet spirit of Christ, can succeed best and most enduringly of all, by cherishing such sentiments as shall seek their own unbidden expressions in gentle, yet all-powerful tones.

MY MOTHER'S LAST PRAYER.

"May God protect thee, my little son," said my mother, as I stood by her dying bed. There was a soft tremor in her fainting voice, that checked the joyous laugh which trembled on my lips, as I, in childish joyfulness, shook the pale hand of my dying parent from my head, and buried my brow in the rich mass of bright hair which floated over my pillow. Again her sweet voice sighed forth, "Lead her not into temptation, but deliver her from evil." I raised my face from its beautiful resting place, and as young as I was, felt the influence of a mother's prayer. Her lips still moved, and her deep blue eyes were bent on me as if they would have left one of their bright, unearthly rays, as a seal to her death-bed covenant, but she spoke not again; the last effort of nature had uttered that prayer, and she lived not to breathe another.

I have every reason to believe that God has, in a great degree, caused that prayer to be instrumental in gaining its own answer; for often when the heedlessness of childhood and youth would have led me into errors, has the sweet voice, now hushed forever, intermingled itself with my thoughts, and, like the rosy link of a fairy chain, drawn me from my purpose. Oft, when my brow has been wreathed with flowers for the festival, when my cheek has been flushed, and my eyes sparkled with anticipated pleasure, have I caught the reflection of that eye in the mirror and thought it resembled my mother's: her last maternal supplication to heaven has come back to my memory; the clustering roses have been torn from my head; sober sadness has chased the natural glow from my cheek, and the sight of my eye, and my thoughts have been carried back to my lost parent, and from her to heaven she inhabits; the festival, with all its attractions, has been forgotten, and I have been "delivered from temptation."

Again when the sparkling wine cup has almost bathed my lips, has the last prayer of my mother seemed to mingle with its contents; and has remained untasted.

When my hand has rested in that of the dishonorable, and trembled at the touch of him that "saith in his heart there is no God," has that voice seemed to flow with its fascinating accents; I have listened to it, and fled as if from a serpent of my native forest.

Never have I received any great good—escaped any threatening evil, or been delivered from any temptation, but I have imputed it to the effects of *my mother's last prayer.*

A QUAKER ANSWER.—Martha does thee love me? asked a quaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's holiest feelings had been offered up.

'Why, Seth,' answered she, 'we are commanded to love one another, are we not?'

'Ay, Martha, but does thee regard me with that feeling the world calls *love?*'

'I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth: I have greatly feared that my heart was an erring one. I have tried to bestow my love on all; but I may have sometimes thought, perhaps, that thee was getting rather more than thy share."

Why is a lady walking before a gentleman like the latest news? Because she is in advance of the *male.*

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

VETO MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives:

I return the Bill which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled "An act to extend for a limited period, the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imports," with the following objections:

It suspends—in other words, abrogates for the time, the provision of the act of 1833, commonly called the Compromise Act. The only ground on which this departure from the solemn adjustment of a great and agitating question, seems to have been regarded as expedient, is the alledged necessity of establishing, by legislative enactment, rules and regulations for assessing the duties to be levied on imports after the 30th of June, according to the home valuation; and yet the Bill expressly provides that, "if before the first of August there be no further legislation upon the subject, the laws for laying and collecting duties shall be the same as though this act had not been passed." In other words, that the act of 1833, imperfect as it is considered, shall in that case continue to be, and to be executed as law under such rules and regulations as previous statutes had prescribed, or had enabled the Executive Department to prescribe for that purpose—leaving the supposed chasm in the Revenue laws just as it was before.

I am certainly far from being disposed to deny, that additional legislation upon the subject is very desirable—on the contrary, the necessity as well as difficulty of establishing uniformity in the appraisements to be made in conformity with the true intention of that act, was brought to the notice of Congress in my message to Congress at the opening of its present session. But however sensible I may be of the embarrassments to which the Executive, in the absence of all aid from the superior wisdom of the Legislature, will be liable in the enforcement of the existing laws, I have not, with the sincerest wish to acquiesce in its expressed will, been able to persuade myself that the exigency of the occasion is so great as to justify me in signing the Bill in question, with my present views of its character and effects. The existing laws, as I am advised, are sufficient to authorize and enable the collecting officers, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, to levy the duties imposed by the act of 1833.

That act was passed under peculiar circumstances, to which it is not necessary that I should do more than barely allude—whatever may be in theory its character, I have always regarded it as imposing the highest moral obligation. It has now existed for nine years, unchanged in any essential particular, with as general acquiescence, it is believed, of the whole country, as that country has ever manifested for any of her wisely established institutions. It has ensured to it the repose which always flows from truly wise and moderate counsels—a repose the more striking because of the long and angry agitations which preceded it. This salutary law proclaims in express terms the principle which, while it led to the abandonment of a scheme of indirect taxation, founded on a false basis, and pushed to dangerous excess, justifies any enlargement of duties that may be called for by the real exigencies of the public service. It provides, "that duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the government." It is, therefore, in the power of Congress to lay duties, as high as its discretion may dictate, for the necessary uses of the government, without infringing upon the objects of the act of 1833 — I do not doubt that the necessities of the Government do require an increase of the tariff of duties above twenty per cent—and I as little doubt but that above as well as below that rate Congress may so discriminate as to give incidental protection to manufacturing industry—thus to make the burthens which it is compelled to impose upon the people for the purpose of government, productive of a double benefit — This, most of the reasonable opponents of protective duties seem willing to concede; if we may judge from the manifestations of public opinion in all quarters, this is all that the manufacturing interests really require. I am happy in the persuasion, that this double object can be most easily and effectually accomplished at the present juncture, without any departure from the spirit and principle of the statute in question. The manufacturing classes have now an opportunity, which may never occur again, of permanently identifying their interests with those of [illegible] them in the The moment is propitious to the interests of the whole country in the introduction of harmony among all its parts and all its several interests. The same rate of imposts, and no more, as will most surely re-establish the public credit, will secure to the manufacturer all the protection he ought to desire, with every prospect of permanence and stability which the hearty acquiescence of the whole country, on a reasonable system, can hold out to him.

But of this universal acquiescence, and the harmony and confidence, and the many other benefits that will certainly result from it, I regard the suspension of the law for distributing the proceeds of the public lands as an indispensable condition. This measure is, in my judgment, called for by a large number, if not a great majority of the people of the United States—by the state of the public credit and finances—by the critical posture of our various foreign relations —and above all, by that most sacred of all duties, public faith. The act of September last, which provides for the distribution, couples it inseparably with the condition that it shall cease 1st. In case of war. 2d. As soon and so long as the rate of duties shall, for any reason whatever, be raised above twenty per cent. Nothing can be more clear, express and imperative, than this language.

It is in vain to allege that a deficit in the Treasury was known to exist, and means taken to supply it by loan, when the act was passed. It is true that a loan was authorized at the same session during which the Distribution law was passed, but the most sanguine of the friends of the two measures, entertained no doubt but that the loan would be eagerly taken up by capitalists, and speedily re-imbursed by a country, destined, as they hoped, soon to enjoy an overflowing prosperity The very terms of the loan making it redeemable *in three years*, demonstrate this beyond all cavil. Who at that time foresaw or imagined the possibility of the actual state of things, when a nation that has paid off her whole debt since the last peace, while all the other great powers have been increasing theirs, and whose resources, already so great, are yet but in the infancy of their development, should be compelled to haggle in the money market for a paltry sum not equal to one year's revenue on her economical system? If the distribution law is to be indefinitely suspended, according not only to its own terms but by universal consent in case of war, wherein are the actual exigencies of the country or the moral obligation to provide for them less under present circumstances, than they could be were we actually involved in war? It appears to me to be the indispensable duty of all concerned in the administration of public affairs, to see that a state of things so humiliating and so perilous should not last a moment longer than is absolutely unavoidable—much less excusable should we be in parting with any portion of our unavailable means, at least, until the demands of the treasury were fully multiplied.—But, besides the urgency of such considerations, the fact is undeniable, that the Distribution Act could not have become a law without the guarantee in the proviso of the act itself.

This connection, thus meant to be inseparable, is severed by the bill presented to me The bill violates the principle of the acts of 1833, and September, 1841, by suspending the first, and rendering, for a time, the last inoperative. Duties above twenty per cent. are proposed to be levied, and yet the *proviso* in the Distribution Act is disregarded—the proceeds of the sales are to be distributed on the first of August—so that while the duties proposed to be enacted exceed twenty per cent., no suspension of the distribution to the States is permitted to take place. To abandon the principle for a month, opens the way to its total abandonment. If such is not meant, why postpone at all—why not let the distribution take place on the first of July, if the law so directs, which, however, is regarded as questionable, but why not have limited the provision to that effect? Is it for the accommodation of the Treasury? I see no reason to believe that the Treasury will be in better condition to meet the payment on the first of August, than on the first of July. The bill assumes that a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is, by existing laws, to be made on the first day of July, 1842, notwithstanding there has been an imposition of duties on imports exceeding twenty per cent. up to that day, and directs it to be made on the first of August next. It seems to me very clear, that this construction is equally erroneous and dangerous, as it would divert from the Treasury a fund sacredly pledged for the general purposes of the Government, in the event of a rate of duty above twenty per cent. being found necessary for an economical administration of the Government.

The bill under consideration is designed as only a temporary measure, and thus a temporary measure, passed merely for the convenience of Congress, is made to affect the vital principle of an important act. If the proviso of the act of September, 1841, can be suspended for the whole period of a temporary law, why not for the whole period of a permanent law? A doubt may be well entertained in fact, according to strict legal rules, whether the condition having been thus expressly suspended by this bill, and rendered inapplicable to a case where it would otherwise have clearly applied, will not be considered as ever after satisfied and gone. Without expressing any decided opinion on this point, I see enough in it to justify me in adhering to the law as it stands, in preference to subjecting a condition so vitally affecting the peace of the country, and so solemnly enacted at a momentous crisis, and so steadfastly adhered to ever since, and so replete if adhered to with good to every interest of the country, to doubtful or captious interpretation.

In discharging the high duty thus imposed on me by the constitution, I repeat to the House my entire willingness to co-operate in all financial measures of a constitutional character, which in its wisdom it may judge necessary and proper to re-establish the credit of the government. I believe that, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands being restored to the Treasury, or more properly to speak the *proviso* of the act of September, 1841, being permitted to remain in full force, a tariff of duties may easily be adjusted, which, while it will yield a revenue sufficient to maintain the government in vigor by restoring its credit, will afford ample protection, and infuse a new life into all our manufacturing establishments. The condition of the country calls for such legislation, and it will afford me the most sincere pleasure to co-operate in it.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, June 29, 1842.

The reasonings of the Veto Message appear to us to be as weak and puerile as the Veto act itself is impolitic and rash. But however it may be regarded when considered in itself, or in connection with its author, it derives importance from the lamentable consequences that may be apprehended from its effects upon the interests of the country. The power of endurance must be still further tested; the public patience must stand new trials; and this last infliction comes with aggraved bitterness from the consideration of its source. The disabled lion, languid and feeble, received with calmness the spurns of the horse, and the sharp taunting of the fox; but his spirit sunk in mortification and shame when he found himself kicked by the ass.

[*Balt. American.*

Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

The Madisonian contains a letter from the Hon. Patrick Goode, of Ohio, written in much the same strain as that of Mr. Calvary Morris; that is, charging his fellow members of Congress with a want of patriotism and of legislating for party purposes instead of for the relief of the country; joining in with, and affirming the truth of, the slang and slander upon Congress, which fill the Locofoco and Tyler papers, and which I am sorry see not unfrequently endorsed by Whig editors. These persons either do not know or take good care that their readers shall not, that this Congress has matured more important bills —has made a greater number of valuable and important reports, and done more business already, than any Congress during the whole twelve years of Jackson's and Van Buren's administration; and they will have matured measures that will retrench expenses and put a stop to extravagancies and abuses to a greater extent than any Congress that has ever sat since the formation of the Constitution. This I affirm, and defy contradiction.

There is no easier or cheaper way to acquire a kind of bastard reputation for wisdom and patriotism than to speak boldly and contemptuously of others. Mankind generally have a propensity to grumble, especially when things go wrong with them, and he who chimes in with that propensity at such times and charges others, not the people they suffer, will have listeners, and the more bold and denunciatory he is, the more credit will be given him for wisdom and honesty. Hence the ease with which demagogues mount into power in troublous times; hence, too, the success of quacks over regular bred and profoundly read physicians.

Mr Goode and Mr. Morris have thought proper to fall in with, and humour, the general discontent of the country, arising from the state of the times, for which those in power are in no way responsible, and to join in the hue and cry against the body of which they are members.—These gentlemen are both honest, well meaning men, I admit, but when they undertake to censure others, to cast stones, they should take care that their own houses are not glass. Now how happens it that these men have not made the discovery before, that those with whom they have been acting were not acting for the good of the country? They say that Congress has done nothing; have either of these gentlemen proposed or attempted to carry a single measure for the relief of the country? and who are more bound to act than they? But, farther, one of these gentlemen, who complains of the inaction of Congress, Mr. Morris, is himself probably as little in the House, pays as little attention to what is going on, and takes as little part in the business before the House, or in maturing it in the committee room, as any other member:

What I have said is proved by the fact that from the commencement of the session up to the 10th of February, it appears that the ayes and noes were taken 104 times, and that Mr. Morris was present and voted 51 times, and was absent 53 times; that is to say, judging by the Journal of the House and the record of the ayes and noes, this man who charges Congress with doing nothing, has himself been absent more than half the time! I make no comment, but leave it to the public to judge how much faith should be put in the grumblings and charges of such a man. As to Mr Goode, a pious, worthy man, I think it likely he really believes what he says; but probably his belief has been some what affected without his being at all aware of it, by the application of a son-in law, or some other relative, to John Tyler, for an office. Our minds are sometimes, and not unfrequently, brought to conclusions by means of which we are wholly unconscious and which we would be unwilling to own the influence of even to ourselves. I will not charge these gentlemen with stating a falsehood because I do not believe either of them would be guilty of saying what they believed to be untrue, but I do most positively assert my own belief, founded upon a very free and general intercourse with the members since I have been here, that "they have stated the thing that is not;" that what they have charged their fellow members with, exists only in their imaginations.

OLIVER OLDSCHOOL.

Ohio and Henry Clay.—A great Convention of the Whigs of Ohio was held at Lebanon on the 10th, numbers present being estimated from 5 to 8000.

The delegations of the different towns came, as of old, with their bands of music, their flags and banners thrown to the breeze, and numerous as they were, they all found comfortable quarters, latch strings in abundance being outside the doors.

Gov. Corwin made a great speech, and was followed by many others, one of whom, Mr. Schenck of Dayton, in concluding his speech said he was entrusted by the Whigs of Montgomery county to propose that HENRY CLAY be nominated for the Presidency; and he called upon the Whigs of Hamilton, Butler, Warren, Clinton, Miami, Green, Clarke, and other counties represented, to respond their hearty Amen, which was done with a united voice.

[*Baltimore American.*

Lard Oil is quoted in the Cincinnati papers at 62 a 75 cents per gallon. For the purposes of machinery and locomotives it is pronounced equal to the best Spermaceti Oil.

The Free Press.

Thursday Morning, July 7, 1842.

THE WHIG BANNER.

HENRY CLAY AND AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

THE FOURTH.

The Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in a becoming manner by the citizens of Charlestown, assisted by Capt. Rowan's Artillery. Salutes were fired in the morning by the Artillery, and at intervals during the ceremonies of the day.

At 11 o'clock, services commenced at the Presbyterian Church, by a most eloquent and appropriate prayer from the Rev. W. B. Dutton. The Declaration of Independence was read by ROBERT HUME BUTCHER, Esq., and an Oration delivered by WILLIAM G. CAZENOVE, Esq., in the presence of an attentive auditory, many of whom were ladies.

The introductory remarks of the Reader were neat, appropriate, and in excellent taste, explanatory of the annual practice of reading the Declaration—and the Oration was no unpretending, but chaste and sensible effusion, prepared too with but four day's notice.

After the ceremonies at the Church, the Artillery and a number of citizens repaired to a beautiful grove on the premises of Mr. Jonathan Burns, and partook of an excellent repast prepared by Mr J. M. English. The subjoined toasts were drunk, accompanied with appropriate music, and the company separated at an early hour, well pleased with the enjoyments of the day.

1. *The Day we Celebrate*—A day, set apart by Freemen to rekindle the fires of patriotism on the altar of their country.

2 *The Union*—Cemented by the blood of patriots, it should be held too sacred for Faction's touch.

3. *George Washington*—His virtues live in the hearts of his countrymen; Time cannot dim the lustre of his name

4. *The Heroes of the Revolution*—A tear for the departed—the heart's best affections for the survivors.

5. *The Army and Navy*—They need not turn to ancient times for records of noble deeds, or examples worthy of imitation.

6 *Our Country*—Blessed with abundance, and sustained by the virtue and intelligence of her sons and daughters, what has she to fear?

7 *The Memory of Benjamin Franklin*—Whose life is an illustration of the mighty results which can be attained by energy and industry.

8. *The Farmer*—

"Old Cincinnatus at his plough,
With more true glory shone,
Than Cæsar with his laurelled brow,
His palace and his throne."

9. *Manufactures*—With a stable policy on the part of the government, American talent and enterprise can achieve all that is essential to true independence.

10 *Virginia*—To perpetuate her ancient renown, let her sons of the present day emulate the glorious deeds of her revolutionary patriots and statesmen.

11. *National Faith and National Honor*—Let us consider these terms synonimous—and be ready to preserve unspotted the one, as to repel a stain on the other.

12. *Liberty*—Let us never forget that the value of Liberty depends on the supremacy of Law.

13. *The Fair*—

'Tis they, and they alone, have power
To bless without alloy;
To cheer affliction's darkest hour,
And heighten every joy."

Volunteer sentiments, complimentary to the Reader and Orator were offered, to which these gentlemen responded. A few of the volunteers were handed in as follows:

By W. R Brent. The Reader and Orator—May the principles this day promulgated be exemplified in their future conduct, namely sanctity of the Constitution, the rights of the people, and the eternity of the Union.

By T. W. Gideon. We meet on this 66th Anniversary, of our glorious Independence, to celebrate as freemen the blessings we enjoy. Citizen soldiers who will well sustain their duties in the hour of need.

By George Fonder. The Principles of '76—Time only hallows them in our affections. Let us prove worthy of the great inheritance.

By a Member. The Charlestown Artillery—Let us never forget the old maxim, "united we stand, divided we fall."

By C. J. Chapline. Captain Tyler—May he headed be.

By Stephen Barr. The 4th of July—Born in '76—May she only cease to live with time.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

At early candlelight, the Total Abstinence Society of Charlestown, of which R. T. Brown, Esq., is the President, assembled at the Methodist Church, to conclude, in the presence of a large auditory, the ceremonies proposed by them in honor of the day.

Prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. DUTTON; the Declaration of Independence impressively read by Mr. JAMES W. BELLER, and an Address delivered by NATHAN S. WHITE, Esq Mr. White acquitted himself of his task in a very satisfactory manner—adverting briefly to the great principles secured by the act of independence, through the favor of Heaven, and the duty of every citizen to aid in perpetuating these principles. As a means for securing a continuance of the precious boon, Mr. W. showed that Temperance was the great instrument to be valued above all others—its exercise tending to elevate and dignify us as a people, to render more efficient our physical and moral energies, and to make us invincible as a nation of sober and rational men.

The Society and its visiters adjourned at a seasonable hour, greatly gratified with the scenes of the evening.

THE RHODE ISLAND WAR ENDED AGAIN.

After two or three weeks agitation, and the collection of a tolerable force, Gov. Dorr has been abandoned by many of his followers, and has again fled the State. One of his fortifications was captured by Col. Brown, without resistance. The following document from Dorr has been promulgated, and puts an end to the rebellion:

GLOUCESTER, R. I., June 27th, 1842.

Having received such information as induces me to believe that a majority of the friends of the People's Constitution disapprove of any further forcible measures for its support; and believing that the conflict of arms would, therefore, under existing circumstances, be but a personal controversy among different portions of our citizens, I hereby direct the military here assembled, to be dismissed by their respective officers.

T. W. DORR, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Gov. King had made ample preparations for maintaining the supremacy of the law, and every friend to order will rejoice at the happy termination of all treasonable attempts to subvert the government. Three or four men, however, lost their lives in the hurly-burly

Many of the influential men of the Suffrage party published, on the 25th ultimo, their acquiescence "in the act of the General Assembly, authorizing a call for a new convention to frame a constitution," and recommended a like acquiescence on the part of their friends. All is now quiet.

Gov. King has issued a Proclamation, increasing the reward for Dorr's apprehension to *Five Thousand Dollars.*

The New York Sun of Saturday morning has the following paragraph:

It is said that Dorr has been captured at Williamsburg, Massachusetts, and taken back yesterday afternoon to Providence, R. I., in the steamboat New Haven.

CONGRESS—LAST WEEK.

On Tuesday, the members of both Houses assembled in the Senate Chamber, to attend the Funeral of the late President of that body, Senator SOUTHARD. Rev. S. Teesdale delivered a most affecting and eloquent sermon, and the procession was then formed and proceeded in the usual order to the congressional burying ground.

No business was transacted in either House.

THE ARMORIES.

On Wednesday, the bill for the re-organization of the Army, came up as the special order of the day.

The question was stated on concurring in the amendment made in in Committee of the Whole, viz

Striking out the second section of the bill, as follows:

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the offices of the superintendents of the armories at Springfield, and at Harpers-Ferry shall be, and the same are hereby, abolished, and the duties thereof shall be performed by such officers of the ordnance corps as shall be designated by the President."

And inserting:

"Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties of the offices of superintendents at the armories at Springfield and Harpers-Ferry shall not be performed by officers of the ordnance corps or other officers of the army, but shall be confided to civil superintendents, of competent knowledge, as heretofore."

Messrs. Preston, Bates, Evans, Benton, Wright, and King, addressed the Senate.

And on the question being taken, the amendment was non-concurred in, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bates Buchanan, Choate, Clayton, Miller, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Sprague, White, Woodbridge—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Evans, Fulton, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mangum, Morehead, Preston, Sevier, Walker, Wilcox, Wright—21.

After further proceedings, among which was an ineffectual motion by Mr. Buchanan, to strike out the clause abolishing the office of Commissary General of Purchases—the bill was laid over.

On Thursday, in the Senate, the Army Bill was ordered to its engrossment, after an ineffectual effort to strike the clause for employing a competent person to superintend the manufacture of iron cannon at the several foundries where such cannon are made for the U. S.

In both Houses, efforts have been made by Loco Foco members, to bring in bills for extending the existing revenue laws. Serious doubts are entertained whether *any* revenue can be collected on goods coming in after the 30th June.

An active debate on the Veto message was carried on during Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Some members consider the government as stopped by the President's refusal to co-operate with Congress in measures presented to him.

On Saturday, in the Senate, a large number of private bills were despatched. The Senate then adjourned over till Tuesday.

The House, on Saturday, did little else than debate the veto. The Army Appropriation bill, reported from the committee of Ways and Means, with amendments to the Senate's amendments, has not yet been passed.

The President Grasping Legislative Power.

We cannot better illustrate the sense we entertain of the arrogant assumptions of the President, than by the following extract from the Speech of the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, of the Augusta district. That gentleman gives, in a nutshell, a view of the dangers growing out of an inversion of the principles of the Constitution, by allowing the President to dictate legislation to Congress. Verily, with an "abuse of the power to *recommend* and the power to *forbid*," [illegible] the whole functions of government.

The Constitution has wisely ordained that all bills for imposing taxes on the People shall *originate* in the House of Representatives. This is a most important safeguard of the rights and liberties of the People. *We* come directly from the People; *we* are presumed to know their interests and their feelings; we reflect their will and pleasure, and we are directly amenable to them, at short intervals, for what we do in this Hall. There is no danger, then, of oppressive taxation emanating from the popular branch of the Legislature. But what becomes of this principle if you sanction the assumption that the President can, upon all occasions, at his mere will and pleasure, interfere with the exercise of the most delicate functions of the House of Representatives, and dictate to them the mode and manner in which they shall tax their own constituents? It is a complete inversion of the principles of our Constitution. If it be tolerated, you had as well surrender the whole legislative power into the hands of the President. He will possess it substantially through the agency of his power to *recommend*, and his power to *forbid* Why should we retain the shadow when the substance is gone? Give him the power to recommend what laws you shall pass, and the unqualified power to forbid your passing any that do not conform to his recommendations, and what more is necessary to invest him with absolute legislative authority! Let me illustrate this proposition by a single example. The Constitution authorizes Congress to impose taxes in three different modes—by imposts, excises, and direct taxes. Let us then suppose that the Legislature, knowing the abhorrence which their constituents entertain of the excise system and direct taxation, on account of their inquisitorial character, shall prefer that the taxes shall be levied *indirectly* by duties on foreign goods imported into the country? Let us, on the other hand, suppose that the President, entertaining strong feelings of partiality for a particular section of the Union in which he was born, or from which he has derived, or expects to derive, future support in his ambitious aspirations, and thinking that the interests of that section of the Union would be promoted by direct taxation, instead of imposts, and should therefore veto the bill of the Representatives of the People levying imposts, what would be the consequence?—You must either adopt the mode of taxation which he indirectly orders you to adopt, or you must refuse to raise the revenue necessary to carry on the Government, and suffer it to tumble into twenty-six independent sovereignties. And is this an improbable case. Suppose we were to have a President imbued with the notions of free trade and the partiality for direct taxation which has been repeatedly avowed from high quarters in this House, I ask is it reasonable to suppose that the veto power might be exercised for the very purpose which I have indicated?—Sir, there are principles of the gravest character involved in this message of the President—principles in comparison with which the bill, which has been returned to us by the President, important as that is, sinks into utter insignificance.

The power and the dignity and the most important functions of this House are involved.—The rights and the interests and the liberties of those who sent us here are involved. The question now submitted to us is, Will we maintain our position as becomes the representatives of freemen—or will we kneel at the footstool of the Executive and betray the trust which has been confided to us? Sir, if we yield we had better disperse at once. If we stand here merely to register Executive edicts, where is the necessity of going through the forms of consultation and deliberation? Why not suffer the laws to be promulged at once from the Executive mansion without the intervention of a cumbrous Legislative Assembly? or why shall we not, when we assemble here in obedience to the letter of the Constitution, at once make an address to his majesty the President, and beg that he will condescend at his earliest convenience to inform us what laws are in his opinion necessary and proper to promote the interests and happiness of the People, and in what form they will be most likely to receive his majesty's gracious approbation? Sir, is this the spirit which animated our Saxon ancestry in the early struggles for freedom in England? Is this the feeling which burned in the hearts of our fathers when they proclaimed amongst the grievous wrongs which had impelled them to throw off their allegiance to the crown of George the Third that he had "refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good?" No, sir! Nor is it the spirit which animates their descendants! Sir, I have seen enough of this Congress to know that it will do its duty—I have seen sufficient manifestations in its proceedings of moral courage, of firmness of purpose, of devotion to the public weal, of lofty heroism of character, to know, that come what may, they at least will be true to their country, and spare no effort to preserve sacred and inviolate the rights and liberties of that People whose Constitution they are sworn to protect and defend.

HARVEST.—The farmers of this county are now in the midst of their harvest; and a more abundant crop was never perhaps gathered in one season than will be this. The same may be said of Frederick county, with the exception of some of the lots of Wheat in the immediate vicinity of Winchester, which have materially suffered from rust.—The corn crop in Frederick county looks exceedingly well.

Eleven years ago Wool was worth from 60 to 70 cents. It is now dull sale at 25 cents. At that time, a wholesome Tariff existed—now, the Farmers have the benefit of a partial "free trade."

We regret to learn that Thos. W. VEAZEY, Ex-Governor of Maryland, died at his residence in Cecil County, Md, on Friday last.

The Whig Convention of Maine have nominated HENRY CLAY for the Presidency.

FRUITS OF THE VETO.

The New York American of Friday afternoon says—

The confidence expressed by the President that existing laws are sufficient to enable the Custom House to collect duties, will not be accepted as law by importers; of whom some, we learn, have resolved only to pay under protest, and to institute suits immediatly for the recovery of whatever is thus paid.

One effect of the loss of this temporary bill will be, that the provision for the distribution of the proceeds from the sales of the Public Lands must go into effect this day; and the States—such of them as are willing to accept it, at least, and there are some (Virginia being of the number) that refuse—will receive their quota of whatever has been paid into the Treasury during the past year from the Land Offices.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Friday, 2 P. M. has the following:

The Duties.—The Collector of this port has received orders to collect duties at the rates of twenty per cent. on the fair cash value of the merchandize in the market, —that value to be determined by the appraisers. The appraisment is not to be upon forced sales, but upon such sales as a good merchant would make. This is the basis of future proceedings.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday says—

We learn that the duties paid yesterday at the Custom House, were nearly all protested against, and that the merchants are sustained in this course by the written opinions of some of the first lawyers in the State.

THE TARIFF, DUTIES, &c.—The Philadelphia North American of Friday says—

Yesterday some of the merchants seemed to be a little puzzled about entering goods at the Custom House on and after to-day. A circular has been sent from the Treasury Department to the Collectors of the different ports, directing them to receive in cash 20 per cent. on the home valuation of the goods entered, [illegible] the merchants, we learn, intend to enter their goods under a Protest, contending that the late Revenue laws having ceased, goods are therefore now admitted "*Duty free.*"

It gives us pleasure to state, for the information of our readers, that every indication assures us that the majorities in both Houses of Congress are determined to persevere, in the face of every obstacle, in the discharge of their duty, and to pass, before this session is brought to a close, a Tariff of Duties and Imposts such as shall be calculated to meet the wants of the Government and the wishes of the People.—The vote in the House of Representatives yesterday, upon the question of receiving a proposition to fix upon a day for adjournment, shows that a majority of that body will not at present consent to entertain any proposition to that effect, or even to allow it to be made the subject of consideration. When we reflect upon the advance of the season, the oppressive heat which now prevails, and the great anxiety of the Members, after so long an absence, to be at home and about their private affairs, this determination argues a constancy and firmness of purpose which can hardly be too much applauded.

[*Nat. Int. July 2.*

MR CLAY AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The hearty earnestness and determination with which the Whigs in all parts of the Union are rallying around Mr. Clay as their candidate for the Presidency, give tokens of a most vigorous canvass, and afford a strong earnest of success. We notice in the late N. York papers a series of letters from distinguished gentlemen in reply to invitations to the great Whig meetings recently held in that city, and which by reason of other engagements they were unable to attend. These letters all speak one sentiment and breathe one spirit. Messrs. Berrien, Tallmadge, Barrow, Conrad, Graham, Underwood, Barnard, Botts, Stanly, Ravner, Arnold, John Sergeant, Lieut. Gov. Bradish, Gov. Pennington and others, express their cordial co-operation with the decided movement of the Whigs of New York—a movement previously started with enthusiasm in North Carolina, accelerated in Georgia, and now responded to by mass meetings in various parts of the Union.

Maryland will not be behind hand in taking her part in this grand demonstration. The necessity of a complete organization is becoming every day more and apparent. The Whigs must take their ground, collect their energies, and restore order in the place of that confusion which treachery has brought into their ranks.—The way will then be clear and the means available to contend for the great principles with which they are proud to be identified.—*Balt. American.*

At a meeting of the Whigs of Butler county, Pennsylvania, of which John Gilmore, Esq. was chairman, resolutions were passed, requesting Gen. Scott to relinquish his claim as a candidate for the Presidency in favor of Mr. Clay, and recommending a union of the whole Whig strength, which they believe would be effected by the nomination of Mr. Clay for the Presidency, and Gen. Scott for the Vice Presidency.—*Phil. Enquirer.*

THE IRON OF VIRGINIA.

From an article on the subject in the Richmond Compiler, we extract the following paragraphs:

Where are the immense iron mines of Virginia, and her extensive coal fields?—Are they to remain idle? The number of blast furnaces in existence in 1840-'41, in the interior of Virginia, in the counties bordering on the Blue Ridge and in the Valley, numbered 52, which produced 26,500 tons of pig iron per annum, valued at $795,000. In former years we shipped pig iron in large quantities to the Northern establishments. Now there is not enough brought down the Canal to supply the manufactories of our city, even curtailed as their operations are. Why is this? It is because Scotch and English Iron can be imported and sold here at from $23 to $25 per ton—while the very lowest sum at which it can be delivered in market here from the forges of the mountains is $28, and there is no profit at that. A few blast furnaces are still in operation, in the hope that Congress may do something to project them from this influx of the foreign article but if that something is not done within twelve months, we venture to predict there will not be a single blast furnace in the State. And thus will have been lost an annual product dug out of the bowels of the earth of near a millions of dollars.

Now is Virginia prepared for this?—Will she quietly see so important a source of production completely cut off? We believe not—and yet, if the Compromise Tariff be adhered to, such must be the result; and men who represent the State at Washington are endeavoring to keep it in existence.

This feature is exhibited in other descriptions of iron. Bar iron has declined in price until the profits upon its manufacture are hardly any thing at all. It has fallen from $105 and $110 per ton, to $85 and $90. The duty on pig iron is now $10 per ton, and on bar $18.—This is accounted for when we reflect how long the iron producing countries of Europe have been engaged in business, on their superior skill and advantages derived from experience, and, above all, the cheapness of labor. Good workers in iron in England receive $1 88 cents per ton, while $4 per ton is the lowest price paid in this country. Besides, in England, coal and iron are in juxtaposition—here they are separated, and found in regions some distance from each other. But will any man say that our iron mines must go unworked—that our rolling mills and furnaces must stop, and that we must be wholly dependent on England, Russia and Sweden? Of all articles, it is the most important that we should produce our own iron. In case of war, what would be our situation if our furnaces were abandoned, and our mines deserted? Particularly now when iron is so much more than ever, in any age, used for purposes of war?

[We have already published a statement, subjoined to the above article, showing the iron productions of Virginia.]

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

NEW YORK, July 1, 8½ A. M.

We have no news of any importance this morning. The accounts from Providence show conclusively that all the troubles are over, and an order is published by *General McNeill*, disbanding the troops, who are thanked for their patriotic services. Almost all the troops have returned to Providence, bringing with them about 150 prisoners. They were most cordially welcomed by the inhabitants of Providence, who turned out *en masse* to receive them. Handkerchiefs waving and a perfect shower of bouquets falling over them as they passed along the streets. The WOMEN OF RHODE ISLAND have no sympathy with traitors; they are true as steel.

The Providence Journal thinks that DORR is on his way to Canada *via* Massachusetts.

"The annual "Sheep-shearing" at Nantucket, Mass., came off last week. The Islander says that some nine or ten thousand sheep have been stripped of their fleeces, and the shearing has been more profitable than any one in several years, the fleeces being rich and heavy. About one hundred sheep died in consequence of the storm on Thursday night.

The great productiveness of the soil in the West, and the vast abundance with which the labors of the farmer are blessed, are illustrated, in the following paragraph, which we copy from the Cincinnati Republican of the 28th ult.

PRICES IN INDIANA.—A correspondent at Napoleon, Ripley County, Ind., writes us that the Wheat crop in that quarter was never larger or more promising than this season. A large part of it is already harvested, and farmers are busy in every direction in securing the balance. The country teems with Produce of all kinds. Butter is 4 cents a pound—Eggs are so abundant, they can scarcely be given away—Good fat Calves, 3 years old, are sold daily at $5 each—Flour $1.75 per cwt.—no old Wheat in Market—Ginseng 20 cents—Honey has been gathered in immense quantities, and brings 3 cents.

The Cincinnati Gazette states that the three manufactories in that city for making Lard Oil are unable to supply the demand for the article. Last week 2000 gallons were shipped to New York, and a number of other Eastern orders were then on hand, which could not be filled.

The James River and Kanawha Company have passed resolutions to the effect that the explanations made by General James Hamilton, who acted as agent of the Company in Europe, some time since, are quite satisfactory.

The Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says, Governor King of Rhode Island *did* make a requisition upon the President for aid but that the President declined to interfere at present.

To Wash Woollen Goods.—The art of washing woollen goods so as to prevent them from shrinking is one of the desirables in domestic economy worthy of being recorded; and it is, therefore, with a satisfaction we explain this simple process to our readers. All descriptions of woollen goods should be washed with hot water with soap, and as soon as the article is cleansed, immerse it in cold water; let it be hung up to dry.—*Nashville Agrical.*

A Business Hint.—Call on a man of business in business hours, only on business; transact your business, and go about your business, in order to give him time to finish his business.

From the Baltimore American.

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The increased travel on this route between the East and West is fully maintained, notwithstanding the great dullness of trade, and although sufficient time has not been afforded to make its advantages generally known. For the purpose of general information we give below the details of *distance, time and expense* of travel on the Great Central Route, commencing at Wheeling on the Ohio river, and passing through Cumberland, Hancock, Harpers-Ferry, BALTIMORE, Wilmington, Del. PHILADELPHIA, Camden, Trenton, Bordentown and other towns in New Jersey, NEW YORK, Stonington, Providence, or Hartford, New Haven, &c. to BOSTON.—This Route, comprising from Wheeling to Boston a distance of 679 miles, is travelled in the space of 71½ hours including stoppages, for the sum of $21. The distances and time into which the several links in this great chain are divided as follows, viz:

From Wheeling, via

	MILES.	TIME.	
Cumberland, to Hancock,	171	32 hours in stages.	
Baltimore,	123	294	7 " B. & O. Railroad.
Philadelphia,	95	389	7 " Steamboat &. R. R
New York,	90	479	6 " " "
Boston,	200	679	14 " " "

Expense from Wheeling to Philadelphia	$15
Do. from Philadelphia to N. York	3 or 4
Do. from New York to Boston	3
	$21

Running time 66 hours; distance 679 miles; cost $21.

In connection with this subject we quote the following paragraph from the Nashville Whig, announcing an improvement in the travel in that quarter:

"The time consumed in travelling from Nashville to Cincinnati after the 1st of July, will be shortened about 14 hours under the new mail coach arrangements between this city and Louisville; so that the whole trip from Nashville to Baltimore will be abridged 34 hours, nearly a day and a half."

The Wheeling Gazette says—

"The *great central route* is attracting all the travel. Our stage companies send out every morning six or eight full loads of passengers, and have been induced to make arrangements for the accommodation of a still larger number. We have conversed with a number of gentlemen who have lately come on from the east, and they represent the route as decidedly superior to any they have ever travelled over. This is certainly the case, and yet it will be infinitely better in a few months, when the rail road is completed to Cumberland."

WHITE STEED OF THE PRAIRIES.—Mr. Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune, is giving some account of what he saw and suffered in his late expedition towards Santa Fe, which resulted in imprisonment at Mexico. After noticing flocks of small white horses in the Prairies, he adds the following:

"Many stories are told of a large white horse that has been seen often in the vicinity of the Cross Timbers, and near the Red River. He has never been known to gallop, but paces even faster than any horse that has been sent out after him can run; and so game and untiring is the "*White Steed of the Prairies*," for he is well known to trappers and traders by that name, that he has tired down no less than three race nags sent out expressly to catch him with a Mexican rider. The latter had nothing but a *lasso* or *lariat* with him, a long rope made either of horse-hair or hemp, and which the Mexicans with great dexterity; but although he took a fresh horse after tiring one down, he was never near enough the noble animal to throw a slip-noose over his head, or even to drive him into a canter. He has been known to pace a mile in less than two minutes, and can keep up this rate hour after hour, or until he has tired down whatever may be in chase. Large sums have been offered to any one who would catch him, and the attempt has frequently been made; but he still roams his native prairies in freedom, solitary and alone. One of the hunters even went so far as to tell me that he was too proud to be seen in company with the other mustangs, being a beautiful animal of far better action than those of his race; but this part of the story I could not make it convenient to believe

New Wheat.—A cargo of from 13 to 1500 bushels new Wheat arrived at this port yesterday (29th ult.) from North Carolina, and was disposed of at $1,25 per bushel. This is the first that has been received in this market, and was of most excellent quality.—[*Balt. Clipper.*

Risk of Mercantile Life.—General Dearborn, in a lecture delivered last winter, before the farmers of the Massachusetts Legislature, declared that ninety-seven out of every one hundred persons who obtained their livelihood by buying and selling, *failed*, or died insolvent.—This fact he ascertained by reference to the books of the custom-house, the banks, the Probate office, and from the recollections of the oldest merchants. If the statement approximates the truth in relation to the risks of mercantile life, it should induce fathers who can place their sons upon a farm to instil into their minds a love of agricultural pursuits. General Dearborn declared that "he would prefer a cottage in the country with five acres of ground, to the most splendid palace that could be erected in the city, if he must depend upon the success of merchandize to support it."

A gentleman who has made his current wine for several years by the following recipe, assures us that it is the best he has ever met with.

[*Editors Free Press.*

TO MAKE CURRANT WINE.

Pick the currants in a dry day, bruise and press them, and to every gallon of currant juice put two gallons of water, and to every gallon of this mixture put 3 pounds of clean moist sugar, which, when dissolved, put together in a cask and let it ferment 12 or 14 days; filling at morning and evening so that the impurities may run over; then put the bung in lightly, and gradually tighten it, and at the end of 3 days drive it tight, so that all air will be excluded from it—let it stand until the month of December, and in clear dry weather rack it off and add to it 3 gallons of good brandy or neutralized whiskey, per barrel, or in proportion for a less quantity—it may then stand until the June following, and be then again racked off, and if not perfectly fine and bright, it may be refined with milk or the white of eggs.

To make 30 gallons,

Take of juice	8 gallons,
Water	16 ditto,
72 pounds of sugar, equal to 6 ditto,	
	30 gallons.

The currants ought to be picked and the wine made the same day.

This wine is more like foreign wine than any other factitious wine, and equal to most white wines, if not superior, Madeira excepted.

Currant Jelly for sickness.—Pick your currants very carefully, and if it be necessary to wash them, be sure they are thoroughly drained. Place them in a stone jar, well covered, in a pot of boiling water. When cooked soft, strain them through a coarse cloth, add one pound of fine Havana sugar to each pound of Jelly, put into a jar and cover as above. Or you may break your currants with a pestle and squeeze them through a cloth. Put a pint of clean sugar to a pint of juice, and boil it very slowly till it becomes ropy.

Messrs. Editors:—Allow me most respectfully to invite your attention to the grossest outrage upon the peace and quiet of our little town. We allude to the unlawful assemblies of Dogs in our streets at night. Hardly have our good people retired from the cares and toils of the day, before the gathering of the doggish clan commences. To one who is suddenly roused from his dreams, the spectacle is truly appalling. Not a street nor alley but sends forth its scores; cut loose from the restraints of chains, blocks, and kennels, they run mad with the privileges of the night. Here and there they go with steamboat velocity, growling, howling, yelping, and fighting. Drawing up about the door and windows of some peaceful abode, they distract and terrify its quiet inmates with their infernal yells.

Thus disturbed, we have passed several sleepless nights lately. But we now promise you, Messrs. Editors, and all the proprietors of canine stock, that we will endure this grievance no longer. To rid ourselves of it, we have but one lamp by which our feet are to be guided, and that is the lamp of experience. Hitherto we have exercised patience, entreaty, and supplication, with the owners of dogs in our vicinity; but all to no purpose. Hereafter we shall strive to remedy the evil in our own way. From this time forth, powder and ball shall be the instruments of our complaint, and in their use we shall be no respecter of dogs, their qualities or kinds. A Friend of Good Order.

DIED,

On Thursday last, Mary James Amelia, aged 23 months and 4 days, daughter of Dr. John J. H. Straith, of this place.

The early death of this lovely and interesting child is a sore dispensation of Providence on its parents. The stern voice of death has called on them to yield up the object of their devoted affections safely to repose in the arms of its Saviour. The tender bud hath been nipped ere it had bloomed.

"Rest thee on—the balmy winds are breathing
Over thy bed—
The summer flowers, thy humble tomb-stone wreathing
Their incense shed—
And clustering ivy leaves are richly streaming
Above thy head."

H.

On Camp Hill, June 30th, William Henry, son of Mr. Asaph Wilson, aged about 7 years.

But a few days since, the parents of the deceased consigned to the tomb their little daughter. Thus has a second beautiful and interesting bud of promise, just opening to view its uncontaminated petals to cheer and warm the parents' hearts, and to draw out their afflictions, been cut from its stem by the cold frost of death. Thus has the loved object of its parents affections, as if too lovely for earth, spread its wings and soared away to a more congenial clime—to Heaven—there to bloom in immortal Spring.—Parents, mourn not that your little William is no more to suffer the cold and adverse winds of earth, but rejoice in view of his re-union with his sister in celestial glory, and in hope of meeting them both again, where, in deathless love, your union shall be eternal.

Friends! spare those tears—high Heaven saw this flower,
And pluck'd it; but it soon will bloom again
With its sweet sister in a blissful bower,
Upon some Angel's holy diadem.

Bolivar, July 1. J. B. R.

In Smithfield, on Saturday the 25th ultimo, Franklin Lawson, only son of John R. A. Redman, aged 5 months and 16 days.

And has my little darling fled,
From father's love so warm,
Ah yes on angel wings he sped,
And left me all forlorn.

Ah father know your angel cries,
You are not yet forlorn,
Your friend and Jesus still is nigh,
To shield you from all harm.

In Washington, on Thursday, 30th June, at half-past 2 o'clock P. M. Mrs. Rebecca F. Davis, consort of the Hon. Garrett Davis, Representative in Congress from the State of Kentucky, and daughter of the late Justice Trimble, of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In Boonsboro', Washington county, Md., on the 27th ult., in the 24th year of her age, Mrs. Jane Smith, consort of Dr. Otho J. Smith, and daughter of the late Col. John Blackford, of the above named county.

Sing's Itch Ointment.

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

Notices.

CAMP MEETING.

The Methodist Protestant Camp Meeting, for the Harpers-Ferry Circuit, will be held on the 11th August in the woods of Mrs. Wakfield, near Jefferson, Frederick county, Md.

We extend *to all* a cordial invitation to unite with us. P. LORRAINE McLEAN,
Superintendent.

Harpers-Ferry, July 7, 1842.

The FIRST BALL, this season, at Shannondale, will take place on *Wednesday next the 13th inst.*, and every Wednesday evening thereafter during the season. July 7, 1842.

THE MARKETS.

Office of the Baltimore American, July 2, 5 P. M.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.—The law of the Legislature at this State, imposing a license of from $1000 to $7000 upon Brokers, and which went into effect to-day, has compelled all of those dealing either in Bills of Exchange or Bank Notes to suspend their business until the constitutionality of the law can be tested. We are therefore unable to quote the rate of Exchange on the North to-day or the current value of foreign Bank Notes. The same remarks also applies to Rail Road Orders and Stocks generally.

CATTLE.—On Monday the offerings of beef cattle at the drove yards amounted to about 400 head and the sales to 233 head. The prices paid ranged from $4 for inferior to $6 per 100 lbs. for strictly prime quality, which are about the same as last week. Of the balance 97 head were driven North and about 70 remain in the market unsold.

FLOUR.—The stock of Howard street Flour in market is very light, and some advance in price has taken place in consequence. At the close of last week the ruling price for good standard brands from store was $5.62½. On Tuesday and Wednesday last sales were made at $5 75 and in a few instances $5 81 and $5 87½ was obtained for small parcels. There has been but little demand yesterday and to-day, and we are not advised of any sales. Holders are asking $5.87½. We quote the wagon price as before at $5 50, with limited receipts.

WHEAT.—The first new wheat which appeared in this market this season was a parcel of 2000 bushels from North Carolina on Monday last, which was sold at $1.15. It was in damp condition, but of prime quality. There have been no supplies of Md. at market. On Tuesday a parcel of old Pennsylvania white and red, was sold at $1 30; and subsequently another parcel of prime Pa. red at the same price. A parcel of fair Pa. red was sold at $1.25. A lot of 600 bushels Western wheat, via New Orleans, was sold for export at $1.30, yesterday.

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. Hendricks.

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

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

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between CHARLES HARPER & JOHN K. WHITE, under the name and firm of Harper & White, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 6th day of June. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate settlement with John K. White, who will wind up in the quickest possible time, the business of the late concern. CHARLES HARPER,
JOHN K. WHITE.

Shepherdstown, July 7, 1842.—3t.

CHARLES HARPER,

WILL continue the business at the Old Stand, and would invite the public generally, but especially the customers of the late firm, and all his old friends, to call and examine

His Stock of Goods,

which he is determined to sell very cheap.
CHARLES HARPER.

Shepherdstown, July 7.

VALUABLE TAVERN & *Store House at Harpers-Ferry,* FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Samuel Gibson, on the 13th day of February, 1840, for purposes therein mentioned, and of record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson County, the undersigned, Trustees, will sell, *on Saturday the 6th day of August next*, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, at public auction, to the highest bidder,

All the right, title, and interest of said Samuel Gibson, in the Lot No. 5, at Harpers-Ferry, together with the improvements thereon—there is upon the said lot a large and commodious three story BRICK BUILDING, part of which is now occupied as a store house by Messrs. Peter and Pine, and the residue by Mr. Wm. Gorrell, as a Tavern—the two at present paying a rent of $800 per annum, subject to a ground rent of $160. The interest of Mr. Gibson in the premises, is a lease for 99 years, renewable forever, subject to the ground rent before mentioned.

The recent extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road from this place to Hancock, has rendered the property now offered very valuable.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash, one-third in twelve months, and the balance in two years—The deferred payments to be satisfactorily secured. HENRY M. BRENT,
WM. B. THOMPSON,
July 7, 1842. *Trustees.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has qualified as executor of the last will and testament of his father, the late James Coyle; and he requests those who have accounts against the estate to present them duly attested, as soon as possible, for settlement—and he calls upon those who owe the estate, to make immediate payment, to save him the disagreeable necessity of resorting to coercive measures.
JAMES T. COYLE.

July 7, 1842.

NEW STORE AT HARPERS-FERRY.

A. & G. W. HOLLAND,

HAVE taken the Store Room formerly occupied by J. M. Robinson, Corner of High and Shenandoah Streets, Harpers-Ferry, and have just received a very large assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods,

which they offer to the public at very reduced prices.

Having an Agent in Baltimore at all times, from whom they are weekly receiving Goods, they are able to buy and sell, at least as cheap, if not cheaper, than at any other store in Jefferson. The assortment is general, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China Glass and Queensware, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

They respectfully request the public generally, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Harpers-Ferry, April 28, 1842.

CRACKERS.—Sugar, Water, and Butter Crackers, for sale by
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, July 7, 1842.

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 Ashcomb	Widdey Lodge
Frances Allecoung	Thomas Likens
Elizabeth Allstadt	James S. Lewis 2
John H. Allstadt 3	Wm. Lloyd
Nimrod Anderson	M
B	C. C. Worthington, T. A. Moore, Wm. Lance, or Kennedy, or Charles B. Harding
Samuel C. Brown	David Moore
Dr. William Burnett	George B. Marriott
Caroline Blue	Richard Manley
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 Complin	N
Elizabeth Cramer	Francis O'Neal 2
James Craik	Busan Newman
John Clauson	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 Pescher 2
John Donavin 2	Alexander Postley
Eli Dickson	John Parker
George B Davis, Esq.	Sanford M. Van Feet
Henry Daugladay	R
Dolphin Drew	Elizabeth A. Rice
Peter Davidson	George Randall
Hon. I. R. Douglass	William Russell
Michael Dunn	Wm. Rawlins
E	Wm. Rosenus
John M. Eaton	Maria Russell
Sarah J. Everhart	Mahaly Ranson
William Elkings	Benjamin Roderick
Wm. P. Easterday	John Rumsey
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 Fierman	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. Turner
Wm Griggs	George Tavener
Edgar M. Gatton 3	Jesse Tavener
David H. Garrett	Florinda Taylor
H	U
William Huff	John G. Uunseld
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	E. S. Williams 2
I	John B. Welcome
Sarah W. Isler 2	John M. Williams
William Ingle	Mrs. J. C. Wise
J	Jonas Walraven
Nace Johnson	Thomas D. Webster
Rula Jet	Susan Wilkerson 2
L	William Watson
Maj. W. Lawson	[168]
Elizabeth Lloyd	
John Little	
Master of Livings'n 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
Henty S Entler	James Orndorff
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. Sulcer
Hugh L. Gallaher	Elizabeth Sigler
Fanny Glenn	Andrew Summers
Geo. W. Humrickhouse	Alex. Sommerville
Jane Hendrix	James Stephens
Jeremiah Hawkins	Jacob Slakemaker 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 Kloth	

JOHN T. COOKUS, *P. M.*

July 7, 1842.

$35,000, $12,000,

The Virginia Monongalia Lottery.

Class No. 1, for 1842.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., *On SATURDAY the 16th day of JULY*, 1842.

GRAND CAPITALS.

35,000 DOLLARS
12,000 Dollars
6,000 Dollars
4,000 Dollars
3,387 Dollars
2,000 Dollars
1,900 Dollars
1,800 Dollars
1,700 Dollars
1,600 Dollars
2 of 1,500 Dollars
3 of 1,300 Dollars
5 of 1,200 Dollars
&c. &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2½.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets,			$130
Do	do	25 half do	65
Do	do	25 quarter do	32½

$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 K, 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
&c.	&c.	&c. &c. &c.

1st drawn No. 60—2d or 3d 81—4th or 5th 12—Lowest prize $10.

Tickets $10; Shares in proportion.

J. G. GREGORY & CO.,
Managers,
Washington City.

Shiloh Lodge, No. 81, I. O. O. F.

THE Brethren of Wilkey, Virginia, and Madison Lodges, are respectfully invited to be present and take part in the ceremonies of opening a Lodge in Martinsburg, bearing the above name, on *Saturday the 16th July, instant.*

The Brethren of the neighboring Lodges are cordially invited to be in attendance and participate in the proceedings.

ALFRED HOOPER,
WM. H. HAYDEN,
JOSEPH SCHOPPERT,
WM. S. SMITH,
J. W. GALLAHER,
JOSEPH C. RAWLINS.

Martinsburg, July 7, 1842.

WHEAT WANTED.

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

Plaster, Fish, Salt, &c.

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

M. H. & V. W. MOORE.

July 7, 1842.—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE HOUSE & LOT now in the occupancy of Daniel Fitzpatrick, on High Street—it has been kept for several years as a Tavern. Also, TWO ROOMS and a KITCHEN over one of the store rooms occupied by me. Possession given immediately.

R. D. DORAN.

Harpers-Ferry, July 7, 1842.—3t.

VIRGINIA, Jefferson County, Sct.

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

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

T. A. MOORE, *Clerk.*

July 7, 1842.

FOR HIRE.

I HAVE for hire, a Negro Woman, who is a good washer and cook—and a little girl, who is large enough to nurse a child or do handy work about a house.

WM. B. THOMPSON.

July 7, 1842.

CORN FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has for sale at his farm near Charlestown, about

100 Barrels of Corn,

of prime quality, for cash.

JAMES WYSONG.

June 30, 1842.

Valuable Bolivar Lots FOR SALE.

I WILL sell, on *Saturday the 15th day of July next*, a number of VALUABLE LOTS in the town of Bolivar, and its vicinity—being the interest of the undersigned in the real estate of George Rowles, deceased, and consisting of *Lot No. 3, of the farming land, containing fourteen acres and twenty perches.—The Stone HOUSE, and Lot No. 1, on Water st. near Hall's Works, now in the possession of Thomas Kennan.—Lot No. 3, on same street; and Lots No. 14 and 15, on Jefferson Street.*

The property will be shown upon application to the subscriber, at House's tavern in Bolivar, or to Isaac Fouke, Esq. at Harpers-Ferry.

The sale will commence at 4 o'clock, P. M. at Mr House's tavern.

☞TERMS—One-third in cash; one-third in 6 months; and the balance in 12 months.

THOMAS J. ROWLES.

June 30, 1842.

PUBLIC SALE *In Clarke County.*

WILL be sold, *on Friday the 29th day of July next*, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security,

All the Personal Property

belonging to the estate of the late JOHN CASTLEMAN, deceased,

CONSISTING OF

HORSES, CATTLE,

SHEEP and HOGS, and Farming Utensils of every description.

—ALSO—

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

☞Sale to take place at the late residence of the said Castleman, dec'd, about one mile south of Battletown.

ALSO—*At the same time and place if not previously disposed of, that beautiful*

TRACT OF LAND,

whereon the said Castleman resided, at his death Containing about 225 ACRES, well watered and finely timbered, a

TOLERABLE GOOD

Dwelling House, Kitchen, Meat House, Ice House, Carriage House, Stables, &c.,

Situated in an excellent neighborhood, and within one mile of Battletown, the county seat.

ALSO—A LOT OF

VALUABLE NEGROES.

Two of which are excellent farm hands; one a miller; and a woman an excellent cook, washer and ironer. JOSEPH SHEPHERD,

June 30, 1842. *Adm'r with the will annexed.*

ESTRAY.

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

BAY MARE,

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

June 30, 1842.—3t*

$5 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Friday the 17th inst., a NEGRO WOMAN, named *FANNY*, about 20 years of age, very black, stammers a little, about 5 feet high, clothing not recollected. The above reward will be given if she is returned to me or secured in any jail. WM. HOOFF,

June 30, 1842. Near Charlestown, Va.

REAPING MACHINE FOR SALE.

THE Executors of M. Ranson, dec'd, offer for sale one of those valuable labor-saving machines—the invention of Obed Hussey, Baltimore. It has been used one season.

Charlestown, June 23, 1842.—3t.

DELICACIES.

I HAVE just returned from Alexandria with a small assortment of

Scotch & Red Herring, Tongues & Sounds, and most odoriferous Spiced Sturgeon,

all of which I will dispose of cheap.

JAMES I. HARTT.

Charlestown, June 30, 1842.

VINEGAR.—Stand Pickling Vinegar, for sale by A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, July 7, 1842.

TIMELY NOTICE.

THE Notes given for purchase at the sale of J. J. Palmer, in October last, will be due on the 15th July. As the stipulated indulgence will at that time expire, immediate payment will be expected—indeed exacted—in every case.

☞Payment to be made to Joseph Strant.

June 30, 1842.—3t.

NOTICE.

HAVING relinquished my shop, and wishing to close business for the present, I have assigned my books, papers, &c., to George E. Chamberlain, and he is authorized to settle the same. All persons indebted to me on account, &c., will please call and make immediate settlement, by cash or note, or their accounts will be placed in officers hands for collection.

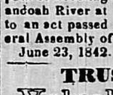
SAMUEL RESSER.

Kabletown, June 30, 1842.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE valuable Tract of Land on which Mathew R. Throckmorton lives, in Clarke County, called "Upton," is offered for sale on advantageous terms. It contains 304 ACRES, about 60 of which are well clothed with timber.

There is on the premises a



TOLERABLY GOOD *Dwelling House,* and a good Orchard.

Persons wishing to purchase will doubtless view the premises, and judge for themselves.—Further information can be had by reference to W. W. Throckmorton or Province McCormick.

June 30, 1842.—3t.

PLANK.

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

A general assortment of YELLOW PINE and POPLAR PLANK,

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

ISAAC TANNER & CO.

Shepherdstown, June 30, 1842.

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.

O'Ferrall's Coffee House, AT BERKELEY SPRINGS, VA.

A WATERING PLACE not only celebrated for its fine Bathing, but also for its fine Mountain MUTTON, and Sweet VENISON, is now open for the reception of company.

The public's respectful servants,
F. O'FERRALL,
JNO. O'FERRALL.

Berkeley Springs, Va., June 23, 1842.—4w.

NOTICE.

BOOKS will be opened at Harpers-Ferry, on *the 18th of July next*, under the direction of Philip Coons, Wm. Anderson and Michael Foley, or any two of them—and at Hillsborough, Loudoun County, on the same day, under the direction of James C. Janney, John Clendening, and Josiah R. White, or any two of them—and at Neersville, Loudoun County, on the same day, under the direction of John Smith, for receiving subscriptions to the amount of Five Thousand Dollars, in shares of $25, each, for the purpose of erecting a Toll Bridge across the Shenandoah River at Harpers-Ferry, in conformity to an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Virginia.

June 23, 1842.

TRUST SALE OF Valuable Property.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by James Foley, (now dec'd,) on the 16th of April, 1842, to the undersigned, as Trustees, (and of record in the office of the county court of Jefferson,) for the purpose of securing certain debts therein mentioned to Michael Foley, G. B. Wager, and others, we shall offer at public sale, on the premises, on *Saturday the 6th day of August next*, (at 2 o'clock, P. M.) a certain

LOT OF LAND,

lying and being in the town of Harpers-Ferry, in Jefferson County, Virginia, known and designated on the plat of the lands of John Wager, dec'd, as number seven; being the same lot of ground purchased by the said James Foley of Andrew Kennedy and Joseph T. Daugherty, commissioners—together with all and singular the building and improvements on the said lot, and the appurtenances to the same in any wise belonging or appertaining.

This Property embraces a part of that splendid

BRICK HOTEL

(at the junction of the two Rail Roads,) lately occupied by Turner A. Milton & Co., and now in the occupancy of Eli H. Carrell, and may well be described as decidedly the most eligible business house at Harpers-Ferry. It is new, commodious, and in excellent condition, and yields a handsome rent.

Terms:—Twenty-five hundred dollars in hand—the balance in payments to be made known on the day of sale.

The undersigned, acting as Trustees, will convey only such title as is vested in them by the deed of trust above recited, which, however, is believed to be indisputable.

WM. C. WORTHINGTON,
JOHN C. UNSELD,

June 16, 1842. *Trustees.*

SALE OF SLAVES.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1842, in a certain cause therein depending between William Hoof and wife, and others, plaintiffs, and William Crow, and others, defendants, the undersigned, appointed Commissioners for the purpose, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, before the door of Carter's Hotel, in Charlestown, on *Friday the 8th day of next month*, (July, 1842,) THREE SLAVES, to wit:

CHARITY, a good cook and washer.
NANCY, a daughter of said Charity, a likely and valuable young woman.

—ALSO—

JACOB, a good farm hand.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth in hand, and the residue in two equal payments, at six and twelve months, to be secured by bonds with good security.

Sale to take place at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOSEPH T. DAUGHERTY,
ANDREW HUNTER,

June 23, 1842. *Special Commissioners.*

Fresh Lemons for Harvest.

2 BOXES FRESH LEMONS, of a superior quality—for harvest use—just received by

June 30. J H BEARD & CO

Lambaugh's Composition.

100 PACKAGES Lambaugh's Rheumatic Composition, for sale at

Harpers-Ferry, June 30. YOUNG'S.

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.

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.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS, In Jefferson County, Va.

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

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

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

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

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 16, 1842.

To the Public.

MY engagement with the Shannondale Company, to take charge of their house during the Spring 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.

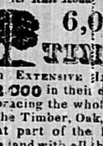
My Ice House has been well stored for the season. ISAAC N. CARTER.

June 16, 1842.

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.*

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.

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,
2 " 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.

Turnpike Notice.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Smithfield, Charlestown and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company, will be held at Carter's Hotel, Charlestown, *on the 2d Monday in July next*, (the 11th day,) for the purpose of electing Directors of said Company for the ensuing year. It is desirable that stockholders who cannot attend in person, should send their proxies, so that a majority of the stock may be represented. H. KEYES.

June 2, 1842 *Treas'r.*

ON hand and for sale, a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, &c. Grass and Grain Scythes, together with a large supply of strong Boots and Shoes, extra sizes, for harvest, all of which will be sold low by

June 16 J J & E P MILLER.

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 LARGE supply of all sizes, pots with 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 Rifles, for sale.

June 9. WM. S. LOCK.

BEST FAMILY FLOUR for sale by T C SIGAFOOSE.

June 16, 1842.

CRACKERS.—Fresh Butter, Water, Soda, and Sugar Crackers, just received and for sale by S H ALLEMONG.

June 16, 1842.

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.

NE

The following scrap, it will be perceived, was intended for a different season of the year, but the compositor having accidentally taken it in hand, it must now go to the reader, though somewhat in advance of the falling leaf:

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

I stand upon the mountain top,
Beneath as Autumn sky,
Where prospect, fair as dreams of Hope,
Enthralls the charmed eye.

Valley and plain, with glittering streams,
Inwove like threads of gold,
As fair as Fancy's fairest dreams
In every varied fold.

There's music in the low wind's sigh,
Like sobbing heart-full prayer;
Each breezy cloud that hurries by,
Its glory shadows there.

How wings the soul a loftier flight,
Unchained from man's abode!
How Nature's spirit arms her sight
To recognize her God!

To look beyond th' imposing veil,
His hand hath round her cast,
And see a good which cannot fail
In all that fades so fast.

To find in all of weal or woe
A Revelation sure,
How good from seeming ill doth grow,
A good which shall endure.

The endless forms that greet the sense
Is but a symboled mode—
To us—Revealed Omnipotence
The ever-present God. R.

CLARKE COUNTY.

THE AMERICAN ECLIPSE.

From the N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

The portrait of Grey Eagle from which our engraving is taken, was painted by Mr. Ed. Troye, in May, 1841. The horse was then standing at Equira, the beautiful residence of Col. Edward Blackburn, about half way between Lexington and Frankfort. The Colonel is familiarly known among his acquaintances as "*Uncle Ned*," and is alike celebrated for his enthusiastic devotion to horses and his ability in the discussion of their merits. We still retain a very vivid recollection of a delightful day spent at Equira. The peculiar eloquence of our old friend, on the subject of horses, appears to flow as pure and copious as his own fountain "at the foot of the hill." We shall be pardoned, we trust, for introducing here a characteristic anecdote of him, as furnished by an Indiana correspondent of ours, who, we wish, would write oftener:—

In 1836, a party of Kentuckians, in the absence of their favorite amusement, employed a day in the chace, and at its close, retreated to one of those princely mansions in Woodford, where a generous welcome, and good cheer, too, is never wanting.—Henry Clay and Uncle Ned were of the party, and, as a matter of course, the conversation launched out into a wide field. The then recent arrival of American Eclipse at Uncle Ned's could not fail, in such company and on such an occasion, to engross a large share of its attention.—Every one present remembered how the old Kentuckian had exhausted (as they supposed) the language of praise on Whip-Kosciusko, &c., and were anxious to know what new idea of perfection he could coin for his new and distinguished visiter.—Mr. Clay (always at some good-natured effort to enliven the social circle) resolved to have an encounter with Uncle Ned and began an interrogatory:

"Well, Uncle Ned, you have American Eclipse, and I am glad of it: but am very fearful it will be out of your power to say much new in his praise. You have had so many fine horses and have said so much in their behalf, that your ideas of perfection must be nearly exhausted. To use your own language, Whip was the finest horse you ever saw in your life—Kosciusko was the best Sir Archy horse, and from South Carolina—Goode's Arab was the gayest and finest trotter of the same stock, and from Virginia—Lance was an own brother to Ariel, the best race nag that ever graced the earth since Adam and Eve were placed in the garden of Eden! Now, Uncle Ned, what can you say new for Eclipse!"

This was a severe shot, and all present considered Uncle Ned "out on a limb," where the hunter chased the coon—the jumping off place, awfully steep! His frrends had seen him in many a "tight place," but here was his own eloquence brought into judgment against him!—Every gentleman present seeing Uncle Ned's apparent embarrassment, would have much preferred that Mr. Clay had spared his joke. It was now too late to think of that, and his friends mentally invoked to his aid that ready wit and repartee which had, on a thousand similar occasions, brought him off more than conqueror. All eyes were directed to him, as one of Uncle Ned's good natured smiles lighted up his countenance. It was like a vivid flash of lightning on a dark and dreary night. At the instant, he rose to his feet and asked the company to fill their glasses. The pleasant duty was performed, and the Woodford farmer had something "new" to offer in behalf of the Northern Champion of the Turf. "*Eclipse among horses as Henry Clay is amongst men!*" responded Uncle Ned, amid the loud plaudits of the company, "Harry of the West" being the only silent person present. Probably a more delicate and well-timed compliment was never paid to any man at the festive board. My informant was one of the company, and he described the effect of Uncle Ned's short speech as electrical. It was just like him.

FARMING.—"Well, Sambo, is your master a good farmer?" "O yes, massa, he berry good farmer; he make two crops in one year." "How is that, Sambo?" "Why, he sell all his hay in de fall, and make money once; den in de spring, he sell de hides of de cattle dat die for want ob de hay, and make money twice."

TO WAGONERS.—Take hogs' lard, melt it over a gentle fire, and then stir it in flour until it becomes a paste. Grease your wagons or carriages with it—and you will never use tar again.

MICE VS. SPEARMINT.—Mice have such an aversion to the common spearmint, that they will not approach a crib or granary in which a few sprigs of this herb are strewed.

"Rather a ticklish business," as the felon said ven the hangman noosed him.

"I *feel* for you," as the fingers of the loafer said to his neighbor's watch.

Notices.

☞WILLIAM CROW, of Jefferson County, whose name appears among the applicants for Bankruptcy, is not WILLIAM CROW of Charlestown. June 30.

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 in first rate river bottom, not inferior to any on the Potomac;

TO 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.

COACH MAKING.

I AM still to be found at my old stand—I am determined to keep the wheels rolling, in spite of the "HARD TIMES." I have a large supply of good tough Hickory and Ash, which I will warrant, when manufactured into Carriages, to stand hard driving and hard times.

My friends will please give me a call, as I will sell my work on accommodating terms.

I am responsible for all debts contracted by the late firm to this date.

W. J. HAWKS.

March 24, 1842.

IRON & BRASS FOUNDRY,

Machine-making, & Blacksmithing.

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

TO MILLERS:

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

He also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, Baldwin's approved Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder. This machine is now in use, and gives general satisfaction, saving much in feeding stock, and is easily attached to water or horse powers of threshing machines.

He also manufactures Woodcock's Self-Sharpening Ploughs. There are now a number in use, and they keep up the high reputation they have acquired in other places, proving a great saving to the farmer. These ploughs are warranted to perform well, or no sale.

Threshing Machine Castings, Mould Boards, Fan Wheels, and Wagon Boxes constantly on hand, wholesale or retail.

A first rate twelve-horse power Engine, with double boilers, suitable for a saw-mill, for sale on good terms.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, solicits a continuance. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Old castings taken in exchange.

GEO. W. GINN.

Winchester Depot, March 31, 1842.—6m.

RESUMPTION.

THE subscriber has resumed his old business, and located himself (for the present) at Tanquary's Mills, on the road leading from Berryville to Jordan's Spring, seven miles from the former place, alike accessible to persons from Jefferson, Loudoun, Clarke and Frederick, where he is prepared to make and repair

Wheat Threshing Machines, Clover Hullers, Corn Shellers, Horse Rakes, &c.

In all their variety. From his long experience in the business and general acquaintance, he hopes, by proper attention, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage, and should be pleased to serve such of his old customers and the public generally as may favor him with their patronage.

He will also have connected with his establishment a SMITH SHOP, and a workman well acquainted with the business generally, and should be pleased to serve such of his neighbors as may wish any thing done in that line of business upon accommodating terms.

☞Persons writing on business will direct to Winchester, Va.

JAS. R. BROOKING.

April 14, 1842.—3m.

STONE CUTTING.

WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, and adjoining counties, who may wish to mark the graves of their lamented dead, that he still continues to make and superscribe

Monuments—Box, Column, and plain

TOMB SLABS,

And Head & Foot STONES,

OF EVERY VARIETY.

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

☞LETTERING neatly executed.

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

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

January 21, 1841—1y.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

Joseph L. Russell, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Henry Crampton, DEFENDANT,

IN CHANCERY.

BY consent of parties, by their counsel, and with the consent of the Court—*It is ordered and adjudged,* That the matters of account in controversy between the parties in this case, be referred to Master Commissioner Worthington, to settle and state the same, with full power to examine either of said parties on oath, touching all matters in controversy between them, and make report to this Court, in order to further proceedings to be had herein.

A copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

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

☞The parties to the above mentioned suit are hereby notified that I shall attend at my office on *Friday the 22d day of next month,* (July,) for the purpose of proceeding in the settlement of the account, directed to be settled by the above recited order of Court—on which day by 10 o'clock, A. M., they are requested to attend with any additional statements, papers and evidence that they may have to offer, connected with said settlement.

R. WORTHINGTON,

June 30, 1842. *Mas. Com.*

THOMPSON'S HOTEL, HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he has taken that commodious and eligible

BRICK HOUSE,

ON SHENANDOAH STREET,

Opposite the Arsenal Yard, and in an excellent and pleasant location, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in a very comfortable style.

Persons travelling on the Rail Road, and disposed to remain over night to view the curiosities of the neighborhood, will find this Hotel a very agreeable resting place; and the experience of the proprietor, in several prominent establishments, enables him to assure his customers generally, that every reasonable provision will be made for their comfort.

WILLIAM N. THOMPSON.

June 23, 1842.—3t.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson County on the 4th day of June, 1842:

George W. Sappington, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

James B. Wilkins, and others, DEFENDANTS.

Sellman and Crook, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Jeremiah Stevens, and others, DEFENDANTS.

Marriott and Hardesty, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

The Same, DEFENDANTS.

McDowell and Gable, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

The Same, DEFENDANTS.

Francis Flagg, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

James B. Wilkins, DEFENDANT.

James Duncanson, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

The Same, DEFENDANT.

FROM reasons appearing to the Court, it is ordered, this 4th day of June, 1842, that so much of the order made in these causes on the 29th day of May, 1841, as directs a sale of the real estate in the bills and proceedings mentioned, be set aside. And it is ordered, that these causes be referred to Commissioner Worthington, with instructions to ascertain and report what balance of purchase money, if any, is yet due and unpaid by the said absent defendants, Stevens and Wilkins, or either of them, to the defendant J. Schofield, being purchase money for the lot and house in the bills and proceedings mentioned. Secondly, to report what offsets the defendant, F. W. Stephenson, has, if any, to the amount of his note for the purchase money of the lot of ground bought by him of the absent defendant, Wilkins. Thirdly, to ascertain and report to whom the property bought of Schofield and Wernwag now belongs, whether to the defendant, Stevens, or Wilkins. Fourthly, that he ascertain and report the priorities of the claims of the several Plaintiffs. All which the said Commissioner is directed to report to the next Term of this Court, together with any matter specially deemed pertinent by himself, or which either or any of the parties may require to be stated.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

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

The parties interested in the above suit, are hereby notified that I have appointed *Saturday, the 9th day of next month, (July)* for the purpose of entering upon the execution of the above order of Court—on which day by 10 o'clock, A. M. they are requested to attend at my office with the necessary papers and evidence connected with the aforesaid suit.

R. WORTHINGTON.

June 16, 1842. *Mas. Com.*

VIRGINIA, *Jefferson County, Sct.*

AT a Court held for the said County, on the 16th day of May, 1842:

Edmund I. Lee, Jr. PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Sarah Bedinger and John L. Bryan, Jr., DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

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

A copy—Teste.

T. A. MOORE, *Clerk.*

May 26, 1842.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, *Charlestown, Jeff. Co., Va., June 16. 1842.*

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

John C. Green, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Robert Slemons, Adm'r of James Hurst, dec'd, and the heirs of said deceased, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE creditors of the deceased, James Hurst, are hereby notified that I have appointed *Friday the 8th day of next month,* (July,) to attend at my office by 10 o'clock, A. M. to receive claims, and the evidence supporting the same, against the estate of the deceased, and shall on said day close my report, as regards the receiving of claims, unless good cause is shown to keep the account open.

me. R. WORTHINGTON,

June 16, 1842. *Mas. Comm'r.*

Rheumatism entirely cured by the use of Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills.

Mr. Soloman Wilson, of Chester county, Pa., afflicted for two years with the above distressing disease for which he had to use his crutches for eighteen months—his symptoms were excruciating pains in all his joints, especially in his hips, shoulders and ankles, pain increasing towards evening, attended with heat. Mr. Wilson was at one time not able to move his limbs on account of the pain being so great; he being advised by a friend of his to procure Dr. Harlich's Pills, for which he sent to the agent in West Chester and procured some; on using the medicine the third day, the pain disappeared, and his strength increased fast, and in three weeks was able to attend to his business, which he had not done for eighteen months. For the benefit of others afflicted, he wishes these lines published, that they may be relieved, and again enjoy the pleasures of healthy life.

From the Spirit of the Times.

COMMUNICATION.

SEEK HEALTH AND ENJOY LIFE.

If you wish to retain the richest blessing, attend early to yourself, whenever you find that your appetite becomes impaired, your bowels costive or bile on the stomach; Remember—Dr. Harlich's celebrated Medicines. Procure them immediately, and use them according to directions, they will immediately remove these primary symptoms from the system. But if you neglect yourself they will form a host of maladies, such as dyspepsia, liver complaints, jaundice, pain in the side, bilious affections, fevers, &c., which are more obstinate to cure, besides attended with pains & much distress. Dr. Harlich's Medicines will certainly cure all forms of the above mentioned diseases. The patient must, however, not conceive in the latter stages a cure can be performed in a few days or a week. If the medicine had been used at the very first attack, the disease could have been eradicated in much shorter time. The medicine must therefore be used strictly for a fortnight before much decided benefit will be realized. A RELIEVED SUFFERER.

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

Also—For sale by

J. H. BEARD & CO., *Charlestown*

CHARLES D. KILHAM, *Harpers-Ferry.*

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

Also, for sale at the Stores of

J. H. BEARD, & CO. *Charlestown,*

SAMUEL KILHAM, *Harpers-Ferry.*

Carpeting.

OIL CLOTH for passages and rooms, at a price lower than carpeting, for sale by

June 23, 1842. E M AISQUITH.

GOODS, AT COST.

THE undersigned, as Trustee for Messrs. PETER & PINE, Harpers-Ferry, is selling off *at cost,* for cash, a large supply of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Liquors,

And other articles, comprising their ENTIRE STOCK, which consists of a great variety, well selected, and new—being purchased since October last.

Persons wishing Bargains, cannot fail to suit themselves.

The public are invited to call.

ISAAC FOUKE, *Trustee.*

June 9, 1842—3t.

N. B. All persons indebted to the firm of PETER & PINE, are notified that their debts have been transferred to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of said firm, and are hereby requested to call and pay or settle with the undersigned, or with S. BRITENBAUGH, at the Store. ISAAC FOUKE, *Trustee.*

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, May 31st, 1842:

Tremary & Miller, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Luther J. Cox, Daniel Snyder, Benjamin Ford, John H. Allstadt, Joseph Smith, John Littlejohn, Thomas Strider, and Joseph Strider, DEFENDANTS.

Schofield & Mauzy, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Luther J. Cox, Daniel Snyder, Benjamin Ford, John H. Allstadt, Joseph Smith, Thomas Strider, and Joseph Strider, DEFENDANTS.

Jesse Schofield, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

The Same, DEFENDANTS.

Richard D. Doran, & Co. PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

The Same DEFENDANTS.

William Bowen, PLAINTIFF

AGAINST

Luther J. Cox, Benjamin Ford and Daniel Snyder, partners, under the name and firm of Ford & Snyder, DEFENDANTS.

David Keener, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

The Same DEFENDANTS.

William Lester, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

The Same DEFENDANTS.

George W. Ginn, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

The Same DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

ON motion of —— Buck and —— Herr, partners, trading under the name and firm of Buck & Herr, leave is given them to file their petition, praying to be made parties defendants to these causes severally, who accordingly filed their petition—and thereupon it is ordered that the plaintiffs in each of said causes do amend their bills, making said Buck & Herr parties, defendants, thereto; and these causes coming on to be heard together, in part, by consent of parties by their attornies, this 31st day of May, 1842, upon the several bills, exhibits, and depositions filed in said causes, upon the answers of said Ford & Snyder, and the petition and exhibits aforesaid of Buck & Herr, were argued by counsel; upon consideration whereof, by consent of parties, by their attornies, to wit: of said several plaintiffs; of the defendants, Luther J. Cox, and Benjamin Ford, and Daniel Snyder, and —— Buck, and —— Herr, each, by their attornies respectively, and with the assent of the Court, it is adjudged, ordered, and decreed, that these causes be referred to a Master Commissioner of this Court—

1st. To ascertain and report severally, the amounts due from the defendant, Luther J. Cox, to the respective attaching creditors.

2d. The respective priorities of said attaching creditors against the fund in the hands of the home defendants, Ford & Snyder, and against the real estate of Luther J. Cox, in the proceedings mentioned: that is to say, the order of their respective liens upon said funds, and also of said petitioning creditors, Buck & Herr, as against said funds.

3d. To ascertain and report, so far as the same may be practicable, who are the holders of the bonds and notes executed by Ford & Snyder to Luther J. Cox, for the purchase of the island mill property, in the proceedings mentioned, and where the same may be found in the hands of assignees, or endorsers, stating particularly the dates of such endorsements or assignments.

4th. To ascertain and report, the amount of purchase money aforesaid, still remaining due and unpaid, from Ford & Snyder, upon account of said purchase, of the island mill property, or their indebtedness to said Cox upon any other account; and to this end the said Commissioner is required to state—

5th. An account between Luther J. Cox and Ford & Snyder, embracing all matters and things growing out of, or connected with, the contract, dated November 20, 1840, referred to in the petition of Buck & Herr, as well any offsetts, legal or equitable, of Ford & Snyder, as any counter offsetts or claims of said Luther J. Cox, so as fully to show the balance due from Ford & Snyder to said Luther J. Cox or his assignees. It is agreed, however, that as to any claims or demands of either Ford & Snyder, or Luther J. Cox, or both of them, respectively, to unliquidated damages, growing out of the contracts between them, which may be reported upon by said commissioner, any of the parties interested therein shall be at liberty to have their exceptions thereto passed upon by a jury to be impannelled at the bar of this Court.

6th. The commissioner is further required to state all incumbrances which may be upon said island mill property, prior to the deed of trust executed by Ford & Snyder, to secure the purchase money due to Luther J. Cox.—And by like consent, authority is given to said Commissioner to examine any of the said parties on oath, touching any of the matters and things embraced in the foregoing order, either at his own instance, or upon request of any of said parties, and said commissioner is required to state specially, all such matters touching the foregoing order, as he may deem pertinent, or as he may be required by any of the parties to state specially, and make his report to the next term of this Court.

And by like consent, it is ordered, that such report may be made at any time before the first day of October next, to be acted upon at the next term, in like manner as if made within the period required by law.

And by like consent, all questions arising in the foregoing cases, or any of them, are reserved for the future decision of the Court.

And finally, by like consent, it is ordered, that John Moler, Fontaine Beckham and John Clauson, or any two of them, being first sworn according to law, do value the undivided third part of said Luther J. Cox, in said island mill property, and report such valuation to the next term of this Court.

A Copy—Teste.

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, *Charlestown, June 8, 1842.*

☞The parties interested in the above mentioned suits, are hereby notified, that I shall attend at my office on *Friday the 15th day of next month, (July,)* at 10 o'clock, A. M, to enter upon the execution of the above recited decree; when and where they are hereby notified to attend with the papers and evidences connected with the settlements directed to be made by the aforesaid decree.

R. WORTHINGTON,

June 9, 1842. *Mas. Com.*

Frederick J. Posey,

Clock and Watch Maker,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Shepherdstown, Virginia, and the surrounding country, that he has located in the above place, and is now prepared to Repair all kinds of Clocks, Watches, Musical Boxes, &c. at the shortest notice.

Glasses, suitable to all eyes, will be neatly fitted in frames.

His Shop will be found in the Hotel of Mr. Daniel Entler, where all who will favor him with a call shall meet with prompt attention.

Shepherdstown, April 7, 1842—3m.

Fashionable Beaver Hats.

ONE CASE fashionable Beaver Hats, Just received by

June 16, 1842. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

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, Cassinetts, 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.

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 26, 1842—70d. *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. Keyes, of Jefferson County, to be declared a Bankrupt, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 403. John G. Cockrell, 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.

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.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

HAVING by agreement taken the Millville Mills on the Shenandoah River, at the old established place, near Keyes' 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.

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 Caritan Ginghams, 25 to 31¼.
Fine 4-4 Chintzes at 19¾, 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,
F. Braid, Gimp, Willow, and Straw BONNETS,
Children's Bonnets, beautiful plain Mouslines,
Zephyr Worsted, all colors, Irish Linen,
3-4 fine brown Muslin, 6¼; 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 & blk 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.

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.

Rail Road Notice.

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

N. B. Passengers to Washington, will hereafter receive tickets to Harpers-Ferry, at the regular rate of passenger fare until further notice.

J. GEO. HEIST, *Agt.*

Winchester Depot, Jan. 13, 1842.

Messrs. John Littlejohn, and H. Henry:

YOU are hereby notified that on *Saturday the 9th day of July next,* at the office of T. H. BELT, a Justice of the Peace of the county and city of Baltimore, Md., in said city, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., we shall, by virtue of a commission from the County Court of Jefferson County, take the deposition of GEORGE WADSWORTH, which we shall offer as evidence in a suit now depending in said Court, in which we are plaintiffs and you are defendants.

Your's, &c.,

J. P. SHANNON,
J. WERNWAG.

June 9, 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, Tin Plates, Chocolate, &c. at a very low price.

E M AISQUITH.

June 23, 1842.

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.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

HAVING by agreement taken the Harp