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Virginia Free Press.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—BY JO[illegible] S. & L. N. GALLAHER.

VOL. 35. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, [illegible]RSDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1842. NO. 23.

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

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

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS!

THE undersigned is gratified at being able to inform travellers, that the existing arrangements of the Cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, afford to those so disposed, an opportunity of avoiding night travel on that road in going East.

The Passenger Cars at present leave Hancock every evening about 7 o'clock, arrive at Harpers-Ferry about 9 o'clock, when the passengers take supper, and thence pass on to Baltimore.

Another train of Cars leaves Harpers-Ferry every morning about half-past 8 o'clock for the East—and thus persons going East in the night train can remain all night at Harpers-Ferry, avoid the annoyances of night travel, and take the morning train for Baltimore, arriving there about 2 o'clock, P. M.

Those who may adopt this suggestion, will gain much by exchanging the dreariness of a ride at night, for the comforts and luxuries of that large and commodious

WHITE HOUSE,
KNOWN AS THE
VIRGINIA HOTEL,

Kept by the public's most obedient servant,
WILLIAM GORRELL.

Harpers Ferry, June 16, 1842.

☞Bear in mind that this is the regular supping place, and that the cars stop here for that purpose.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS,
In Jefferson County, Va.

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

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

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

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

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 16, 1842.

To the Public.

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

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

June 16, 1842.

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

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 subscribe

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.

VINEGAR.—Strong Cider Vinegar just received and for sale by
June 2, 1842. T C SIGAFOOSE.

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

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

March 25, 1842.

VIRGINIA HOUSE
AND
UNITED STATES HOTEL.

TRAVELLERS and others are respectfully informed that the undersigned has resumed business at his old stand, the VIRGINIA HOUSE, at *Harpers-Ferry*, and has rented in addition, the UNITED STATES HOTEL, adjoining. By this combination, he has secured one of the most commodious and comfortable Hotels in the Valley, with parlors and chambers neat and airy, and very pleasantly situated.

The arrangement of the travel on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road makes this point an important one to travellers. From the West, a train leaves Hancock in the morning at 6 o'clock, and in the evening at 7. So that passengers can breakfast and sup here on their way down; and those who come on in the evening, at half past 8, and wish to avoid night travel, can remain here all night, have time the next morning to view the magnificent works of Nature and Art to be found here, and reach Baltimore at half-past 2, P. M.

From the East, the first train arrives at half past 12, noon, and the second at 8¼, P. M., remaining long enough to give passengers time to sup.

With this arrangement, the undersigned may safely call attention to the accommodations of *THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE*, immediately on the line of the Road, as in no respects to be surpassed; and he can pledge himself to make every proper effort to minister to the comfort of his guests.

ELI H. CARRELL.

Harpers-Ferry, June 16, 1842.

N. B. There are two large stables connected with this Hotel, well supplied, and attended by careful Ostlers.

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.

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.

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.

10 KEGS Brien Nails, in store and for sale low by the keg or pound.

June 2, 1842. T C SIGAFOOSE.

NOW I AM A MAN.

The days are gone when I could roll
My hoop along the street,
And with a laughing jest or word
Each idle passer greet;
Where'er I go, I now move slow,
In early years I ran:
Oh! I was then a happy child,
But now I am a man.

I used to whistle as I went,
Play marbles in the square,
And fly my kite and play my top,
My coat and trowsers tear;
I "whistle" for my whistle now,
"Fen" marbles is the plan:
The only vent on which I'm bent
Is money—I'm a man.

The ladies used to pet me once,
And praise my hair and eyes:
And kissing went by favor then:
I was a "little prize."
Whene'er I come, they now are glum,
Each look and word they scan,
And call me "Sir" when I demur,
And tell me—I'm a man.

Oh! happy, earlier years, when love
Was on the lip and eye,
[illegible]
And glances said "good bye;"
When there was music in my heart,
And life had yet no plan;
Oh! I was then a happy child—
But now I am a man.

The Free Press.

EVILS OF BROKERAGE & SHAVING.

To the People—No. 4.

In the Free Press of the 16th inst. a writer, who writes "Usurer," is pleased to take what he calls a brief review of the last essay of Fair Play. He tells us at once, in substance, that he does not believe a word of it, nor is it in the least surprising that he should be so prompt in his conclusions. The name he assumes, and the privilege he claims "in his day" to buy and sell bonds, explains fully the "line and the predicament" wherein he stands. I certainly did not expect gentlemen usurers to feel the "force" of any thing I could say against their interest and prospects. I should as soon think of making the crocodile or the rhinoceros feel the "force" of a needle through their coats of mail: or, to lift the figure to the dignity of the characters, to make a corsair feel the "force" of the law of nations, when he runs up the bloody flag with the deaths-head and cross-bones on it, (the *skeleton*, if Usurer pleases,) and, at the head of his crew, he claims the right to plunder "far as the ocean bears the billow's foam."

Premising thus much, I will now call your attention to the whole spirit and character of the "brief review." When I have done this, I will examine its logic; the more especially as it claims that character in an eminent degree. The Usurer takes it for granted, and endeavors, throughout his entire reply, to impress it upon his readers, that there is no force in any of the positions of his opponent; no logic or sense in his reasonings. He admits there is some small sprinkling of raillery and humour, and raises an incessant cry for "premises and logic." Of course he means to claim, for all he has written, premises and close deduction, grave reasoning and pure logic. He will surely, since he makes such a loud cry against declamation, denunciation, similies, and raillery, abstain from the use of all such inconclusive weapons. Reader, is this so? Are you to be gulled in this way? Is it not manifest throughout the whole production, that there is a cunning, and artful, and studied effort to scatter all serious reflection in laughter, and to draw off and divert your attention from a subject of the greatest magnitude to the humorous and ludicrous light in which he continually attempts to display Fair Play and his opinions. If this is not so, why, with the sneering cry for "sense and premises and logic" forever on his lips, does he talk about "mere flourishes," and ask you to smile at the self-satisfied vanity which he sees in my "good opinion" of my own theory? And why does he represent me as a thundering Jupiter, in my own conceit, now "shaking the four corners of the earth," and anon whelming the "usurers, shavers and brokers in one mass of fire and brimstone?" Why does he advise me to "go to bed, pull the sheets over my eyes, and reflect," and make me, nolens volens, "shed briny tears" at his mock pictures of "poor fellow mortals and sinners swinging in halters, or perhaps thrown into horse-ponds with the cruel waters gurgling over their heads," &c. &c. Now all this, I suppose, is "logic, premises, conclusions!" it proves clearly, and by the "old rules of reasoning," what he undertakes to prove, to wit, that usury in all its forms is right, and entitles Usurer, of course, to walk like a stately mathematician from the black board with a *quod erat demonstrandum*" upon his lips. Really, really, Usurer makes the "loud outcry, while he gives the sore blow."—He cries for "logic, logic, logic," as a man with the cholic would cry for laudanum; and above are some of the elegant specimens of his own. If Usurer had not squinted so hard at the "gentlemen of the green bag," I might have fanced myself at cut and thrust with one of those same knights "in green," & been forced to guard myself at all points against his arts and strategy. For, reader, if you ever saw a lawyer with a bad case—caught with a case without law or gospel, proof, rhyme or reason, (and no doubt you have often seen such cases,) his invariable and only plan is to "laugh the case out of court."—It matters not upon whom the laugh is, his opponent, or his opponent's client, but the laugh is the last resort. This is the attempt here; and let me assure Usurer how far it has succeeded. I assure him, in all good humour, that I have laughed at his humorous sallies and hits at, and caricatures of, Fair Play; that I have laughed at the idea of convincing a wolf that it was wrong to eat lamb, or an usurer that it was wrong to make 33⅓; and lastly, that I have laughed, and that I do laugh at the idea, and at the attempt, to laugh the people, when their attention is once arrested, out of a matter of so much magnitude to them, as the right use of the great standard of all the property they possess on earth. The usurer who makes his 33⅓ may laugh, but I opine he will have all the fun to himself; the people, out of whom it is *made*, will, perhaps, not laugh so heartily. Laughter to them, I think, will be rather a sardonic amusement; and if he, who commends to me the "study of human nature," will look right closely, he will see some distortions about the muscles of the mouth, that indicate any thing but pleasure. He has said, too, something about my confining my experiments to frogs, and, by the way, I will remind him that the boys who pelted the frogs laughed very heartily, but that the frogs were not precisely of the same humour. The usurer, too, who makes 33⅓ may laugh, but, if I mistake not the auguries of the times, the people will not laugh with him, and that this important difference will be found between the frogs and the people, that the people will *pell* back. After awhile, I will call his attention to some indications, both North and South, which show pretty clearly what the people begin to think of brokers and shavers, and what is their determination in regard to them. For the present, if the account of "logic, premises, raillery, flourishes, and conclusions" is fairly settled, I will surrender the musing, or if he pleases, amusing "night cap" which Usurer recommends to me, the "shaking the four corners of the earth," and the "mass of fire and brimstone," to him, as his property, and a fair balance in his favor, and will leave it to the people to decide who smells most strongly of "brimstone," the Usurer or Fair Play. I must, nevertheless, tell him that all the smoke of his "fire and brimstone" will not obscure or cloud the public mind to this great subject; nor will it div[illegible] (diverting as it is) in turn, from the [illegible] "ogic, premises, conclusions."

In examining his logic, [illegible] call his attention to the fa[illegible] first step he takes in that line [illegible] mis-statement; (unintentional [illegible]) he informs us that, moved the[illegible] recommendation," he has "[illegible] essay in the Free Press of the [illegible] tion and all." He says, for [illegible] object is to "prove that money [illegible] and full of this important disc[illegible] to prove, with due "attention [illegible] of reasoning," which he twits [illegible] ing, that admitted proposition[illegible] way of the grand flourish, that [illegible] he mean of the shavers or [illegible] money to be the best sort of [illegible] possess, and few of us inde[illegible] acquisition of it." Then follo[illegible] thus: "If Fair Play purcha[illegible] pays the value in money, he [illegible] y in the horse, as I suppose [illegible] seller, by the same operation [illegible] y in the money?" Now it ha[illegible] ut the three communicatio[illegible] and no less than four times [illegible] that money was property, but I have stated that it was *something more*; that it was a *peculiar and distinct* sort of property; that it possessed, in addition to the essentials of property, and beyond it, and extraneous to it, the character of a standard of valuation and medium of exchange of *all other property*, and that this gave it an advantage over all other property, which it was essential to limit and restrain. In the identical and aforesaid horse case, in which he says I "acquire a property in the horse," and the seller "acquires a property in the money," does Usurer not know that this peculiar difference in the character of the horse and money, as property, is already, by the *existing law* of the land, acknowledged and recognized? I may sell or loan the horse at any price I please, but the seller, who "acquired a property in the money," is prohibited to loan it at a greater rate than six per cent.: And for the reason assigned, that money is a standard of value and medium of exchange. Money is already, in the language of Usurer, the "best sort of property," and if there was no restriction on it, very "few of us would tire in the acquisition of it;" it would be greatly sought after, drawn from the use of exchanges, and engrossed; and thus money, the standard of property, would be diminished and *shortened* as effectually as the yard-stick, the measure of extension, would be by cutting off an inch or more. Money would thus be made scarce, and, with the permission of Usurer, to quote a figure, the "bed become shorter than that a man can stretch himself on it, and the covering narrower than that he can wrap himself in it." But Usurer is not content with his horse case, to prove that "money is property;" he must needs concoct another syllogism, and according to the "old rules of reasoning" I suppose, and in the words and figures following, to wit: "If Fair Play should purchase a yard of cloth, he certainly would not expect to pay for it, by delivering up the yard-stick to the seller; then, money is something more than the yardstick." Have I ever said any thing like this? I have said again and again, that the yard-stick was a measure of *extension;* and it follows, that to shorten the yard-stick would cheat in *extension*, and that money was a measure of value, and therefore to shorten that standard would cheat in *value*. And besides, most astute Usurer, you forget that in the sale of cloth to me, according to the custom of the country, the yard-stick would be in the seller's hands, and needs not to be delivered. Was there ever such a jumble as this? Truly, good Usurer, you utter your own condemnation when you add, "similies are sometimes dangerous things; they often obscure what they are intended to make plain." And yet, my prince of Usurers, you thought this an unescapable syllogism! Why, it is not so much as a sophism based on *reasonable* absurdities. Its feeble meshes would not hold a poor fly. I will vouch for it, that any one of my readers who *cant read*, (I mean, you know, those gentlemen to whom you say I advise that my essays be read,) will not be held in such a gull-trap for a moment, but will break it as easily as—aye, as easily as the people can break through the meshes of all the brokers and shavers, if they will. I have now got through the third paragraph of Usurer; designed manifestly to be his big gun, his Paixhan shot. Let the reader compare it and my reply, and decide the issue between us.

Now follow nine little sections by way of episode: For they bring us to the 13th, where Usurer professes to "return to the subject."—They are strung out like a strand of pearls, and are designed for the special adornment of the family of Shylocks. Usurer complains of the harsh epithets bestowed on them by me, and thinks that I would have shewn more knowledge of human nature, had I "considered them like other men, willing to buy as cheap and sell as dear as they can." Then they buy and sell! Mark the admission! And pray *what* do they buy and sell? I will tell him; they buy and sell *money and credits*. They make a *traffic* of the standard of value, and exchanging medium of property; they turn it to *speculation*, and make that peculiar property, which cannot be affected alone and per se, but with the vibrations of which all other property must quake as with an earthquake, the subject of reckless gambling!—I ask you, Usurer, do not brokers and shavers affect the great public standard, the subject of their gambling and profits? If they do not, then they resemble the bright youths of whom their father boasted so highly, when he declared they were so smart at *traffic and speculation*, that if you locked them up in a room without a cent in their pockets, they would each make a quarter off the other in swapping jackets: A case somewhat like the horse-swap, so wittily introduced by Usurer. It is too plain, that all the operations of brokers and shavers are directly allied to those of gambling. Neither add to the productive wealth of society; and the only difference between them, is, that the one class is employed in manipulating paper, and the other in manipulating cards. Yes, there is another important difference, and in favor of the Black-leg, and we will give the "Devil his due:" The Black-leg does not add to his unproductive idleness the injuries of counterfeiting and clipping, which I have said must follow all operations that *lengthen* or *shorten* the public *standard of values*. And yet, Usurer thinks they are to be considered like other men—like the farmer who sells his wheat "for the utmost fathing he can get," and buys of the merchant at the "lowest rate;" and he sees no difference between him who deals in things that in their own nature cannot be *engrossed* to the public injury, and that are not a standard of values, and him who deals in a *peculiar property*, that may be engrossed to the public injury, that is a standard of values, and which, though not more than the 20th part of property, is the *lever* that wields the *whole* of it. The traffic in both species of property is equally "innocent" and harmless in his eyes, and he is willing, with his "knowledge of human nature," to trust this *great lever* to this innocent class of men, tho' their whole interests depend upon its *unequal adjustment*. My knowledge of human nature leads me to a different conclusion. If Usurer would take a wholesome lesson in human nature, and especially in that portion of it engaged in the *traffic of money*, I would commend to him the following lines, that may instil into him, perhaps, a reasonable caution:

"But och! mankind are unco weak,
An' little to be trusted;
If self the wavering balance shake,
It's rarely right adjusted."

I, for one, am not willing to trust the balance in the hands of the brokers and shavers: I see a good deal of difference in the occupation of Col. L., who has 450 acres in wheat that will probably yield nine thousand bushels, and who is thus pouring wealth with a *productive hand* into the lap of society, and the occupation of men who *traffic* and gamble upon capital already in existence, who can add to add nothing, and whose *traffic* and gambling are productive of nothing but mischief. I can see the "policy" of any law which would foster and encourage those who raise wheat, and diminish the number and suppress those who are engaged in puzzling and perplexing money matters. If Usurer does not view things in the same light, I can tell him that the people so begin to view them; and that they begin to see, in brokerage and shaving, foul plague spots and cankers on the beautiful bosom of productive wealth. Has he not heard of the resolution passed by a large meeting of the people in Pennsylvania, directing their legislature to impose a tax of a million of dollars on every broker? Surely, when there is so much smoke, there must be some fire, and the people must feel oppressed who could pass such a resolution. I would desire his particular attention, too, to the late mob in New Orleans, and the causes which led to it. It is a pregnant chapter for those who doubt the pernicious effects that brokers have on the money and credit of the country. The corporation of N. O. had issued a large quantity of municipal paper: I do not recollect the amount, but I presume a million at least; for one ward (and there were four) was responsible for $320,-000. The paper was at par, and had been laid up by the poorer classes, as the best paper they could have; and it was good, for the city was bound for it. The Banks, this being the state of matters, resumed specie payments, and the brokers, taking advantage of the pressure, in one day, and by combination undoubtedly, contrived to knock down and depreciate this paper forty per cent. They would soon, by the same processes, have reduced it still lower. This the people would not stand, but rose, en masse, demolished two or three shaving shops, and the very next day the paper rose to par. It is true, that there were ward meetings, and the paper was funded; but this, but for the mob, would never have been done. The brokers and their confederates, whether in the Banks, or in the city authorities, were given to understand that the people would not suffer themselves to be plundered, and the speculators gave it up for a bad job.

Will Usurer now say that I justify mobs, and that I say to the mob elsewhere, "go and do likewise?" I deny it; but I would say to the legislative power, "protect the people against such outrages, and there will be no mobs." I have no desire to see a "crisis," as Usurer insinuates, but to anticipate and prevent it. I believe that, without legislation, there will be a crisis! There is a *small class* of men, who in a single day can depress a million of municipal paper forty per cent., and yet Usurer thinks no danger is to be feared from them, and would persuade me that, without their good offices, "my bed or dinner pot" might be sold, and that I could not travel from my home to New York or Boston! Virginia notes, he says, would not take me out of the limits of my own parish." My answer to this will be, briefly, that the *same power* that could depreciate New Orleans paper forty per cent., may produce the same effect on Virginia paper, and doubtless has; and that, if the power of the people at New Orleans could raise the paper to par by striking at the *cause* of depreciation, the legislatures of the land, by law, may, and will, have the same effect. I have now done with the episodical nine sections of laudations, bestowed by Usurer on the brokers. There is a little closing scene, to be sure, in which he asks my sympathies for his "fellow-citizens," under similar circumstances; and for their "imploring wives and children," should they "swing in halters," or be "thrown into horse-ponds." This is certainly a touching appeal; I will answer him as frankly as I can, and the best answer I can give is this, that I should feel fully as much for the wives and children of the holders of paper in any city, or elsewhere, who should be reduced to beggary and suffering by such a fraud as was attempted on the poor people of New Orleans.

I come now to sections 13 and 14, which I will take together; admitting, as is stated by Usurer, what I supposed the whole world knew, that the capital stock of Banks, as well as the endorsed paper they hold, is answerable for their debts. I will endeavor to explain to him, too, how $50,000 employed in shaving may very probably displace credits to the amount of $200,000. He seems to imagine that this could only be done by buying $200,000 for $50,-000; which he says would be a "sap cut." I will suggest another way in which this might be effected, and if he will permit me, I will state the sum according to the "old rules of reasoning," thus—$50,000, employed in shaving at thirty-three and a-third, will buy a certain amount of credits. When the shaver disturbs those who must pay these credits, they must disturb their debtors, and in the conclusion I don't think it a forced supposition that the disturbed circle would extend to $200,000, the demonstration required. In passing, too, just let us settle the question of who is to be blamed for this displacement, and its consequences. I say the man who is shaving with $50,000 of the bank paper is the author of the trouble. I will explain, and with a case from the law books, with which, after all, I doubt not, Usurer is quite familiar. "A, in the market-place, throws a lighted squib; it endangers B, who casts it off, when it strikes and puts out the eye of C." Now the law holds him who first threw the squib, to be the author of the mischief. Usurer, in these same sections, has committed another blunder, and a big one it is. It reduced him again to the necessity of resorting to the "old rules of reasoning" to prove that the debtor paid no more to the shaver than was due to the original creditor. Now the complaint is, that the original creditor does not get the money, and that he is minus his own to the full of the shaver's profits: so this careful reader is at fault again.

In the next five sections, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, we have the remainder of the points commented on by Usurer, and those presented by him. It is tedious, to be sure, to wade through the whole of them, but I will venture a "brief examination," though that should once more be the cause of loud clamor to Usurer. He parades the arguments that I put into the mouth of the shaver to the embarrassed man, and my "brief examination" of it. And he seems to be particularly annoyed, that I should point the embarrassed man, who should taking this deadly poison, No. 33⅓, to the walking skeletons in society who have taken the dose, before him.—This "skeleton" is without, as he says, "one particle of flesh and blood in it," yet it haunts him like a spectre! It will not "down at his bidding," though he jabbers at it through two mortal sections. Like Banquo's ghost, it still shakes at him the "gory locks," until I think he fairly calls on Fair Play to rid him of the apparition. Hear him:—"He [meaning Fair Play] never was embarrassed with debt himself, or he would surely have found out, before this time, that it might be better for him to sell a bond or a note at a discount of 33⅓ than a hand out of his field, or a horse out of his plough, or perhaps a slip of his land, and that too at as great, perhaps greater sacrifice." Now, this is the argumentum ad hominem—a close personal appeal! But I must tell Usurer still, that if I should be placed in the tightest of all tight places, I would rather have a law prohibiting brokerage and shaving; and, thus compelling money to my use at six per per cent., or if my property was under the hammer, giving me the benefit of that competition among monied men that must occur if they *can't shave*, than to take this deadly dose: No. 33⅓; or to enter the wide door that leads to a shaver's shop, a creature of flesh and blood, and to take my departure through the narrow door that leads out of it, a spectre or a skeleton. There are too many tracks to the lion's den, and too few from it.

My respects to one little remaining syllogism of Usurer, and I have done. It is directed, I suppose, against the main question we have been discussing—whether as money was originally intended to exchange property, it should not be confined to that purpose. The syllogism is in the words following, to wit: "Axes were originally intended to cut wood; therefore, it would be an outrage upon the rights of society to cut our meat with axes, and the Legislature ought to be instructed to prohibit such use."

In reply to this immortal syllogism, I will just ask Usurer a question: what he would think, for instance, of a man who would use one axe in cutting and destroying another? He would probably assign him to the mad-house. By parity of reasoning, I think the man who injures money with money, converts it to suicidal uses, makes it destructive of money, and the proper uses of money, should find a place in the penitentiary. FAIR PLAY.

Miscellaneous.

From the Morning Star.

THE LAWYER REDEEMED.

The town clock had already struck ten. The wind moaned dolefully as it found its way through the crevice of the dilapidated cottage, and as the rain pattered on the window, it told how comfortless was all without. On that night many a family drew closer around their comfortable firesides, as they listened to the elements raging around them. But there was one poor building to which we have alluded, where there was no comfortable hearth, but every thing [illegible] desolate and lonely. There was [illegible] single room, and that contained a furniture of the meanest quality. The wretched looking beds, the broken chairs, the naked walls, the handfull of coals almost expiring on the hearth, told of poverty in its most naked form. On one of the beds lay a female whose countenance, sallow and emaciated, indicated the ravages of grief, rather than of disease. The close observer could still detect there the lingering traces of beauty. By the expiring embers sat a young girl, perhaps of seventeen, clothed with a thin calico gown. Poverty and suffering had not effaced the beauty of her countenance, but her eyes were red with weeping, and her cheeks, pallid with grief, were still most lovely. Shivering with cold she was steadily pursuing her work, for that was the sole dependance of the family for daily food.

'Julia,' said the mother, 'do lay aside your work, and go to bed. You will perish with cold.'

'But, mother,' replied Julia, brushing away the tear which was gathering, 'I promised Mr.———, the tailor, that I would have it done this evening, and besides there is nothing left in the house to eat in the morning. So that I *must* finish this, before I sleep.' And again she plied her needle with renewed assiduity.

But where was the father, and the husband all this time? Dead? No. Gone to sea? No. An unfortunate debtor immured in prison? No! But he was *tippling in a Coffee House*, upon the fee he had that day by accident secured, for transacting a little piece of law business. And who was he? Once he was the most splendid lawyer in the city of ——, but now was an outcast drunkard. The fearful habit of *taking a little*, had wound a chain around him which he ineffectually struggled to break. One after another of his clients left him, and one after another of his friends forsook him, until, almost unawares to himself, he found himself penniless, houseless, friendless, and a street drunkard. His companion sunk under the blow, and became an invalid.—His beautiful Julia, raised in luxury and tenderness, for awhile grieved, but as want, absolute want, increased, she aroused herself to meet the exigency. For a year she had supplied the scanty living of the family, whilst her unnatural parent was expending every cent he could get for the maddening liquor. But it was evident that her strength was gradually sinking under the task.

'Julia, my daughter,' again said the invalid mother, in a voice feeble and choked with grief, 'what is to become of us? I feel that I cannot stand it much longer, and you will die from exposure.'

'O, mother, don't say so,' replied Julia in a tone of assumed cheerfulness, but which trembled with emotion, 'for God has not forsaken us yet. He will sustain us.'

'Oh, who would have supposed that we could ever have been reduced to this!—Dear George, they lay all the blame on *him*, but it *belongs to those who made him a drunkard*.

'He was generous and noble once, and would have scorned the idea of seeing his wife and child suffer want! But now he does not notice it, and we soon shall be gone: I feel it!' And here the disconsolate woman burst into tears, and Julia, notwithstanding all her efforts, wept aloud.

But God had seen the suffering of these two lovely beings, and prepared deliverance for them. The father had found his way home amid the pellings of the storm. The window curtain was drawn a little aside, and through a broken pane of glass he had seen and heard all that passed.—His heart was penetrated, remorse fastened on his soul, and he bowed down and solemnly vowed, that, God strengthening him, he would never again drink another drop of alcoholic drink. He rose from his knees another being, and as he entered his dwelling, still somewhat under the influence of liquor, he addressed his wife and child in a tone of affection which had not saluted their ears for months. Both started at it, as though some voice had addressed them from heaven. But little was said. The morning came, and the first thing the father did was to search out the Washingtonian pledge and sign it. Now he felt that he was a rescued man, and the energies of his mind, as if relieved from bondage, again acted with their former powers. He sought the court room, and as he entered it, his former partner saw the change, and shaking him by the hand exclaimed,

'You have reformed, haven't you, George?'

'Yes, by God's help, I have, and a few moments ago I signed the pledge.'

The lawyer amazed, held up his hands and exclaimed, 'Gracious heavens, what cannot the Washingtonians accomplish!'

His former associates and admirers crowded around him, to shake his hand and in five minutes the street drunkard was reinstated. The reformed man's eye moistened as he fervently ejaculated, 'God bless you, my friends, for this.'

'But, come, George,' said his partner, with all the familiarity of former days, 'come, you must plead the cause of this widow, whose property is at stake, and here is the fee,' and he placed in his hands a $100 bill. 'If we gain the cause it will be increased to $500.' The reformed inebriate seemed stunned with astonishment, as prosperity thus poured upon him, but in a few minutes, with his former vigor and acumen, he was eliciting the evidence in the case. The room was thronged with people, who listened to every question with the intensest interest. At last he rose to plead the case, and as his splendid mind under the excitement of his strange situation, and the desire to acquire what he had lost, burst into strains of surpassing eloquence, a deep murmur of pleasure was heard throughout the room. The jury after a moment's consultation gave their verdict in favor of his client, and as that was pronounced by the foreman, the audience burst into loud applause, in one moment more the widow's agent had placed in his hand the stipulated fee.

It was near sunset, and Julia, worn down with incessant labor, was looking despondingly into the street, when suddenly a carriage stopped before the door. In a moment more, a servant bearing a bundle knocked at the door.

'Is this the house of lawyer———?' said he, addressing Julia.

'Yes,' she replied, 'but my father is not at home.'

'I was told to leave this bundle with you and deliver this note,' and he handed the articles to the wondering girl. The hand-writing was her father's, but what it could mean was more than she could imagine. But let me give you a copy of the little note as explanatory.

'Dear Julia—Use the articles of clothing in the bundle for yourself and mother, and come immediately to me. The carriage will wait for you. Do not delay, for I wish to see you.

Your Father, George.'

Bewildered, she rushed unto her mother, and read the note. Hope sprang up in the soul of the disconsolate wife, and, invalid as she was, unassisted, she arose from her bed.

'I see how it is,' said she, 'God has saved my dear husband! come let us go immediately to him!' Both sobbed with joy as the sunshine of happier days dawned upon them. In a few moments more, the happy wife and daughter were locked in the passionate embrace of the reformed drunkard. It is unnecessary to trace it farther; but suffice it to say, that Lawyer ———in a short time recovered his property, his influence and his friends; that his wife recovered, and that from that day forth, the father, mother and daughter were among the happiest of the happy.

Woman's Tears.—Many bitter and scornful things have been said about the tears of woman. Yes, as though these sunbright globules were but the effusion of caprice, and might be repressed and stifled. But, ye scoffers, a woman's tear is a pearl of paradise—a genii gem, fresh from the fountain of the feelings, as pure and holy as the dew drop on an Angel's wing.—*N. Y. La. Gaz.*

MRS. BLENNERHASSET, whose personal charms in early life, have been rendered enduring by the eloquence of Mr. Wirt, in the famous passage of his defence of her husband, died in New York yesterday, aged 70 years.

In going down the Ohio some years ago, we stopped at her famous island residence; then a waste, in company with a party of friends, one of whom, an early resident of Ohio, was familiar with the family at the time of Col. Burr's first introduction. He reached the island, according to this witness, on a fine spring morning, in a small boat, with a servant, whom he despatched with a note to the house, then, in truth, embosomed in a "shrubbery which Calypso & her nymphs might have envied." The note ran thus:

"*Col. Burr solicits the favor of being permitted to wander among the grounds of Mrs. Blennerhassett.*"

This of course brought a cordial welcome, and proved the beginning of the end. Not a vestige of the dwelling remains, and nearly every trace of the garden is obliterated.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

New mode of Propogating Fruit Trees. The New Hampshire Whig says: 'Two of the best farmers within our knowledge secure their fruit trees thus: they dig at some distance from the body of a favorite tree until they find a root, which they cut off. The part disjointed from the tree is turned up so as to appear above ground.—This sends forth shoots the first season, and bears in a few years fruit precisely like the parent tree. Let those who wish to increase good varieties, try the experiment.'

Duellists might profit by the persual of the following anecdote.—A friend came to see Dean Swift in Dublin. The Dean made him be seated. 'No,' he replied, "I cannot stay; I must go immediately to the Park to prevent two gentlemen from fighting a duel." "Sit down, sit down," said the Dean, "you must not stir; let them fight it out; it would be better for the world that all such men should kill one another."

Let no man be too proud to work. Let no man be ashamed of a hard fist, or a sunburn

Farmers' Repository.

We copy the following notice of the character of Egyptian Oats from the South Western Planter, published by our former townsman and coadjutor, Mr. N. G. North, at Raymond, Mississippi. Our climate may be too rigid for the culture of this grain, but we think it worth the trial.

EGYPTIAN OATS.

This very valuable grain should be in the possession of every farmer in the State. It is in many respects superior to any description of Oats, known, and in no respect is it inferior. The grain is larger and heavier and the yield of an acre greater than the ordinary oats, while it possesses a greater advantage still; that of being able to resist our coldest winters. The proper time for sowing, is from 1st September to the middle of December.—It affords an excellent pasture through the winter for stock, and will in a great measure supersede the necessity of rye for pasturing. The common Oats, if sowed in the fall, will not resist a hard winter.—Two out of three will kill them.

The Egyptian ripen about three weeks earlier than the common Oats.

Respectfully,
D. O. WILLIAMS.
Near Clinton, May 10th, 1842.

From the Augusta (Geo) Constitutionalist.

CALIFORNIA WHEAT.—We have received a sample of this wheat raised by Mr. Lofton this season in Butts county, which can be seen at our office. As it is an object of great interest to our farmers, we transcribe a part of Mr. John Lofton's letter, who can be addressed at Lofton's Store, Butts county, Ga.

"Having obtained from Mr. Thomas Speering, of Abbeville, S. C. a small quantity of his California wheat, I planted it the first and middle of October last. In all I had about one thousand stalks or bunches to stand, which have or will produce at leat twenty thousand heads, averaging one hundred and fifty grains to the head. The grains are very large, and of a beautiful yellow tint, rich and sweet, and no doubt will make the best of flour. I have about seven square rods of ground, which will make between five and ten bushels, and which would be over one hundred bushels to the acre. And it is to be noticed, that while most of the common wheat, throughout this country, for the present season, has been greatly injured, and some of the crops have been entirely ruined by the rust and smut, this California wheat remained free from either. Any person wishing to procure this wheat, can, by forwarding me five dollars, have put up for him twenty heads, which will produce, if well managed, and sown on good soil, at least three bushels, which will be sufficient seed to produce ten or fifteen bushels the second season."

Capt. T. J. MANNING, of this county, is making a small experiment with the California Wheat, and thus far the prospect of an extraordinary yield is very fair. We shall note the result of his experiment.

From the American Farmer.

WORK FOR JUNE.

Clover Hay.—If the auspicious and forward season has not enabled you to cut your clover, do so as soon as it is in full blossom: cure it in cocks, and stack it away as soon as it is dry. Indeed, if you sprinkle a peck of salt on each ton, as stacked, you may put it up before that period, as the salt will prevent its heating, besides rendering the hay much more acceptable to your stock.

If you wish your clover to do you the utmost service in the melioration of your soil, you should neither cut the after-math, nor suffer the cattle to pasture on it.—By suffering the second growth to perish upon the ground, you will provide for the roots next winter, not only a warm protective covering, but to the soil itself, a pretty fair top-dressing; whose benefits you will witness in the vigorous growth of the young clover the succeeding spring.

If, however, you design turning in your clover this fall, and to sow wheat thereon, or to plant it in corn next spring, you may suffer your stock to graze on it. But if you design *corn* to succeed the clover, by all means you should sow salt on it soon after cutting the clover—about five bushels to the acre—by so doing you'll destroy the cut and grub worm, and thus preserve your young corn plants next spring.

Harvest Tools.—Have your harvest tools of every description hunted up, adjusted and repaired, or supplied by new ones; don't leave doing this off till the last moment.

Harvest Supplies.—Get all your supplies of provisions and groceries, for the harvest, and don't have to send off a hand to town for them at a moment when he should be in the field.

Pumpkins, Melons, &c.—Be careful to have your patches of these kept clean of every thing in shape of grass or weeds, and to keep the earth open to the influence of the weather.

Orchards.—All young trees which may have been newly planted should be examined, and have the irregular shoots displaced, so as to give shape and form to the heads.

Newly planted trees should, during this and the succeeding summer months, be aided in time of drought by being watered.

All fruit trees should be also examined and cleaned of all catterpillars, together with their nests. The best way we have ever seen practiced, is to make a mop of rags around the end of a pole, moisten this with spirits of turpentine and dislodge the catterpillars, nests and all, taking care to burn them.

Such of your apricot, nectarine, and peach trees, as may be over burthened with fruit, should have it thinned out, so as to leave only as much as you think can be supported without injury.

The trunks of all of the more delicate kinds of fruit trees—those that are liable to be injured by worms and insects,—should receive a coating, or painting, of *soft soap, salt, and flower of sulphur*, and have a mixture of salt, salt-petre and ashes strewn around the tree, so as to form a circle of some two or three feet. The *Peach* tree, in addition to this, should have its trunk examined for three or four inches under the ground for the worm, which should be picked out with the point of a knife, or piece of wire, and killed; then paint the part of the trunk thus exposed with the mixture of soap, salt and sulphur, and sprinkle a mixture of 8 parts salt and 2 of salt-petre over the earth thus exposed, and then cover up.

The Farmers of Maryland have commenced cutting their Rye.

General Intelligence.

Great Whig Meeting in New York.

A Great Whig Meeting was held at the National Hall in the city of New York on Wednesdry evening last, which nominated Mr. CLAY as their candidate for the next Presidency. We can at present give only the following brief description of the meeting, as contained in the correspondence of the Philadelphia Gazette, under date of the 23d instant:

"The Presidential campaign of 1844 may now be considered as fairly opened by the Whigs of New York, and HENRY CLAY as their candidate. The meeting last night was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in this city on any occasion, filling the vast room of the National Hall to such an excess that another meeting was organized in front of the building, so large that the street for a long distance each side of the Hall was completely filled with the mass of human beings.

"The meeting was organized by nominating Stephen Whitney, Esq. as President, a large number of Vice Presidents, composed of the most talented and able men of our city. Letters from distinguished friends of the Clay cause in all parts of the country were read, all written in a spirit of hope and enthusiasm not equalled by the spirit shown in the Harrison campaign. Among them were letters from Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, J. M. Berrien, Mr. Stanly, Mr. Botts, Gov. Pennington, Hon. Luther Bradish.

"After this, the address of the committee was read. The spirit manifested throughout the reading is impossible to describe. Old men just at the verge of life, and extreme youth, were alike aroused by its spirited appeal, and the whole mass at each mention of the illustrious statesman's name, rent the air with shouts of joy never before rendered to man. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved with energy bordering on desperation.

"The meeting was then addressed by a large number of Mr. CLAY's warmest friends, who kept up the interest of the meeting until near midnight."

Mr. CLAY.—The New York American, which, until the nomination of Gen. HARRISON, took strong ground for Gen SCOTT, is now out for Mr. CLAY, and closes an article upon the subject thus:

"It is natural, therefore,—it is honorable, and it is just, that in resolving to renew the fight, as well against open adversaries, as more dangerous, because deceitful friends,—they should place in their front, and acknowledge as their leader, the *man* whom circumstances have made so, independently of all partizan contrivances, and who is, as all will acknowledge, eminently qualified to lead.

To battle for principles without a man in whom they are personified and popularized, is an *abstraction* which we have been suffering under long enough.

Let us go for the *principles* AND *the man*, and we shall not fail.

We go, therefore, heartily for the nomination of HENRY CLAY."

RHODE ISLAND.—A slip from the New York Tribune contains the following important news:

Important from Rhode Island.—Intelligence received this morning (Friday) from Providence, confirms the fears expressed yesterday of renewed disturbance and outrage in Rhode Island. From the energetic and decided proceedings of the lawful authorities, it is evident that the adherents of Dorr are preparing for new acts of agitation and violence. We learn that on Thursday Gov. KING left Providence in the Massachusetts at 1 o'clock for Newport. He ordered all the Militia of the State to proceed to Providence.—The steamer Providence had been chartered, and would take the troops from Newport, Bristol, Warren and other towns on the River—so that 3000 men were expected to be under arms at Providence today.

They will march without delay to Chepachet, sixteen miles distant, the headquarters of Dorr and his adherents. It was generally believed that Providence would be placed under martial law tonight. These facts we learn from officers of the steamboat Massachusetts. We think it not unlikely that the principal object of the rebellious partizans of Dorr in these demonstrations is to create a fresh excitement which shall prevent the Legislature from passing any acts favorable to the extension of the right of Suffrage—as that would at once frustrate all their schemes of lawless violence. We trust that these considerations will not be allowed to influence the members of the General Assembly—but that the steps already taken towards calling a Convention of the people to revise the Constitution will at once be carried into full effect. This course alone will save the State from continued anarchy and disorder.

A letter to the editors of the Boston Mail, dated Providence, Friday morning, 8 o'clock, A. M. says—

The general impression is that Gov. Dorr is on his march from Chepachet to Woonsocket with his New York invincibles—the "raw head and bloody bones" men of the Five Points—where he will be joined by a mass of Suffrage men who have been for some days organized.

It is generally believed that they will march directly to Providence, under the delusive hope held out to them that they will be received with open arms, and that they will receive such an accession of strength as nothing can withstand.

But they will meet a very different reception here. By far the greater portion of the suffrage men of this city, (of whom I myself am one) are opposed to this invasion, and to these extreme measures, and are ready to assist in repelling them.

I think two or three days, at farthest, will decide the fate of the enterprize in which Gov. Dorr is now engaged. Meantime, business is nearly suspended, and many laborers are leaving the city for want of employment.

A Postscript in the Boston Times of Friday afternoon, has the following—

Rhode Island in Arms—Martial Law Proclaimed.

A gentleman who left Providence last evening, informs us that Governor King and Council were in session at the time the cars left. Martial law had been proclaimed in Providence and a conflict was anticipated.

The cars from Providence were loaded with women and children flying from the anticipated horrors of a civil war. The citizens of Boston have generously thrown open their doors for the reception of these unfortunate fugitives.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—A slip from the New York Herald, dated June 26. 2 o'clock P. M. contains the following intelligence:

The Narragansett, which arrived this morning from Providence, returned again at nine o'clock with [illegible]

Every thing [illegible] and it is said that Major Dearborn, the son of Gen Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, is in command of the suffrage forces.

We understand that large quantities of specie reached Boston on Thursday and Friday from Providence, and also many families, who are fleeing from the State to avoid the horrors of a civil war.

The whole State, including the plantation, has been placed under martial law.

The colored population of Providence have organized a Battalion of City Guards. They mustered about one hundred.

The Providence Journal of Saturday says that the General Assembly adjourned at Newport on Friday to meet in Providence city on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The present alarming state of affairs forbade the rising of the Legislature, and it was desirable that it should be as near as possible to the scene of threatened danger.

THE LATEST.

Letter from a gentleman in Providence to his friend in Washington, dated,

SATURDAY, 3 P. M.

I write with my armor on my back, and go into line in 20 minutes. William Gibbs McNeil is appointed Major General. The Legislature have to-day passed an act declaring the State and city under martial law, and every corner and street is now guarded by men-at-arms, and no two persons are allowed to stop on the sidewalk.

The Western mail of yesterday brought us news of the death of Brigadier General HENRY ATKINSON, of the Army of the United States; a brave and good man, and an excellent officer. He was a native of the State of North Carolina, aged about sixty years at the time of his death, having entered the Army with the rank of Captain, in July, 1808, and commanded a regiment of Infantry for the last eight and twenty years.—*Nat. Int. June 25.*

WHEAT.—The prospects of the wheat harvest were never better in the Genesee Valley—renowned as it is for its excellent wheat. The uncommon coolness of the season is just right for wheat, though it causes some grumbling about other matters.—*Rochester (New York) Post.*

Our Relations with Great Britain.—We have a rumor from Washington, that all the important points in our disputes with Great Britain, including the Creole and Boundary questions, are in a rapid train of adjustment; and it is now believed that the mission of Lord Ashburton will result in a most satisfactory manner to both countries. We trust most sincerely that this rumor may prove well founded.

[*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Tennessee.—The Loco Senators—after challenging the Whig Senators to refer the difference between them, which deprived the State of U. S. Senators, to the people, all to abide the result of new elections—refuse to comply with their own proposition.

The "one Hour Rule" works to a charm in the House of Representatives. It produces despatch as well as method in business. The members now speak with directness. Personal ribaldry is avoided, and a monstrous mass of garbage, which was daily thrown off by the speakers, is happily excluded under the "one hour rule." The moral purity of the atmosphere at Washington is improved, and every body says it has mended the manners of the members.—*Phil. Jour.*

CURRENCY IN THE WEST.

The Shawneetown Bank of Illinois failed to resume specie payments on the 15th inst. The Directors of the Bank issued a circular stating the failure of the Banks of New Orleans to pay specie had induced them to defer the resumption promised on the 15th inst. A large number of persons had assembled at Alton and at Shawneetown in anticipation of resumption, and to be ready for a run on the Bank at the latter place, and on the branch at the former.

The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth of the 21st inst. says that the process of resumption by the Banks of Kentucky is going on very smoothly. The Banks pay all demands promptly and cheerfully, and so far from losing, they have gained specie.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 22d inst. says—

"The scarcity of money continues to increase, but the demand for it decreases in the same ratio, and as things tend to a specie currency, there is a gradual declension of business. Credit is extinct; prudent men who might be safely trusted, being unwilling to make any engagements, so that almost all transactions are for cash."

All the branches of the Bank of Indiana have gone into resumption, except that of Evansville, which, it is said, will soon follow.

At the last dates from Nashville, Tennessee, June 18, a convention of the Banks of the State were in consultation in that city, preliminary to the approaching resumption of specie payments.

[*Balt. American.*

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN, June 27, 5 P. M.

RAIL ROAD ORDERS.—We continue to quote the buying rate of the brokers at 66¾ a 67 cents on the dollar.

VIRGINIA BANK NOTES.—The notes of the Wheeling Banks are selling at 7 a 7½ per cent. discount, and those of all the other Virginia Banks at 3¼ per cent. discount.

CATTLE.—About 400 head of Beef Cattle were offered for sale at the drove-yards to-day, and 233 sold at prices ranging from $4 for inferior to $5.50 per 100 lbs. for prime quality.—Nearly 100 head were driven North and the balance remain unsold. Sales of Live Hogs were made to-day at $4 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR.—There is very little Howard street Flour in market, in consequence of which holders have advanced the rate for good standard brands to $5,75. We hear of no sales, however, at that price. The wagon price continues at $5,50.

GRAIN.—On Saturday two parcels of Pennsylvania Red Wheats, not very prime, were sold at $1,24 and $1,25, and a parcel of Pennsylvania White at $1,27. Corn is dull to day. We note sales of Md. both White and Yellow at 57 cents. Two cargoes of Pennsylvania Yellow were sold on Saturday at 58 cents. We quote Md. Oats at 30 a 32 cents. Two parcels of Pennsylvania were sold to-day at 35 cents.

DIED,

On Monday night the 20th instant, at the residence of Mr. John H. Allstadt, near Harpers-Ferry, after a long and painful illness of the dropsy, Mr. GRANSON KEYES HALL, in the 30th year of his age. The deceased had resided in Bailletown, for some years before his death.

The Free Press.

Thursday Morning, June 30, 1842.

THE WHIG BANNER.
HENRY CLAY and AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

A GLANCE AT HARPERS-FERRY.

It is not often we have the opportunity of presenting to our readers such a graphic and charming description of the bold works of Nature at Harpers-Ferry, as that contained in the following extract. It is from the familiar letter of a lady who made but a flying visit to the wild spot described; and, though evidently not intended for the public eye, cannot fail to impart pleasure to every one who reads it—so true, so just, so beautiful are its delineations. We may be pardoned for saying, that the writer of such a letter deserves to be, as she is, the happy wife of a distinguished member of Congress from the "Far West."

"Our time at the Ferry was most agreeably spent—but was much too limited for any thing like a full enjoyment of the beautifully grand and sublime scenery of the place. I cannot agree with Mrs. T. that the public works, passing through Harpers-Ferry, have added to its beauty—they have added to its *interest*, in one sense of the word, but certainly not to its grandeur or picturesqueness. I fancied I could see, while standing upon some of the elevations, and gazing down upon the diversified and still romantic scenery, what this Gap in the Mountains *once* was, in contrast to what it *now* is: When the proud Eagle perched himself on his eyry on the pinnacle of one of those lofty mountains, whose craggy brows overshadow the streams beneath, scanning the solitude around, feeling himself, as indeed he was, "monarch of all he surveyed," little dreaming, in the simplicity of his heart, that "the place which then knew him, would soon know him, or his kind, no more forever"—when the antlered deer and "light bounding doe" quaffed the pure streams of the mountains, or cropped the flowers from their margins, unmolested—when the dark-haired Indian maiden, the "Fawn of her tribe," perchance, plied her bark canoe upon the blue bosom of the Potomac, making the high hills around reverberate with Nature's sweetest melody—and the red chieftain angled in the Shenandoah for its silvery tenants. This is a faint picture of the scene which would once have entranced the eye of Nature's worshipper. And what is the contrast? The Eagle is frightened from his eyry, never to return—the antlered buck and bounding doe have fallen victims to the hunter's fatal aim—the Indian maiden and her chieftain lover have long since been driven, with the remnant of their tribes, far, far beyond the Western hills—and, in their stead, is the busy hum of work-a-day life—the clattering machinery and the noisy mill;—where once curled the blue smoke of the bark-thatched wigwam, now rushes the hot breath of that furious annihilator of time and space, as well as romantic scenery, the steam engine—the huge rocks have been hewn down and blasted up—the earth thrown up in grotesque forms; the streams turned from their courses; and the tall trees, which dipped their pendent branches in the limpid waters, felled to the earth;—where once were banks of flowers, are now banks of *rusty iron*, the refuse of deadly weapons, here prepared "by authority" for man to take the blood of his fellow man.

The white man's ever-searching eye has spied this quiet nook—Nature's favorite abode—and with his tread has come his train of ills: he brought with him his besetting sins, avarice and cupidity; and, worst of all, he brought the "*poisoned water*" to mingle with the gushing springs of the mountains, and their pure waters became more bitter than the waters of Marah: The result is, the ribald jest, the impious oath, the heart-broken wife, and the orphaned babe. But yet, amidst all this pernicious train, is one redeeming feature—more lovely far than any form which Nature ever wore—glittering among workshops and mills, rail roads and canals, shines the emblem of "Peace and good will to man," the Cross of Christ, pointing erring and sinful creatures to the "way and the truth;"—and I doubt not many hearts bow before its altar in deep humility and a peaceful consciousness of pardoning love."

The report made by Mr. Preston, from the Military Committee of the Senate, proposes to abolish the Civil Superintendencies at the Armories, and to place those establishments under the immediate control of the Ordnance Department. Mr. P. must have changed his mind within the last three months, or else he has been overruled by the other members of the committee. About the last of March, he expressed himself decidedly opposed to the Military System of rule over the Armories. What new lights the Ordnance Department have shed upon the subject, we are unable to state; but it is very evident that that grasping clique do not mean to give up without a struggle the advantage they gained during Gen. Harrison's month of official service. Knowing his military propensities, they very adroitly induced him to suspend a law of the land by turning out the civil superintendents, and placing two of their own officers in their stead, thereby securing for them double rations and extra pay.

Acting President Tyler, with these facts well known to him, has suffered the law to be suspended for more than fourteen months of his term, and excuses himself by saying that "it was Gen. Harrison's work." He has made many fair promises about "redressing grievances," but finds it easy to shift responsiblity to the shoulders of Congress—saying, that body has the subject under consideration. A pretty excuse, truly, for the suspension of law! What law of the land, however important, might not be set aside in the same way?

But the resolution offered by Mr. Bates in the Senate, for information as to the removal of the Superintendents, &c. may bring the subject up for action in a definite shape. There has been a shameless dereliction of duty somewhere.

P. S. After the above was put in type, we received from Mr. Barton, our representative, and from other sources, the gratifying intelligence that the Senate, by a vote of 23 to 14, have decided to restore the Civil Superintendencies at the Armories.

The Richmond Enquirer is publishing an elaborate panegyric upon the life and character of Andrew Stevenson, in which even the personal appearance of the late Minister is lauded, and a resemblance noted between him and Houdon's statue of Washington in the Capitol at Richmond, especially when the latter "is viewed from a certain angle in the hall where it is placed!!"

[*Alex. Gaz.*

The drift of all which is, that if Mr. Tyler cannot be gammoned into giving Mr. Stevenson a cabinet appointment, the Legislature may be prepared to make him Governor of the old commonwealth. This may be fair enough in the game of politics, but it was scarcely generous in the panegyrist, to remind Judge Upshur that in a contest for delegate for Richmond, he could only get nine votes out of the many hundreds there, in competition with the prodigy of genius who is now Ex-Ambassador and the fac similie of a marble statue of Washington.

The harvest is about to be commenced in this county; and we are happy to hear that though the Rust has affected some of the wheat fields injuriously, there is yet promise of an abundant crop.

THE WHEAT CROP OF JEFFERSON.

We have heard many calculations about the probable amount of the Wheat Crop now about to be gathered, but they all differ so widely that no reliance can be placed upon them. An experienced friend has suggested a method, which, with very little trouble, will afford a satisfactory result—and that is, that each farmer note down the product of his fields, and let the Commissioner of the Revenue, when he takes his next annual round, gather the results for public satisfaction. Will our agricultural friends give attention to the suggestion?

As an interest in the subject of Home Manufactures is also about to be rekindled, it might not be amiss to note the quantity of Wool gathered by each farmer from his sheep.

THE LEWISBURG CONVENTION.

Meetings continue to be held in the Western counties, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Lewisburg Convention, to assemble the first Monday in August. The papers are urging the subject upon public attention with a good deal of energy, and one of them proposes to merge all party considerations in the great object. The Kanawha Republican suggests that James McDowell or James M. Mason be sustained by the united Western vote for the office of Governor. These are certainly distinguished and able men, but they could render vastly more service in the Legislature than in the Governor's chair—stifled as the Governor is of an efficient voice in such matters as the Republican refers to. That paper says:—

"The alternatives before us are, REAPPORTIONMENT under the provisions of the present constitution—A CONVENTION, the members of which representing equal portions of the white population—or a DIVISION OF THE STATE, by boundaries separating the real or supposed antagonist interests, which have been made the pretext for consigning us to a state of inferiority, and still relied on to perpetuate this degrading condition.

"The Western division of Virginia contains nearly forty thousand square miles of territory, and upwards of four hundred thousand inhabitants. It is capable of sustaining, in comfortable independence, at least two millions of people.

"The general spirit pervading the country gives every indication of a full and important assemblage at Lewisburg; but we cannot conclude without again raising our feeble voice in favor of a universal and simultaneous movement.—We invoke our orators of all classes to avail themselves of every favorable opportunity of addressing the people. We exhort the farmer to leave the plough in mid-furrow—the merchant to close the store—the mechanic to shut up the shop—the lawyer and doctor to leave their offices—and with all other classes of society hasten to hold meetings, hear addresses, and appoint delegates. We pray that all lovers of their country, and their country's rights, may accept appointments, and in good time *mount for Lewisburg.*"

The revenue derived by Great Britain from her tax on Tobacco, which is principally from the United States, is upwards of *sixteen millions of dollars per annum.* This is about 180 pounds sterling, or $800, on each hogshead! And yet many of the Tobacco growers are clamorous against any system of retaliatory duties. They go for the one-sided free trade.

An article in the Globe, signed Paul Jones, undertakes to show off various abuses existing in the Navy. It is not unlikely that there are many cases requiring the keen blade of reform, but yet proper caution should be used by writers not to confound the innocent with the guilty.—In the article alluded to, great injustice is done to several officers, by representing them as having rendered no service for nearly 13 years. In one instance it states, (that of Captain Thomas J Manning,) we have reason to know there has been a mistake. That gentleman has been at sea in almost a dozen different ships during the period mentioned; and, although he has had temporary leave of absence for the restoration of his health, has long since reported himself for duty.

An Editorial Convention is invited by the Lynchburg editors, to be held at that place the second week in October. The meeting, if we may judge from a similar one a few years since at Richmond, would afford high gratification; but the distant members of the fraternity must be more fortunate than some poor wights in this region, if they can gather up enough spare *rhino* to enable them to congregate at Lynchburg. There are many inducements, however, for such an assemblage, and we feel well assured our Lynchburg friends will not be lacking in any thing necessary to good fellowship on the occasion.

THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.

The Armory Bell at Harpers-Ferry is now rung on the Sabbath, to denote the Church hours. A very good regulation. And now, that the authorities have become heavenly-minded, we hope they will urge upon the government the propriety—aye, the necessity, of regular pay-days for the workmen. It may not have occurred to them, but it seems to us that the great Temperance Reform at that place deserved to be cherished a little more kindly than by a scarcity of work and irregular payments; and that the way to win wandering mortals from their errors, is for those in high places to exhibit practical benevolence and brotherly love.

President Tyler has been restoring several Loco Foco Postmasters to the offices formerly held by them. This is done to show that he *does not belong to any party*, and that *no party* belongs to him. We know of *one* good Loco hereabouts, who goes in for him as his first choice—and he is the only curiosity of the kind in these parts.

We have not noticed any of the reported changes in the Cabinet, because we think it time enough to chronicle such things when they shall have actually occurred.

The Executive patronage, in the shape of official advertisements, has moderated the tone of several hitherto ramport Whig editors thoughout the country. O frailty, thy name is no longer woman!

A large Tariff meeting has been held in Richmond, and three fourths of the City may be set down as favorable to the protection of American Industry. The memorial adopted is said to be one of the ablest presented on the subject. It is from the pen of HORDEN RHODES, Esq.

☞ As bad Toasts are absolutely nauseous, we hope the various Fourth of July committees having charge of the subject will be a little dainty in their selections for the press.

A DUEL,

Between Thomas F. Marshall of Kentucky and James Watson Webb.

This affair grew out of strictures in the New York Courier and Enquirer, of which Colonel Webb is the Editor, upon Mr. Marshall, in reference to his course in Congress on the Bankrupt law, and his defence of Monroe Edwards.

The parties met on the morning of Saturday last, on Naaman's Creek, near the Pennsylvania and Delaware lines. They had two fires with pistols, at 10 paces, the first shot not taking effect. At the second fire, Col. Webb received his antagonist's ball in the back part of his left leg, but the wound is not deemed fatal, though it is likely to cause lameness for life.

The mob of New Orleans has taken a new *kink*. It is venting its indignation, not upon the *suspending*, but upon the *specie paying* Banks, because the action of the latter has the effect of depreciating the paper of the former!

CONGRESS THE LAST WEEK.

TUESDAY, June 28.

SENATE.

Mr. Preston, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate instructing the Committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the army of the United States to the scale of the proviso of the bill from the House, made a report, accompanied by a bill in conformity thereto, entitled "A bill respecting the organization of the Army, and for other purposes," which was ordered to a second reading.

[The committee suggest a reduction, in the 20 companies of dragoons, of 260 men.
In the 40 companies of artillery 320 "
In the 80 companies of infantry 2,400 "
Total reduction, 2,920 men.

The committee propose to dispense with the office of Superintendent of Armories, and to give the superintendency to officers of the Ordnance corps, and to abolish the office of Commissary of Purchases, and three paymasters of the Army.—With regard to a reduction in the pay of the general staff, they propose to postpone until the next session. The force of the Army, on paper, if the suggestion be acquiesced in by Congress, will be 8,834 enlisted men, instead of 7,329 as proposed by the bill of the House, and would give an effective force of about 7,000 men; and this was less than the standing force of 1809, under Mr. Jefferson's administration.]

The report was ordered to be printed.

The Army Appropriation Bill, after being amended by striking out all the material provisions for reduction of the army, &c. inserted in the bill by the House of Representatives, yesterday (Wednesday) passed the Senate, with the addition of an appropriation of 100,000 dollars for removing obstructions in the Western waters, and another of 19,399 dollars for paying the amount due to Georgia Militia for services on the border. This bill has of course to return to the House of Representatives for concurrence in the amendments.—*Nat. Int.*

On Thursday, the temporary Revenue Bill was discussed in the Senate.

Mr. Merrick of Md. offered a Resolution calling upon the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate the number and names of persons in the corps of Engineers and Ordnance Department, who will be entitled to double rations under the 5th and 6th rules of the regulations of the War Department.

The Bill for defiting and establishing the fiscal year of the Treasury of the United States was passed. The Bill proposes that the act shall take effect on the 1st of July '43, that the fiscal year shall commence in July and end on the 30th of June. Every thing in the commercial year is to correspond with the fiscal year.

The House continued its debate on the Naval Appropriation Bill, as amended by the Senate.

Removals from Office.

On Friday, in the Senate, Mr. Bates of Mass. presented a Resolution which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War for information of the fact when the late Superintendents of the Armories at Springfield and Harpers-Ferry were removed, and whether successors have been appointed. If appointed, when and by what authority, and the purport of their Commission.

The bill to continue in force to the first of August next the existing duties on imports, which some days ago passed the House of Representatives, yesterday (Friday) passed the Senate, by 24 votes to 19, after being amended so as to save the Land Distribution Act, but to suspend the distribution of money under it until after the first of August. This amendment requires the assent of the House of Representatives, which it will doubtless receive, as it takes away a supposed objection to the bill, without changing its principle.—*Nat. Int. of June 25.*

SENATE

SATURDAY, June 25.

Bill to reduce the Army.

Mr. Preston, the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, moved to take up this bill reported by himself sometime since. The bill without objection was brought before the Senate proposing the following changes:

First—That hereafter, and so soon as the reduction can be effected as herein provided, each company of dragoons shall consist of the commissioned officers as now provided by law, and of four sergeants, four corporals, two buglers, one farrier and blacksmith, and fifty privates; and each company of artillery shall consist of the commissioned officers as now provided by law, and of four sergeants, four corporals, two artificers, two musicians, and fifty privates; and each company of infantry shall consist of the same number of commissioned officers as now provided, and of four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and fifty privates: and that no recruits shall be enlisted for the dragoons, artillery, or infantry, until the numbers in the several companies shall be reduced by the expiration of the term of service, by discharge, or other causes, below the number herein fixed for the said companies respectively.

The second section provides, 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.

The third section provides that the office of Commissary General of Purchases, sometimes called Commissary of Purchases, shall be, and the same is hereby, abolished, and the duties thereof shall hereafter be performed by the officers of the Quartermaster's department, with such of the officers and clerks now belonging to the Purchasing Department, as shall be authorised by the Secretary of War.

The 4th section abolishes three Paymasters of the Army.

The 5th section authorises the employment of a person to superintend the several Foundaries where such cannon may be made under contracts with the United States.

The 6th and last section provides, that rations authorized to be allowed to a brigadier while commander-in-chief, and to each officer while commanding a separate post, by the act of March third, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, and to the commanding officer of each separate post, by the act of March sixteen, eighteen hundred and two, shall hereafter be allowed only to the officers, and in the cases specified in the regulation, dated May twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and promulgated by general order, number

Mr. Preston did not make an opening speech in defence of his bill, but referred to his report in defence of the bill, an abstract of which is above given.

Mr. Bates moved to strike out the provision in relation to the Superintendents of Armories, and defended his motion at length. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Preston, Benton, Phelps and others.

In the House, on Saturday, the amendment of the Senate to the Provisional Tariff bill, (postponing the Distribution of the Land Proceeds until after the first of August,) was concurred in, by a vote of 104 to 96

The House then took up the bill for the settlement of French Claims prior to 1800. Mr. Adams defended the bill in his usual able manner.

Apportionment Bill Approved.

John Tyler, jr, Esq., the President's private secretary, delivered to the House a message from the President.

The Clerk read this communication; and it appeared to be one informing the House that he had signed the Apportionment Bill, and that he had filed his reasons for doing so in the State Department.

Mr. Adams said this message was a novelty in the history of this country. The Constitution required the President, if he approved a bill, to sign it, and not to accompany it with reasons.—He spoke at great length on the dangerous precedent that might be thus set, and concluded by moving that the message be referred to a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers.

The debate was continued by Mr. Underwood, Mr. Wise, and others, until half-past five; when the House adjourned, without disposing of it.

THE ARMORIES.

We find in the Baltimore Sun a fuller report of the proceedings of the Senate on the subject of the Armories, which we copy as of interest to a large portion of our readers.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill respecting the organization of the army and for other purposes—which the committee on Military Affairs propose as a different and a less expensive plan of reduction from that suggested by the House bill.

Mr Preston explained, briefly, the objects of the bill, and intimated that the report which accompanied it would give all the information desired.

Mr. Bates requested the Senator to state the ground on which the committee proposed to abolish the offices of superintendents of the armories at Springfield and Harpers-Ferry.

Mr. Preston replied that the Secretary of War thought that military officers were much better fitted for the duties than civil officers.—Besides, the substitution was in accordance with the contemplated reduction of the expenses of the Government.

Mr. Bates then spoke in favor of striking out the second section, which enacts that the offices of the superintendents of the armories at Springfield, and at Harpers-Ferry shall be abolished, and that the duties shall be performed by such officers of the Ordnance corps as shall be designated by the President; and, at his request, a memorial was read showing the ill-treatment to which the armorers were subjected under military rule at Springfield.

Mr. Preston rejoined, and contended that abuses in those armories were the result more of the regulations than the fact of their being military superintendents. If injustice should be done to any of the workmen, a statement could be laid before the Ordnance Department; if satisfaction should not be then rendered, an appeal might be made to the Secretary of War, or to the President of the United States.

Mr. Young remarked that the superintendent at Harpers-Ferry had been dismissed, and an officer of the Ordnance Corps had been appointed to the place. If, therefore, the section should be stricken out, as moved by the Senator from Massachusetts, the matter would be left precisely where it now was. To avoid this, he would submit an amendment to the motion of the Senator, viz: to strike out the section, and insert in lieu thereof 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 confined to civil superintendents, of competent knowledge, as heretofore.

Mr. Bates accepted of the amendment.

Mr. Benton opposed it, and expressed himself in favor of the section as contained in the bill.

Mr. Conrad followed upon the same side.

Mr. Phelps said that, in his judgment, the establishment should be under civil superintendence.

Mr. Tappan was in favor of striking out the section, and argued that none but mechanics were competent to superintend these establishments.

Mr. Buchanan would vote for striking out the section, but reserve to himself to decide hereafter whether the armories ought to be under the control of civil or military officers.

Mr. Preston remarked that it had been beautifully said that "who rules o'er freemen should himself be free," and which was aptly parodied, "who drives fat oxen should himself be fat."—But was not an officer of the ordnance department as fit to superintend the armories as a lawyer who could not make his board at the bar, or a broken down politician? They could not pass a law that the officer should be an artisan; but here they proposed to take scientific men from the ordnance department, men of affairs, who were well qualified, from experience, to discharge the duties required.

Mr. Archer said that, if it were true that a military administration was for the public good, still it would be forever found that it would be irreconcilable to the temper of those who were employed in the armories; and, as the feelings of these operatives were certainly entitled to respect, he would vote for the amendment.

Mr. Huntington was opposed to it, as he thought that competent men could be selected from the ordnance department; and this would save the expense of employing a civil officer.

Mr. Simmons did not regard the duties to be performed at the armories as military operations, but as mechanical; and to appoint military men to superintend mechanics was most singular; therefore he was in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, argued that if Government turned manufacturer, it must employ practical men to superintend the armories.

Mr. Allen declared himself to be in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Rives had learned from persons who resided at Harpers-Ferry that the military discipline in the armory at that place had caused great dissatisfaction, and he believed that it would produce rebellion among the workmen, from time to time, so long as it should be continued; therefore he hoped that the amendment would prevail.

The question was then taken, and the amendment of Mr. Young agreed to—yeas 23, nays 14, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Buchanan, Clayton, Choate, Crafts, Fulton, King, Mangum, Miller, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Connecticut, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tallmadge, Tappan, Woodbridge, Wright, White, Young—23.

Nays—Messrs. Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Conrad, Crittenden, Evans, Graham, Huntington-Linn, McRoberts, Morehead, Preston, Walker, Wilcox—14.

Mr. Buchanan moved to strike out the third section, as follows:

"That the office of Commissary General of Purchases, sometimes called the Commissary of Purchases, shall be and the same is hereby abolished, and the duties thereof shall hereafter be performed by the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, with such of the officers and clerks now attached to the purchasing department as shall be authorized by the Secretary of War, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the said Secretary, under the sanction of the President of the U. States."

After a debate, in which Messrs. Buchanan, Preston, Archer, Conrad, and Walker participated, the question was taken and decided in the negative—ayes 12, nays 17.

So the amendment was rejected, and the Senate adjourned.

DEATH OF TWO MEMBERS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1842.

Information having reached the city yesterday and the evening previous of the death of the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, U. S. Senator, and late President of the Senate, from the State of New Jersey, and of the death of the Hon. WM. SODEN HASTINGS, of the House of Representatives, from the State of Massachusetts, all public business has been suspended in the two Houses of Congress to-day, and will be until Wednesday morning.

At eleven o'clock, after an appropriate prayer from the Chaplain of the Senate, Mr. Evans moved to dispense with the reading of the Journal.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, June 27.

The House met at ten o'clock this morning. The Chaplain of the Senate in a most impressive and appropriate prayer alluded to the losses of the two Houses in the death of two of their members. The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday was then read, when Mr. Adams announced the death of his colleague, Wm. S. Hastings of Mass., in brief and truly affecting terms.

Mr. Adams closed by offering the customary Resolutions of respect, which were adopted with unanimity, and on motion of Mr. Briggs of Mass. the House adjourned.

To the Farmers of Jefferson and Berkeley Counties :—

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Mount Zion Temperance Society, to address you on the propriety of excluding Ardent Spirits from your fields during the approaching harvest, beg leave, briefly but respectfully, to discharge this duty.

You are aware that *Intemperance* has been, and still is, the greatest curse which afflicts our country—that multitudes of families have been reduced to penury by its influence—that its career over our beautiful land has been like that of the car of Juggernaut, marked by the bones of its victims; rags and wretchedness have taken the place of plenty and enjoyment. But the Temperance Reformation has arrested public attention, and a new state of things opens upon our view. All classes and conditions of men have awakened, ancient delusions are dispelled, and mighty efforts are now being made to release the human race from this debasing thraldom.

And will not you, honest yeomen, of a most fertile and favored portion of the Old Dominion, assist in this great and holy effort? Every tie, every hope, calls upon you to throw the weight of your character and example, into the scale of Temperance. The Sage of Monticello once said, "the farmers are the chosen people of God;" show yourselves worthy of the eulogium, by imitating the example of the Farmers of Frederick county, Md., who have successfully dispensed with Ardent Spirits in their harvest-fields.

Do you say that laborers cannot be procured to cut grain, if denied the use of liquor? Look around you. The country abounds with persons who cannot obtain work at all, or at least obtain it with difficulty. We could point you to instances in which the unfortunate men, who have been recently discharged from the canal and other public works, have been compelled to labor for sustenance alone. And can you suppose such men will reject good food and good wages because they are denied liquor?

Do you say that laborers cannot endure the fatigue and exposure without the aid of liquor! Not to refer you to the many who have advantageously abstained from its use since the Temperance Reformation, we would but call your attention to the fact that four centuries have not yet elapsed since the introduction of ardent spirits. And how were harvests cut and secured before that time? Do you not think that the earth yielded her fruits as unwillingly then as now, and that men secured their grain with as much toil in those days as at the present time? Or are you a race of men less worthy than your sires, that you need stimulants which they had not?

Estimate the expenses, also. Suppose one of you to have been engaged in farming ten years, and to have consumed but a single barrel of whiskey in each year, at 50 cents per gallon. This, then, amounts to $150 during these ten years.

Now carry this out. Extend it to your neighbors throughout each county, commencing with the present century, and the amount would be sufficient to educate all the poor children in Jefferson and Berkeley—redeem them from misery and want, and make them useful members of this community. We ask any opponent of the Temperance cause to point to a single case in which the use of Alcohol in the harvest-field, as a beverage, has been of real service? What man has it made a better citizen?—What laborer rendered more hardy and robust by its use? Or what wife and children better fed and clothed? Show us in what instance cold water has dissolved the marriage vow—unnerved the arm of youth, or palsied the energies of mankind—or filled the bosoms of the wife and mother with unutterable sorrow!

Cast away all doubts as to the success of this experiment. Experience deceives none. The blessings of Heaven descend upon those who seek the good of their fellow creatures. The benedictions of the present generation will animate you in the discharge of duty, and posterity will rise up and declare that you were neither last nor least in the practice of virtue.

Signed,

JOSEPH GORRELL,
JACOB WATERS,
L. P. W. BALCH,
Committee.

CELEBRATION IN BERRYVILLE,

ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

AT a meeting of the members of the Berryville Total Abstinence Society, held pursuant to adjournment, in the Academy on Saturday June 18th, the Committee of Arrangements appointed at the last meeting, submitted the following report and resolutions for the adoption of the Society:

Your Committee have had under consideration the duty assigned them of making appropriate arrangements for celebrating the 4th July, and respectfully beg leave to submit the following resolutions for the adoption of the Society.

Resolved, That the following be the

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The procession will be formed on the Academy Square at 10 o'clock, under the charge of Thomas L. Blakemore, Esq., Chief Marshal, aided by Messrs. A. H. Evans, J. S. Smith, and Charles Eckardt, Assistant Marshals, and move in the following order:

1st. *Band of Music.*
2d. *Masonic Brethern of the B. and other Lodges.*
3d. *Temperance Banner.*
4th. *Members of the B. T. A. Society.*
5th. *Band of Music.*
6th. *Citizens and Strangers.*

The procession will proceed to the New Baptist Church, where the following order will also be observed:—

1st. Music—Hail Columbia.
2d. Reading Declaration of Independence.
3rd. Music—Star Spangled Banner.
4th. Oration.
5th. Music—Washington's March.

The procession will again return to the Academy Square and be dismissed.

Resolved, That we cordially invite the members of all the temperance societies, the Masonic brethern of all the lodges in this and the adjoining counties, to unite with us in celebrating the birthday of our freedom.

Resolved, That a special invitation be extended to the fair portion of our community, and to our fellow-citizens generally, to honor us with their presence on the occasion.

The report and resolutions being read were unanimously adopted; and, on motion, it was further

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the president and secretary, and copies be transmitted to the Editors of the Winchester papers, and also to the Virginia Free Press, with a request to publish the same.

On motion the meeting adjourned to Saturday July 25, at 7 o'clock.

THOS. L. BLAKEMORE, *Pres't pro tem.*
A. H. EVANS, *Sec'y.*

TEMPERANCE.

At a meeting of the Shepherdstown Total Abstinence Society, held in the German Reformed Church, on Friday evening the 17th instant, the following arrangements were made for the approaching meeting of the "Jefferson Union," to be held in the Presbyterian Church, on Friday the 1st July

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the following named gentlemen be requested to act as a Committee of Reception, and also to make all necessary arrangements for the holding of said meeting:—Lewis H. Weaver, Rev. John T. Hargrave, John K. White, Dr. John Quigley, David Koplinger, and Col. Chas. Harper.

It was further

Resolved, That John K. White, Dr. John Quigley, Thomas S. Stevens, John B. Henry, John Miller, and Jacob Hill, represent this society in said meeting, and that Wm. Faucett, Joseph Welshans, Wm. M. Sheetz, Jacob Ferrilla, John M. Ernst, and John C. Shindler, act as their alternates.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION,

ON THE FOURTH JULY.

The ensuing Anniversary of American Independence will be celebrated by the "Total Abstinence Society of Charlestown," by an Oration, &c.

The Declaration of Independence will be read by the Rev. JAMES M. REILEY, and an Oration appropriate to the occasion will be delivered by NATHAN S. WHITE, Esq.

The ceremonies to take place at the Methodist Episcopal Church, at 4 o'clock, P. M. where the public generally are most respectfully invited to attend. June 30, 1842.

☞The President of the Total Abstinence Society of Charlestown, has appointed the following Delegates to represent said Society in the 3d Quarterly Meeting of the Jefferson County Temperance Union, to be holden in Shepherdstown, on Friday, 1st July, viz:—Charles B. Harding, S. P. Miller, James W. Beller, James B. Small, H. N. Gallaher, James Clothier, Rev. J. M. Reiley, A. W. Cramer, and Samuel Stone.

CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH OF JULY.

The ensuing Anniversary of American Independence, will be celebrated by the Citizens and Military of Charlestown, in a suitable manner.

The morning will be ushered in by the firing of the usual salutes. The Procession, consisting of the citizens, and the military as an escort, will be formed in front of the Market-house, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and proceed to the Presbyterian Church, under the direction of the Marshal of the day, where, after the preliminary services, the Declaration of American Independence will be read by R. HENRY BUTCHER, Esq., and an Oration delivered by W. G. CAZENOVE, Esq.

After the ceremonies at the church have been concluded, the Procession will again form in the same manner as above stated, and proceed to the beautiful grove one mile west of town, where a sumptuous repast will be furnished, combining all the luxuries of the season, for such as may be disposed to partake. The Committee have made ample arrangements for the occasion, and respectfully ask the attendance of the citizens generally.

☞The surviving Soldiers of the Revolution, the Rev. Clergy, and the Ladies of the town, are respectfully invited to join in the ceremonies of the day.

☞The Merchants and Tradesmen of Charlestown are respectfully requested to suspend business from the hours of 10 A. M., to 5 P. M., in order to afford all an opportunity of joining in the proceedings of the day.

The Committee of Arrangements.

June 30, 1842.

Notices.

The first Quarterly Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Harpers-Ferry, will take place on Saturday the 2d of July.

The Rev. J. A. COLLINS, and several strange preachers, are expected.

☞By Divine permission, the Rev. Mr. DUTTON will preach at Smithfield on the next Sabbath, at half past 3 o'clock P. M.

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

MARRIED,

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Hawley, Dr. HENRY LEE HEISKELL of the U. S. Army, to ELIZABETH KORTRIGHT, only daughter of Samuel L. Governeur, and only grand daughter of the late ex-President Monroe.

On the 15th instant, at Kinlock, Fauquirer county, Va., by the Rev. George Lemmon, Mr. NATHAN LUFBOROUGH, Jr., to Miss ELIZA RANDOLPH, youngest daughter of the late Major Thomas Turner.

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.*

Q. Whose was the first Universal Medicine?
A. Brandreth's Pills. First by name, and first in fame.

What is the occasion of pain?—of sickness?—Inoapacity of the natural outlets of the body to discharge the corrupt particles or humors as fast as nature requires their expulsion. The food we eat goes to supply the daily decay of our frames. We are each moment of our existence undergoing a change, and it is this very change and renewal that preserves us from putrefaction and its natural consequence—death.

How shall we give power to the natural functions, so that health may be recovered and secured?

By assisting the principles of life with Brandreth's Pills—the most sure safeguard against infirmity or unhealthy decay.

Purchase them of C. W. AISQUITH in Charlestown, and only of Agents published in another part of this paper.

☞The CHARLESTOWN ARTILLERY, will parade in front of the Market-house, on the 4th July, ensuing, at 9 o'clock, A. M., in full summer uniform, and with twenty-six rounds of cartridges. A full attendance is desirable. June 30, 1842.

Lambaugh's Composition.

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

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

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

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

June 30, 1842.

Fresh Lemons for Harvest.

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

June 30. J H BEARD & CO

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.

Lambaugh's Composition.

100 PACKAGES Lambaugh's Rheumatic Composition, for sale at

Harpers-Ferry, June 30. YOUNG'S.

Seidlitz, Soda Powders, &c. &c.

1 GROSS Fresh Seidlitz Powders,
1-2 " " Soda "
1-2 " Composition (Thompsonian,)
12 doz. Peters' Pills,
1 Gross Lee's Bilious Pills,

For sale at YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, June 30.

Opodeldoc, British Oil, &c. &c.

2 GROSS Opodeldoc,
" Godfrey's Cordial,
" Bateman's Drops,
1-2 " No. 6, (Thompsonian,)

For sale at city prices, at YOUNG'S.

Harpers Ferry, June 30, 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.

TIMELY NOTICE.

THE Notes given for purchases at the sale of J. J. PARKER, 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 STARRY.

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 Isaiah 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 PROVIDENCE McCORMICK.

June 30, 1842.—3t.

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, *Adm'r with the will annexed.*

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.

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.

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.

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. } *Mass. Com.*
Charlestown, June 29, 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 Liniment, genuine,
6 " Thompson's Eye Water—received at

Harpers-Ferry, June 30. YOUNG'S.

PLANK.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that they will have 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.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Jefferson County, June 24, 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.*

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.*

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.

A Servant Wanted.

I WISH to hire for the remainder of the year, a healthy and industrious Negro Woman, who can wash and iron. For such an one, a liberal price will be given.

J. F. ABELL.

☞I have for sale, a handsome two-horse BAROUCHE, made by Barnhart of Winchester, with harness complete, which I will sell on reasonable terms, or exchange for any kind of produce, or live stock. J. F. A.

Charlestown, June 23, 1842.

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.

Notice to the T. A. Societies

OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

THE second Quarterly Meeting of the Jefferson Temperance Union, will be held *on Friday the 1st day of July next*, in Shepherdstown, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The local societies will bear in mind that the ratio of representation is 1 delegate to every 20 members, a fraction of two-thirds will entitle to an additional representative. The Presidents of the different societies have a seat in that body as a Board of Managers.

GEO. B. STEPHENSON, *Pres't.*
A. HOLLAND, } *Secretaries.*
J. G. RIDENOUR, }

PROCESSION.

THE different *Total Abstinence Societies* of Harpers-Ferry will celebrate the coming 4TH OF JULY by a PROCESSION. Several speakers are expected, among which are the Rev. JOHN N. MAFFITT and the Hon. R. W. THOMPSON.

Members of all Total Abstinence Societies are requested to unite with us on that occasion. The Procession will form at 10 o'clock, A. M.

GEORGE B. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM S. ELGIN,
E. H. CHAMBERS,
WILLIAM S. SMITH,
ASAPH WILSON,
JOAB HOLT,
JOHN M. BARNS,
MICHAEL FOLEY,
Committee of Arrangements.

June 16, 1842.

LOST,

ON Monday the 20th instant, between Leesburg and Charlestown, on the road thro' by Mr Washington's, an old *POCKET-BOOK*, containing a few notes of hand, and some paper which can be of no use to any one but the owner; the finder will confer a favor on the subscriber by leaving it at the Free Press Office, or returning it to him, and receive a liberal reward. N. MYERS.

June 23, 1842.

PINE APPLES, ORANGES, and LEMONS—Just received & for sale by

June 23. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

VALUABLE TAVERN AND STORE HOUSE AT HARPERS-Ferry, FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed on the 31st day of October, 1840, by SAMUEL GIBSON, to the undersigned, for the benefit of his creditors, which said deed is of record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson County, I shall, as Trustee, on *Friday July 1st, 1842*, sell, at Public Auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder,

All the right, title, and interest, of the said Samuel Gibson, in the Lot No. 5, at Harpers-Ferry, together with the improvements thereon,—the interest of the said Samuel Gibson is a leasehold interest for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, renewable forever, and the improvements which were placed on the lot by the said Gibson, are a large and commodious

THREE STORY **Brick House,** *at present yielding a rent of $800, subject to a ground rent of $160, to the payment of the taxes and assessments to the State. Part of said building is now occupied by William Gorrell, Esq. as a tavern, and the rest by a store.*

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash; one-third in one year; and the balance in two years—to be secured to the satisfaction of the subscriber. The purchase money will be applied to the payment of the prior incumbrances, so far as may be necessary for that purpose.

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

ISAAC FOUKE, *Trustee.*

June 9, 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,
Trustees.

June 16, 1842.

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,
Special Commissioners.

June 23, 1842.

BERKELEY LAND

FOR SALE.

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

Two Hundred Acres,

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

70 ACRES OF FINE WOODLAND;

And Fifty acres of clear upland.

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

Any communication, (post paid,) addressed to me at Millwood, Clarke County, Va., will be promptly attended to. WM. W. WHITING.

May 5, 1842.—12w.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME well-built BAROUCHE, and HARNESS, nearly new, is offered at private sale, upon a reasonable credit.

—ALSO—

A pair of well-broke and gentle HORSES,

Sound and young. A bargain will be given in them if early application be made.

Apply to Thomas B. Turner, on the Wheatfield Farm, where they may at any time be seen.

The horses both draw well in single harness, and also ride well.

June 23, 1842.—3t.

ESTRAYED

FROM the subscriber on Sunday morning the 12th instant,

A Dark Sorrel Mare,

about 8 years old. No marks recollected but a few wind-galls on her legs. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received and duly appreciated.

HUGH GILLEECE.

Harpers-Ferry, June 23, 1842—3t.

ESTRAY COW.

ESTRAYED from the subscriber on Sunday last, a small black COW, about three years old, her horns are very short, and stand out, no marks recollected, she has a very large bag for her size. She was purchased out of a drove last fall. Any information will be thankfully received. THOMAS RAWLINS.

June 16, 1842.

Wanted Immediately,

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

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

June 16, 1842.

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.

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 for Jefferson County, May 31st, 1842:

Trenary & Miller, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

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

Schofield & Maury, 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. Gihn, 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 land 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.*

NOTICE.

BOOKS will be opened at Harpers-Ferry, on *the 18th of July next*, under the dire

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

Messrs. Editors—A votary of the Nine sends you the last effusion of his wayward Muse. If the cares of political discussions will allow you to spare a corner of your paper, will you not suffer it to give to "airy nothings a local habitation and a name?"

THE VOICE OF THE PAST.

The voice of the Past—it steals
Upon my spirit's ear,
Like the tones of some sad melody,
I lov'd long ago to hear:
And it paints to me the halcyons
Of child hood's sunny dream,
When my heart was wild and bounding,
As the merry mountain stream.

The voice of the Past—it tells
How brief is beauty's day;
How all the heart most cherishes
Is sure to fade away:
It recalls to me the fondly lov'd,
Who kissed my boyish brow;
The bright, the beautiful of earth,
Lost, lost forever now.

The voice of the Past—it says,
Ambition's dreams deceive—
The wreath will fade, which 'round my brow,
In fancy now I weave:
And Fame is like the lightning's flash,
With darken'd clouds behind,
It glows awhile in splendour bright,
But leaves a clouded mind.

The voice of the Past—it says,
That youth is fleeting by—
The flower that smiles in morning's light,
Perhaps ere noon will die:
Lament not then in vain regret,
For joys we see depart,
But go to meet the Future's shades,
With firm and manly heart. ARION.

TAKING IN WORK.

It is no discredit to a female to be obliged to maintain herself by work. On the contrary, it is an honor to have it said she can support herself. It is her glory, and the best recommendation to the society of all whose good will and friendship are alone worth possessing. But there are females who have been so educated by their parents, that they look upon labor as something derogatory to their sex, and esteem those who are willing to work as far beneath themselves. They do not care to associate with those of their own sex whose misfortune or poverty compel them to take in work, or who labor in shops and factories. But which is the most honorable, to doze away existence in following the foolish fashions of the day—in dressing in the latest style, and be waited upon by servants—caring nothing for the poor and distressed around, if self can only be decorated, and the first circle of society be entered—or to rise with the dawn, support yourself, and enjoy the blessings of life by living as the God of nature designed?

Which, we ask, is the most honorable—the most useful life? And who are the best calculated to become real companions and happy and contented wives? Who but a fop, a drone or a fool, would choose the former for a friend and companion through life, if it were not for her wealth? and who lives the happiest, and enjoys the most of life? The answer is plain, and yet there are multitudes around, following after the foolish fashions of the day—spending the property of their fathers in gew-gaws and silks to make a splendid appearance to tickle the fancy of the simpleton, or unloose the purse strings of the miserly wretch. Girls, if you know what belongs to your happiness, you will never let the crimson mantle your cheeks, when it is said, "She takes in work," or "she enters a shop or a factory." No—it will be your joy and your passport of success to a cheerful and contented home, and all the blessings of a virtuous life.

We have been led to these remarks, by hearing from the lips of a young woman, as we passed her in the streets a few days since, in a tone of haughty pride & a toss of the head, as she remarked to a companion in reference to an acquaintance, "I want to know if she takes in work!" We know not the female, but we thought, what a fool the young man must be to choose such an one for a companion. If we were in want of a wife, and possessed a princely fortune, we should search out that poor, industrious girl, and she should be made independent. We know she must make an excellent companion, an industrious, useful wife, and a kind and devoted friend. "She takes in work?" In a few years, though now despised for her industry and economy, she will far, far outshine her proud and haughty acquaintance, and be introduced into better society, while she, poor thing! may be glad to work in her family or wash in her kitchen. Such cases have occurred.

Females, love labor, despise sloth.—Care not for the sneering remark, or the scornful look, and your reward, though slow, will be certain. Years of trial and anxiety, with prudence and industry, will work out for you blessings and favors incomparably great and lasting. "Take in work;" do any thing but live a lazy, fashionable life. We abhor and detest it; and so do all whose favor and friendship you would ever care to gain. Though others may wonder at your course and smile at your disposition, they shall be led in the end to regard it as the height of wisdom and philosophy. If your parents are wealthy, remember riches often take to themselves wings, and fly away; nothing earthly is more unstable. Of your industrious and economical habits you will never be deprived. They are far more valuable to a young man than a princely fortune. Secure those, whatever may be your situation in life, and never, never be ashamed to have it remarked of you—"She takes in work."

[*Portsmouth Tribune.*

DOG MELODIES.

Messrs. Editors:—As you seem to know something about, and to take an interest in, the affairs of Harpers-Ferry, will you be good enough to tell me why it is that the good people of the street leading from the hill to the Arsenal keep such a pack of dogs as nightly assail the stranger? I found, on an average, a few nights since, about three yelpers at every door, and I had a regular siege of fighting them during my whole progress through that street at a very early hour.—I am told, too, that the poor cows, on returning home of an evening, have to run the gauntlet of a score or more of whelps, and to submit to many an unpleasant snap as they pass along. Is the dog-star in the ascendant, or is it only in the absence of the moon that the aforesaid puppies delight to make "night hideous?" Q.

[We do not know that we can answer our correspondent, otherwise than by suggesting, that the present is a dogmatical age, and that all sorts of absurdities are adhered to with the most dogged obstinacy.]

A Fact.—That a man can't spell coffee-pot without saying tea-pot. Try it.

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.

WOODBURY for SALE.

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

The terms of payment will be very accommodating. H. S. G. TUCKER.

Jefferson county, Va., August 26, 1841.—tf.

DENTISTRY.

M. OVERFIELD,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the citizens of Charlestown and of the country generally, that he is ready to wait upon any that may feel disposed to employ him, *concerning the preservation of their teeth.*

As his engagements will not justify his being constantly in town, those who may feel disposed to employ him, will please to leave word at Mr. Abell's or at Mr Carter's Hotel, and their calls shall be attended to at the earliest opportunity.

May 26, 1842.—3t.*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned informs such of the young men of Charlestown and vicinity, as have designed taking lessons in Instrumental Music, that he has at length obtained a room, which is retired, pleasant, and conveniently located.—Early application is solicited.

As the subscriber's time will not be wholly consumed in musical instruction, he will occasionally pursue the art of Engraving in every variety, as well as the execution of Fancy Painting, such as designing and painting military insignia, flags, fancy and ornamental signs, &c. &c. JOHN S. GALLAHER, Jr.

May 19, 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 Warbsworth, which we shall offer as evidance in a suit now depending in said Court, in which we are plaintiffs and you are defendants. Yours, &c.,

J. P. SHANNON,
J. WEINWAG.

June 9, 1842.

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.

Sugar.

THE best in town for a sip at
May 19 J B PACKETT'S.

Grass and Grain Scythes, Whetstones, and Scythe Rifles, for sale by
KEYES & KEARSLEY.
June 2, 1842.

LOCKS.—Carpenters' Stanley, Dutch and Padlocks, for sale low by
June 2. T C SIGAFOOSE.

Stationery, &c.

BLANK BOOKS—A large assortment of various sizes, Letter Paper, ruled and plain, Cap do. Black, Blue and Red Ink, Inkstands, Quills, Steel Pens, Sand-boxes, &c.
Just received and for sale by
June 9. J H BEARD & CO.

Cassimere Hats.

1 CASE new style Cassimere Hats, just received and for sale by
June 2. T C SIGAFOOSE.

South American Native Soap,

FOR removing from silks, woolens, and other cloths, oil, grease, stains, &c. It is also a superior wash for the Teeth, and gives a rich glossy appearance to the hair.—prepared by J. C. Keerer, Baltimore, (no quack.)
For sale by
June 9, 1842. J H BEARD & CO.

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.

Carpeting.

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

Summer Hats,

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

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

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

6 or 700 Barrels of Flour,

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

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

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

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

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

BENJ. FORD.

June 16, 1842.—6m.

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.

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

Stone Ware.

A LARGE assortment of Stone Ware at half the usual price for sale by
June 3. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

BONNETS.

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

Grain and Grass Scythes.

6 DOZ. Waldron's 54 in. Grain Scythes, 2 do. Grass do.—also Rifles and Whetstones, in Store and for sale, by doz. or single one, by
T C SIGAFOOSE.
May 19, 1842.

SCYTHES.

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

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

FLOUR,

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

Fresh Milch Cows for Sale.

I HAVE for sale three excellent Cows with Calves. Apply to the subscriber, residing near McPherson's Mill, Jefferson County, Va.
WM. Z. SINCLAIR.
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.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

B. T. Towner & Co.,

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

NEW SPRING GOODS.

I HAVE just received my supply of SPRING GOODS, to which I invite the attention of my customers and the public generally.
May 26, 1842. WM. S. LOCK.

Bacon Wanted.

I WILL receive Bacon, the hog round, in exchange for goods.
May 26, 1842. WM. S. LOCK.

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.

Paints, Oils, &c.

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

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.

Summer Turnip Seed.

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

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 24 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.

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.

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.

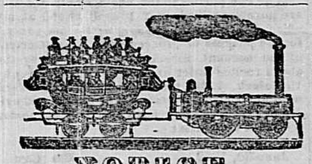
March 3, 1842.—tf.

22,000 BUSHELS CUMBERLAND COAL.

THE subscriber has deposited 2200 bushels of *CUMBERLAND COAL*, of the best kind, at the Old Furnace, in charge of Mr. Preacher, which he will sell lower than can be bought at any other point between Georgetown and Cumberland.

JAMES H. HOBLITZEL.

May 21, 1842.—7t.*



NOTICE.

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

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

April 7, 1842. J. GEO. HEIST.

MOTHERS,
SPARE YOUR CHILDREN.

DR. PARIS' SOOTHING SYRUP, For Children Cutting Teeth.

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

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

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

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

☞ Price 50 Cents.

Certificates of Agency
FOR THE SALE OF
BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal PILLS

ARE held in their respective Counties by the following Agents:

Jefferson County.

Charlestown—*C. W. AISQUITH.*
Shepherdstown—*J. T. COOKUS & B. T. TOWNER.*
Harpers-Ferry—*A. & G. W. HOLLAND.*
Smithfield—*J. LITTLE.*

Berkeley County.

Martinsburg—*THOMAS C. SMITH.*
Darkesville—*J. WYSONG & SON.*
Gerrardstown—*J. W. STEWART.*
Bunkers-Hill—*LEVI CAIN.*

B. BRANDRETH, *M. D.*,
Baltimore
Office Corner of Light & Mercer Streets.
July 8, 1841.—1y.

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 Carlitan Ginghams, 25 to 31¼.
Fine 4-4 Chintzes at 19¼, 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 & bl'k Hollands,
Carpeting, Straw Matting, Sail Duck, Buckram,
Patent Canvass, Osnaburgs, Cottons, Checks,
Burlaps No. 1, Gum Elastic Table Covers,

AN ASSORTMENT OF
SUMMER CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES & VESTING,

For Gentlemen's wear, &c. &c.; together with every thing kept in country stores.

To merit a continuance of public patronage, we will sell very low.

A. & G. W. HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, June 16, 1842.

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.

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.*

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.

New Spring Goods.

I AM now receiving and opening my Spring supply of *GOODS*, which my friends and the public generally are invited to examine.
JOSEPH M. BROWN.
Charlestown, May 19, 1842.

$40,000, $15,000.
UNION LOTTERY.
CLASS No 9, FOR 1842.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday the 2d of July, 1842,

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

40,000	*Dollars*	
15,000	*Dollars*	
5,000		
2,764		
2	*Prizes of*	$2,000
3	"	1,500
5	"	1,200
100	"	1,000
20	"	500
50	"	400
&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $12—Shares in proportion.

$30,000 CAPITAL!

50 *Prizes of* 1000 *DOLLARS!*

Alexandria Lottery.
CLASS No. 53, for 1842.
To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.,
On MONDAY the 4th day of JULY, 1842.
78 *Number Lottery*—15 *drawn Ballots.*
GRAND CAPITALS.

30,000	DOLLARS
5,000	Dollars
3,000	Dollars
2,220	Dollars
1,720	Dollars
1,500	Dollars
1,300	Dollars
1,600	Dollars
1,400	Dollars
50 of	1000 Dollars
50 of	400 Dollars
50 of	220 Dollars
50 of	200 Dollars
&c.	&c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2½.

Certificates of packages of	26 whole tickets,	$130
Do do	26 half do	65
Do do	26 quarter do	32½

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

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

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

Trenary & Miller, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
Luther J. Cox, Daniel Snyder, Benjamin Ford, John H. Allstadt, Joseph Smith, John Littlejohn, Thomas Strider, and Joseph Strider, DEFENDANTS:

Schofield & Maury, 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,
JUNE 16, 1842.

☞ The parties to the above named suits are hereby notified that the above decree has been placed in my hands as Commissioner in Chancery of the above named Court, for the county of Jefferson, and that I shall proceed to execute the same *on the 19th day of July next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at my office in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, and shall continue the same, by adjournment thereafter, from time to time, as may be necessary for a due execution of said decree; at which said time and place the said parties are hereby required to attend before me, with such documents, vouchers, or other evidence, as they may deem necessary.

EDW'D E. COOKE, *Com'r.*

June 16, 1842.

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.

*