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

Virginia Free Press.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—BY [illegible] & H. N. GALLAHER.

VOL. 35. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, T[illegible]DAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1842. NO. 7.

NOTICE.

M. OVERFIELD,

WILL positively visit Charlestown, and its vicinity, some time in April, or the first of May, with a view of waiting upon such persons as may think proper to employ him, relative to the preservation of their Teeth.

N. B. He wishes to say to such of his friends who were disposed to employ him, that unforeseen circumstances prevented his visit last fall, as was advertised. But hereafter, his entire attention will be given to the preservation of the Teeth—consequently will visit them occasionally during a twelve month with more regularity.

Feb 21 1842—tf

A CARD.

Dr. A. F. Blackburn,

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

Nov 4, 1841—tf

A CARD.

DR. JOHN BRISCOE,

RESPECTFULLY offers his *Professional* Services to the citizens of Jefferson county. He may at all times be found, (except when professionally engaged,) at the residence of Mrs. Mary Manning, near the Elk Branch Store. December 9, 1841.

R. HUNTER BUTLER,

Attorney at Law,

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA.

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

Charlestown, Jan 6 1842—11t

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

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.

NOTICE.

I HAVE made arrangements with eminent lawyers in Staunton and Clarksburg, to attend persons by them to all cases in Bankruptcy committed to my charge.

Persons in any of the adjoining counties who wish to avail themselves of the operation of the bankrupt law, will have their business promptly attended to by application to me by letter or otherwise. BEN. A. LAVENDER.

Attorney at Law.

Winchester, Feb. 24, 1842—3t.

THE undersigned have made arrangements to attend in the U. S District Court at Staunton, to all applications for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, which may be committed to their charge.

DAUGHERTY & THOMPSON.

Charlestown, Jefferson Co. Va., March 3—tf

A CARD.

W. G. SINGLETON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WHO practices in the Federal Courts, will give his prompt attention to any cases of Bankruptcy that may be committed to his management.

Feb. 24, 1842—tf.

AT a District Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, holden at Staunton on the 15th day of February, 1842:

No. 20—In the matter of JOHN B. CAMPBELL, of Frederick County,

IN BANKRUPTCY.

THIS day came the said John B Campbell by W. G. Singleton, Esq his Attorney, and filed his petition in writing, praying to be deemed a Bankrupt, and so to be declared by a decree of this Court, and thereupon, it is ordered, that notice thereof, for at least twenty days, be published in the Staunton Spectator, a newspaper printed at Staunton and in the Winchester Virginian, a newspaper published at Winchester, both in the Western District of Virginia; and that the creditors of the said John B. Campbell, and all other persons concerned in interest in the said matter of Bankruptcy, be notified to appear here on the 18th day of March next, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

Copy Teste,

NICH'S K. TROUT, *D. Clerk.*

Feb 24, 1842

AT a District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Virginia, holden at Staunton, on the 15th day of February, 1842.

No. 25—In the matter of WILLIAM CLARK, of Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, IN BANKRUPTCY.

THIS day came the said William Clark, by W. G Singleton, Esq. his Attorney, and filed his petition in writing, praying to be deemed a Bankrupt, and so to be declared by a decree of this Court; and thereupon, it is ordered that notice thereof, for at least twenty days, be published in the Staunton Spectator, and Winchester Virginian, newspapers printed in the Western District of Virginia; and that the creditors of the said Wm. Clark, and all other persons concerned in interest in the said matter of Bankruptcy, be notified to appear here on the 18th day of March next, to show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted.

Copy—Teste,

NICH'S K. TROUT, *D. Clerk.*

Feb. 24, 1842

AT a District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Virginia, holden at Staunton, on the 15th day of February, 1842.

No. 42—In the matter of PHILIP P. COOKE, of Martinsburg, Berkeley County, IN BANKRUPTCY

THIS day came the said Philip P. Cooke, by W. G. Singleton, Esq his Attorney, and filed his petition in writing, praying to be deemed a Bankrupt, and so to be declared by a decree of this Court; and thereupon, it is ordered, that notice thereof for at least twenty days be published in the Staunton Spectator, Winchester Virginian, and Charlestown Free Press, newspapers printed in the Western District of Virginia; and that the creditors of the said Philip P. Cooke, and all other persons concerned in interest in the said matter of Bankruptcy, be notified to appear here on the 18th day of March next, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

Copy—Teste.

NICH'S. K. TROUT, *D. Clerk.*

Feb. 24, 1842.

MRS. TRAWIN'S

SEMINARY.

THE ensuing Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 14th instant,

TERMS PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS:

Board $10, *(washing included)* $45
Tuition in all the English Branches, 10
French, 5
Music, (by Mr. Goertz,) per quarter of 24 lessons, 14
Use of Piano per Session, 2

The Mathematical Projection of Maps, and Astronomical Pieces; also, Drawing and Painting in almost every variety of style, Ebony, Chinese-work, Shell-work, Wax-work, and other ornamental branches, taught if required.

Needle-work is taught gratuitously to every pupil, in the plain and ornamental needle-work, for which there is no extra charge.

The Institution is furnished with a fine Electrical Machine; the largest size Globes; and other Astronomical, Mathematical and Philosophical apparatus; by the use of which Mrs. T trusts that the sciences will be rendered as attractive as they are instructive.

Whilst the cultivation of elegant manners will receive due attention, the culture of the mind and heart will ever demand and continue to receive the most prominent care. The aim of the Teachers being not only to train the youthful mind to the enjoyment of intellectual pleasures here, but depending on Divine assistance to fit them for that state where the developement of all their powers may be employed in more sublime and holy sciences. It is hoped that these views will accord with the judgment of parents and guardians generally, and that their importance will be doubly felt by the pupils on account of their parents sanction and approbation

Charlestown, Feb. 10, 1842.—3m.

COACH MAKING.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

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

NEW WORK OR REPAIRING.

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

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

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

HAWKS & ROSS.

Charlestown, Jan. 20, 1842.

CARD.

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

Jan 20. W. J. HAWKS.

VIRGINIA HOTEL.

Harpers-Ferry, Va.

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

VIRGINIA HOTEL,

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

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

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

WILLIAM GORRELL.

Jan. 6, 1842.

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

OATS.

A FEW HUNDRED BUSHELS of PRIME OATS for sale. Persons wanting but a few bushels, by forming a club and taking a hundred bushels or more, can have a liberal discount from the market price. These Oats will answer well for seed, being entirely free from all extraneous seeds.

Apply at the Free Press Office.

Feb 17—4t

Fruit.

FRESH Oranges, Figs, and Raisins, at J. J. & E. P. MILLER'S.

Feb. 24 1842.

Lemons & Oranges,

JUST received and for sale by

Feb. 17. J. H. BEARD & CO.

Poetry.

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR?

BY WM CUTTER.

Thy neighbor? It is he whom thou
Hast power to aid and bless—
Whose aching heart and burning brow,
Thy soothing hand may press.

Thy neighbor? 'Tis the fainting poor,
Whose eye with want is dim,
Whom hunger sends from door to door—
Go thou, and succour him.

Thy neighbor? 'Tis that weary man
Whose eyes are at their brim,
Bent low with sickness, care and pain—
Go thou, and comfort him.

Thy neighbor? [illegible] bereft
Of every [illegible]
Widow[illegible]

Thy neighbor? [illegible]
Fetter'd in [illegible]
Whose hopes are [illegible] grave—
Go thou, and ransom him.

Whene'er thou meet'st a human form
Less favored than thine own,
Remember, 'tis thy neighbor worm,
Thy brother, or thy son.

Oh! pass not, pass not, heedless by—
Perhaps thou can'st redeem
One breaking heart from misery—
Go, share thy lot with him.

General Intelligence.

From the Winchester Republican.

THE TWENTY-SECOND IN WINCHESTER.

A most pleasing and interesting exhibition of the day was the procession of the friends of the Temperance Cause, numbering several hundred, and composed of persons of all ages, from the hoary headed veteran of three score and ten, to the child who had not lately cast off his swaddling clothes—all earnestly engaged in the grand moral crusade against the monster *Intemperance*. The procession was formed on Market street, about 11 o'clock, under the direction of Col. Robert H. McCleave, the Marshal of the Day, assisted by Joseph S. Machir, Esq., and moved in the following order:

1. Marshal of the Day.
2. Winchester Volunteer Band.
3. Winchester Total Abstinence Society preceeded by their banner. [This banner, presented to the Society, by the ladies of Winchester, represented upon its front a temperance coat-of-arms, with Time, Hope, Health, Commerce, Industry, Plenty, Religion, and other devices, tastefully arranged in miniature, with appropriate mottoes, the whole surmounted by a bald eagle, bearing in his talons a scroll upon which was written, "Peace on earth and good will to all men." On the reverse, "Presented to the Winchester Total Abstinence Society by the ladies."]
4. Total Abstinence Society of Harpers-Ferry. [The banner of this society represented upon its front an emblem of Intemperance in the fiery furnace, with the words, Poverty, Ruin, Misery, Death; and, on the reverse the name of the Society.]
5. Catholic Total Abstinence Society of Harpers Ferry.
6. Newtown Total Abstinence Society
7. Gainsboro' Total Abstinence Society.—[This society was preceded by their banner, on one side of which were the words—"Our pledge from all that intoxicates." "The cause of humanity" On the other, the name of the Society.]
8. Lastly came the Winchester Juvenile Society, preceded by a neat banner with various devices. And upon this interesting class of our population must the friends of temperance depend for the ultimate and final triumph of their cause. "Train up a child in the way he should go," says the good book, "and when he is old he will not depart from it."

The procession was flanked on either side by the Winchester Artillery and the Highland Blues; and, after marching through the principle streets of the town, proceeded to the M. E. Church, where the delegates appointed from various societies (representing nine counties, we are informed, and numbering about one hundred) organized in Convention by the election of the Rev. John A Collins as President, and James A. Fitzsimmons, Esq, of Harpers-Ferry, as Secretary.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WONDERFUL CONTRASTS.

About 47 years ago, in 1795, Alleghany, Washington and Fayette counties, were full of distilleries, and an immense quantity of whiskey was made and sold. The United States, in order to raise a revenue, made a law to tax it. The people refused to pay, rebelled and raised an army called the Western Insurrection army and marched to Pittsburgh. Gen. Washington sent an army of about 3000 U. S troops and volunteers to suppress it. They arrived when the Whiskey army disbanded.

In the years 1815 and '16, the United States put on a direct tax, and perhaps then we had 150 stills in Washington and Alleghany counties. Now there is not perpaps 15 still houses in the two counties. A few days ago a gentleman, who was U. S. Deputy Collector in Washington county, in 1841, informed us that there were then 976 still-houses *taxed*, and $76000 co[illegible] taxes for the United St[illegible] Perhaps, there is scarce[illegible] that county.

Important Decision of the Supreme Court.

In the case of Edward Prigg, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an important question, it will be seen, has been decided by the U. S. Supreme Court. Our readers are acquainted with the facts relative to the arrest of Mr. Nathan Bemis, of this State, who went into Pennsylvania some years ago in pursuit of a runaway slave, and took possession of the same, without regard to the local authorities whose assistance he found it impossible to procure. Remis was demanded by the Governor of Pennsylvania for a violation of the laws of that State. The demand was complied with, so far as the entry of a recognizance went—and *pro forma* proceedings were instituted for the purpose of bringing the case before the Supreme Court of the United States. The name of Mr. Prigg was introduced one of the sureties of Bemis, who has left the State, we believe.

It will be seen that the decision of the Supreme Court is *against* the constitutionality of the law in Pennsylvania upon which the indictment was founded. The principle thus established is one of importance; and the example which the two States have set of proceeding amicably in the settlement of a delicate question before the constituted tribunal of the land, commends itself to the imitation of other States that may have unadjusted controversies of a similar kind.—*Balt. Amer.*

BANKRUPT LAW—The Ju[illegible] United States District Court for the [illegible] District of Pennsylvania has decided th[illegible] applicant for the benefits of the bankrupt la[illegible] be arrested on execution for debt. He [illegible]:

"By the English statutes [illegible] bankruptcy, the bankrupt is free from arrest or imprisonment by any creditor during the time allowed for examination, provided he was not in custody at the time of the surrender, and, if arrested, is entitled to be discharged; and the surrender, if voluntary, protects him from all arrests till his final examination is passed. Our statute of bankruptcy does not expressly confer this privilege on the bankrupt, but it was not necessary to be so conferred. The rights and property of the [illegible] jurisdiction of the District Court, and the court possesses an inherent power in all cases of which it has jurisdiction, to cause its orders and decrees to be respected and obeyed, and to protect its suitors from arrest."

PACKET SPEED.—One of the N. York journals says, that one of the most remarkable instances of fast sailing on record, is that of the packet ship Shakspeare. She made ten consecutive passages between New York and New Orleans, in one hundred and twenty days, sailing in that time nearly twenty thousand miles! She is now in port, and will sail again in a few days for the South.—At this rate of sailing she could go to Canton and back in about four months time.

A LUDICROUS OCCURRENCE.—An alarm of fire was given in New York on Friday night, which caused a pretty general turn out of the firemen, who hastened in all directions with their engines. The Express says some mischievous bystanders directed them to a church where were assembled a large congregation of the colored population in the act of divine worship. The church being well illuminated tended to confirm the statement, and without stopping to make further inquiry the unconscious firemen directed the hose pipe to the windows, and before the mistake was discovered the worshippers were drowned out, and the church half filled with water.

A Valuable Tree.—Messrs. D. C. & W. Pell sold yesterday, at [illegible]ion, two logs of Mansanilla Mahogany [illegible] $1265, being at the rate of $1 65 p[illegible]t. This, we are told, is a higher price than the same article before commanded in this market. The two logs above mentioned, were but one quarter of the tree from which they were cut. Another quarter was sold the other day for $1200. The whole tree, according to these [illegible] in this market very near *five thousand dollars.*—[*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

HEAVY DAMAGES.—A case was tried in Baltimore County Court on the 25th ult., John Mortimer a[illegible] Elizabeth his wife, *vs.* David H. W[illegible] It was an action for slander, i[illegible] some two years since. The ju[illegible] after a patient hearing of the case, r[illegible]red a verdict for the plaintiffs, without leaving the box, of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. The defendant, unfortunately, is insolvent, which renders the verdict only nominal.—[*Pat.*

A frightful accident and miraculous escape occurred at a late fire in New Orleans. Charles Johnson, a member of one of the fire companies, fell from the roof of one of the buildings, through the joists of the third story, and caught on the joists of the second story, in the midst of the flames and dense smoke, but was fortunately rescued, and is in a fair way to recover. The roof was damp and he slipped, falling rapidly over the eave, and disappearing among the flames and smoke of the building already in ruins. The frightful fact was passed about like electricity among his brave companions, who rushed desperately into the burning house, and, as Providence directed, found and rescued their unfortunate and helpless friend. He was hanging senseless across a burnt beam, his limbs dangling in the smoke. His clothes being saturated with water partially protected him from the fire; and as his coat was torn, it is supposed he was caught by something which broke his fall, and probably preserved his life. It was a most alarming and extraordinary circumstance, and the escape seems almost a miracle.

Mr. Duff Green, formerly of Washington, has been publishing a series of very able letters in the London Morning Chronicle, in defence of the credit, and explaining the resources of the U. S. These letters have produced a great impression on the public mind. The signature is, "An American in London," and the author is about to leave for France. To inquire into the cheap postage system, is the business of Mr. Green; and an important circumstance in its favor has just come under his observation in the published account of the revenue for the last quarter of 1841, which shows an income of £29,000 in the Post Office, notwithstanding all the distresses of the times.

The "Home League" [illegible] was held at Wilmington, Delaw[illegible] the 22d ult., which was very nu[illegible] attended. The "Pledge" to w[illegible] nothing but American manufactu[illegible] practicable to obtain the same [illegible] with great promptness by nea[illegible] person present.

It is announced in th[illegible]ington Independent that Mr. Jo[illegible]odson has retired as one of the [illegible], and been succeeded by Mr. Jose[illegible]ger, late of Northampton county, V[illegible]

A woman, in a town [illegible] from Portsmouth, (N. H) who [illegible]en ill used by her husband, on fin[illegible]m enjoying the comforts of a so[illegible]ep, quietly sewed him up in th[illegible] clothes, and, while he was in that de[illegible] situation, gave him a sound thr[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

CHEERFULNESS.

The moral and physical advantages of a cheerful state of mind, are fully appreciated probably by but few. In the bright sunlight of prosperity, when friends smile, business flourishes and vigorous health sends the warm blood leaping along our veins, then it is but floating on the smoothly gliding current to be cheerful—it requires no effort. But let friends prove faithless, let [illegible] take wings, let health d[illegible] the man who maintains [illegible] imity of spirit, proves hi[illegible]

A moping melancholy i[illegible] patible with interest and rea[illegible] up the spirits and drives to w[illegible] and even madness; it sours the temper, and imparts its baneful contagion through the circle in which it moves; it undermines the foundations of health and life, and sends prematurely to the grave.

And what goodness is gained by a gloomy sadness of spirit? Has a friend proved treacherous? Why should you allow his perfidy to destroy your peace? You are in a better condition than you were before; for now you are undeceived, and the rottenness is unveiled which before was hidden and therefore capable of injury to you.

Is property lost? what of that? A manly fortitude and cheerful spirit will sustain you, and either carry you up to your former condition or render you happy, in your present one. If you have acted honestly, honorably; hold up your head like a man; you are worth as much as ever, and if you act out under trying circumstances the man and the philosopher, your real worth will be more clearly seen and more fully appreciated by the wise and good than it was in prosperity. Away with cowardly moping and dispirited melancholy; shame on all mean thoughts of cords, and razors, and millponds, as a remedy for little trials, such as the loss of a few thousands, which it were better to laugh at than to mope over. The world owes the honest, industrious man, a subsistence, and such a man's draft it seldom dishonored.

Have you lost health? Despondency will but make the matter worse. It predisposes to disease even in the healthy, and gives food and power to the disease in the invalid. Physicians will tell you that a cheerful man is not half so liable to disease as one of opposite character, and is much more easily cured when disease does take hold of him. Cheerfulness of spirit, whether as a preventive of disease or an auxiliary to cure, is better than all the nostrums and panaceas that can be supplied.

A man with a good conscience has no right to be gloomy. Act well your part then; be firm, be cheerful, and you will be healthier and happier, and live longer.

CORRECT IDEA.—An editor's sanctum should be sacred. His papers should not be touched till after he has gleaned their contents to his satisfaction. Take up his "mail," and leave first this paper in folio, that in quarto, t'other crumpled up, and the whole in confusion, and though his bump of order be as large as a piece of chalk, he can never arrange them satisfactorily. His ideas will become deranged and out of sorts, just from gazing at the disordered pile before him, and his paragraphs jagged and uneven as saw teeth. Let our papers alone, and how smoothly we'll wade through them! No time is lost in looking for an estray. The sought for is full before our eyes—clipped out, and a neatly folded sheet placed aside as "a thing of yesterday."

"A LION SCARED BY A DREAMER."—It happened on one occasion, a short time previous to our arrival among this tribe, that a Boschman, in hunting a troop of zebras, had just succeeded in wounding one of them with an arrow, when a lion sprang out of an opposite thicket, and showed a decided inclination to dispute the prize. The Boschman luckily being near a tree, dropped his arms, and climbed for safety without a moments's delay to an upper branch. The lion having allowed the wounded zebra to pass on, now turned his whole attention towards the perching huntsman, and walked round and round the tree, he [illegible] growled, and looked up at [illegible] pleasantly. At length [illegible] at the foot of the tree, a[illegible] night. Towards morni[illegible] the hitherto wakeful B[illegible] dreamt that he had fallen [illegible] mouth. Starting from the effects of [illegible] dream, he lost his seat, and tumbling from the high branch on which he had been reposing, came squash down upon the lion's ribs. The monster not being at all prepared for an assault of this description, bolted off with a tremendous roar, and the Boschman lost no time in taking to his heels in the opposite direction, scarcely believing the evidence of his senses.—[*Sir J. Alexander's Discoveries in South Africa.*

GOOD ENOUGH FOR HIM.—A physician once visted a sick shoemaker, and left two kinds of powder for the patient, directing his apprentices to administer them alternately. This doctor in embryo, observing the effect of the powders, noticed that one helped the patient while the other injured him: he so far departed from the instructions of his master as to give only those which did the shoemaker good.—When the doctor called, he was perfectly astonished to find the sick man well.—Upon questioning his apprentice, he learned the cause, and angrily exclaimed—"You young rascal, what do you mean? I meant to have got a pair of boots out of the fellow, but now I shall only get a pair of shoes."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—Being kissed to death by a pretty girl.

A TALL PROPRIETOR.—Stephens, the traveller, mentions in his work on Central America, a planter who owns two hundred thousand acres of land—tend thousand head of cattle—one thousand mares and mules—seven hundred horses—four volcanoes—seven large rivers—and three hundred boiling springs. From the top of one of the volcanoes, the owner can light his pipe, and see the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans at one view!

[illegible] Irishman wrote to his son at [illegible] letter:—[illegible] per[illegible]

[illegible] pounds. I hope you will not [illegible] them foolishly, if you do, I just can tell you that you are a silly goose, and I remain your affectionate father.

P. S.—Your sister Sally wanted me to tell you to send her a shell comb, but as I forgot it this time, and the letter was already sealed, I will mention it in my next."

FIVE FACTS.—A firm faith is the best divinity, a good life the best philosophy, a clear conscience the best law, honesty the best policy, and temperance the best physic.

"Money," says the adage, "is the root of all evil!" If it is, it is a very scarce root just now. It appears to have been rooted out from among us. We do not perceive that people are a grain better for the scarcity—we think they are *worse*—they are certainly *worse off*. If it be an evil, it is a very necessary one. Our maxim "is of two evils, choose the least;" and as money is acknowledged to be a *necessary* evil, we hope the root will speedily take root and spread its branches far and near. We will cheerfully pocket our share of the evil.—*American Sentinel.*

Cool as a Cucumber.—A man discontinued his subscription to the Miner's Journal recently, on the ground that he made arrangements to borrow the paper of his neighbor.

Political.

From the Baltimore American:

MR. CLAY'S RESIGNATION.

We publish below, the letter of this distinguished statesman resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States.

For a long period the public life of Mr CLAY has been blended with the public history of the country. His political principles, the emanations of a sound understanding and of an ardent patriotism, have been formed with an independence analagous to the frankness and decisive energy with which they have been maintained. Throughout his long career, exhibiting almost every variety of vicissitude, he has never been found enacting the demagogue, or swerving from his course in any way to secure advantages for himself by a sacrifice of duty. Whatever may be the faults which his political opponents impute to him, even *they* cannot withold the admission that let his position be where it might, they always knew where to find him—that his bearing was manly and above *dissimulation*—that his views, whether in their estimation erroneous or not, were large and comprehensive—and that the ability and eloquence with which he maintained them were quickened by a more magnanimous spirit than that of a mere selfish ambition.

Since Mr. CLAY became prominent in the public service he has seen the principles of policy for which he contended, at one period in the ascendancy, and at another overruled. Let the two periods be compared together—the comparison may furnish some criterion for a rational judgment upon men and measures.

If we take the last thirty years including the war of 1812, the party with which Mr. CLAY acted, and of which he was a distinguished leader, continued in power until the accession of Gen. JACKSON in 1828. With the policy of a National Bank, a Protective System in behalf of American industry and domestic resources, and a judicious system of internal improvements, he was identified—and these constituted the leading features of the national policy until they were all changed by Gen. JACKSON. Under the influence of this policy and by means of it, the public debt, largely augmented [illegible] war, was paid off to the last dollar [illegible]untry was restored from the dis[illegible]hich ensued at the close of hos[illegible] a condition of high prosperity [illegible] currency was established on a firm basis and was so admirably arranged that a better currency probably never existed in any country. Such was the general result of the policy which prevailed when Mr. CLAY had influence in the public councils.

What the condition of things has been *since*, we need not say. Most persons are aware of it—they cannot escape the knowledge of it if they would. The terrible realities of power abused, of government perverted, of errors persisted in with infatuated recklessness—are upon us now, with all the fearful concomitants of disorder, distress, torturing uncertainty, and gloomy forebodings. To the rulers of the last twelve years or so, active to destroy without the will to reconstruct, the doers of a benificent system which wise statesmen matured and which the country prospered under—to them the responsibility belongs of a nation's grievances.

But we shall go no further with this contrast. In resisting the onward progress of misrule, Mr. Clay has exerted himself with a patriotism and energy with which the country is familiar. His position long was like that of one contending against hope, yet he bated not in spirit nor striving.

In his ineffectual efforts to stay the hand of the destroyer he performed as worthy a service, if not so successful, as when he toiled to build up the system amid the ruins of which and of the country's prosperity, the work of resistance was done. If it be a consolation to him to know that he has suffered no political reverses except such as have brought misfortune upon the country—that he has but participated in calamities under which the genius of the Constitution endered affliction—he may have such assurance—and patriotism need ask no other test of its sincerity.

The best wishes of the best men in the land will accompany the Statesman in his retirement—and chief among those wishes will be one that his life may be spared for future service to the Republic, and for a tranquil old age after he shall have ceased to live the highest.

General Assembly of Kentucky:

"WASHINGTON, SENATE CHAMBER, *February,* 16 1842.

"When I last had the honor of an appointment as one of the United States Senators from Kentucky, I intimated, in my letter of acceptance, the probability of my not serving out the whole term of six years. In consequence of there having been two extra sessions of Congress, I have already attended, since that appointment as many sessions of Congress, as ordinarily happen during a Senatorial term, without estimating my services at the present session.

I have for several years desired to retire into private life, but have been hitherto prevented from executing my wish by considerations of public duty. I should have resigned my seat in the Senate, at the commencement of the present session, but for several reasons, one of which was the General Assembly did not meet until near a month after Congress, during which time the State would not have been fully represented, or my successor would have had only the uncertain title of an Executive appointment.

"The time has now arrived when, I think, that, without any just reproach, I may quit the public service, and bestow some attention on my private affairs, which have suffered much by the occupation of the largest part of my life in the public councils. If the Roman veteran had title to discharge after thirty years service, I, who have served a much longer period, may justly claim mine.

"I beg leave, therefore, to tender to the General Assembly, and do now hereby tender, my resignation of the office which I hold of Senator, in the Senate of the United States, from the State of Kentucky, to take effect on the 31st day of March, 1842; and I request that the General Assembly will appoint my successor to take his seat on that day. I have fixed that day to allow me an opportunity of assisting in the completion of some messures which have been originated by me.

"I embrace this occasion to offer to the General Assembly my most profound and grateful acknowledgment for the numerous and distinguished proofs, by which I have been honored, of its warm attachment, and generous confidence during a long series of years.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

"H. CLAY."

HENRY CLAY.—The vindictive and mercenary army of slanderers have long since discharged their most envenomed shafts, and those shafts, arrested by the impenetrable mail that *honor* wears, are strewn in fragments around the feet of the American statesman. The fœtid breath of a legion of hired defamers, united in a tempest of malignity, hath for years been directed against Henry Clay, with reckless fury, and yet he stands *immoveable in his purity and fame.* This storm of unprincipled opposition has *swept past him*, even as the desert winds of centuries have swept past the everlasting pyramids of Egypt.

Why, then, should the friends of Mr. Clay dread that which *has been* harmless, and which *ever must be* harmless?

Mr. Clay is a proper representative of principles. We have *tested* his fidelity. He never flinches. He has travelled with us through a ten years' ordeal of persecution and misfortune, but has never faltered. He has been our *beacon* when all was dark—our *pilot* when storms prevailed—and is destined to be the sure and steadfast *anchor to our hopes.*

[*The Southron, Mississippi.*

CLAY CLUBS.—We are pleased to learn that it is in contemplation by the Whigs of this city, to form "Clay Clubs" in every Ward; and that the principle upon which these Clubs are based will be "Justice to *Harry of the West.*" It is admitted on all hands, that nine-tenths of the Whigs of the United States are the devoted friends of Henry Clay; and yet on the score of *expediency* and *availability*, the great mass of the party have heretofore been called upon to yield to a very small but active minority.—[*N. Y. Courier.*

KILKENNY FIGHT.—While Messrs. Fisk and Ritchie are warring to the knife, a combat equally ferocious is coming off in another quarter of the Hemisphere between brethren of the same family. In New Hampshire, Isaac Hill and his Democratic associates are at dagger's points.

It appears that Hill has fallen out with Hubbard, the regularly nominated Candidate for Governor, and has had a Convention, and denounced him. He says that Hubbard is false to the party, and he has no confidence in his honesty and democracy. To this effect he carried resolutions through the Convention.

[*Richmond Whig.*

The signs are ominous! Fisk reads Ritchie out of the church, and throws him upon the Whigs—Ritchie returns the compliment, and bids Fisk join the Whigs. Isaac Hill charges Hubbard with apostacy, and says he is a Whig—Hubbard & Co. denounce Hill as a traitor, and bids the Whigs take him.

At this rate, the Whigs must be ruined. Such acquisitions would ruin the best cause that ever existed.—*Ibid.*

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE!—Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Everett, in relation to the Creole affair, laid before the Senate on Monday, has extorted high commendations from Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Walker. The spirit and the argument are both eulogized. John C Calhoun commending Daniel Webster!—Some people think the millenium is surely coming!—[*Richmond Whig.*

Harpers Ferry National Historical P[illegible] Microfilm Collection

The Free Press.

Thursday Morning, March 10.

RAIL-ROAD ORDERS—IMPORTANT ACTION.

An Ordinance of an important character (says the Baltimore American of Saturday last) in relation to Rail-Road Orders was passed by both Branches of the City Council yesterday, which was immediately approved by the Mayor. It authorises the City Register to allow a premium of *twenty five per cent.* on the stock orders of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company which shall be funded in the stock of the City held by the Commissioners for that purpose, to the amount of $500,000. The premium is to be paid by the Register in City scrip of no less sums than $5, bearing six per cent. interest, and receivable for all city dues. The resolution further contemplates an arrangement with the Banks for the reception of the Rail-road orders as currency, pledging the faith of the City for the redemption of $200,000 annually, and guaranteeing the Banks against all loss from receiving the orders.

A Committee was appointed from each branch of the Councils to proceed to Annapolis forthwith, to obtain the sanction of the Legislature to the measure.

The Baltimore Patriot of Saturday evening says:—

"It will be seen, by the letter from Annapolis, that the committee of conference of the two Houses of the Legislature, for limited period, small notes. This is well, and it is to be hoped that the bill so reported will receive the sanction of the Legislature.

"It will also be seen that a motion was made in the Senate to re-consider the bill passed to prohibit the banks from paying out the rail-road orders. The motion was lost, and thus that question is settled, and with it the proposition of the City Council passed last evening.

"The report of the Committee of Conference in favor of resumption and small notes, gives us every hope that we shall soon have a good currency."

P. S.—The Baltimore American of Tuesday says:—

"It will be seen by our Annapolis letter that the Resumption Bill was under discussion yesterday in the House of Delegates, and that an amendment was offered by Pressman, striking out the clause authorising the Banks to issue small notes, and inserting another to permit them to receive and pay out the Rail-Road Orders. An amendment was offered by Mr. Tuck, that the Banks should redeem the Orders in specie. No vote was taken when the cars left."

We think it due to the country that the City of Baltimore, for whose benefit the Orders were issued, should make every exertion to save the people (and that class too who are least able to bear it) from loss. The country has been flooded with these orders, and those having them in this region have been compelled to lose nearly one-half in getting them off their hands. Such a state of things ought not to be suffered.

Messrs Editors—As our present worthy delegate decline a re-election, and the field is clear, why should we not again call into service an individual who, in times past, served us with zeal and fidelity—and, what is more, with decided success in every measure of local or general interest proposed by him? I mean JOHN S GALLAHER, Esq. His long experience in matters of legislation, and his intimate acquaintance with the concerns of the State, point him out at this time as peculiarly qualified to be useful and efficient. In making this nomination, I but avail myself of the privilege of every citizen, neither intending nor desiring to interfere with any regular action by the people in their primary [illegible] A VOTER.

[In the temporary absence of the nominee, we have felt some delicacy in submitting the foregoing communication to the public. But, as a journalist, we are not at liberty to restrict the freedom of discussion on the subject of candidates. We think we may safely say, however, that the individual named, will not obtrude himself to the exclusion of more capable citizens.] [*Junior Ed. Free Press.*

☞The Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, late Attorney General of the United States, has been elected by the Legislature of Kentucky, without opposition, a Senator of the United States to succeed Mr Clay.

☞The Hon R. W. Barton will please accept our thanks for the various public documents forwarded us this session. The Hon. A. A. H. Stuart and the Hon. C. Cushing, will also accept our thanks for documents and papers.

☞The trial of Lieut. Alexander G. Gordon was going on last week before the Naval Court Martial in Baltimore. He had been allowed until Monday last to prepare his defence. The Baltimore Sun of Tuesday says the Court convened yesterday morning, and proceeded to the trial, in which some progress was made.

TEMPERANCE AT HARPERS FERRY.

MESSRS. GALLAHER.—We have just concluded a grand Temperance revival at this place—Great and glorious has been its results—severely will its effects be felt by the groggeries and doggeries of the town. We have had the company of Mr. Michael, one of the reformed men of the Washington Society of Baltimore, Md.—He has lectured for four nights in succession.—His melancholy experience, as related by himself, has told well upon our community; and his lectures have made a desperate inroad upon the forces of King Alcohol. In the four nights 264 persons signed the Cold Water Pledge—making now, in our small community, over 1000 members of the cold water army. I should have stated above, that in addition to the 264 obtained through the influence of Mr. Michael's experience lectures, that there were also twenty joined the Catholic Total Abstinence Society, which makes the number obtained during this week alone, 284 members. Among those obtained there was from 80 to 100 "*Regulars*"—and a hundred more of pretty well drilled "*Militia*." In fact, sirs, we have now enlisted in the cold water service nearly all the *Tipplers* in town. I hardly think that there can be twenty hard drinkers left. The "regulars" have nearly all signed the Pledge, and we have every assurance that *they* will not violate it. *Some* of the "militia" may, as *they* are always first to retreat, but I hope not one will. God grant them all the grace and resolution to keep their solemn obligations! We, who were but a short time since called (perhaps justly too) the most dissipated set of people to be found, can now boldly challenge the Union for Temperance, according to our population. We shall still go on in this "Heaven-born cause," until, if possible, not a drunkard shall be left in our town. We have now, sirs, every hope that we shall actually and literally starve the groggeries of our village out of existence. We have determined to do it, and my word for it we will succeed. Can't you do the same in Charlestown? Try it—you will have less to do, than we have already done—and have we not given you proof of what can be done? You can do as much as we.

F. A. J.

Since the receipt of the above, we learn that Mr. Michael gave another lecture on Monday night last, and that 106 names were added to the Temperance pledge. Thus it will be seen that the cause is making rapid inroads upon intemperance.—[*Free Press.*

Correspondence of the Free Press.

RICHMOND, March 5, 1842.

On *Monday*, several petitions were presented on the subject of distress in the country, produced by preparations for resumption of specie payments by the Banks. One from Buckingham, represented that about 600 new suits would be matured for trial at the coming Superior Court—that the amount of executions would not be less than $200,000, and forthcoming bonds to not less than $75,000. Money was loaned at 5 per cent. a month.

Accounts from other counties present also a gloomy picture; and in conformity with information received, the joint committee are prepared to report a modified stay law, requiring that property under execution should not be sold for less than three-fourths of its value. Something of this sort, I think, will certainly pass.

The bill for a loan of $260,000 to the James River and Kanawha Company was further debated, by Mr. Daniel in favor, and by Mr. Taylor of Norfolk against it.

At the evening session, a bill regulating the mileage of members being under consideration, Mr. Brown of Preston moved an amendment, repealing what is commonly called the "Starvation Bill," that is, the bill reducing the pay of members to $2 after 90 days. The amendment was lost by a majority of ten.

[illegible] of Mr Dorman, an in[illegible]

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The discussion of the James River bill was resumed and concluded by Mr. Taylor—when, the previous question being moved and sustained, the bill was recommitted, with Mr. Crutchfield's instructions, requiring that the amount of the loan should be applied to the redemption of bonds pledged in Europe by Gen. Hamilton, and of the outstanding scrip of the company.

Mr. Dorman made an ineffectual motion to instruct the committee to provide means for finishing that part of the Canal, now under contract, passing through the Blue Ridge. It seems that this portion will be rendered useless to the people of that region, if the work be stopped—the breaking up of the old canal depriving them of all means of getting to market by the river.

Mr. Caperton made also an ineffectual effort to instruct the committee to provide funds for the payment of interest falling due in July and January, on bonds issued by the company and guarantied by the State.

A bill was passed, changing the place of holding the elections in Shepherdstown, from the present place to any house the commissioners may appoint.

On *Wednesday*, the bill repealing the act giving $2 per day after 90 days, to members of the Assembly, was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 65 to 50.

Mr. Byrd desired to offer an amendment, confining the operation of the $2 bill to the present session, and restoring the pay to the old sum of $4 for future sessions. But he was cut off by the operation of the previous question.—At the evening session, the Repeal bill was passed, after a tumultuous, though good-humored scene, in spite of Mr. Keen's remonstrances, by a majority of 18 votes.

The bill providing for the call of a Convention was made the order of the day for Monday the 7th of March. It will produce an exciting and tedious debate, and will help to prolong the session.

The bill to authorize a subscription to a Turnpike from Gordonsville in Orange to Harrisburg, (about $32,000,) was indefinitely postponed by the sweeping vote of 101 to 12. The refusal to aid the great Central Improvement seems to have produced a determination to cast aside all other works.

And this feeling was evinced in the rejection of a bill dear to the people of the South West—a Road from the Tennessee line to Buchanan, on James River. Mr. Goodson, Mr. Caperton, and Mr. Setwich fought manfully for the scheme, but without avail. Mr. Dorman proposed to apply the bonus of the Banks to the construction of the Road, but this was voted down, and the bill was rejected by a vote of 52 to 69.

On *Thursday*, two Brigadier Generals were elected, in the place of Gen. Sloan promoted and Gen. Bayly resigned. For the first vacancy, Col. James Boggs of Pendleton and Major David Gibson of Hampshire were nominated—the claims of Col. Boggs sustained by Messrs. Hiner, Mullen and Smith of K in the House, and by Mr. Moffatt in the Senate. Major Gibson was supported by Messrs. Vance and Hunter in the House, and by Mr. Faulkner in the Senate.—The joint vote resulted—Boggs 100, Gibson 40—scattering 7. So Col James Boggs was declared duly elected Brigadier General of the 18th brigade.

For the second vacancy, there were three nominees—Col. G. W. Bundick by Mr. Ailworth; Col. J. W. Wilkins by Mr. Bowden; and Maj. Smith Nottingham by Mr. Yerby. After the usual commendatory speeches, the joint vote was taken, and stood—Nottingham 92, Bundick 36, Wilkins 1—scattering 11. So Major Smith Nottingham was declared duly elected Brigadier General of the 21st brigade.

There being an end to all hope of appropriations the present session for works of internal improvement, on Mr. Toler's motion the committee of roads was discharged from the further consideration of most of the subjects before it. An instruction, however, was moved by Mr. Dorman, amended by Mr. Crutchfield, to report the real condition of the James River and Kanawha improvement, and the means necessary to complete the works under contract.

An ineffectual motion was made [illegible] the election of a Governor on the 7th [illegible] ayes 45, noes 55.

I omitted to mention, that on Wednesday letters were received from the principal Banks on the subject of the circulation of their notes in the Northern cities. The amount seems to be smaller than was anticipated. The Bank bill is made the order of the day for the 9th.—It will consume at least a week.

On *Friday*, the Senate concurred in the Repeal of the Starvation law.

In the House, the resolution of Mr. Irving, to appoint a commissioner to receive the State's proportion under the Distribution Act, with Mr. Holladay's amendment declaring the act unconstitutional, and rejecting the amount, was debated by Mr. Holladay in favor of his amendment, and by Mr. Irving in reply—both in able and ingenious speeches. At the evening session, Mr. Bowden declared his opposition to the act itself, but should vote for the reception of the money.

On *Saturday*, the debate was continued by Mr. Strother and Yerby in favor of reception, and by Mr. Bayly against it. The subject will be resumed on Monday.

I am sorry to hear that both our delegates are about to retire. They are very popular here, and therefore capable of rendering good service to the people. G.

Painful Development.—The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer of Saturday says:—"We learn that Mr. Todd, the Senator from the Matthews district, in the Virginia Senate, has been detected in forgeries to a large amount.

LETTER FROM TENNESSEE'S ADOPTED SENATORS.

We find, in the Memphis Inquirer, the following very handsome letter from Messrs. CLAY and PRESTON, acknowledging the receipt of the proceedings of the meeting held in that city on the 10th January, and acquiescing in the guardianship of the interests of Tennessee, enjoined upon them by that meeting. The Inquirer says: "Now that, through the perverseness and obstinate disregard of the popular will by the thirteen Locofoco Senators—to whom all the credit of frustrating the expressed wishes of the people of the State legitimately belongs—we are left without any voice in one branch of our National Legislature for two years to come, it must be cheering to the feelings of every citizen who is not willing to sacrifice all other considerations at the unholy shrine of party to know that our interests are guarded by such patriot spirits as those whom we have deputed to serve us:"

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1842.

SIR:—We have duly received your letter of the 14th ultimo, transmitting the resolutions and proceedings of a public meeting of a portion of the citizens of Memphis, at which you presided as chairman, by one of which resolutions, in consequence of the failure of the Legislature of Tennessee to appoint Senators of the [illegible] the meeting has done us [illegible]pt us as the Senators of [illegible]ly as the meeting has the [illegible]d to request us to watch [illegible] of Tennessee, as far as [illegible]ible with the constitutional [illegible]which we are respectively [illegible] State whose Senators we are.

We regret extremely the failure of the Legislature of Tennessee hitherto to execute the duty which the Constitution of the United States has devolved upon it, to appoint Senators of that State, since it deprives the Senate of the benefit of their counsels and co-operation in promoting the welfare of our common country, and because it is a dangerous precedent, which, if followed by a sufficient number of States, might lead to a subversion of the Government, and a consequent dissolution of the Union.

In the absence of Senators from Tennessee, independent of any particular request, we should have felt it our duty to attend, as far as was in our power, to any interests of that State involved in the deliberations of the Senate; but, after the distinguished proof of confidence, with which we are so highly honored by the meeting of Memphis, we shall, during our continuance in the Senate of the U. States, perform that duty with much greater pleasure and satisfaction.

We request you, sir, to communicate to our fellow-citizens who composed that meeting our profound and grateful acknowledgements for the honor which they have been pleased to confer on us, and to assure them that we shall ever treasure if among the most cherished and agreeable recollections of our lives.

We are, with great respect,
Your friends and obd't servants,
H. CLAY,
WM. C. PRESTON.

J. T. LEATH, Esq., Chairman, &c.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Clay yesterday delivered his expected Speech upon his Resolutions affirming the duty of the Government to provide an adequate revenue within the year to meet the current expenses of each year; estimating the necessary amount of annual revenue at twenty-six millions of dollars, and recommending the imposition of additional duties to a sufficient extent to raise that amount; asserting the duty of the Government at all times, but especially at such a season as the present, to abolish all useless institutions and offices, to curtail all unnecessary expenses, and to practice a rigid economy, &c. &c. A great auditory of both sexes thronged the Senate Chamber, and evinced, by their unwavering attention, throughout the delivery of the Speech, which occupied about two hours and a half, the deepest interest.

As full notes have been taken of this Speech, and will be written out by the Reporter for publication as early as convenient, we shall not undertake here to give any account of it, further than to say that it abounded in instructive information, sound principles, and the patriotic spirit for which its author has always been distinguished.—[*Nat. Int. March* 2.

The Globe and the Madisonian are, we perceive, at loggerheads, in Congress, about a fat Government job of printing.—Which gets it, we hardly care. We remember, however, that of old, when we witnessed, at puppet shows, the fights between Punch and the Devil, our feellings were usually on the Devil's side—he being clearly the better fellow.

[*Independent.*

The Senate have rejected the nominations of Claiborne, as Marshall for Tennessee; and Cunningham as Post Master, Trenton, New Jersey—two of Capt. Tyler's Locofoco recruits. As no one but Tyler men are to be nominated to office, the consequence will be, that the [illegible] into the hands of the out-[illegible]ades of both parties; it [illegible]le to find a worse ma-[illegible] to select.

[*Lynchburg Virginian.*

[illegible] Whig gets "nuts to crack" [illegible] the difference between brothers Fisk and Ritchie. If a Kilkenny fight can be got up, and things look strongly that way, the other side will be in high glee and delicious sport be had out of it. We do hope they will pitch regularly into it, for nothing is more refreshing than an occasional newspaper battle, where there is a "right smart chance" of scratching and fighting, particularly among friends.

[*Richmond Star.*

The editor of the Boston Mail declares that overtures have been made to him to come out in favor of Mr. Tyler's administration, with the promise that certain Government patronage should be bestowed upon him if he would do so. Mr. Tyler seems to have forgotten that he is under a pledge to overthrow the Spoils principle.

The House of Representatives, at Washington, seems to be engaged in retrenchments. There are propositions to dispense with the Congressional Post Office, with the payment of newspapers for publishing the laws—and, among other things, Mr. Cushing, of Massachusetts, intimated a willingness to vote for an abolishment of pay and mileage of members. This did not suit so well. The best retrenchment, and the most profitable, if practicable, would be a retrenchment of speeches and useless resolutions.

[illegible]E ISSUE.

[illegible] receive or reject its quo[illegible] end? This is the ques[illegible]e issue for the people [illegible]cide. What good will [illegible] by rejecting it, what evil [illegible]eiving it? The money [illegible]o the States, and is held [illegible]rust from them. It does [illegible]rtain to the ordinary ex[illegible]vernment, and cannot be [illegible]pose, without a violation [illegible]ngress has, in the exer[illegible]bted right, relinquished, [illegible] distribution among the [illegible] fund thus held by it. Is [illegible]g immoral in this—any [illegible] of the rights of the States? [illegible] of the Federal Govern[illegible] by stripping it of its reve[illegible]ues? Is [illegible] sovereignty of the States [illegible] impaired, by replenishing their coffers with their own money?

But the distribution has been ordered, and the States have to refuse or to receive their shares. If any States reject its quota it is to be distributed among the other assenting States. Will Virginia be one of those to repudiate her own heritage?—Will she, in a fit of abstract folly, bite off her nose to spite her face? Is her Treasury so redundant—are her people so flourishing—have they so much money that they know not what to do with it, These are living, practical questions for the people to decide.

We would exhort them, before they reject this fund, to consider well the consequences. Unless this land fund is distributed among all the States now, the time is not distant when it will be appropriated by the new States to themselves exclusively. Threats of this kind have already been made and they will be carried into execution as soon as the West has the ascendancy in the national councils, or even a controlling voice in the Presidential election. In this view, then, the question with Virginia, is *something* or *nothing!* But if the fund is not distributed will it go into the National Treasury, in mitigation of taxes? Not at all. The antagonist scheme to distribution, submitted by Mr. Linn, of Missouri, is to squander it upon harbours, fortifications, and whatever wild project the profligacy of Federal rulers may be able to devise for the purpose of debauching the people and buying votes. The inexhaustible character of this fund too, is a consideration, which ought not to be disregarded. It will last for hundreds of years, and increase every year. During the last year, the proceeds of the sales were small, because very few lands were put into market; and for that very reason, they must be very considerable during the present year. A writer in the Enquirer even admits that Virginia's portion will exceed $200,000—it will probably reach nearer $400,000—a sum almost equal to the entire revenue of the State. And to gratify the factious spirit of Locofocoism, the people are called [illegible] to reject this princely income, which [illegible] relieve them of taxation, complete their improvements, and educate every child in the limits of the Commonwealth.

We take issue with the Locos on this point, and we cheerfully go before the jury of the Commonwealth upon it.

[*Richmond Whig*

THE LAND FUND.—The resolution to appoint an agent to receive the State's quota under the Distribution Act, with the amendment of Mr. Holladay, comes up to-day for consideration. As the two dollar law is in fair way to be repealed, we may expect several days discussion.

That a proposition of this kind should be debated in the least marvel of this marvellous age. The Treasury is empty, the people are embarrassed, we want money for internal improvement, for education, for the diminution of taxes—and yet we deliberate whether we will permit the receipt of a hundred thousand dollars, which belongs to us!—knowing, if we do not receive it, it will be wasted by the Federal Government upon Fortifications, "light Houses in the sky," &c. &c. This is a pitch of folly, which we had not expected to live to see.—[*Ib.*

It is rumored that Wm. C. Preston of South Carolina, has sent his resignation to the Governor of that State, to take effect from the first of April next. If it be so, we shall lose two of the most prominent men of the Whig party, in the Senate, after this session.

A DEVELOPMENT.—The Globe contains a very severe paragraph upon the Exchequer projects—evidently from the pen of Mr. Benton. All three are vehemently denounced, and the article closes in the following significant terms:

"And this is what the two *vetoes* bring us! three projects, every one more flagrantly unconstitutional—more flagrantly flagitious—more palpably dangerous than either of the vetoed bills. We have heard many Democrats say that they deem an open, undisguised, Hamiltonian National Bank far preferable to either of these three plans; and we presume that will be the general opinion before the subject is done with. As for all the shabby stuff about dollar for dollar—no loans—no discount—no more than fifteen millions to be issued, &c. &c., it is all sheer trickery to catch simpletons—milk for babes, but not meat for men."

The *Tyler party* had a jollification at Philadelphia on the 22d of February.—The presiding officer was B. W. Richards, Esq., *a Loco Foco!* Mr. Tyler wrote a letter on the occasion, in which he declares he is acting alone for the good of the country. It is related that when the Prince of Orange went from Holland to England to ascend the throne to which he had been called, he assured the people, in [illegible]nglish, that he came for their good. "[illegible] doubt of it," exclaimed a wag, [illegible]ny eye to the royal salary and p[illegible]—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The Sa[illegible]nd its Observance.—We learn wi[illegible] pleasure that the Canal Boat Co[illegible]on the Great Pennsylvania lin[illegible]ome to a determination to *discont[illegible]ing on the Sabbath Day.* The same [illegible]earn, to be done by the Boston and [illegible]dence Rail Road; and also by the [illegible]chusetts Western Rail Road from [illegible] to Albany.

These ar[illegible]ing signs of the times. If we can b[illegible] a nation of *sober people*, and also s[illegible] who "keep holy the Sabbath Da[illegible]n may we hope, and know that [illegible]eat Republic will survive the ret[illegible] of time, and the corruptions of [illegible] there is a light ahead! A light whi[illegible]ernments can neither make nor ob[illegible]—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

From the New York Herald Extra.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHIP TARCLINTA.

The ship Tarolinta, Capt. Smith, arrived this day from Liverpool, whence she sailed January 24th.

She does not bring us our regular files, being a transient ship.

The money market was in a very unsettled state, and consols had been on the decline. Corn had improved considerably.

The most extraordinary preparations were making for the royal christening.—The stories about the domestic broils and quarrels between Queen Victoria and Albert, and their private bickerings and quarrelings were all declared, upon the best authority, to be gross falsehoods.—Very few married couple are living half as happy as they are.

Five of the most splendid steamboats in England had been sent to the Continent to bring over the Kings of Prussia and Belgium, to attend the Christening. They arrived in England on the 24th ult.

MONEY AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Richmond Compiler, in its notice of the markets of that city, says:

Commercial affairs are very much depressed with [illegible] believe our city is free from [illegible]lately en[illegible] and [illegible] of Virginia, [illegible] and that bank is in a [illegible] of preparation for resumption. It will stand the bruit when it does resume, as well as any of the suspended banks, we fell assured.

The banks are necessarily compelled to deal out discounts in a parsimonious manner, This straightens the condition of our merchants, who have received but limited aid from the country, which owes to them an aggregate of near $4,000,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The committee of conference of the Legislature has reported a bill requiring the Banks to resume specie payments immediately. The Philadelphia American of Saturday says—

We still incline to the opinion that no bill will pass till the extra session, or one providing for resumption on the first of August. The House is cooling off, and the *instant* majority in the Senate is reduced to two.

A bill has passed the lower House authorising the Governor to sell the Bank Stock belonging to the Commonwealth, or to exchange the same for her own stock at par.

Distressing Circumstance.—We learn that Mr. Thos. J. Flack, a respectable merchant of this city, was found in a state of insensibility in the third story of his store in Guilford Alley, yesterday morning, with his throat cut in a most shocking manner. As usual Mr. F. took tea at home with his family on the preceding evening, and his absence from home during the night induced a search for him. After forcing open the door of his store, which was closed and locked, he was found as above described. From traces of blood upon the lower floor it is supposed that the act was committed below, after which he went into the upper story and laid down upon some bags upon the floor. The contents of several large stand casks had been emptied upon the floor by turning the spickets. It is said that Mr. Flack had a considerable sum of money with him on Thursday evening which was not upon his person when he was found in his dreadful situation. Partial derangement from recent heavy pecuniary losses is said to have caused the rash act. We are happy to learn that the Physicians in attendance entertain good hopes of his recovery, although the wound is of a very serious character.—[*Balt. American.*

Shocking Fatality.—A Mr. Seymour, a tavern keeper, some four miles from Medina, Ohio, was one day last week leisurely shoting at a target from his house, resting his gun across a window, when, unobserved by Seymour, a young man by the name of Turner, who had been his bar-tender, passed between the target and the gun at the moment of firing. The ball entered his forehead just above the eye, and came out at the back side of the head, causing his death in a few minutes.

Accident.—We regret to learn that Mr. Peter Cockey, of Baltimore county, while out gunning on Thursday afternoon, met with an accident of a very serious nature. It appears that he was on horseback, with his gun (loaded with fifteen buck shot) and was endeavoring to near a flock of geese, when his horse threw him, the contents of the gun, at the same time, lodging in his right arm and shoulder.

Explosion in a Steam Mill.—On Tuesday morning last, an explosion took place at the steam mill of Messrs. Bayless & Co. in South Wheeling, Va. The Gazette says: "We understand from the engineer that the boilers had for some time been considered unsafe, in consequence of a flaw in two of the boiler heads.—Providentially the [illegible] present, the hands having [illegible] 'Tis said the boiler h[illegible] some distance into the riv[illegible] with it a great portion of the engine house. The enterprising proprietors will soon have the damage repaired."

The Cost of Slander.—A Mrs. Copeland, or rather a Mrs. Copeland's husband, had to pay $7,529 a few days ago, in Ohio, for charging a Mrs. White with stealing her geranium pot. A verdict for $1000 was first obtained in one of the inferior courts, but the verdict was set aside because the geranium was in the nature of a *tree*, and the taking of a tree was only a *trasspass*, and not a *felony*. The cause was sent down again—was tried, and the counsel for the plaintiff waived the *tree* and went for the *pot*. The jury on the second trial were incensed at the quibble, and gave a vindictive verdict—$3000 and costs! A new trial was granted on account of excessive damages. The third trial the jury gave $5000 damages. The defendant, for fear of getting into a greater difficulty, paid the money and costs.

NOVEL ARRIVAL.—On Thursday a vessel arrived at this port from Hull, England, with two hundred tons of coal on board. Such an arrival at the borders of the greatest coal district in the world, is rather singular. We can return the compliment, however, by sending some of our anthracite to New Castle, the famed coal region in England.

[*Philadelphia Daily Chronicle.*

FARNHAM'S WASHING MACHINE.

There is scarcely any thing into the merits of which we should inquire more fastidiously previous to recommending it than a washing machine. To carry innovation into the laundry, and without success, would not unjustly put us in peril of the punishment meted to one John Falstaff by the Merry Wives of Windsor. A proposition for a bank we could give you while cracking an eggshell, in illustration, at the breakfast table; but a washing machine we risk not our judgment upon without a trial. All badinage a part, the article, as denominated at the head of this paragraph, has, during the present week undergone the process of a thorough examination and practical operation by no inexperienced folks within our own household; and it has met with a unanimity of approbation that establishes its claims to the most laudatory notice we can take of the result. The machine is a neat affair, snug as a box organ, does its work well, is cleanly in operation economical in every way, and not at all destructive to clothes. It performs in a couple of hours, what has usually occupied two thirds of the day; a boy or girl can work the machine just as successfully as an adult, and the science of washing is reduced to the mere mechanical operation of turning a crank. We commend it to the public, with the assurance that it will soon pay for itself, and cannot fail to give the amplest satisfaction.—[*Baltimore Sun.*

An Important Bill Passed.—The bill directing the sessions of our legislature shall be biennial, instead of annual, hereafter, has passed both branches of the legislature, and is a law so far as the present body can make it so. As, however, it contemplates a change of the constitution it will have to receive the assent of the next legislature, before it can go fully into operation.—[*Balt. Sun.*

The question of the *constitutionality* of the Bankrupt law, has been raised before Judge Betts in the United States District Court of New York, and will be argued within a few days.

The Girard College is somewhat more than half built. More than a million of dollars have been expended, only about $600,000 remains of the fund, and yet no orphan has been educated. The testimony of the various architects, professional men and mechanics, all admit that the spirit and the letter of the Will has been violated.

On Thursday last Edgar Snowden, Esq., was elected by the Common Council, Mayor of Alexandria for the ensuing year.

The Lancaster Pa. Herald estimates the amount of gold and silver coin, hoarded up by the people of that county, to be from one to two millions.

The Potomac fisheries are expected to commence uncommonly early this spring. Those engaged in the business are already actively engaged in making their preparations. Shad and herring are now caught in small quantities and brought to market for table fish. Quantities of the finest rock, perch, and other fine fish are, also, daily, brought to market.

[*Alexandria Gazette.*

Lord Ashburton.—The New York American, speaking of the missing steamer Caledonia, refers to the belief that Lord Ashburton was one of her passengers, but remarks that it is *highly* improbable. The information received from the house of Baring & Co., was that he will come direct, and in a frigate.

Congress.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

In the SENATE, Mr. Clay addressed the Senate in an able speech in defence of his resolutions, relatiye to the condition of the country—retrenchment, &c., &c.

In the *House of Representatives*, the General Appropriation Bills were considered in Committee of the Whole.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

In the SENATE, Mr. Silas Wright spoke at length, and with ability, in reply to Mr. Clay's speech delivered the day before on Mr. Clay's Resolutions. When Mr. Wright concluded, the Senate adjourned.

In the *House of Representatives*, today, the debate was continued upon the report of the Select Committee upon the Retrenchment of the Expenditures of the House—amendments being offered for the abolition of the Post office of the House. The subject was laid over without a vote to go into Committee of the Whole upon the General Appropriation Bill, when the time of the Committee was taken up in a continuation of the debate growing out of an appeal from the decision Chair on a question of order.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

In the SENATE, the presentation of petitions, memorials, &c., consumed the morning hour. Nothing of importance was done, till the orders of the day brought up Mr. Clay's retrenchment resolutions, when Mr. Smith, of Indiana, took the floor.

Mr. Smith spoke for upwards of three hours reviewing in detail all the doctrines of the Democratic party, urged against the policy of this series of resolutions.

In the *House of Representatives*, after the adoption of several unimportant resolutions, the report of the select committee on retrenchment, was resumed.—The question was on a resolution reported by the committee providing for the abolition of the office of draughtsman of the House.

The next resolution reported by the committee was then taken up. It provides for a reduction of the number of pages and messengers under the direction of the door-keeper of the House.

The next resolution provided for reducing the amount of compensation to the messengers and pages.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore, the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

In the SENATE, during the morning hour, the business was of limited extent. There were no reports from committees, and but two memorials presented.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to what steps had been taken, in compliance with a joint resolution of the last session, in relation to the purchase of American water-rotted hemp for the use of the Navy.

The Senate then proceeded to the discussion of the resolution restricting the VETO power; when

Mr. Berrien rose and delivered his views, at great length, and with peculiar power and effect, in favor of a wholesome restraint of the Veto power. When the further consideration of this subject was postponed until Friday next.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and, after some time spent therein, adjourned over to Monday.

RETRENCHMENT.

In the *House of Representatives*, the report of the Committee on this subject was taken up—the question being upon the resolution allowing the door keeper to employ a certain number of horses and wagons for the transmission of the House mails. The resolution was adopted, after substituting the word "postmaster" for "door-keeper." After the adoption of various other resolutions of retrenchment, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and commenced the consideration of private business, which occupied the remainder of the day's session.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

In the *House of Representatives*, Mr. Talliafero said it would be recollected that a resolution had recently been adopted requiring the House to meet at eleven o'clock, A. M., on and after Monday next. He moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution had been adopted.

After an ineffectual motion to lay the motion of reconsideration on the table, the question on the motion to reconsider was taken, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 90, nays 89. The resolution being then before the House, Mr. Talliafero moved to amend it by substituting the first Monday in April as the time for meeting at 11.

Mr. Barnard moved to lay the resolution and the amendment on the table.—Negatived.

The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Talliafero, it was agreed to. The resolution as amended was then adopted.

The Committee on Retrenchment then recommended a committee on printing, to whom all documents should be referred. The committee was appointed, after a little and an irrevellevant debate.

Then came a proposition to take away the boxes from members, and this was debated a long time, but not received with much favor. It came in the form of an amendment to the Printing resolution.—It was nearly four o'clock before the House came to a vote on the resolution. An adjournment was moved twice and lost, and the general disposition of the House was to get rid of the subject.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

In the SENATE, the business of the morning hour was of the usual character, consisting of the presentation and reference of memorials and petitions—many of them praying for protective duties.—Several reports from committees were received—mostly of a private or local nature; after which some resolutions were offered, which under the rule, lie over one day.

The special order of the day was the Exchequer bill, but at Mr. Tallmadge's request it was postponed till this day two weeks.

The bill from the House to extend the relief of the act passed last August, for the Banks of this District, for one year from 1st of this month, was then taken up and debated till the Senate adjourned.

In the *House of Representatives*, Mr. Everett, on leave, presented some amendments to the Apportionment bill, which were ordered to be printed. Other members also gave notice of amendments when the bill should come up. They proposed an alteration in the ratio of representation.

Mr. Underwood made an ineffectual attempt to offer a resolution, providing that the recent regulations, respecting the clerks and messengers of the House, shall not take effect until after the expiration of the present session.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore, the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The question pending was on an amendment offered by Mr. Wise, providing that government shall have its printing done under its own direction, in its own office. Also, that a substantial brick building shall be erected for that purpose, with a steam press, ect.

Mr. Fillmore contended that the amendment was not in order. The Chair decided that it was. Mr. Fillmore appealed from the decision. On the question being taken, there was no quorum. So the committee rose and reported that fact to the House.

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN,
March 7, 5, P. M.

RAIL-ROAD ORDERS.—The rate of discount has further advanced, and has ranged to-day at 35 to 40 per cent. Some of the brokers are offering to buy this afternoon at 35.

CATTLE.—Upwards of 250 head of Beef Cattle were offered for sale at the drove yards this morning, and more than a hundred sold at $4,50 for inferior to $6 per 100 lbs. for prime quality. About 100 head were driven North and the balance laid over

FLOUR.—We note sales of several parcels Howard street Flour, of good standard brands, on Saturday from stores, at $5,25. To day holders are rather more firm, and a sale or two of extra quality is reported to us at $5,374.—The last selling wagon price was $5

A sale of city Mills was made on Saturday at $5,25.

GRAIN.—No Wheat offering. We quote nominally at $1,05 a $1.10 for fair to prime reds. Sales to-day of yellow Corn at 50 a 51 cts., and of white at 48 a 50 cts. Rye is worth 70 cts., and Oats 40 a 42 cts. Sales of several hundred bushels of prime Cloverseed on Saturday at $5,75 per bushel.

WHISKEY.—Demand limited, and the article dull. Sales on Saturday at 19½ a 20 cts for hhds. and 21 cents for bbls. The wagon price of bbls. is 16 cents, exclusive of the bbl.

MARRIED,

On the 3d of February, by the Rev. M. G. Hamilton, Mr BENJAMIN LOCKE, to Miss MARIA WELLER—all of this county.

In Shepherdstown, on Tuesday the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Douglass, Mr. HENRY LICKLIDER to Miss MARY ANN CROWL—both of this county.

On Thursday last, in Shepherdstown, by the Rev. Mr. ———, Mr WILLIAM H. UNSELD, to Miss JULIANA E. SHEETZ, daughter of Mr. Jacob Sheetz, of the above named place.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. N. J. B. Morgan, Mr ISAAC BUSBY, to Miss JULIET PARMER, daughter of the late Mr. John E. Parmer, all of Harpers-Ferry.

On the 23d ult. in Williamsport, by Rev. C. Startzman, Lt. WILLIAM ALBERTIS, of the U. S. Army, to Miss ROSANNA E. FOSTER, daughter of Mr John Foster, of Clearspring, Md.

Fish & Tar.

A LOT of Shad and Herring, just received and for sale by the barrel or dozen.
Also—A lot of Tar.

S. H. ALLEMONG.

March 10, 1842.

DIED

At Raymond, Mississippi, on Tuesday, the 15th of February, at one o'clock in the morning, SARAH MONROW NORTH, daughter of N. G. and Mary M. North, aged six years and eight days. This little sufferer was a victim of scarlet fever in its most malignant form. During the last few days of her life, it was heart-rendering to witness the tortures which her feeble frame endured. For a brief period, however, before her final departure, the pangs were assuaged—her nervous system, relaxed from its severe tension, was lulled—her breathing became soft and easy—she recognized and kissed her parents and the few kindred that were by—and then, as gently as an infant at the mother's breast, she fell asleep.

A parent's fondness might be borne with, in blazoning the virtues of this child; for, young as she was, she had traits which would justify an extended eulogium; but this shall not be done. She is embalmed in the affections of a large circle of relatives, of friends, and of young playmates. By these, no eulogium is needed—by others, it would not be appreciated.—[*Times.*

On Wednesday morning the 2d inst., ELIZABETH PENDLETON, aged one year and eight months, daughter of Andrew Hunter, Esq of this place.

SICK HEADACHE

Is a very common affection. Its attacks are very severe and characterized by spasmodic pains, shifting from one part of the head to another, frequently commencing in the morning, attended with sickness of the stomach, nausea, faintings, and sometimes vomiting, giddiness, and confusion of sight, &c. &c. This disease is produced from various causes, perhaps the most common is a derangement of the stomach and digestive organs. Females are most subject to this affection, particularly those who lead a sedentary life. Dr. Harlich's Compound-Strengthening Tonic and German Aperient Pills are warranted to arrest this troublesome disease: first, by cleansing the stomach, and bowels, purifying the blood, and removing all diseased and excrementuous humors from the liver and intestines. By the use first, of a few doses of the Aperient German Pills, afterwards two or three doses of the Strengthening Tonic Pills, which are used to strengthen and invigorate the nervous system, give tone to the stomach and organs of digestion, thus imparting to their subtle fluid its pristine vigor, this afflicting disease may be entirely removed. This is the only mode of treating this annoying disease, and has been attended with success in thousands of cases.

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

Also, for sale at the Store of

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

CHARLES D. KILHAM, *Harpers-Ferry.*

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

It has been remarked, and most truly, that the three ordinary secrets of Health are early rising, exercise, and personal cleanliness. Personal cleanliness all have in their power to observe: but to many early rising is inconvenient, and exercise impossible, in consequence of the nature of their worldly avocations. To those the use of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills would prove of great value in the preservation of that invaluable blessing—health.

The peculiar action of these Pills is most surprizing; their operation being more or less powerful, according to the pureness of the circulating fluid. On a person in a fair state of health, who is only costive or slightly billious, they will be scarcely felt; on the contrary, if the complaint be chronic and the constitution be much deranged, the effect generally at first is most powerful, until the system be freed from some of its most vitiated and turgid humors. This accomplished, doses sufficient to cause two or three copious evacuations, daily, will soon remove the disease, and the constitution will be restored to a state of health and renewed vigor.

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

B. A. KENNEDY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

(Lately from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,)

RESPECTFULLY tenders his Professional Services to the public. He is prepared to perform upon approved principles, all operations connected with the Dental Art; as Cleaning, Filing, Plugging, and Extracting; also the insertion of Incorruptible Artificial Teeth, singly, by means of Pivots, or upon Gold Plate, with Clasps, Spiral Springs, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure.

He will also devote his attention to the treatment of Irregularities of the Teeth, and all the various diseases to which the gums are subject.

He may be found at Carter's Hotel, ready to wait on all those who may favor him with a call.

☞Ladies waited on at their private residences.

Charlestown, March 10, 1842.—tf.

ATTENTION!

"Potomac Rifle,"

THE period is fast approaching when you will take up the line of march for Baltimore, with the view of contending successfully, it is hoped, for the Splendid FLAG which is to be awarded to the best drilled and most soldierly company, in the Encampment. It is a prize capable of awakening the martial spirit of any company, and ought to arouse the whole energy of the "Potomac Rifle."

You will therefore parade in full uniform, on every Saturday at 2 o'clock, during the months of March and April. The roll will be called *exactly at that hour and every absentee fined.*

To economise time, you will assemble upon your usual parade by the bugle call, and by the bugle signals, thrown upon the usual drill ground (Mr. Selby's lot) where you will be drilled for two hours—then thrown back into town and dismissed.

By order of the Captain,

L. C. HESKITT, *O. S.*

Shepherdstown, March 10.—3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 29th day of this month*, at the residence of the subscriber near Elk Branch, the following property, to wit:

Seven head of good Work HORSES, two Colts, Fine Fresh Milch Cows, and Calves,
About 30 head of Stock Cattle,
35 Head of Sheep,
Between 30 and 35 Hogs,
Wagons and Gearing,
Ploughs, Harrows, &c.,
10 or 12 barrels good Cider Vinegar, &c. &c.

☞A credit until the first of November next will be given on all sums of $5 and upwards, by the purchaser giving bond with approved security. On all sums under $5, the cash will be required.

JAMES M. MANNING.

March 10, 1842.

Sale of Bonds.

THE undersigned, Trustee, with whom was deposited three Bonds, executed by John Wageley to William G. Burns, each for the sum of 600 DOLLARS, dated, each, October 2, 1840, payable in one, two and three years from date, and secured by Trust Deed upon the land sold by Burns to Wageley, offers the Bonds at private sale.

EDMUND PENDLETON.

Martinsburg, March 10, 1842.—tf.

NOTICE.

DR. WILLIAM R. RAUM, having moved to the west, has left his Bonds, Notes, and Accounts, in my hands for collection.

All persons indebted to him, are respectfully requested to call at the office of the undersigned, and make immediate settlement—otherwise the most measures will be taken to compel a settlement by law.

NATH. S. WHITE.

March 10, 1842.—2t.

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Charles Town, Jefferson County, Va., on the morning of the 8th instant, a negro man named DAVY—he is about six feet high; stout made; about 35 years of age; of copper color, somewhat of a pleasant smile when spoken to, though very deceitful. No marks recollected. He had on drab clothing, except the vest, which was of striped linsey—though having other clothing, amongst which is a blue coat, he may have made a change.

☞The above reward will be given for him, if taken out of the State of Virginia; and $25, if taken in Jefferson County, Va. In both cases he is to be brought home to the subscriber.

THOMAS J. MANNING.

March 10, 1842.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SMITH & PINE, was dissolved on the 16th ultimo, by mutual consent.

☞COLIN PETER, having purchased the interest of JOSEPH SMITH in the concern, the business will in future be conducted in the name and style of PETER & PINE, who have assumed all liabilities of the late firm, and to whom all indebted to the late firm will please make payment.

JOSEPH SMITH,
B. S. PINE,
COLIN PETER.

Harpers-Ferry, March 10, 1842.—3t.

DISSOLUTION OF

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-Partnership existing between R. D. DORAN and WM. DORAN, having expired on the 1st of March, all persons indebted to the said firm are respectfully requested to come forward and settle their accounts by note or otherwise. Richard D. Doran being authorized to close the concern.

R. D. DORAN,
WM. DORAN.

Harpers-Ferry, March 10, 1842.—4t.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will continue business at the old stand, occupied by the late firm, and will be happy to furnish his friends and the public generally, with any article in the Dry Goods, Hardware, and Grocery line, upon the most accommodating terms.

R. D. DORAN.

Harpers-Ferry, March 10.—4t.

A Situation Wanted,

AS a GARDENER. A single man who is well acquainted with the business, including the laying out of grounds, planting trees, &c. &c. Apply at this office. Letters, post-paid, will be attended to.

March 10, 1842.—3t.

Wanted to Hire,

A HEALTHY active negro woman, without incumbrance—one that has been accustomed to house work. Apply immediately at

March 10, 1842—3t. THIS OFFICE.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson County, the first Monday in March, 1842:

Henry Heller, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Abraham Isler, DEFENDANT,

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said Defendant do appear here on the first day of the May term, and answer the Bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house, in the said town of Charlestown.

A copy—Teste.

T. A. MOORE, *Clerk.*

March 10, 1842.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

David Keener, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Luther J. Cox, Daniel Snyder & Benjamin Ford, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY,

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

A Copy—Teste,

R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

March 10, 1842.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

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

AGAINST

Abraham Isler, DEFENDANT,

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,

R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

March 10, 1842.

VIRGINIA. TO WIT:

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

Edward E. Cooke, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Abraham Isler, DEFENDANT,

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

March 10, 1842

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

Jacob Staub and Henry Staub, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Henry Berry, John T. Cookus, and Thomas Shepherd, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY,

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

A Copy—Teste,

R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

March 10, 1842.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

Zachariah H Worthington, Executor of the last will and testament of William Worthington, dec'd, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Joseph Wilson Worthington, Charles Worthington, Achsah Davis, widow of Leonard Y Davis, Susan K Russell, wife of Robert G Russell, Wm. Worthington, Henry C. Gaither and Elizabeth his wife, Reuben Worthington, Tilghman Hilleary and Ann his wife, Eleanor Owings, wife of —— Owings, Thomas Worthington, the said Joseph Wilson, Charles, Achsah, Susan K., William, Elizabeth, Reuben, Ann, Eleanor and Thomas, being children, heirs at law and devisees or legatees of Wm. Worthington, dec'd, and the said H C. Gaither, as Executor and Co-trustee of the said Wm. Worthington, dec'd, and Nancy Davis Mary Davis, Ellen Davis, Susan Davis, Achsah Davis, jun., William Davis, Joseph Davis, Henry Davis, and James Davis, children and heirs at law of Leonard Y. Davis, dec'd, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Joseph Wilson Worthington, Charles Worthington, Robert G. Russell and Susan K. his wife, William Worthington, Henry C. Gaither and Elizabeth his wife, Reuben Worthington, Tilghman Hilleary and Ann his wife, Eleanor Owings, wife of —— Owings, and Thomas Worthington, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered,* That the defendants do appear here on the next term, and answer and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper, for two months successively, in the front door of the Court-house in the town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

March 10, 1842.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

William Lester, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Luther J. Cox, Daniel Snyder, and Benjamin Ford, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY,

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

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

March 10, 1842.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

Joseph Myers, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Abraham Isler, DEFENDANT,

IN CHANCERY,

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

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

March 10, 1842.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

John Richardson, PLAINTIFF,

Abraham [illegible] DEFENDANT,

THE defendant [illegible] entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendant do appear here on the 2nd day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

March 10, 1842.

VIRGINIA. TO WIT:

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

Robert T. Brown, Executor of Ransdell Brown, deceased, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Abraham Isler, DEFENDANT,

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,

R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

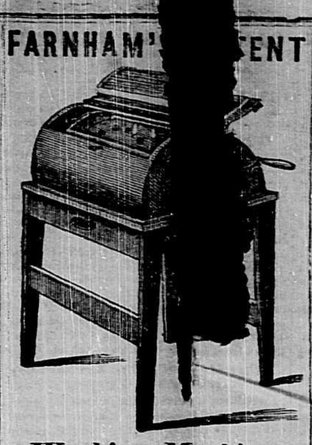
March 10, 1842.

FOR HIRE,

A FEMALE SERVANT, eighteen years old.

March 3. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

FARNHAM'S PATENT



Washing Machine.

ROOT & COMPANY, are manufacturing these Machines with Mr. James S. Suter, at his shop, in Concord Street, where all orders will be promptly supplied. Oders can also be left at the office in Lombard Street, between High and Exeter. The Company also manufacture in HARPERS-FERRY, Va.

They are selling Rights for manufacturing Machines, to mechanics and others, and will sell the exclusive Right for towns or counties in Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. Persons who wish to purchase the right to manufacture any number of Machines, or the exclusive right for towns or counties, are referred to the certificates published in the city papers, from those who have purchased and used the Machine, and invited to call at the office in Lombard street, between High and Exeter, south side of Lombard, 2d recess door from High.

One of the Firm will be in the office from one to three, P. M. and generally in the morning and evening

ROOT & COMPANY.

NOTICE

THE following gentlemen are duly authorized to make and vend Farnham's Patent Washing Machines, having purchased the right from Root and Company, to the extent affixed to their names

Mr. James S. Suter, Baltimore city.—The right to make and vend 500 Machines in company with us. Also, the right to make and vend 1,000 Machines on his own account, in the city and county of Baltimore.

Mr. James Gardner, Baltimore city.—The right to make and vend 100 Machines in the city and county of Baltimore.

Mr. Joseph West, Petersville, Md.—The right to make and vend 100 Machines in Frederick, Washington, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties.

Mr. Isaac Stearns, Petersville, Md.—The right to make and vend 30 Machines in the above counties.

Mr. Wm. Herman, Petersville, Md.—The right to make and vend 30 Machines in the above counties.

Mr. Cornelius Barrick, Utica Mills, Md.—The right to make and vend 50 Machines in Frederick county, Md.

Messrs. Kemp and Herman, Petersville, Md.—The right to make and vend 55 Machines in Frederick county, Md.

Mr. James Whitehill, Fre[illegible] city, Md.—The right to make and vend 20 M[illegible]es in Frederick county, Md.

Mr. Lewis Werowag, [illegible] Ferry, Va.—The right to make and vend 10[illegible]hines in Jefferson county, Va.

Messrs. Strigley & Kimba[illegible] Petersville, Md.—The exclusive right of Loudoun county, Va. excepting the right to make and vend 5 Machines previously sold to Mr. Peter Shipley, of Lovettsville.

Mr. D. R. Gary, Harpers[illegible]rry, Va.—The exclusive right of Clarke cou[illegible] and the right to make and vend 5 Machine[illegible] county of Jefferson, Va.

The names of purchasers not given in the above list, will be published when the arrangements now being made for the sale of some more rights and counties shall be concluded.

☞ONE of the agents [illegible] Farnham's Patent Washing Machine, put it i[illegible] on a short time since at Mr. George Beltz[illegible] Hotel, in Baltimore city, to show the am[illegible] clothing which could be washed in one of th[illegible] Machines.

It will be seen by our hand[illegible], that clothes do not require boiling after passi[illegible] through the Machine, as they can be rinsed immediately, and hung out to dry.

The agent began at 8 o'clock, A. M. and washed the different kinds of clothing as they were sent to the washroom, doing all the washing for the Hotel through the day. As there were several kinds of clothing that could not be put into the same suds, and sometimes not enough sent down to fill the Machine, he was frequently obliged to operate with half the usual number of pieces. In consequence of this, more time was taken than it usually takes to pass the clothing through the Machine. The following pieces, however, were washed by a few minutes past 5, P. M.

Ladies' Clothing,	33	Flannels,	8
Gentlemen's Shirts,	20	Colored Clothes,	8
Drawers,	8	Children's Clothing,	3
Sheets,	46	Small Pieces,	6
Towels,	28	Counterpane,	1
Pillow Cases,	27	Quilts,	2
Table Cloths,	14	Meat Cloths,	2
Socks, (pairs.)	4	Servants' Clothing	25

Whole number of pieces, 240.

☞The undersigned having seen the above machine in operation at the above named place, are willing to say, that in their estimation, the proprietors have not over-rated its merits in their handbills describing the article—the process being simple, and the result satisfactory, all the clothing is washed without the possibility of its being injured.

This is certainly a very material point gained, and one which has always been considered the greatest objection to washing machines. There is also a great saving of time and labor, as boys or those unaccustomed to washing, can do the work in a short time by turning the crank, after the clothes are prepared and put into the machine. We have never seen any construction for the purpose of washing, which has so fully met our approbation, and do not see how a machine could be constructed to operate in a more satisfactory manner, or be more worthy of public patronage.

George Beltzhoover, Joseph M. Greacup, Wm B. Gray, James B. Hengy, Thomas Robinson.

Baltimore, Dec. 2, 1841.

☞The undersigned having had one of Farnham's Patent Washing Machines used in their family for several weeks, fully concur with Mr. Beltzhoover and others, in the foregoing recommendation, being satisfied that if the machine is used as directed, it will perform as stated in the handbills.

Coath & Sargeant.

☞WE, the undersigned, have each purchased one of Farnham's Patent Zinc Rating Steam Washing and Bleaching Machines, as manufactured by Root and Co., at Harpers-Ferry, Va., and have had them in use for about two months, and find the machine to wash with ease, cleansing the clothing perfectly, and with much less water and soap than is used by hand. We think the machine valuable, in that the clothing is washed without friction, thereby saving greatly in the wear of clothing. It is capable of washing all kinds of clothing, as also the largest quilts and counterpanes in much less time than by any other process that we are acquainted with.

WM. AND[illegible]
T. A. MIL[illegible]
GEO MAT[illegible]
A. RHUL[illegible]

Harpers-Ferry, March 1, 184[illegible]

☞A Machine can be seen [illegible] eeks at Mr. Abell's Hotel in Charle[illegible] at Mr. Oden's Hotel in Martinsb[illegible] T. A. Milton & Co's. U. S. Hotel, [illegible]rry, Va., where the Machines are [illegible]antly for sale.

☞The price of the Machin[illegible] according to quality from $15 to $35. [illegible] Rail Road Orders will be r[illegible] in payment for Rights. It is expres[illegible]stood, that we will not, in any case, [illegible]hts or Machines, until the people hav[illegible]ly satisfied with the Machines.

☞Persons are ca[illegible] against purchasing R[illegible]chines from any per[illegible] those whose names [illegible]ond in this paper—this is to avoid in[illegible]

ROOT [illegible]NY.

Harpers-Ferry March 10, [illegible]

FOR RENT,

THE House in Berryville, Clarke County, Va., at present occupied by Mr. Crow, as a Store. The location is an excellent one for any business, being in the most public part of the town, immediately opposite the tavern, cornering on the street leading in the direction of Winchester and Snickers' Ferry, where it is crossed by that from Millwood to the Court-house.

Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. There are attached to it an excellent lot; a Warehouse and Granary. Apply to

JOS. M. NICKLIN.

Berryville, March 19, 1842.

Attention, Artillery!

YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Market House, in full winter uniform, on Saturday the 12th of March instant, precisely at two o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Captain,

March 10, 1842.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by John Littlejohn and G[illegible] for the benefit of George M[illegible] record in the County Cou[illegible] dersigned, Trustee, will [illegible] *nesday the 30th of March,* [illegible] the premises, the followin[illegible]

129 *Acres o*[illegible]

more or less, situate in the [illegible] upon Broad (Or Big) Run, ad[illegible] of Samuel Harmison, Fred[illegible]mb, Mrs. Siler, and —— Potter, and about 2 miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, being the same tract of land that was formerly owned by Christian Hershey. The improvements are a comfortable

DWELLING HOUSE,

Shantees, Out houses & Stables.

About 75 acres of the timber has been taken off, and can be brought readily into cultivation. Also, a very superior *STEAM SAW-MILL*, to be set up entire, or in lots or parcels to suit purchasers, as follows—

The Saw Mill Frame, Steam Engine, Boilers and Machinery,
Two of Crosby's Patent Frame Saw Mills, with their fixtures in complete order, suitable for either steam or water power,
Attached to each Saw is one of Cushwa's Patent Log Braces—likewise, one of Page's 3 feet Circular Saws, with a complete horse power, having all the necessary straps, &c.

—ALSO—

Four WORK HORSES, & Harness,
One or two Wagons,
One pair of high Timber Wheels,

Household & Kitchen

FURNITURE,

And a considerable quantity of Lumber, &c. &c.

Any obligations or paper against the firm of Littlejohn and Henry, will be received from purchasers in payment, after the deed of trust, which amounts to about one-half the value of the property, is discharged, and a reasonable credit will be given to any other good purchasers.

The TERMS will be made known more particularly on the day of sale.

The sale of the above property, heretofore twice advertised, but unavoidably postponed, will take place certainly on the 30th day of March next. EDMUND PENDLETON,

Feb. 24, 1842.—ts. *Trustee.*

PUBLIC SALE.

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

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

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

—ALSO—

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

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

ANDREW KENNEDY,
J. T. DAUGHERTY,

Feb. 3, 1842.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered for sale, at 12 o'clock, on *MONDAY the 21st day of March, instant,* in front of the Court House in Charlestown, the personal effects of THOMAS DUNCAN, deceased, embracing the following articles, viz:

One Elegant COPPER PLATE, illustrative of the Art of WRITING, Fifty or Sixty Beautiful Impressions of the above plate, elegantly designed, and printed on fine paper—these are valuable to all who wish to acquire a thorough knowledge of the art of writing, and are intended as the "Teacher's Assistant," and will make handsome ornaments for rooms.

ALSO—*At the same time*

One second hand BAROUC[illegible]
A lot of Piano Wire, iu[illegible]
One Tuning Fork,
One pair Nippers,
A lot of Violin Strings,
A lot of Music,
Several Books,
A number of handsome (Satin) Watchpapers, containing the Lord's Prayer, upon a space of not more than the size of a twelve and a-half cent piece,
Sundry other articles.

TERMS—Sums under and of $20, cash—over $20, a credit of 3 months, with security.

All persons having claims against said estate, will present them immediately, properly authenticated; and all persons having in their possession property of the deceased are notified to return the same to me, before the day of sale.

JOHN S. GALLAHER, Jr.

Adm'r of Thomas Duncan, dec'd

March 3, 1842.

FOR SERVANTS' WEAR.

I HAVE just received a large supply of Domestics, such as 4 qr. heavy Osnaburg, seven-eighth extra heavy twilled do., made expressly for negro pants; also, penitentiary plaids, all of which will be sold low by

Feb. 10. C. W. AISQUITH.

Yeast Powders

FOR sale by

March 3. J. H BEARD & CO.

SALT.

15 SACKS fine SALT for sale by

S. H. ALLEMONG.

March 5, 1842.

OAK SHINGLES.—2,500 prime large Shingles, for sale by

March 3. S. H. ALLEMONG.

FRESH HOPS.

A BALE of FRESH HOPS just received and for sale low by

March 3. J J & E P MILLER.

A CARD.

THE subscriber anxious to employ his time advantageously during his short sojourn in Jefferson, is induced to make his debut before the musical community, and in so doing flatters himself, (although not a rival of a Paganini, or a Nagel,) that he is competent to appear as an instructor upon that exquisite instrument the Violin. Though not a very *old practitioner*, still he "presumes" to ask the patronage of the public, with the assurance, that he is capable of elucidating in a satisfactory manner, the science of Music.

There being but one system, still his manner of imparting a knowledge of this, is peculiar, and embraces many important considerations, which are very rarely implanted upon the mind of the novice.

The course will consist of 24 lessons of one hour each, one half of which will be devoted *exclusively* to the fundamental rudiments, and to the acquirement of the knowledge contained in the subscriber's musical catechism.

Timing, (being the basis, *and whole soul of music,*) will be thoroughly explained. Also—will be included in the course, the science of arranging the chromatic scale upon the finger board of the instrument, whereby the pupil will be enabled unerringly, to stop in tune, and to give each note its perfect expression, and to learn very readily the manner of tuning his instrument. This *alone* is worth the price of tuition.

Terms per 24 lessons, $6, payable [illegible] the course—the balance at the [illegible]tion [illegible] perfect [illegible]tion

JOHN S. GALLAHER, Jr.

[illegible] 3, 1842.

To all whom it may concern.

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

Shepherdstown, Jan. 20, 1842.

Change in Business.

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

B. T. TOWNER.

Shepherdstown, Jan 1, 1842.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, JOHN EVANS has appointed me his true and lawful Attorney in fact, for him and in his name to check for, receive and receipt for the same, all monies which may be due and owing him from the Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution, empowering me to use all legal means in his name, for the recovery of the same: *Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern,* that by virtue of said power, I shall make application to the President and Directors of said Institution, for a renewal of a certificate of Deposit in said Institution, of $294.00; of which the original certificate is the name of the said John Evans, bore date the 27th day of March, 1835, and has been lost.

J. B. KERCHEVAL.

March 3, 1842.—5t.

NOTICE.

MY engagements being such as not to allow me time to call on those indebted for a settlement of the accounts due my Drug Store, &c., up to the formation of the partnership with Mr. BEARD, and it being actually necessary to close said accounts in order to meet the liabilities of the concern, I have placed the accounts in the hands of Mr. JOSEPH STARRY, with authority to close them for me—it being convenient for him in his business to see all indebted to him. JOHN J. H. STRAITH.

Feb 24, 1842.

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent, that excellent two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on the Main street in Shepherdstown, at present occupied by the Rev Robert Dougless. There are upon the premises a good kitchen, smoke house, granary, stable, and cow-house. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.

ANN BAKER.

Shepherdstown, Feb. 24, 1842.—tf.

For Rent,

MY House and Lot, near Mrs. Cramer's, at the east end of Charlestown, on the turnpike, at present occupied by Mr. Henry Bedinger.

☞Possession given on the first day of April next. For terms apply to

March 3, 1842. JOSEPH E. LANE.

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.

WOODBURY FOR SALE.

[illegible]out to remove to the University, I [illegible] residence [illegible]ed W[illegible] [illegible]URES OF LAND, for sale. [illegible] and improvements are so well [illegible] 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.

Negroes for Sale.

BY the authority of a Deed of Trust executed by Samuel Strider, I will, for the purposes expressed in said Deed, offer for sale, for cash, on *Monday the 21st day of this month*, (that being the first day of March Court,) before the Court-house door of Jefferson County,

FOUR NEGRO MEN,

Slaves for life.

The undersigned will sell, only as Trustee, and convey as conveyed to him by the Deed of Trust. WM. C. WORTHINGTON.

March 3, 1842.

TWO WAGONS.

WE have two wagons, one a new two-horse, and the other a strong four-horse wagon, both of which will be sold for money or good paper.

B T. TOWNER & CO.

Shepherdstown, Feb. 24.

NEW GOODS.

WE have just returned from Baltimore and are receiving a good assortment of SEASONABLE Goods, which are offered very low for Cash, or to punctual dealers on the usual terms, to which we respectfully invite the attention of our Customers and the public generally. J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

Feb. 24, 1842.

FRESH FRUIT.—Fresh Oranges, Figs and Raisins,

Just received and for sale by

March 3. S. H. ALLEMONG.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

$60,000!

$25,000! $15,000!

$12,000, $10,000, 10 of $1,500,

UNION LOTTERY.

By Authority of Laws; For Internal Improvement in Alexandria, D. C.—State Treasury, Delaware College and Common Schools in the State of Delaware, Useful Manufactures in the State of South Carolina—Green and Pulaski Monument in the City of Savannah, Georgia.

CLASS No. 4 FOR 1842.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.,

On Saturday, March 19th, 1842.

J. G. GREGORY & Co., MANAGERS.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1	*Capital of*	$60,000
1		25,000
1		15,000
1		12,000
1		10,000
1		9,000
1		7,000
1		6,666
2	*Prizes of*	5,000
3		4,000
5		3,000
5		2,000

In Prizes of $1,500, 20 of $1,250, 50 of 1,000 50 of 500, 133 of 400, 65 of 250, 65 of 200, 65 of 100, 130 of 80, 260 of 60, 260 of 50, 4,225 of 40, 4,160 of 30, 6,240 of 25, 16,640 of 20—

Being 32,396 Prizes amounting to $1,217,216.

TICKETS $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $280.
Do do 26 Half do 140.
Do do 26 Quarter do 70.
Do do 26 Eighth do 35.

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

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

March 3, 1842.

LIST OF SEEDS

FOR SALE BY

J. H. BEARD & Co.

Asparagus,
Beans, early dwarf,
" " China red eye,
" Horticultural Pole,
" Red Dwarf Cranberry,
" Large White Lima,
" Small " Lima,
Beets, Long Blood,
" Early Blood Turnip,
" " Scarcity,
" Manglewurtzle,
" White French Sugar,
Cabbage, Early York,
" Drumhead,

Variety.

The Advantage of Advertising.—The editor of the Wheeling Times speaks of a merchant who undertook to expend his first year's profit in advertising. After trying four months, he found his profits so great that he could not find enough papers to advertise in, and had to give it up; but continued to advertise in every paper in his region, until in six years he quit business with half a million of ready cash.

YOUTH.—There is much in the bloom of life that interests us—the round plump faced boy, with his silver locks, hies himself to the hills, and skips and plays—a little embodiment of jollity—the beautiful little girl, with her ringlets flowing in the breeze, life sparkling in her eye, and the rose blooming on her cheek. O, the beauty, the loveliness of youth! O that we could once more taste thee, by the side of the clear, silver brook! but thou art gone forever!

One Way as Good as Another.—The people all over the world are driving over the road of life at a most unaccountable rate. Not only can a fellow be hauled along by steam at lightning speed, but he can get married at the rate of a k[illegible] in a minute. Witness how the "Ex[illegible] does up these bundles of felicity [illegible] the Hoosiers.

'What is your name, Sir?'
'John.'
'Well, Miss, what's your name?'
'Polly.'
'John, do you love Polly?'
'Yes, Sir—no mistake.'
'Polly, do you love John?'
'I do, Sir.
'Well, that's right; now then,
I pronounce you man and wife,
All the days of your life.

The happy pair—each one giving the justice a 'fip'—walked away, arm in arm, as happy as love could make them, to enjoy 'domestic happiness' in a hovel on the prairie.

BAN OF GRAVY.—"B-a-a! B-a-a!" shrieks a half naked infant of about eighteen months old.

"What's the matter with mama's thweet yttle ducky?" says its affectionate mother, while she presses it to her bosom, and the young sarpint in return digs its talons into her face.

"Da den, Missus, I knows wot little massa Jim wants," exclaims the cherub's negro nurse.

"You black hussy, why don't you tell me then?" and the infuriated mother gives Dinah a douse in the chops with her shoe.

"Why he wants to put his foot in dat thar gravy, and little Jim puts his feet in thar pan ob gravy, wat's coolen on de hart!" whimpers the unfortunate blackey.

"Well, and why don't you bring it here, you aggravating nigger you?" replies the mother of the bawling young one.

Dinah brings the gravy, and little Jim puts his feet in the pan, plashing the milk-warm greese about his sweet pumpy little shanks, to the infinite amusement of his mother who tenderly exclaimed—

"Did momer's yettle Dimmy want to put its teeny-weeny-footseys in the gravy. It shall play in the pan as much as it choosy-woosey's, and then it shall have its pooty red frock on, and go and see its pappy yappy.

WESTERN ELOQUENCE.—The following striking extract is from a late speech by a distinguished lawyer in Illinois:

"Feller Citizens,—Just so sartin as General Andrew Jackson writ that affection's epic Robinson Crusoe,—by the great principles developed in John Quincy Adam's beyutiful melody, Paradise Lost—why by all these and a few more I cant think of, I proclaim that nigger over there, the very feller who stole Jake Joneses sheep—I do by hokey."

It is said there is a girl in Vermont so tall, that she has to squat down to look over the Green mountains. A high girl that.

There is a man in this city who tells strange stories about the west. He says he has been at evening parties where the boys and girls hugged each other until their sides fell in like an old barrel. He has had a number of his own ribs broken in this way by a celebrated western beauty.

A woman lying on her death bed, desired her husband's leave to make her will. 'That needs not,' said he, 'you have had your will all your life time, and would you have your will when you are dead, too?'

Pretty Good.—The Picayune tells a story of an old horse so far gone, that he was not able to die. He used to lean on the sunny side of the barn without strength enough to wink the flies from his eye lids, and the owner was finally compelled to get another horse to help the poor animal to draw his last breath!

A Novelty.—To see two women pass each other in the street, without each turning round to see what the other had on.

We have just heard of an old maid who sneezed sixteen false teeth into her plate while she was at dinner. That was too bad 'by *gum*.'

There is a Frenchman in Maine so fond of hot dishes that he can swallow nothing but melted lead. He tried boiling brandy and cayenne paper, but his throat was so frozen up by the experiment, that he had to lie in a furnace six weeks, before his circulation was restored.

A feller passed through town, a few days since, so *all fired green*, that a cow jumped from its enclosure, and followed him several times, thinking him a vegetable production.

A lamp-post is sometimes a man's best friend—it *upholds* him in some trying times, when he has reached a *dizzy* height.

Recipe to secure an Easy Conscience.—Observe strictly the Commandments—not forgetting the 11th.

Capital punishment has been virtually abolished in Tennessee by an act of the Legislature, authorizing the Governor to commute it to imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

CHEAP GROCERIES.

WE have just received a large supply of Groceries, which we will sell as low for ca-h, by the quantity, as they can be bought in Winchester, or any where this side of Baltimore, or we will sell on more accommodating terms to punctual dealers on time. Our stock consists in part of the following:

Good N. O. Sugar, fair c. prime do. 9c.
Rio Coffee, 12½ c. best do. 14 c.
Matanzas Molasses, 30 c. best N. O. do. 33 c.
Sugar House do. best Java Coffee,
Gun P. Imp. Black & Young Hyson Teas,
Fine Apple and N. E. Cheese,
Soda and Water Crackers, fresh,
Loaf and Lump Sugar, very cheap,
Sperm, Mould, and Dipt Candles, Sperm Oil,
Rice, Cocoa, Chocolate,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Ground Cinnamon,
Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, Saltpetre, Indigo,
Madder, and other Dye Stuffs,
Almonds, Raisins, Figs, &c &c.

March 3. J J & E P MILLER

GROCERIES.—New Orleans and Porto Rico Sugars,
Loaf Sugar, No. 1 & 2. Lump do.,
New Orleans, West India, and Sugar House Molasses,
Young Hyson, Old Hyson, & G. P. Imp'l Teas,
Spermaceti Candles, 4 and 6. Tallow do.
Sperm, Linseed and Whale Oil,
Raisins, Box and Keg, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Starch, Ginger, Rice, &c.
For sale on good terms by
B. T. TOWNER & CO.

[illegible] 3, 1842.

Cheap [illegible]
Plaid Ditto,
Burlaps No 1, 2 and 3.
Home-made Flax and Tow Linens, received and for sale low, by piece or yard, at
J. J. & E. P. MILLER'S.

Feb. 24, 1842.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

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

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

J. M. ROBINSON,
Corner of High & Shenandoah Streets.
Harpers-Ferry, Jan 27, 1842.

Bargains, Bargains!

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

Assortment of Goods,

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

WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.
Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 18, 1841.—tf.

New Spring Goods.

THE subscriber is now receiving some New Spring Goods, such as the following:—
1000 yards best Burlaps, linen,
500 " " twilled Osnaburg,
600 " " Plaid Cotton,
1000 " " Cotton Osnaburg & Brown Cotton,
Also, striped Cotton, Osnaburg for negro shirts, White, Brown, & Blue, mixed knitting cotton, New crop Sugar and Coffee, a few drums of best Smyrna Figs,
Also—Many other articles suitable for spring.

Feb. 3. E. M. ASQUITH.

NEW GOODS.

HARPER & WHITE.

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

Fall and Winter GOODS,

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

Nov. 11, 1841.

NEW STORE.

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

Stock of DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Groceries,

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

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

SMITH & PINE.
Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 18, 1841.—tf.

NEW STO[illegible]

THE undersigned having ta[illegible] room recently occupied by [illegible] Institution, and one door east of Mr. [illegible] Lock's store, is now receiving and opening

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

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

JOS. M. BROWN.
Charlestown, Dec. 23, 1841.

Plaster, Plaster, Plaster!

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

H. GILLEECE.
Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 10, 1842.—4t.

Garden Seeds.

A GENERAL assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, raised in this climate and warranted e, for sale by
Feb. 17. J J & E P MILLER.

WINTER SPERM OIL—warranted a genuine article, at
Feb. 10. C. W. AISQUITH'S.

BURLAPS.—No. 1, 2, & 3, of very superior quality, at
Feb. 3. C. W. AISQUITH'S.

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

ONION SETS.

WHITE or SILVER SKIN ONION SETS, For sale by
March 3. J. H. BEARD & CO.

A Fine JEFFERSON FA[illegible]
FOR SALE.

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

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

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

RICHARD DUFFIELD.
[illegible] 1841.

[illegible]RSON LAND [illegible]R SALE.

[illegible]s of the Rev. W. C. Walton, [illegible]er for sale that beautiful and [illegible] in the county of Jefferson, on [illegible] River, called "*Bethany*," con[illegible]

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.

FOR RENT.
THAT WELL KNOWN

Tavern Stand, (the Valley Hotel,)

IN Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, situated in the most central part of the town, midway between the Court-House and Bank at present occupied by William Gorrell. The house is large and commodious, including private apartments for a family, with convenient kitchens and other out-buildings. There are two stables on the premises, one of which is inferior to no other in the Valley. There is a well of good water within the yard, and in fact every convenience an establishment of the kind requires. Possession to be had on the first day of April next. The terms will be made known by applying to JOHN KENNEDY.
Nov. 4, 1841.—tf.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN MARKET.

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

THE MILLS

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

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

A Tract containing 186 Acres,

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

A Tract of 219 Acres,

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

A Tract of 152 Acres 2 Roods,

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

A Tract of 196 Acres,

On Dry Run, adjoining John L. Wever.

A TRACT OF 181 ACRES

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

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

A Tract at the foot of the North Mountain,

Containing 383 Acres

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

A Tract of 207 Acres,

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

A TRACT OF 354 ACRES,

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

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

—ALSO—

A Tract of 127 Acres

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

—ALSO—

A Tract of 578 Acres,

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

[illegible]RACT OF 40 ACRES,

[illegible]rs. Goulding, and adjoining the [illegible]

[illegible]ct of 409 Acres,

[illegible]th of Bath, the county seat of [illegible]ar the lands of Brosius, Gray [illegible]

[illegible]act of 370 Acres,

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

THREE LOTS

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

FOUR HALF LOTS,

In the town of Martinsburg, with a valuable

BRICK HOUSE,

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

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

FIRST—A TRACT OF

136 Acres 1 Rood,

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

SECOND—A TRACT OF

183 *Acres, 1 Rood, 10 Poles,*

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

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

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

Martinsburg, Va. Dec. 2, 1841.

CHEWING TOBACCO.

I HAVE just received a lot of extra quality chewing Tobacco.
March 3. S. H. ALLEMONG.

[illegible]OYS[illegible] AT HARTT'S [illegible]RACTION!

[illegible] begs leave to inform the in[illegible] Charlestown, and its vicinity, [illegible]pared to furnish them with [illegible] *Oyster from the Can or Shell,* [illegible]ay to suit the palate of the [illegible]d as he has made permanent [illegible]ltimore and Georgetown, to [illegible]ed therefrom with the best [illegible]et, he feels justified in assu[illegible] he will, with very few ex[illegible]s supplied with Oysters, not [illegible] also in the shell. He returns [illegible] for the very liberal patron[illegible] him since his sojournment [illegible]s by paying personal attention [illegible]erit a continuance of it. He [illegible]ave occasionally on his table [illegible] the season which can be ob[illegible]ore cities; such as

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

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

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

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

JAS. J. HARTT.
Charlestown, Dec. 9, 1841.

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

Restaurant for Oyster Rooms J. J. H.

The Flowing Spring Mills,
(That noted place for political resort, as well as for domestic usefulness.)

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

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

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

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

ABRAHAM SNYDER,
ELISHA S. SNYDER.
February 3, 1842.—tf

STONE CUTTING.

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

Monuments, Tablets, 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 abundance water power to saw and polish with, the 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, will be shewn the list of prices and the different designs. He will also forward any orders, letters, &c., that may be desired. Or, by address[illegible] 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.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

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

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

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

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

THOMAS A. BOTELER & CO.
Old Furnace, July 29, 1841.

NEW HAT ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an Establishment of the above kind in Harpers-Ferry, Virginia, where he is prepared to manufacture, and intends keeping on hand, a general assortment of **HATS** of every description, such as

Beaver, Nutria, Brush & Castor,

Of all sizes and prices, from $2 50 up to $6.—He is also prepared to manufacture CHAPEAUX, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. He would earnestly invite all those who wish to purchase good and cheap Hats, to give him a call before they purchase elsewhere, as he warrants them to be good.—From his long experience, and a desire to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

JOHN SCHLAGETER.
Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 10, 1842.

Servants for Sale.

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

W. L. WEBB.
[illegible]wn, Feb. 17, 1842—tf.

[illegible] NOTICE.

[illegible] and papers of Messrs. FORD & [illegible] are now ready for the settlement [illegible]counts with them. All persons [illegible]s with the firm are requested to call [illegible]arpers-Ferry Mills, where they will [illegible] thing ready for a settlement. One [illegible]ustees will attend every day except [illegible], until a reasonable time has been [illegible]ll interested, to call and settle. We h[illegible]r regard will be paid to this notice, [illegible] have no desire to use any coercive me[illegible] in effect a settlement.

A disregard of this matter will compel us to bring [illegible] that without any respect to persons.

WM. C. WORTHINGTON,
[illegible]R HENDERSON,
[illegible]—4t. *Trustees*

Feb[illegible]

[illegible]omestics.

[illegible]nd for sale, 4-4 Cotton Osnaburgs, Lowell Drill, heavy, 7-8 and 4-4 Brown, Bleached do. assorted; Checks, Cotton, &c., Ticking, Shirting.

B. T. TOWNER & CO.
She[illegible] Feb. 24.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

William Morrow, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Abraham Isler, DEFENDANT,
IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.
Feb. 17, 1842.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

Eden Cornine, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Abraham Isler, DEFENDANT,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and an[illegible] bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of th[illegible] be forthwith inserted in some newspap[illegible] Charlestown, for two months [illegible] the front door of the cou[illegible] Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*
Feb. 17, 1842.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

John Sharff, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Samuel Cameron and John M. Whitehill, Administrators of Wm. Cameron dec'd, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*
Feb. 24, 1842.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

William Z. Sinclair, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Abraham Isler, DEFENDANT,
IN CHANCERY.

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

A copy—Teste.
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*
Jan. 13, 1841.

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.

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

Colds, Coughs, and Consumption.

These universal complaints we find in almost every family, attended with more or less severity, at the same time regarded by some with very little attention, until they begin to assume a serious character. Why are patients so neglectful of themselves when they know that their health is all in all? Are they not aware that it requires a much longer time to arrest a disease when suffered to knit its threads upon the vitals? Will those who desire health take good advice, and always be provided with a few bottles of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, whereby they can immediately arrest the fatal progress of Co[illegible] not be compelled to spend year[illegible] besides making an apo[illegible] stomachs?—This Medicine [illegible] ejects, if used in due season, [illegible] produces relief in the most hopeless cases, by its soothing and palliative effects. This is a consolation which many appreciate.

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.*

Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy.
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

Mrs. Mary Bowers, wife of Henry Bowers, was for a length of time afflicted with a pulmonary complaint, which defied the united skill of several eminent physicians. She hearing of the Expectorant Remedy, was induced to give it a trial. Her symptoms were those of Phthisics Pulmonalis, or Pulmonary Consumption, viz: a dry hacking cough, pain in the breast and side, impaired appetite and great thirst, hectic fever and night sweats, with much debility and weakness. She is happy in saying that after using three bottles of the Expectorant Remedy, she began to have hopes of a speedy recovery; her strength gradually increased until she had used three bottles more, when she felt entirely restored, it now being eight months since, and no symptoms of the complaint appearing.

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

Also, for sale at the Stores of

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

LINENS.—No. 1 and 2 Burlaps, Linen, Russia, Porter and Barnsly Sheetings, Brown and Bleached Bear Duck, Brown and Bleached Irish Linens, Hollands, &c. &c.

B. T. TOWNER & CO.
Shepherdstown, Feb. 24.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

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

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste.
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

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

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

EDW'D E. COOKE, *Com'r.*
Feb. 17, 1842—4t.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

William F. Lock and George W. Hammond Trustees for William Cleveland, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
Abraham Isler, DEFENDANT,
IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.
Feb. 17, 1842.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

Thomas Brotherton, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Abraham Isler, DEFENDANT,
IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.
Feb. 17, 1842.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

John McP. Brien & Wm Brown, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*
Feb. 17, 1842.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

John Clawson, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Abraham Isler, DEFENDANT,
IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.
Feb 17, 1842.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

Bushrod Taylor, and T. Smith, Administrator of Lewis Glover, deceased, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
Abraham Isler, DEFENDANT,
IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.
Feb. 17, 1842.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

John Richardson, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Abraham Isler, DEFENDANT,
IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*
Feb. 17, 1842.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

John Richardson, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Abraham Isler, DEFENDANT,
IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*
Feb. 17, 1842.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

John Richardson, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Abraham Isler, DEFENDANT,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance, nd given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper