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# Virginia Free Press.

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

VOL. 35. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1842. NO. 15.



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

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

**TAKE NOTICE**

THAT I have this day placed in the hands of *Mr. JAMES Y. HARRIS* all of the BOOKS & PAPERS of *DANIEL SNYDER*, and *DANIEL SNYDER & SON*, who is fully authorized to settle and close any accounts that may be standing unsettled on said books, and to receive and receipt for any moneys paid him. Notice has been given heretofore to call and settle, but it was not regarded. I now hope that no one concerned will disregard this notice, as longer indulgence cannot be given. I am now compelled to close and settle my business without delay. The books may be found at the office of Mr. Wm. G. Worthington, Charlestown, where Mr. Harris will give his attention on Friday of every week.
DANIEL SNYDER.
April 12, 1842.

**VIRGINIA, to wit:**

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

*George F. Hupp*, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
*William Lusk, and Geo. H. Beckwith & Samuel Scolley, Merchants, trading under the firm of G. H. Beckwith & Company*, DEFENDANTS,
*IN CHANCERY.*

THE defendant, WILLIAM LUSK, 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 June term of this Court, & answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the said County of Jefferson, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of the said county.
A Copy—Teste,
T. A. MOORE, *Clerk.*
April 14, 1842.

***Rectifyer of the Blood.***
*Doctor Staub's Compound Catholicon,*

IS proved to be one of the most efficient medicines that has ever fallen into the hands of man, as a sovereign Purifyer of the Blood, and hence it follows that infallible success attends it, in the cure of numerous diseases, viz: colds and all coughs, inflammation or disorder of the blood, weak breast, chills and fevers, dyspepsia, rheumatism; also, nervous and chronic affections, and a great strengthener of weak and debilitated constitutions, as is oft occasioned by excessive use of mercury, it will be found a mild but as effectual purgative.

As it is wisely said—"There is but one principle of life, so is there but one principle of disease, and only one method of cure." There is no person who can properly appreciate health, but he who has sonse—use then the proper means to obtain health, and if you fail in this your money will be refunded.

Much may be done in checking disease in the onset, then if symptoms approach, resort to the REMEDY—as it is said "an ounce of preventive is worth more than a pound of cure."

This medicine will cure you because it removes the corrupt or vitiated humors from the stomach and bowels, leaving the good humors to give life and health to the patient. It is morally impossible for this to fail, provided nature be not entirely exhausted.

The Catholicon is prepared and sold by Mr. H. Staub, Shepherdstown, Va.; also, by LEVI CAIX, Summit Point, Jefferson County, Va.; who is general agent, and it may also be had of local agents, viz:—Messrs. William Anderson, Harpers-Ferry; S. H. Allemong, Charlestown; A. C. Timberlake, Smithfield; T. Smith, Berryville; Dorsey & Bolev, Winchester; with whom may be seen handbills, accompanied with numerous certificates, testifying the efficacy, &c., only three of which are here given.

**CERTIFICATES**

*Of Rev. S. S. Roszell, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Shepherdstown, Va.*
*Mr. Jacob Ridgeway; and*
*Mr John Snodgrass.*

Mr. STAUB:—With your valuable medicine, called the "Compound Catholicon," I have long been acquainted. Judging from my own experience, it possesses singular virtues, especially in correcting that acidity of stomach, which is induced by sedentary pursuits, and which is the prolific source of so many distressing disorders. Having therefore been benefitted by its use, I bear cheerful testimony to its worth. Your's, very respectfully,
*Stephen Sam'l Roszel.*
Shepherdstown, Jefferson Co., April 16, 1842.

I hereby certify that two doses of Dr. Staub's Catholicon has entirely cured me of a very violent cold, accompanied with an alarming cough. I esteem it as the best medicine ever had in my house, and say, provided that I could not obtain it again, I would not take $20 for what remains in the first bottle. Given under my hand this 11th day of February, 1842. JACOB RIDGEWAY.
Clarke County, Va.

In February last, whilst on my way to Baltimore, I became so unwell with a cold, inflammation, &c. that I despaired of travelling. However, by being persuaded to try Dr. Staub's Catholicon, I was entirely relieved by two doses. I take pleasure in saying, I believe it to be a very valuable medicine. Given under my hand this 10th day of March, 1842.
JOHN SNODGRASS.
Hardy County, Va.
Summit Point, April 21, 1842.—6t.

DR. DUNCAN'S
EXPECTORANT REMEDY,
FOR
CONSUMPTION,
Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Pain in the Side, Breast and Chest, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Liver and Lungs.

☞ CAUTION.—The above design is found on the envelope of every bottle of this Valuable Medicine. Purchasers will therefore please observe this.

*Principal Office, No. 19 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia,*
where all orders, &c., must be directed. Medicine carefully packed and shipped to all parts of the United States and Europe.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.

*Deep Right Sentent.*

The above Medicine is sold by agents in nearly all the towns in these States.

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

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

COME TO
***Pleasant Retreat, No. 1.***

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has added to his former stock of goods the following articles, viz:
Howard's compound fluid extract of Buchu,
" " Kreosote Tooth-wash,
" " " Tooth-ache drops,
" Chemical essence of Soap, for extracting grease from clothes,
" Chrystal Cement, for mending broken china and glass ware,
" Compound Kreosote Tooth-paste and powder,
Hopkings' Aromatic Salts, for headache,
Williston's Evasive Salts for removing mould and stains from lace and linen,
Judkin's Ointment,
Levaillant's French mixture,
Bartholemew's Cough Drops,
Peters' Vegetable Anti-billious Pills, wholesale or retail,
Hances' Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills, "
Thompsonian Botanic Medicine, such as Lobelia, Lobelia powders, Anti-billious powders, Nerve powders, Spice Bitters, Composition, African Bird Eye Pepper, No. 4 in powders, No. 5, or No. 6, Conserve or Bread of Life, for hoarseness—all of which can be had at wholesale or retail,
Hances' Compound Syrup of Hoarhound,
Hances' and Pease's candy, for the cure of coughs and colds,
Gouley's Vegetable Bitters for the cure of dyspepsia, by the pint or gallon,
" Cough Drops,
Blessing's composition, a certain cure for the rheumatism.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of fancy articles, such as stocks, cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, bosoms and collars, all kinds of combs, clothes and hair brushes. In connection with the above is the largest and most splendid assortment of Toys and Toy Books ever offered to the people of Harpers-Ferry.

ALSO—An extensive assortment of fruits and confectionary, such as oranges, lemons, figs, Bourdeaux prunes, dates, raisins, butter, water, sugar and soda crackers.

For the accommodation of the temperance folks, I have concluded to keep constantly on hand, (received daily) a quantity of Spruce and Gas Beer, Mead, Soda, and all other refreshments, during the summer season. As I am a teetotaller, it cannot be expected that I will deal out to my neighbors any thing that will intoxicate.
HENRY V. ANDREWS.
Harpers-Ferry, April 21, 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* $40, *(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.

One afternoon in each week is devoted to plain and ornamental needle-work, for which there is no extra charge.

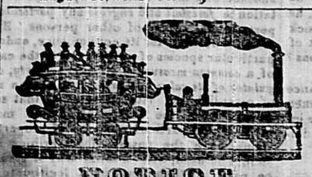
The Institution is furnished with a fine Electrical Machine; the largest size Globes; and other Astronomical, Mathematical and Philosophical apparatus; by the use of which Mrs. T. trusts that the sciences will be rendered as attractive as they are instructive.

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.

**WOODBURY for SALE.**

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

The terms of payment will be very accommodating. H. S. G. TUCKER.
Jefferson county, Va.,
August 26, 1841.—tf.



**NOTICE.**

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

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

***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.

**FOR SALE.**

A FIRST-RATE second-handed *PIANO*, which will be sold at a great bargain, if immediate application be made.

**UNION HOTEL,**
GEORGETOWN, D. C.

THIS well known and extensive establishment, situated at the corner of Bridge and Washington streets, lately in the occupancy of Col. Osborn, has been rented by the subscriber for a term of years, and has undergone a thorough repair and general cleansing, having been newly painted, white-washed, &c., and also entirely re-furnished. Public patronage is now respectfully solicited.

The subscriber, in entering upon the various duties which devolve upon one in such an undertaking, can only pledge himself that every attention shall be paid to render comfortable all who may favor him with a call; and he feels some confidence that he will be able to provide and have prepared for his guests such accommodations as will be satisfactory.

His stables are extensive, and they will be kept well.

For such persons as may desire to put up at the house for a short time, travelling North or South, an omnibus will be kept in attendance at the arrival of the cars at Washington city, to bring them, free of expense, to this place, and will also convey them back in the same way when they may wish to leave; and the same will also leave Washington city at 10 or 11 o'clock at night, to bring persons wishing to come to Georgetown.

The situation of this house is such, from the spaciousness of its construction, as to afford accommodation for much more custom than can reasonably be claimed for it; yet, from its proximity to the President's House, the Department, and Public Offices, together with some other inducements, such as its freedom from noise and bustle, and the difference in expense of board between this and any other establishment in Washington city affording equal accommodation, the proprietor hopes to increase its custom.
A. G. TEBBITS.
Georgetown, D. C., March 24, 1842.—2m.

**RESUMPTION.**

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

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

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

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

☞ Persons writing on business will direct to Winchester, Va.
April 14, 1842.—3m. JAS. R. BROOKING.

**JEFFERSON LAND FOR SALE.**

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

**400 Acres of Prime Land,**

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

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

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

**JEFFERSON FARM**
IN MARKET.

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

**NEW GOODS.**

THE undersigned has just received his Spring Supply of Goods. All persons who have seen them, frankly acknowledge that they have never seen goods as cheap; to particularize is deemed entirely useless—suffice it to say, that his stock is unusually large, consisting of

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **MILLINERY,**
*Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. &c.*

To all of which he invites the attention of customers and persons seeking good bargains, and again he respectfully invites the attention of country dealers, as he has the goods to suit them.
WM. ANDERSON.
Harpers-Ferry, April 21, 1842.

**STONE CUTTING.**

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

*Monuments—Box, Column, and plain*
**TOMB SLABS,**
**And Head & Foot STONES,**
OF EVERY VARIETY.

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

☞ LETTERING neatly executed.

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

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

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**

*LUPTON & COMPANY,*

HAVE just returned from the East with a fresh supply of new and cheap GOODS, suitable for the present season. They would invite their customers and the public generally, to give them a call, as they are enabled to offer such bargains as cannot fail to induce persons to buy.
Summit Point, April 7, 1842.


**THE LONELY AULD WIFE.**

[It was formerly, and I believe still is, customary among the natives of Scotland, when one of an aged couple died, to leave the chair, which the deceased usually occupied, standing in the accustomed corner, until the survivor should also be called to join its former occupant in the world of spirits.]

Beside the old hearth she sits cherished for life,
Silent and sad sits the lone auld wife;
Time hath left many a trace on her brow,
But Grief hath not troubled her spirit till now.
There are tears in her eyes that are dim with age,
And she looketh in vain on the holy page—
For she cannot see aught but an old oak chair,
That vacant and lonely is standing there.

Long ago, when her bosom was swelling with pride,
The lonely auld wife was a gay young bride—
And the rose on her cheek, and the joyous glee
Fled and worn is her beauty now—
Grey are the hairs on her wrinkled brow—
Silent she sits by the old hearth stone—
Sad are her thoughts—she is there alone.

Her gudeman has gone to his dreamless rest,
And the lonely auld wife hath a troubled breast—
Yet not for the world would she banish away
The chair he hath sat in for many a day.
She speaketh not, save with a trembling breath,
But hopeth, and waiteth, and prayeth for death—
For joyless and dark are the days of her life,
When the gudeman is gone from the lonely auld wife.

## Miscellaneous.

*From the American Mechanic.*

**THE MECHANIC'S WIFE.**

BY CHARLES QUILL.

In America, every Mechanic is supposed to have, or to be about to have, a wife. The many thousands of these spouses are divided into sorts. Thus we have good and bad; very good and very bad; and—as a sort of *par* expression—*tolerable*. It is not every good woman who is a good wife; nor is it every good wife who is a good wife for the mechanic. A working man needs a working wife; but as to qualities of mind, manners, and morals, she cannot run too high in the scale. There is an error prevalent concerning this.

GILES says, "I do not want a wife with too much sense. Why not? perhaps Giles will not answer; but the shrug of his shoulders answers, "Because I am afraid she will be an overmatch for me." Giles talks like a simpleton. The unfortunate men who have their tyrants at home, are never married to women of sense. Genuine elevation of mind cannot prompt any one, male or female, to go out of his or her sphere. No man ever suffered from an overplus of intelligence, whether in his own head, or in his wife's.

HODGE says, "I will not marry a girl who has too much manners." Very well, Hodgo, you are right; *too much* of any thing is bad. But consider what you say. Perhaps you mean that a fine lady would not suit you, joined for life to what is called a "fine lady," to wit, to a woman who treats you as beneath her level, sneers at your friends, and is above her business. But this is not good manners. Real good manners and true politeness are equally at home, in courts and farm houses. This quality springs from nature, and is the expression of unaffected good will. Even in high life, the higher you go the simpler do manners become. Parade and 'fuss' of manners are the marks of half bred people. True simplicity and native good will, and a kind regard for the convenience and feelings of others, will ensure good manners, even in a kitchen; and I have seen many a vulgar dame in an assembly, and many a gentle-woman in an humble shed.—Nay, your wife *must* have good manners.

RALPH declares, "I hope I may never have a wife who is too strict and moral." Now, my good Ralph, you talk nonsense. Who taught you that cant? I perceive you do not know what you mean. Are you afraid your wife will be too virtuous?

"Bless me! no."

Then you rather prefer a moral wife to an immoral one?

"Surely."

Are you afraid, then, of a religious wife?

"Why something like that *was* in my head; for there is neighbor Smith's wife, who gives him no peace of his life, she is so religious."

Let me hear how she behaves herself.

"Why, she is forever teaching the children out of the Bible."

Indeed! And you Ralph, are an enemy of the Bible?

"O, no! but then—ahem—there is reason in all things."

Yes; and the reason you have just given is that of a child, and like the child's *because*, is made to do hard service. But let us understand you. Does Mrs. Smith teach the children any wrong?

"O, no! but plague it all! if one of them hears Smith let fly an oath, it begins to preach at him."

Then you wish when you have children, to have liberty to teach them all the usual oaths and curses, and obscene jokes, that are common?

"Dear me, Mr. Quill, you won't understand me."

Yes, I understand you fully; it is you Ralph, who do not understand yourself.—Look here, Mrs. Smith is so religious that if she proceeds as she has begun, her children will break their father of his low blasphemies. I hope you may get such a wife.

"But then, Smith can't spend a couple of hours at the tavern for fear of his wife!"

Ah! what does he go to the tavern for?"

"Just to sit and chat, and drink a little."

And how does his wife interfere?—Does she fetch him home?

"No."

Does she chastise him on his return?

"O, no!"

Does she scold him then?

"No."

What is it that disturbs him?

"Why she looks so solemn and mournful, and shuts herself up so, and cries, whenever he is a little disguised, that the man has no satisfaction."

Good! And I pray he may have none until he alters his course of life.

A proper self-respect would teach every noble-hearted American, of whatever class, that he cannot set too high a value on the conjugal relation. We may judge of the welfare and honor of a community by its wives and mothers. Opportunities or acquiring knowledge; and even accomplishments, are happily open to every class above the very lowest; and the wise mechanic will not fail to choose sons and daughters in that coming age, when an ignorant American shall be as a fossil fish.

Away with flaunting, giggling, dancing, squandering, peevish, fashion hunting wives! The woman of this stamp is a poor comforter when the poor husband is sick or bankrupt. Give me the *housewife*, who can be a "helpmate" to her Adam:

——"For nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to study household good,
And good works in her husband to promote."

I have such a mechanic's wife in my mind's eye; gentle as the antelope, untiring as the bee; joyous as the linnet; neat, punctual, modest, confiding. She is patient, but resolute; aiding in counsel, reviving in troubles, ever pointing out the brightest side, and concealing nothing but her own sorrows. She loves her home, believing with Milton, that

"The wife, where danger and dishonor lurks,
Safest and seemliest by her husband stays,
Who guards her, or *with her the worst endures.*"

The place of woman is eminently at the fire-side. It is at home that you must see her, to know who she is. It is less material what she is abroad; but what she is in the family circle is all important. It is bad merchandize in any department of trade, to pay a premium for other men's opinions. In matrimony, he who selects a wife for the applause or wonder of his neighbors, is in a fair way towards domestic bankruptcy. Having got a wife, there is but one rule—HONOR AND LOVE HER. Seek to improve her understanding and heart. Strive to make her more and more such an one as you can cordially respect. Shame on the brute in man's shape who can affront or vex, not to say neglect, the woman who has embarked with him for life, "for better, for worse," and whose happiness, if severed from his smiles, must be unnatural and monstrous. In fine, I am proud of nothing in America so much as our American wives.

**THE DAUGHTER.**

The early education of the daughter ought to be more thorough, deeper and clearer—sounder, more extensive, and better than the education of the son; because the daughter in early life becomes a wife and a mother; retires from the world to her own peculiar empire—her home. The son, if not thoroughly educated for his calling, at first is compelled by circumstances, by the world all around him—by rivals in business—by his own shame and emulation, to educate himself. Indeed, he is always learning something, useful for him to know. It is not so with the daughter, who must learn early in life or never learn. Be a woman ever so wealthy in this country, she must know how to cook her food, to wash and iron her clothes, and those of her family, to nurse her children, and teach her daughter to do the same. If she have servants they may be ignorant, lazy and worthless; and there may be times when no servants can be procured. She may be too poor to hire servants. So that every daughter should know all the arts of house keeping.

THE ALPINE HORN.—The Alpine Horn is an instrument made of the bark of the cherry tree, and like a speaking-trumpet, is used to convey sounds to a great distance. When the last rays of the sun gild the summit of the Alps, the shepherd who inhabits the highest peak of those mountains, takes his horn, and cries with a loud voice, "Praised be the Lord." As soon as the neighboring shepherds hear him, they leave their huts and repeat these words. The sounds are prolonged many minutes, while the echoes of the mountains and grottos of the rocks repeat the name of God. Imagination cannot picture any thing more solemn, or sublime, than this scene. During the silence that succeeds, the shepherds bend their knees, and pray in the open air, and then retire to their huts to rest. The sunlight gilding the tops of those stupendous mountains, upon which the blue vault of heaven seems to rest, the magnificent scenery around, and the voices of shepherds sounding from rock to rock the praise of the Almighty, must fill the mind of every traveller with enthusiasm and awe.

*Serving Apprenticeship for a Wife.*—The reader may remember that the Dowager Countess of Westmoreland was one of the titled personages who visited the United States last summer. A curious anecdote is related of her marriage. She was only daughter of the eminent and immensely wealthy banker Child, who flourished in London about the time of the French Revolution. When he died he made a will, leaving all his property to his daughter, on condition that if she married she should marry a mechanic, (he commenced life himself as a brewer,) who had served a regular apprenticeship of seven years at his trade. If she married any other person, the estate was to alienate from her and her heirs. The then young Earl of Westmoreland met her by chance at a ball given on some public occasion by the Lord Mayor. He resolved, if she was willing to marry him and so her consenting to wait seven years he bound himself apprentice to a Mr. Pollock, a highly respectable saddler in Piccaddilly, and actually learned the trade. He served his seven years and exhibited a saddle which he made to the entire satisfaction of the executors under the will, and gave title for fortune. Miss Child became Duchess, and the mechanic's apprentice one of the wealthiest Earls of England. After all he served only half as long as poor Jacob—who gave seven years of servitude for Rachael and seven more for Leah—and did not get so much cash as his lordship by a pretty considerable difference.

[*Boston Evening Transcript.*

*The Human Voice.*—God made the the wild bird, and the habitations of men are made glad by the song of the feathered minstrel. But above all, the human voice, that combines the highest charm of sweet sound with the inspiration of thought, is given for no ordinary purpose of earthly pleasure. In its whispers of affection, how grateful! in its expression of religious devotion, how exalted! For its solace in trouble, how dead! For its participation in joy, how unspeakable!

In a lecture recently delivered by Professor MAPPIT, the following beautiful apostrophe to water was introduced:

"The strength of rum! give me only the pale water, which nature brews down in the bright chrystal alembic of her cloud-crested mountains. Give me, when I would assail with strained nerves and the arduous outlay of bones and sinews some amount of opposition, reared full and impassable in my path—give me only that pure flow which followed the stroke of the Prophet's rod;—give me that gush cool and clear that bubbled up before Hagar and Ishmael in the desert.—Give me only that fluid which trickle down the bright sides of our own American mountains—gathers into rills in the woody uplands, then rolls into broad, beautiful, transparent rivers—spreads into lakes, the mirrors to reflect all that is dark or soft, or bright, or deep in the unfathomed firmament above. Give me these chrystal streams—these cool, fever allaying waves, in health or sickness, when the thirst of the last fatal fever shall assail my vitals; give me these waters, untortured and free, until that moment when I shall drink the waters of eternal life!"

*Perseverence.*—"I recollect," says Sir J. Barrington, "to have been in Queen's County, a Mr. Clerk, who had been a working carpenter; and when making a bench for the session justices at the Court house, was laughed at for taking pains in smoothing the plank for the Judge's seat. The carpenter, nothing disconcerted, continued his work with special attention, and as a reason for being so very nice in finishing the seat, jocosely expressed his intention of one day occupying the very seat himself. Time passed on, and the carpenter, assiduous and attentive both to business and to mental culture, was afterward seen as presiding Judge on the very bench which he had a few years before been so nice in planeing."

**Extract from Senator PRESTON'S Speech on the Loan Bill.**

But, Mr. President, there is not one of these temporary causes of expenditure, of a magnitude worth noticing, that the late Administration has not transmitted to us undiminished. I have adverted to those which are permanent and belong to the incidental expenditures of all Administrations. Of those objects in their nature temporary, such as public buildings, the war in Florida, bridge over the Potomac, &c., the late Administration finished nothing—every thing was left incomplete. The Potomac bridge was left on our hands; the Florida war was left on our hands; the Patent Office, the Post Office, the Treasury buildings, which were burnt under their Administration, and the reconstruction of which was begun by them on a scale of praiseworthy magnificence, are left to be completed by us. They accomplished nothing but the ruin of the finances, and, thank God, their own.

It is curious and mournful to see what an amazing extent of wide-spread and multifarious embarrassments they transmitted to us—a general pressure and bankruptcy, a deplorable relaxation of morals, a rotten navy, an army exhausted by ineffectual toils, and thinned by malignant diseases; a Treasury empty and discredited; a system of finance exploded; a miserable, inglorious, and most expensive war with savages, and all around the horizon of our foreign relations angry and darkening elements. Yes, sir, in respect to our foreign relations every difficulty has been inherited from our predecessors—every one. The Senator (Mr. Buchanan) whispers the Creole case. Even that is not new. Here are the Northeast boundary and the Northwest boundary, questions of many years' standing, and with difficulties which necessarily augment by time and neglect. Here is the Caroline case, in regard to which the patriotic wrath and fury of the gentleman, after having been securely bottled up for three years, has lately burst out with so much foam and sputter. You saw your vessels in flames—you saw the smoking blood of your murdered citizen—you looked down upon his mutilated body, whirled about in the eddies of Niagara, and calmly referred for redress to distant and equivocal negotiation; and when years had passed by, and indignation cooled, and sorrow subsided, *and you were no longer responsible*, your wailings broke forth, your indignation burst into spontaneous combustion, and you were ready "to weep, to fight, to tear thyself, to drink up Eisel, eat a crocodile." As in the Creole, you left us that too; for precisely the same questions and principles were involved in the Bermuda cases of the Comet and the Enterprise, the negotiations upon which (ably conducted, no doubt, by a distinguished and lamented Secretary) terminated in a rejection by the British Minister of a proposition to permit our vessels, under certain circumstances, to lie in the roadstead under the guns of British forts, because such service would be dishonorable to British Officers.

Thus, Mr. President, did the last Administration possess the Government, like a wasteful and destructive tenant, breaking down the fences, uprooting the orchards, dilapidating the homestead, and tossing about the furniture, so as to render the place untenable for the successor, and requiring costly repairs by the landlord. More than this, Mr. President; for when we have at length ejected him, and it was seen that the house was taking fire—that combustible materials were left in every part of it—he not only opposes our efforts to preserve it, but cries out, with bitter taunt and a half suppressed satisfaction, "See what the Whigs have done; see the ruin they have wrought; they have but just entered, and lo! the awful ruin; but thirteen months in power, but one session of Congress (says the Senator from Pennsylvania,) and all this has happened;" and then, with a merry self-complacency, he puts the question in the rule of three, if all this be done in one year, how much will be done in four? It seems to me, sir, that it would have been a question in a broader spirit of statesman-like patriotism to have asked, how long will it require wise and prudent policy, of husbanding our resources and developing our energies, to right this vast destruction?

I have said that the late Administration, under all the terrors of the august and avenging scene of 1840, managed to reduce their expenditures to twenty-eight millions, from an average of the preceding years of thirty-eight millions. It was too late—their doom was pronounced; they lay upon a dying bed—the time for repentance and reformation had passed; they promised largely and loudly; they said, "You see we have turned over a new leaf; indeed, indeed, we will be economical, very economical;" and the country knew and said to the honorable Secretary, now the Senator from New Hampshire—

"When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;
When the devil was well, the devil a monk was he."

The handwriting was upon the wall. But still the newly imbibed spirit of economy was the ruling passion, strong in death. Not only did the dying Administration, by every species of fetch, and shift, and postponement, and suspension of debt, succeed in reducing their last year's expenditure to twenty-eight millions, (leaving an acknowledged debt of five millions,) but, with a posthumous economy, devised and recommended to their successors a plan of expenditure of still further reduction, down to twenty-two millions. Kind, and generous, and patriotic!—If they had continued in power, the Senators assure us *they* would have been content with twenty-one millions. *If, if!* When they made this calculation, there was no longer an *if* in the case; and the financial plan enacted by them at their last session was for us, not for themselves, or, more likely, for the argument and purposes of this debate.

But, in whatever policy these calamities may have originated, or to whatever party attaches the heavy responsibility of them, one thing is certain, that they are pressing upon the country with a severity which demands instant relief; that it is the duty of all patriots to endeavor to afford that relief; and, more especially, that the high responsibility of doing it successfully is imposed upon the Whig party. As I before remarked, the impolitic and fallacious method of borrowing by the issue of Treasury notes is condemned by experience—given up on all sides.—No system of taxation is sufficiently prompt to meet the emergency, and therefore the necessity of a loan is inevitable and inexorable. In enacting such loan, Congress should take care that it be sufficient in amount, and that the terms be such as to secure its advance at once. In regard to the amount, although the sum proposed by the bill has been cavilled at, it has not been seriously opposed. The doctrine, insisted on at the last session by the ultra oppositionists and extreme sticklers for economy, that the Government should only be supplied from quarter to quarter, and not look forward, by a reasonable calculation of disbursements and receipts, has now fallen into just contempt.

**LATE FROM MEXICO.**

By an arrival at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, advices from that city to the 9th inst. and from the city of Mexico to the 26th ult. have been received.

The Hon. WADDY THOMPSON arrived at Vera Cruz in a U. S. Revenue Cutter on the 9th inst. but had not landed when the vessel which brought the intelligence sailed. Business at Vera Cruz was excessively dull, and apprehensions were entertained that the Texian squadron would destroy the coasting trade of Mexico.

It was rumored, and generally believed, that Santa Anna had negotiated a loan of seven millions of dollars with the agents of the British Government, on a pledge of the Province of California. Other rumors were afloat that the loan had been effected, but not on the security of the Californias. A strong party was believed to be forming against Santa Anna, and another revolution was feared. There were also reports in circulation that Santa Anna designed to declare himself Emperor.

About 20,000 troops were stationed in the capital, 4,000 at Xalapa, 4,000 at Vera Cruz, and considerable bodies were said to be in the northern department.

The Texan prisoners were still at work in chains. Two of them—one named Howard—had effected their escape.

All strangers in Mexico were required to carry their passes about them, and have them inspected once a year.

Recruiting for the regular Army was carried on with vigor throughout the country. The quality of the soldiers, however, is not approved of by General Arista, who writes to the Secretary of War, that of 684 recruits, only 98 were fit for service. He says: "It is inconceivable how such a multitude of deaf, dumb, lame and blind, should have been forwarded at the public expense. Indeed, they were afflicted with such other classes of infirmities, that it appears that they must have been turned out of some of the hospitals as incurable subjects."

A late law of the Congress provides, that all the prisoners shall hereafter to be made to work on the public roads and fortifications.

A letter from General Bravo, dated at Chilpancingo, March 23, gives an account of the defeat of a band of native Mexicans, or red men, who had taken up arms against the government.

Dr. Rafael Gutierrez Martinez, and some other Mexicans of note, were, on the 20th of March, assassinated in their houses, by a band of fifty aboriginals, near Quechutenango.

In speaking of War, in reply to Mr. Ingersoll's remark that it was not so much of an evil as it was generally considered, Mr. Adams said that, standing as he did, upon the verge of the grave, it would matter but little with him personally whether we had war or peace, but he prayed God to avert such a scourge from our country. He said he did not agree with the sentiment once given by an officer of our navy, when he gave as a toast, "our country; may she always be right; but whether right or wrong, may she always be successful." He preferred to say, "Our Country; may she always be successful; but whether successful or not, may she always be *right*."

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

# Congress.

SENATE—TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

A Bill for the relief of the legal Representatives of Capt. John H. Hall, was before the Senate to-day. It was discussed at considerable length, and not disposed of. The Bill designs relief by way of appropriation.

Mr. King of Alabama opposed it.

Mr. Archer, one of the Military Committee who reported the Bill, favored its passage.

Mr. Wright stated that Hall's Rifles had been a subject of petition as long as he had been in Congress, and he came here in the autumn of 1827. He was in doubt whether there was any claim for relief—whether the claimant had not received most liberal appropriations. It seemed to him that he had, in the large use which had been made of his rifles, and in the appropriations which had been made.

Mr. Wright was anxious to know whether the rifles had been used or not in Florida.

Mr. Preston said he believed they had, and were distributed in some proportion according to the number of persons in the company. Colt's rifle had also been used to a considerable extent—specific information could not be given until inquiries were extended to the Department and thought it relief was to be extended upon the grounds named, our inventors would often become the scourges of the country, instead of their country's benefactors.

Mr. Benton explained to some extent the design and effects of the Bill.

The discussion upon this Bill extending far beyond the morning, a motion was submitted and carried that its further consideration be postponed until Monday next.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

An ineffectual effort was made by Mr. Allen to take up his resolution relating to the Rhode Island controversy.

Various private bills were disposed of.

The President of the United States sent in the nomination of ELISHA HUNTINGTON, Commmissioner of the Land office, as District Judge of Indiana, in place of Judge Hollman, dec'd.

SENATE.—THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

Various memorials were presented in favor of a Tariff.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was further considered, and various amendments made. An Executive session was held, and several appoiatments were confirmed.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

The Appropriation bill was again up. In the course of the debate, on an appropriation for the Boston Custom House, Mr. Crittenden complained that a mercantile palace had been built, and Mr. Choate explained in what way it had been built. Mr. Woodbury did the same, and said that the site for the building had cost $200,000. It was stated by the gentleman that $300,000 would be necessary to complete this building.

The Bill was not finally acted upon.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30.

The new Senator from Vermont, (Mr. CASS,) took his seat in the Senate Chamber this morning. His credentials were presented by Mr. Phelps, who introduced the new Senator to the Senate. Mr. C. was qualified and took his seat.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill has been the important matter before the Senate during the day. Before the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Evans called up the bill, for the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of the amendments not before acted upon by the Committee of the Whole.

The appropriations made this morning were several in number, including among those most important, $25,000 for the New York custom house building—$15,000 for full outfits for the Charges d'Affaires for Stockholm, Belgium, New Granada, and a half outfit to Holland—$30,000 for the contingent expenses of foreign missions—15,000 for American seamen abroad, in addition to the $35,000 incorporated in the bill before it came from the House. Also, $1,000 for the removal of the statue of Washington, and $2,000 for the signing and engraving of Treasury notes.

A proposed restoration of an appropriation of 2000 for the Consul at Paris, was debated, and finally rejected.

Mr. Rives and Mr. Evans supported the amendment, which was opposed by Messrs. Buchanan, Wright and others.

The Diplomatic outfits were also debated, but passed over, and favorably, for the reason that the Senate had not yet acted upon the nominations for these places.

The Senate closed their session to-day in Executive business.

SENATE—MONDAY, MAY 2.

Mr. Benton, who seemed to be in very bad temper, read a letter from Mr. Wickliffe, the Post Master General, in reference to a Post Master at St. Louis. The origin of this matter was the appointment of a new Post Master at St. Louis. It seems that Mr. Benton, in violation of all rule, law and practice, copied papers before the Senate in Executive session, and transmitted them to St. Louis for publication. They appeared in the opposition paper, when Mr. Wickliffe called upon Mr. Benton for information as to the manner in which these letters were transmitted.

Mr. Wickliffe was answered in public, though his letter was a private one and in a most personal and insulting manner.—Mr. B. stated, boldly that he copied the letters *himself*, sent them to St. Louis, and procured their publication.

Much time was spent in debate upon a motion by Mr. Allen to take up his resolution concerning Rhode Island, in reference to which he said he had received some important facts.

The Senate refused to take up the resolution, and then went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The proceedings of the week have principally been upon the Apportionment bill. The Report of Mr. Poindexter, on the concerns of the New York Custom House, has been ordered to be printed. It is stated, by those who have had an opportunity to examine it, to be a startling development of abuses, which have grown up (and some of which have grown old) with the Custom-House Establishment.

Private Bills were despatched on Friday.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30.

The journal having been read, the House of Representatives unexpectedly found a new bomb shell thrown into the Hall. The Poindexter Report again was the theme of noise. The debate of yesterday was the cause, and some remarks of Mr. Wise, as to the contents of the Poindexter Report, in reference to the manufacturers of Massachusetts, and particularly gentlemen residing at Boston, and interested in manufacturing, was the cause of a re-call of public attention to the subject.

Mr. Adams had leave to be heard in defence of the Boston men whose characters had been incidentally attacked by the comments of the gentleman from Va. in his comments upon the report of Mr. Poindexter.

A debate somewhat long and spirited came up in consequence.

Mr. Adams brought out Mr. Wise, who said he meant to make no reflection upon the manufacturers of Boston, not upon any body in New England. All he meant was to bring the attention of the Massachusetts Delegation to the report.

Mr. Cushing was also brought out in explanation of his vote against the printing of the Report. His reasons were, that the Report should be first examined, that the President should have time to examine it, and with him the Secretary of State, and other gentlemen who chose to examine. The Report had been but three days before the President, when it was ordered before the Committee by the House, and by the House ordered to be printed. It had not been seen nor read; it reflected upon the most respectable portion of his constituents, in whose name [illegible] and now challenged Mr. Adams next read an extract from the letter of the President of the United States upon the subject of the Report, (addressed to Mr. Poindexter, embodying a part of the correspondence which the President intends to lay before the public.) Having made a reply upon Mr. Poindexter's "Paixhan Gun," as he has styled his Report, and a good defence of the men of New England, alleged to have been implicated, Mr. Adams closed.

Many members, however, wished the debate to be continued, and resisted the decision of the Speaker that it could not proceed except by general consent. The Speaker's decision, however, prevailed, and the debate was thereby cut short and a long discussion ended, which, from the skill seen in the exhibition made, might have continued for a week.

Private bills then came up in order, and one bill alone, which had been ordered to an engrossment, occupied the whole day on a motion to reconsider.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

The House was occupied nearly the whole day with the Apportionment Bill, on the motion to provide for the district system throughout the whole Union.

*Correspondence of the Baltimore American.*

WASHINGTON, April, 26.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

The President yesterday evening, just previous to the adjournment, sent in several nominations, the most important of which were foreign appointments. The following gentlemen were nominated.

*For Sweden and Norway*—Hon. George W. Lay of New York, in place of Christopher Hughes of Maryland, as Charge des Affaires, to reside at Stockholm.

*For Holland.*—Christopher Hughes, of Md., as Charge des Affaires at the Netherlands, to reside at the Hague.

Mr. Hilliard of Alabama, as Charge dos Affaires for Belgium, to reside at Brussels. The present Charges at Brussels and the Hague have requested a recall, and their places are therefore made vacant by resignation. Mr. Hughes has been Minister at Stockholm for many years, and will be succeeded by a gentleman of great intelligence and integrity from New York,—a member of Congress from '33 to '37, and more recently a distinguished member of the New York Legislature.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE REPORT.

The reader will discover, on reference to the account of proceedings in the H. of Representatives, that, through the instrumentality of the Committee on Public Expenditures, the report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the concerns of the New York Custom-House has become public. We have had no opportunity to examine its contents; but those who have had time to do so pronounce it to be a startling development of abuses, which have grown up (and some of which have grown old) with the Custom-House Establishment. In due time our readers shall have a glimpse of its contents, which are voluminous as well as interesting, and which it will take some time to master.—[*Nat. Int.*

*United States Senate.*—The eyes of the Senators were to-day, at their convening, saluted by a very surprising spectacle—nothingless than that of the alert, punctual, expeditious, Senator Cuthert, of Georgia, who, since the days of that wonder of celerity the Earl of Petersborough, is the rapidest statesman that ever shot like a meteor, from region to region, kindling with its swifness, as it ran. By what vehicle he has made the amazing transit which brought him here, whether with a relay of snails or terrapins or sloths—we did not yet learn. Certain it is only, that in his headlong journey of only a little better than four months from home, he rode down six white squalls, knocked up four tornadoes, foundered five hurricanes, ran six whirlwinds off their legs; and left the last equinoctial gale behind him in a very broken-winded state.

[*Washington Independent.*

*Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

The Auditor General of this State has published a statement of the condition of the thirty-eight banks, including four broken, as reported to him in answer to a circular of the 2d March. Leaving these four out, the circulation of the others is represented to be $3,637,952, and their specie $1,942,677. They have also $609,336 in Treasury notes, and $1,028,595 in notes of other banks. This is a pretty fair proof of their safe and sound condition. The reduced circulation, too, easily explains the scarcity of a currency and the consequent difficulties in business.

For the first time in many years the Presidential Campaign will *open* with our Loco Foco friends *divided* as to their candidate for President. They are split up now on Van Buren, Buchanan, R. M. Johnson, Com. Stewart, and Calhoun. The Whigs go in a solid body for CLAY for President, and SCOTT for Vice President.—[*Alexandria Gazette.*

The Florence, Ala. Gazette, formerly a warm Van Buren, anti-Tariff paper, is out for "Protection to American Manufactures."


# The Free Press.

Thursday Morning, May 5, 1842.


VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

JEFFERSON.

| | Charlestown. | Shepherdstown | Smithfield. | Harpers-Ferry. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHIGS. | | | | | |
| John S. Gallaher, | 150 | 169 | 39 | 84 | 442 |
| W. C. Worthington, | 122 | 163 | 29 | 82 | 496 |
| OPPOSITION. | | | | | |
| George Murphy, | 96 | 77 | 107 | 118 | 398 |
| Jacob Morgan, | 95 | 95 | 89 | 114 | 393 |

The whole number of votes polled last year was 1007; this year 829; showing a falling off of 178 votes.

The polls last year were kept open three days at the Harpers-Ferry precinct. This year both parties *conceded* the election of the Whig candidates to be *certain*, and therefore many voters did not deem it necessary to attend the polls. By a comparison with last year, we find the Whig vote deficient 133, and the Loco deficiency 55; which clearly shows that the Whig majority of the county *is over 100*, whenever a necessity is believed to exist for a full turn out.

FREDERICK.

| | Byrd. | Wood. | Cather. | Williams. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Winchester, | 280 | 274 | 343 | 337 |
| Pughtown, | 110 | 119 | 46 | 29 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Newtown, | 116 | 113 | 73 | 72 |
| Middletown, | 75 | 76 | 47 | 49 |
| Russella's, | 66 | 65 | 13 | 13 |
| | 767 | 768 | 574 | 550 |

Whole number of votes last year 1492—this year, 1329—falling off 163. The vote for Wood last year was 783; this year 768, being 15 less than the last poll. Last year, Cather's vote 737; this year 574, being a loss of 163; evidently showing, that while the Locos have gained nothing, but on the contrary have lost 15 votes, the Whig poll has been diminished through apathy and a want of vigilance. Old Frederick will yet rally, when the hour of trial shall come.

BERKELEY.

Messrs. William T. Snodgrass and James M. Newkirk, the Whig candidates, are, it will be seen, elected to the House of Delegates over Messrs. Lewis Grantham and J. A. B. Nadenbousch, the Locofoco candidates.

SENATE.

| | Vance, (W.) | Sloan, (Op.) |
|---|---|---|
| Martinsburg, | 193 | 149 |
| Gerardstown, | 80 | 67 |
| Falling Waters, | 47 | 29 |
| Hedgesville, | 80 | 80 |
| Back Creek, | 4 | 25 |
| | 404 | 341 |

Vance's majority 63

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

| | Newkirk. | Snodgrass. | Grantham. | Nadenbousch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Martinsburg, | 181 | 195 | 152 | 154 |
| Gerardstown, | 72 | 79 | 72 | 66 |
| Falling Waters, | 46 | 45 | 22 | 20 |
| Hedgesville, | 76 | 73 | 96 | 76 |
| Back Creek, | 3 | 3 | 28 | 26 |
| | 378 | 395 | 370 | 340 |

Newkirk's majority, 8 Snodgrass' majority, 25.

HAMPSHIRE.

SENATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Sloan, Op. | 535 |
| William Vance, W. | 408 |
| Sloan's majority | 127 |

HOUSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Blue, *Op.* | 540 |
| John Ward, Op. | 500 |
| Vause Fox, W. | 427 |
| David Pugh, W. | 410 |
| George Park, W. | 26 |

Messrs. Blue and Ward elected.

MORGAN.

Sloan has a majority for the Senate, and Peter Dyche, op. is elected to the House by a small majority over James Ash, Whig.

LOUDOUN & FAIRFAX.

SENATE.

| | Loudoun. | Fairfax. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asa Rogers (W.) | 568 | 173 | 741 |
| S. J. Ramey (W.) | 578 | 103 | 681 |
| Silas Burke (Op.) | 123 | 236 | 359 |

Rogers' majority over Ramey 60.

LOUDOUN.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| John A. Carter (W.) | 818 |
| William H. Gray (W.) | 698 |
| Daniel Miller (W.) | 527 |
| Algernon S. Tebbs (W.) | 455 |
| John Grubb (W.) | 405 |
| Bushrod Rust (Op.) | 386 |
| ——— Taylor (Op.) | 222 |
| Daniel Mock | 32 |

The three first elected.

FAIRFAX.

Col. James Powell, (Op.) is elected to the House of Delegates.

ROCKINGHAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dencale, | 708 |
| Cootes, | 415 |
| Yancey, | 372 |
| Kirtley, | 318 |
| Moore, | 240 |

All of them Opposition. Dencale and Cootes elected.

RICHMOND CITY.

SENATE.

Carter (W.) 339 Whiting (Op.) 96

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel (W.) | 371 |
| A. Pleasants, (W.) | 161 |

HENRICO.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sherwin McRae, (W.) | 361 |
| John B. Young, do. | 170 |

STATE SENATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Carter (W.) | 312 |
| Whiting (Op.) | 181 |

CHESTERFIELD.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hancock, (Op.) | 450 |
| Patteson, (W.) | 217 |

SENATE.

Cox, (Op.) 462, scattering 65.

NORFOLK BOROUGH.

SENATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. H. Langhorne, (W.) | 260 |
| Arthur R. Smith, (Op.) | 111 |

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert E. Taylor, (W.) | 288 |

No opposition.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

SENATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Langhorne, | 324 |
| Smith, | 346 |

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Samuel Watts, (W.) | 347 |
| Wm. Etheridge, (W.) | 343 |
| Wm. Tatem, (Op) | 347 |
| Wm. I. Cooke, (Op) | 336 |

Etheredge lost his election by 4 votes—a Whig less of one.

Langhorne goes to the Senate with a handsome majority.

PRINCESS ANNE.

SENATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Langhorne, | 150 |
| Smith, | 106 |

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| John H. Dey, (W.) | 166 |
| Jesse Morris, | 108 |

CHARLOTTE.

Dennis, Loco, elected by 24 majority over the sterling Whig, Cardwell. A thin vote.

ALBEMARLE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas J. Randolph (Op.) | 668 |
| Shelton F. Leake (Op.) | 653 |
| Alexander Rives (W.) | 600 |
| Hardin Massie (W.) | 581 |

Highest majority 67.

More than 50 Whigs at the Court House did not vote, and there was a general apathy on one side and great caution on the other.

OHIO.

SENATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| John C. Campbell (W.) | 518 |
| Alexander Newman, (Op.) | 231 |
| Campbell's majority | 287 |

Brooke, Marshall and Tyler to be heard from in this Senatorial district.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| D. M Edgington (W.) | 381 |
| B. F. Kelly (W.) | 195 |
| W. G. Scott (Op.) | 183 |

Edgington elected.

A poll was also opened *for and against a Convention* for remodelling the Constitution, and but *four* votes were given in opposition to the Convention.

MARSHALL.

At Boggs Run, the vote stood: *Senate*—Campbell 49, Newman 24. *House of Delegates*—McClean 63, Martin 22.

At Grave Creek, Campbell's majority is 47, and M'Clean's 53.

At Beeler's station Campbell's reported majority is 22. Incomplete.

We are indebted to our friend J. J. P. for a summary of returns received at Richmond up to Saturday night, and we add such as have come to hand from other sources:—

| | WHIG. | OPPOSITION. |
|---|---|---|
| Hanover, | | 1 gain. |
| Albemarle, | | 2 gain. |
| Henrico, | 1 | |
| Richmond City, | 1 | |
| Charles City & New Kent, | 1 | |
| Amherst, | | 1 gain. |
| Petersburg, | 1 gain. | |
| King William, | | |
| Caroline, | | 1 |
| Buckingham, | | 2 |
| Goochland, | | 1 |
| Chesterfield, | | 1 |
| Greensville, | | 1 |
| Stafford, | | 1 gain. |
| Powhatan, | | 1 |
| Fluvanna, | 1 | |
| Dinwiddie, | | 1 |
| Norfolk County, | 1 | 1 gain. |
| Southampton, | | 1 gain. |
| Spottsylvania, | 1 | |
| Nottoway, | 1 gain. | |
| Fauquier, | 1 | 1 gain. |
| Louisa, | | 1 |
| King & Queen, | | 1 |
| Norfolk Borough, | 1 | |
| Prince George, | | 1 |
| Princess Anne, | 1 | |
| Nansemond, | 1 | |
| Fairfax, | | 1 gain. |
| Loudoun, | 3 | |
| Jefferson, | 2 | |
| Elizabeth City & Warwick, | 1 | |
| Williamsburg, | 1 | |
| Cumberland, | 1 | |
| Prince Edward, | | 1 |
| Berkeley, | 2 | |
| Morgan, | | 1 gain. |
| Frederick, | | 2 |
| Hampshire, | | 2 gain. |
| Charlotte, | | 1 gain. |
| Matthews and Middlesex, | 1 gain. | |
| Rockbridge, | 2 | |
| Ohio, | 1 | |

Thus far the Whigs have gained 4 members and lost 13.

Asa Rogers, Whig, is elected Senator from Loudoun and Fairfax, to succeed James McIlhaney, Whig.

James H. Langhorne, Whig, is elected Senator from Norfolk, Nansemond, Princess Anne, &c. to succeed Henry B. Woodhouse, Whig.

Edward P. Scott, Opposition, is re-elected Senator from Dinwiddie, Greensville, &c.

James H. Cox, Opposition, is elected Senator from Chesterfield, Petersburg, &c. in place of John W. Nash, Opposition, resigned.

Col. John Guerrant, Opposition, is elected Senator from Hanover, Goochland, Fluvanna, and Louisa, to succeed Edmond Fontaine, Conservative—a Loco gain.

Hill Carter, Whig, is elected Senator from the Richmond and Henrico district, in place of James Lyons, Whig, resigned.

Thomas Sloan, Opposition, is elected Senator from Hampshire, Berkeley and Morgan, in place of Charles J. Faulkner, resigned—a Whig loss.

Dr. John R. Taylor, Opposition, is elected Senator from the counties of Matthews, Middlesex, Gloucester, &c. to succeed William Tod.

THE SENATE.

There were twelve Senators to elect this *spring*, from having resigned. The result thus far stands:—

| Whig. | Opposition. |
|---|---|
| Hill Carter. | James H. Cox. |
| James H. Langhorne. | Edward P. Scott. |
| Asa Rogers. | John Guerrant. |
| | Thomas Sloan. |
| | John R. Taylor. |

THE COUNTY ELECTION.

The returns will show the success of the Whig candidates for the Assembly by a diminished majority—and a comparison will also show, that the vote is short of last year nearly two hundred, and about 400 less than at the Presidential election. The apathy of the Whigs, not only here but elsewhere, has been so obvious, that the wonder is that success has attended their banner in any quarter.

Objections had been started against the Whig candidates for the county, which, but for the imprudence of the adversary, might have been fatal. An "anti-lawyer" feeling was industriously fanned against one of them, and the absence of the other from the county for several years, was busily used to alienate old friends and excite jealousy among others. But all would not do. An insidious handbill, issued but a day before the election, and kept from the view of the candidates until the polls had been opened, was designed to work mischief, but it operated the wrong way, and brought confusion and defeat upon its propagators. A generous people scorn such paltry devices, and the blow generally recoils upon the heads of those who depart from manly and honorable warfare. Never did mischief more surely "return to plague the inventors," and never did mischief-makers meet with a more signal rebuke. But the victory is ours, and we shall indulge in no unbecoming exultation.

Sufficient is it for us, that enough came to the rescue, and that a just reliance can always be placed upon the Whigs of the County when the danger thickens. The sleepless vigilance of the adversary has given us a new lesson, from which we shall doubtless derive profit. "Forewarned, forearmed."

Though the Whigs of every portion of the County did all, in the late election, that the occasion seemed to require of them, those of the "Unterrified Precinct," (where large calculations had been made upon defection in their ranks,) acquired new glory by their constancy and devotion to the cause. They could neither be seduced by flattery, nor wheedled by insidious appeals to their supposed prejudices. They gave new evidence of their invincibility, and we think it will be long ere another attempt be made upon their virtue. Well might one of them exclaim, when he saw the "bone and sinew" of the county coming up in calm dignity to the polls, "I *feel* that I am right—yes, I *know* it."

THE CREOLE NEGROES.

The Admiralty Court at Nassau, N. P. has set free the 17 Negroes of the Creole, charged with piracy and murder.

The Chief Justice addressed the negroes something in this style:—"It has pleased God to set you free from the bonds of slavery—may you hereafter live the lives of good and faithful subjects of Her Majesty's Government." They were then set at liberty by proclamation.

TOWN ELECTION.

In pursuance of the charter, an election for Town Officers was held at the Court House on Monday last. The following is the result:—

MAYOR.

Andrew Hunter.

RECORDER.

Wells J. Hawks.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Brown, Samuel Ridenour, John R. Flagg, William S. Lock, John W. Rowan, John J. H. Straith, and Charles G. Bragg.

CHARLESTOWN & JEFFERSON COUNTY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

By a late act of Assembly, the number of Directors of this Institution has been reduced from thirteen to seven. An election was held at the Court House on Saturday last, under the superintendence of Robert T. Brown, Isaac N. Carter, and Ambrose W. Cramer, when the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

| | |
|---|---|
| David Howell, | W. C. Worthington, |
| Samuel Ridenour, | Joseph M. Brown, |
| William S. Lock, | H. N. Gallaher. |
| Benj. Tomlinson, | |

The Board met on the same day, and appointed DAVID HOWELL President, and RICHARD WILLIAMS Treasurer. The Discount day is changed to Friday of each week.

PROGRESS OF MILITARY TYRANNY.

We copy the following paragraphs from the Springfield Republican, to show how steadily the purpose is pursued by the Ordnance Department [illegible] to their schemes. Men are allowed leave of absence *from the Armory*, and then discharged for availing themselves of that leave!

We may add, here, that the Globe is endeavoring to make political capital out of the matter, by abusing Mr. Bell, the late Secretary of War. This, it will been seen, is not the true question at issue. Mr. Bell manifested a disposition to correct the evils complained of, even before the dissatisfaction on the part of the Armorers had become general, but having left the Department, he has now no means of doing so. The matter has been brought to the notice of the President and present Secretary of War, and the fact demonstrated that the new system has been kept up for more than twelve months by a *suspension of law*. This is a point to which we would direct especial attention. It is useless, therefore, for the Globe to be harping upon Mr. Bell's course. He was no doubt persuaded by the Ordnance officers that the scheme would work well; many of the men themselves thought so; but experience has proved otherwise. The late Secretary cannot interpose a remedy now, and therefore abuse of him is but a waste of words.

As to the suggestion of the "Independent," that the men desire pay without giving full work for it, that is a mistake. They are always ready to give an equivalent; the month workers by laboring the usual number of hours, and the piece workers by giving as much time to their jobs as may be necessary to do them well; but the latter cannot perceive the justice of being ruled down to hours after their work is finished. They cannot see the propriety of keeping an expert workman as long at a job as it would require a slow one to perform it. All they ask, is a fair tariff of prices, the usual hours of work, regular pay, and such treatment from the officers as freemen are entitled to receive. Many of them have been trained up to work in the Armory—and although they have been useful in perfecting the machinery of the establishment, they are not prepared for other businessif suddenly thrown out. They have their families and friends settled around them—and the taunt thrown upon them for not seeking employment elsewhere, smacks a little more of arrogance than liberality and fairness.

But one thing we would advise some of them to do—and that is, to beg their Globe friends to let the subject alone. That paper is doing them mischief, and cares but little for any thing else than the advancement of its own party ends.

*From the Springfield Republican.*

ARMORERS' COMMITTEE DISCHARGED.

Messrs. Amadon, Foster and Hopkins, the committee appointed by the Armorers to represent their circumstances and wishes to the President and members of Congress, did, before they left, ask and obtain leave of absence from the Master Armorer. Though this officer is at all times the usual and proper officer to grant such requests, at this time he acted in the double capacity of Superintendent and Master Armorer, Major Ripley being absent at Washington. Messrs. Amadon and Hopkins returned to their work on Wednesday morning, (their time of absence not having expired,) when they were informed by the Master Armorer that orders had been sent him from Major Ripley to dismiss the whole three from work! In Major Ripley's whole course here, we know of no act more vindictive, despotic and unfair, than this. Refuse an interview with the committee at home, and then punish them by dismissal for seeking a redress of grievances at head quarters!

As an illustration of the unreasonably despotic regulations of the Military Superintendent of the Armory, we mention the following occurrence. One day last week, an armorer while at work was informed that a messenger was at the door with a letter brought by Harnden's express. He asked permission of the foreman to receive it, who refused his request, and advised him not to receive it till after bell time. Believing the letter required his immediate attention, the armorer ventured to violate his directions, and walked out into the highway to receive and read his letter. It proved to contain intelligence of the sickness of his mother at Pittsfield! If he had obeyed the tyrannical rule of the shop, he would have been too late to have seen his sick and dying mother! Who that has the spirit of a man, can sanction or endure such regulations?

Let it be remembered, that while the Ordnance officers have reduced the wages of the workmen—not the salaries of the officers—they have increased the cost of the musket four or five dollars.

STARVING OUT.

We understand many of the Armorers at Harpers-Ferry are idle, and likely to be so for some time to come, waiting for the model of a new gun. Is this to be taken as a redemption of the President's pledge to see that their wrongs shall be redressed, and that men who are willing to work shall have plenty to do? Or is it designed to starve the refractory into submission?

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

The impression prevails that the British Government, in its late negotiations, has demanded the unlimited right of search, with a view to the suppression of the Slave Trade. A letter from Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Everett denies that any such right has been claimed. Lord A says:

The undersigned again renounces, as he has already done, in the most explicit terms, any right on the part of the British Government to search American vessels in time of peace. The right of search, except when especially conceded by treaty, is purely a belligerent right, and can have no existence on the high seas during peace. The undersigned apprehends, however, that the right of search is not confined to the verification of the nationality of the vessel, but also extends to the object of the voyage and the nature of the cargo. The sole purpose of the British cruisers is to ascertain whether the vessels they meet are really American or not. The right asserted has, in truth, no resemblance to the right of search either in principle or in practice. It is simply a right to satisfy the party who has a legitimate interest in knowing the truth, that the vessel actually is what her colors announce. This right we concede as freely as we exercise.

The writer of the subjoined article wields a vigorous pen, and the evil which he exposes is one that calls loudly for a remedy. A concentration of public sentiment is all that is required to effect the object—and the times never were more auspicious for the purpose. Business in all its ramifications has been more or less trammelled by the diversion of money from its legitimate uses; and the country, awakened to a sense of danger, should never rest until the incubus is thrown off, which now paralyzes all its energies, and slights its prosperity.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

TO THE PEOPLE.

The wail of hard times arises from all quarters. The Banks, for several years, have been in a state of suspension, and still continue so; large mercantile houses, in the cities, are every day suspending and breaking; throughout the interior, the Courts are filled with suits, and the property of the people is already sacrificed under the hammer. Bad as all this is, worse is still coming, and will be felt before the year closes, unless the people arouse from their lethargy, and act in concert. As it is, we look around us, stupified and dismayed; see victim after victim sacrificed; and do not combine for the common defence. Though, are long, we may be involved in the same ruin. My friends, when your neighbor's house is on fire, the matter is yours as much as his. And bear this in mind, always, that incendiaries are the common enemies of the human race, and that it is the duty of every one to expose them, and put an end to their fiendish outrages.

Who are the incendiaries in these truly difficult and distressing times? Behold them!—Mark them! Brokers, shavers, hoarders—for the purpose of buying at sheriffs' sales, property for less than its value. These are the creditors that will now prey upon your vitals, if you permit them; jackals and wolves, in human form, they pursue and hunt down the weak, the crippled, the distressed and suffering. Foul birds of prey, they are now whetting their beaks to pluck out the eyes of the poor wretch who is upon his back.

But, my friends, be true to yourselves, and without injustice or cruelty to these beasts and birds of prey, you can effectually defend yourselves against them and the evils which surely await you, unless you act with promptitude, energy, and vigilance.

Do you ask what shall be done? Call county meetings, and instruct your Legislature to pass a law to this effect: That no shaving *any* bond, note, security, or obligation whatever, at a *greater discount than six per cent.*, the legal interest, shall be *usury to all intents and purposes*, and shall operate a forfeiture of the whole amount to the literary fund. To carry out and execute the law, authorize the obligee in the bond, or in any other security, for the payment of money, (whose bond, or other security, may be purchased by the shaver, and put into force or suit against him,) to file a plea of setting up the shave, or to file a bill in chancery, if necessary, setting up the same defence, and to compel the person who was shaved, to give his testimony. Do this, and my word for it, you will strike a well-deserved death-blow to whole gangs and combinations, that are now plotting your destruction. For, in times like these, the heartless and avaricious, to plunder to greater effect, often combine into gangs, as robbers do, and choose a captain to counsel and lead them—Sometimes, indeed, he is not counsellor and leader, but performs the part of a pointer, smelling out the quarry with his nose, and then coming to a stand, until the hunters, whose dog he is, are ready to fire. Besides these gangs, there are single robbers, strong enough to plunder alone, and who, Cacus-like, drag all to their den, disdaining a division with confederates. Against all these, joint and several, you must set your faces, and your laws, or submit like defenceless sheep to the slaughter. It is in your power to choose between the alternatives; make choice.

The immediate consequence and effect of the law proposed, would be, to prevent suits without number, that are now *bought* and *brought*; to restore confidence between man and man; and to release and leave *loose* and *free*, all the money in the community, and all the credit, both Bank and private credit, (which has been used as money,) to perform the office for which money was first introduced into use, to wit: to exchange *property* and *labor*, and to sustain and measure their values. For, it must be obvious to every one, that, if money could not be used in brokerage or shaving, because the law forbade it, it would, as a matter of course, be loaned at the legal interest, or be exchanged for other property; and thus, when property was forced under the hammer, the competition among the money holders would insure to the unfortunate debtor a fair price. It was to subserve such purposes, that money was first created; it can be legitimately used in this way only, and it is the interest and policy of society, to hold it and to confine it to that purpose, and to that only, that led to its existence. It was intended to be the *instrument* of commerce, to be used for the convenience of all, and nothing can justify the perversion of it into an instrument, *in the hands of a few*, of oppression to the holders of every other description of property.

Let it not be said, that the holder of money has the same right to make the most of it that the owner of any property or thing has. However specious this is, it is not true. And here, let us remount to first principles, and look into and examine the origin of money, and see with what character society has endowed it. It will soon appear, that, confined to its original purpose and origin, it is a most valuable agent; that, perverted to any other, it is a formidable engine in the hands of a few, for mischief and ruin to many.

We lay this down, then, as an incontestable truth, that society agreed upon it, and consented to its introduction and use, to effect the exchanges of all other things, and for that purpose solely and only. Observe, money stands in the relation of one to *twenty-nine* of all other property, or, in other words, is about the *thirtieth* part, and no more, of the *whole mass of property*. In the days of barter, men might very well and safely be left to estimate the value of their own property, and to exchange it for any other; for no particular kind of property, then, had a paramount and controlling influence over another, and there was, consequently, no temptation to *forestall* and *engross* any *particular* property to the injury of other persons. But the moment society, for its convenience, endowed a particular species of property with the capacity of a *common measure of all other property, and regulator of its value and price*, it became a matter of essential and vital necessity, that society should have the full control and management of that particular species of property, and should have the power of prescribing how it should be used, and in what way it should not be used. When used in a legitimate way, when it performs the office for which it was designed, one *thirtieth* exchanges and regulates the values of *twenty-nine* parts of *all* the property of society. But, wrest it from its original design, suffer the foreestalling and engrossment of it, for brokerage and shaving, and the *thirtieth* part, like Aaron's rod, will soon swallow up the *twenty-nine*. Society understood, full well, the tremendous power with which it had invested this specific property, and for that reason, it is not permitted to individuals to stamp and coin money, or to emit paper to be used as money, but the power to do those acts is a *sovereign* power, and is reserved to, entrusted with, and resides in, all the people in mass, or, in a word, in the State.

The State only, or sovereign power, can stamp, and coin money, or authorize credit to pass as money, as is the instance of Bank paper, and if any one dares to counterfeit these issues of sovereign power, he is treated, and justly, as a felon. And why is this so? It is, because he injures the common standard, destroys confidence in it, and perverts it from its proper use; for, just in proportion as he has spread his counterfeit coins or credits, has he destroyed the balance in the values of *all* property, and disturbed their proper relations. Is it not manifest, that the shaver and broker effect similar mischiefs? They, by their practices, disturb the relations of property; they engross money, and pervert it from its proper office; they injure the common standard and measure of all values and property—and, let me add, they should fall, in all justice, within the range of the same punishments. Away, then, with the narrow, false, and stupid idea, that any man has the right to use the common instrument of all society to their prejudice, and for his own selfish purposes and gains. All have a right to use it in its proper office and sphere, and injustice is done to no one who is prohibited to use it in any other, because the same prohibition extends to all, and thus there is perfect equality. What would be thought of the man who should contaminate the air we all must breathe, or poison the fountains from which we must all drink? Or, of the man, who, in a deadly pestilence, or in a sore and raging famine, *forestalled* and *engrossed the emblems of disease*, or the *staff of life*? Let the shaver and broker answer these questions, and when he has done so, if his answer is any thing like David's, I shall, may-be, whisper in his ear, "Thou art the man."

I have, thus far, endeavored to call the attention of the public to the origin and nature of money and credit, to the evils and danger of perverting them from their first design and institution, and to a remedy, when the abuse exists. In another communication, I may enter into the operations of shavers and brokers, more in detail, and exhibit not only the tremendous influence they wield over all the property of the country, but, also, over its *legislation* and *liberties*. In the mean time, permit me to subscribe myself your friend, FAIR PLAY.

☞ If the Richmond, Norfolk, Lynchburg and other editors should concur in the views of the writer of the above article, a republication may do the public some service.

In explaining last week a statement which reflected injuriously upon the Directors of some of the Banks, as to their indebtedness, we overlooked a striking fact in reference to their responsibility as endorsers. For instance, two of the Directors of the Valley Bank at Winchester are joint endorsers with six other individuals upon the sum of $19,500; this endorsement is charged to each, and makes each of the two directors appear to be indebted in the sum of $39,000, whereas the responsibility is divided amongst eight persons.—Thus it is that the report of the Senate's committee has magnified the amount of liability, and cast undeserved blame upon the directors.

But it may be here mentioned, as showing the confidence still felt in our institutions, that the Senate passed a resolution unanimously, declaring its entire confidence in the solvency and responsibility of our Banks.

"GENERAL APATHY."

This redoubtable hero, who had charge of the Whig forces, has again surrendered the State to the Locos. The loss of Hampshire destroys the balance in the Senate, and the majority against us in the lower House will probably be twenty. Very well—"Wait till next year," as the Enquirer says when in the dumps.

Eclipse and Boston were each beaten once, but whenever the spur and timber were put to them freely, they soon regained their laurels. So with the Whigs—they need an occasional "licking," to bring them to their mettle and a full exertion of their powers. Heads up! No despondency!

Among the visitors invited by the Secretary of War to attend the Examination of the Cadets at the Military Academy at West Point, we notice the names of Gen Geo. H. Steuart of Maryland and Col. Josiah W. Ware of Virginia.

Now that the excitement of the elections is over, we shall avail ourselves of the calm, to publish matter of interest to Farmers, and a greater variety of miscellaneous reading for families.

THE SEASON.

Never within our recollection has the prospect for a Wheat crop, in this and the surrounding counties, been better than at present. The luxurious growth of field and forest delights the eye and gladdens the heart of every one—and, if no untimely blight should come

*From the New Orleans Bee, April 23.*

## LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The steamship Neptune arrived on Saturday morning in 36 hours from Galveston. The papers contain a long letter from President Houston, in which the necessity for an invasion of Mexico is urged, but his Excellency is in favor of procrastinating that measure until the meeting of Congress, and the troops are thoroughly disciplined. An enrollment of the militia is recommended by the President.

Some general rumors of movements upon the Mexican frontier are mentioned in the papers. We infer from what we gather from the news, as well through the press as from private sources, that *Mr. Houston*, (as Santa Anna designates his Excellency) is not in high favor with the people in Texas, and that the brandy bottle has well nigh used up the faculties, locomotive and reflective, of the hero of San Jacinto—so much the worse for Texas. The volunteers under Gen. Burleston refused to obey the orders of Gen. Somerville, who had been ordered by the President to take command of the forces. They had no confidence in the Chief Magistrate nor in any one appointed by him. The President seems to cherish a mortal enmity to the most prominent men in Texas—hence the confusion and failure of the expedition, which it was expected would cross the Rio Grande.

### FACTS FOR WORKING MEN.

Boots and Shoes from France are coming into our country by thousands. The facts stated in the following extract from the address of the late Leather Dealers' Convention in Boston, which we find in the papers of that city, may well arrest the attention of the craft:

That without such legislation as we ask, all the finer descriptions of shoes and boots will be imported from France, is evident from the fact that already, since the progressive reduction of duties under the Compromise Act, the importation of boots and shoes has increased with surpassing rapidity.

As an instance, we should state that an individual in Boston, who in 1835 sold but *three hundred dollars'* worth of French boots, during the last year imported and sold more than ten thousand dollars' worth of that article alone.

The last vessel that arrived in the port of Boston from France, contained about five thousand pair of Paris Boots and Shoes!

Our heavy work, our thick Shoes, Brogans and Boots, will be superceded by foreign importations. Already have orders been sent out to Germany for the fall trade such articles as have heretofore been manufactured in Danvers and Grafton, Holliston, Brookfield, and other towns in this Commonwealth.

As an evidence of the low price of labor in Germany, we would here state that two workmen from that country are now employed in Boston at ten dollars per week, who when at home could obtain but a dollar and a half per week, and board themselves.

But what is true of our department of labor is equally true of nearly all other branches of manufacturer's industry which are carried on mostly by hand.

Carriages, Harness, Hats, Straw Bonnets, Jewelry, Glass, Paper, Cabinet Ware, Cutlery, and a variety of smaller articles now advantageously manufactured within our State, are equally at the mercy of the foreign laborer; and we therefore earnestly call on all those engaged in these trades to bestir themselves at once, and forward their petitions and memorials to Congress.

### GENERAL JACKSON AND PROTECTION.

When General Jackson was a candidate for the Presidency in 1822, he was addressed for the purpose of ascertaining his views on the subject of protecting American Industry. From his reply we quote the following strong and patriotic language:

"What is the situation of the present times—what is the situation of the Agriculturist?—Where has the American Farmer a market for his surplus products? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign nor home market. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding *paupers* and laborers in England, feed our own, or else in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall be rendered paupers ourselves."

Put that in your pipes and smoke it, ye sticklers for one sided free trade, Every President of the Republic, from the days of Washington to the days of Van Buren, advocated the protection of domestic industry. It is only within a few years that a party has sprung up, which refuses to throw a shield over domestic interests and is willing to allow rapacious British tax gatherers to levy contributions *ad libitum* upon those who should be American freemen. We have heard much nonsense of British Whigs, but here is a real British party which has arisen since 1822. It matters not, they tell us, how much the British may tax our labor, their's shall go scot free. The views and experience of the great men of days gone by is quoted on all other subjects: is it of no worth on this subject?—*N. Y. Mechanic.*

COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.—We have often had occasion to speak of the fallacy of that "free trade" doctrine which implies a free trade on one side only. The true principle, we maintain is, that *reciprocal* trade is the only sort of fair and equal trade. If our wheat, flour, provisions, lumber and tobacco, are charged in England with duties from one hundred to eight hundred per cent., it cannot be admitted that a profitable trade can be carried on between that country and this, if we receive her manufactures without duties.

Mr. Jefferson had practical views on this subject. In 1793, while Secretary of State under Washington, he spoke thus in a communication to Congress:

"Should any nation, contrary to our wishes, suppose it may better find its advantage by continuing its system of prohibition, duties and regulations, it behooves us to *protect our citizens*, their commerce and navigation, *by counter-prohibitions, duties and regulations also. Free commerce and navigation are not to be given in exchange for restrictions and vexations, nor are they likely to produce a relaxation of them.*"

The new Tariff bill reported by Mr. Saltonstall in the House of Representatives, contains (and very properly) the principle of countervailing duties. We like the bill for this—and also for adopting discriminating duties on some articles, while the *ad valorem* principle is applied to others. There should be the utmost freedom for the exercise of discretion and good judgment in the arrangement of the Tariff. No navaried rule of ad valorem duties, no standard fixing the maximum of imports, no horizontal scale, should be recognized, on arbitrary lines and bounds within which the constitutional power of laying duties must be exercised. The constitution has set no such limits. Let good sense, full knowledge, and the actual interests of the country, in connection with the policy of other countries, determine the action of our government on this subject.—[*Balt. American.*]

ELISHA M. HUNTINGTON (at present Commissioner of the General Land Office) was yesterday appointed, with the consent of the Senate, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.—[*Nat. Int.*

Gen. WOOL, U. S. A, commanding the Eastern Division, arrived at Newport, (R. I.) on a tour of inspection, on Thursday last. He visited Fort Adams the same day, and was received with the usual military salute.

On Sunday arrived at Baltimore, in a steamboat from Old Point Comfort, two companies U. S. Artillery, commanded by Captains NICHOLLS and SEDGWICK, the whole under command of Colonel FANNING. "These troops (says the American) have been ordered to Rhode Island by the President of the United States." They left in the mail cars for Philadelphia on Sunday evening at seven o'clock; and, accidents excepted, will probably arrive at their place of destination this morning.—[*Ib.*

*Correspondence of the United States Gazette.*

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, P. M.

The Eastern mail of this morning brings nothing of importance from Rhode Island. The Governor, however, appears to be making active preparations to preserve order. The steamboat left here this morning with 300 U. S. soldiers for that station, to be called out if necessary, but it is expected that the Insurrectionists will not trouble them.

*Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.*

NEW YORK, Friday, P. M.

The United States suit against Wm. M. Price, formerly our District Attorney, was brought to a close this morning, when the jury gave a verdict against Mr. Price for $83,271 83. This verdict of course does away with his offset for fees and services rendered to government. The Locos are indignant at this verdict, and think him a very ill used man.

ENCAMPMENT. The ground selected for the great Military Encampment in May, is on the lands of JAMES CARROLL, Esq., between the Ohio Railroad and the Washington Turnpike.—*Balt. American.*

*A Discovery for Housekeepers.*—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript says, that a small quantity of green sage, placed in the closet, will cause the red ants to disappear.

*A Sensible Choice.*—'If you dont accept my challenge,' said one gentleman of honor to another, 'I will gazette you!—so take your choice.' 'Go ahead,' said the other—'I had rather fill six gazettes than one coffin!'

*Temperance Statistics.*—From a circular recently published by the New York Temperance Society, it appears that within the last ten years, 166,879 persons have enrolled themselves as members, of which number about 107,000 have signed the total abstinence pledge. Licensed liquor shops have decreased in the ratio of 63 per cent.; the manufacture and importation of intoxicating drinks, 67 per cent.; pauperism about 33 per cent.; and indictment for crime has been reduced about 75 per cent.

*The Lord's Prayer.*—Of the sixty-nine words which make up the Lord's prayer, only five are not Saxon.

### BOSTON AND FASHION.

We have heard from each of the champions this week. Fashion's friends are "snatching and eager" for odds. Boston has started for Long Island, and will arrive here in the course of a few days.—He is as fresh as paint, and goes like a bird. As Fashion is in training but a few miles from town, she will not leave her present stable for Long Island for a week or ten days, probably. Bets of 5 to 4 on Boston are "good as a bile." Those who have determined to lay out their pile on him are advised to do so before his arrival here, for his friends will give more on him as soon as he exhibits any specimens of tall walking on the Island.

Great preparations are making at the Union Course for the accommodation of "All the World and his Wife." It would not surprise us if there were 50,000 spectators in attendance. We hear that the hotels of Richmond, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, are full of strangers from the South and West, who are on their way here to see the Match on Tuesday, the 10th of May.

The Boston men yesterday were shy. An offer to take $500 to 400 was declined by a leading man of the party. Offers on time are current. A correspondent writes us from Boston that he will bet all the punch "Uncle John R." can make in one day that the first heat of the Match is *not* run in 7:43, and dinners for the Club that the 2nd is *run under* 7:40!—What d'ye say, gentlemen?

[*Spirit of the Times.*

The Spirit of Saturday last says:—

We now advise those gentlemen who have been disposed to back the Northern Champion, or who have done so, that she has *thrown out a curb!* It is said to have discovered itself some weeks since, and is supposed to have proceeded from a blow received from Clarion. It seems that in their exercise as Fashion was leading him round a turn, Clarion—who has lost an eye—hit her a few inches below the hock. In a few days the hurt resulted in a confirmed curb.

We have great pleasure in stating, however, that Fashion made a most splendid trial on Monday last, and that so late as Wednesday morning she was not in the slightest degree lame or apparently affected by it. When it is recollected that John Bascombe, Black Maria, and others, made their best races with a curb, the fact of Fashion's having one should not be deemed so vitally important.

Offers of 2 to 1 on Boston, play or pay, go a begging.

*The Great Race Next Month.*—The great match race on the Long Island course between *Fashion* and *Boston*, for $20,000 a side, will come off, (says the Herald) on Tuesday, the 10th of May, and not the 16th as has been stated. The race is to settle the great contest between the North and South, and is creating more excitement in the sporting circles than the celebrated race between Eclipse and Henry. Two hundred thousand dollars are said to have already been staked by the friends of Boston and Fashion.

*Death of Rev. Dr. Morse.*—The Newburyport Herald of Tuesday morning says: "We are pained to hear that the Rev. Dr. Morse, Rector of St. Paul's Church, who has been sick for several days, died this morning."

It is rumored that Judge Morrison, of Bedford Co., Pa., has absconded in consequence of having been detected in altering a note of hand, from $130 to $330. The Judge was wealthy, and has heretofore borne an unimpeachable character.

*Albany and Boston Railroad.*—This road is doing a very heavy business. For some weeks past, the Evening Journal says receipts for passengers, freights and the mails, have exceeded *one thousand dollars* a day, and are still on the increase. Two trains daily run over the road, and it is in contemplation, we understand, to start a *third* train in the course of next month.—Thus far the receipts for freight and the mails are about equal to those for passengers.

## THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN, May 2, 5, P. M.

RAIL ROAD ORDERS.—We quote to-day at 32 per cent. discount, which is a further improvement.

VIRGINIA BANK NOTES.—The paper of the Virginia Banks generally is selling to-day at 8½ per cent. discount, and the notes of the Wheeling Banks, at 17 per cent. discount.

CATTLE.—There were about 900 head of Beef Cattle offered this morning at the drove yards, nearly all of which were sold at $4,75 a $6,50 per 100 lbs. as in quality.

FLOUR.—Sales of Howard Street Flour of good standard brands were made from stores on Saturday at $5,75. We have not heard of any transactions to-day and quote at $5,75. The wagon price is $5,50.

GRAIN.—A parcel of good Md. white Wheat was sold to-day at $1,38. A small parcel of prime Pennsylvania red was sold on Saturday at $1,32, another lot to a shipper at a little higher. Sales to-day of Md. Corn at 60a61 cents for yellow and 56 cents for white. A sale of Pennsylvania yellow, quality not prime, was made on Saturday at 50½ cts. Md. Oats are worth 40 cts.


### *A Cure and Preventive of Disease.*

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills are no less a cure than a preventive of diseases. When we feel dull, pain in the head, back, or side, weary on the least exertion, it is then we ought to take a dose of these Pills. This will always have a good effect; because it is impossible for pain to be in the body without the presence of those humors which produce it, it is only by them being forced out by purging that health can be restored.

It is at all times easier to prevent than to cure disease; because by taking a preventive course we do not debilitate the natural functions of the body, but rather strengthen and assist them; the peculiar action of Brandreth's Pills is to cleanse the blood from all impurities, remove every cause of pain or weakness, and restore the constitution to perfect health and vigor.

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

*Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy for* Consumption, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Pain in the Side, Breast and Chest, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases of the Liver and Lungs.

We are all alike liable to disease—and death is the certain lot of all that live and have a being; and although the latter cannot be averted, still the former may, by the power of medicine, be removed, or rendered less painful to the afflicted.—There is one disease, however, which seems for ages to have defied the power of the healing art—the learned faculty have in vain attempted to arrest its fatal progress, by the application of remedies within their reach, or known in their practice—but Consumption has defied their united skill. It has stalked forth with impunity, gathering in its cheerless embrace a friend from every circle, and a member from every family, and casting gloom and darkness o'er the place of its visitation. He then, whose labors have brought forth a medicine which, in many cases, will arrest the progress of this fatal disease—and which will also afford relief in the most stubborn and hopeless, should be regarded as a public benefactor. It is confidently believed that Duncan's Expectorant Remedy will do this. Hence it is presented and recommended to the community. This medicine immediately palliates and relieves the distressing cough, causing a free and easy expectoration; stopping the hectic fever and night sweats, healing the ulcerated lungs, and arresting the fatal progress of Consumption, at the same time strengthening the weak and debilitated, regulating the bowels, and producing quiet, rest, and sweet repose. This remedy can be relied upon, to do all that lays in the power of *medical aid*, being used in the private practice of the late Dr. Duncan, (Professor in the University of Edinburgh,) for upwards of eighteen years, by which thousands have been restored to perfect health. It is not to be understood that the Expectorant Remedy will cure all cases of Consumption; this it will not do. But while there is life there is hope: we would therefore advise all to use this medicine. When the case is incurable, it still proves a blessing to the sufferer; by giving ease and strength, relieving the cough, and checking of phlegm, &c. This alone is a consolation to the patient, which thousands do not experience.

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

J. H. BEARD, & Co., *Charlestown:*
CHARLES D. RILHAM, *Harpers-Ferry.*


## *Local Memoranda.*

Training of Officers on the 11th May. Regimental Parade on the 14th.

Public Sale of Mrs. Sally C. Moore's Personal Estate, on Tuesday 17th instant.

Public Sale of George Hageley's Personal Estate, on Wednesday 18th instant.

Election of Directors of the Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution on Saturday 7th inst.

### *MARRIED.*

On Thursday evening the 14th ult., by the Rev. L. F. Wilson, Mr. SAMUEL MCKOWN to Miss SARAH MORGAN, daughter of Mr. Jeptha Morgan, all of Berkeley county.

At Fredericktown, Md., on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. ———, Mr. TURNER A. MILTON, of Harpers Ferry, to Miss SARAH W. BEELER, daughter of the late Capt. Benjamin Beeler of this county.

On the 30th ult, by the Rev. W. B. Dutton, Mr. JOHN DENCE to Miss CATHARINE OAK, all of this county.

### DIED,

On Friday last the 29th ult., Mr. JAMES HANNAH, of this county, in the 65th year of his age.

## Notices.

TEMPERANCE.—A meeting of the *Charlestown Total Abstinence Society*, will be held in the Methodist Church, on SATURDAY EVENING next, at half past 7 o'clock.

☞The public are particularly invited to attend, as business of an interesting character will be transacted.

May 5. N. S. WHITE, *Sec'y.*


LAMBAUGH'S COMPOSITION

For Rheumatism, now sold by A. YOUNG at Harpers-Ferry, and J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, will cure the Rheumatism. A late remarkable cure is added to the many previously performed. May 5.

**French Flowers,**

JUST opened a case of super FRENCH FLOWERS, with a few new style Bonnet Ribbons, at E M AISQUITH'S.
May 5, 1552.

SPERM OIL—Of a very superior quality.
May 5, 1842. C W AISQUITH.

**Fresh Oranges,**

JUST received by
May 5 KEYES & KEARSLEY.

5000 Havana Segars,
3000 Principe do.
Very superior Orenoco Tobacco, for sale by
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, April 28, 1842.

**NEW GOODS.**

THE undersigned are now receiving their SPRING GOODS.
KEYES & KEARSLEY.
May 5, 1842.

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**

I AM now opening a general assortment of DRY GOODS, *Groceries and Hardware*, which were purchased at the present low prices, and will be sold astonishingly cheap. I respectfully invite my friends and the public generally, to give me a call
May 5, 1842. C W AISQUITH.

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening his NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, and invites the attention of those who like to buy great bargains.
May 5, 1842. E M AISQUITH.

*GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.*

AN unusually large stock of Cloth, Cassimeres and Vestings, Drillings and Summer Cassimeres, of every variety and at very low prices. E M AISQUITH.
May 5, 1842.

**FANCY MILLINERY.**

MISS E. A. WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that she has just completed the Fancy Millinery, under the instruction of Mrs. JOSEPH G. JOHNSON, and is prepared to execute all favors entrusted to her punctually, in the most neat and FASHIONABLE STYLE.

Her residence is in the large Stone House on High Street, better known as *Wager's Mansion House.* She will regularly receive the LATEST FASHIONS from the Eastern Cities, and hopes, by her endeavors to please, she will merit a share of public patronage.

Harpers-Ferry, May 5, 1842.—4t.


*Charlestown and Jefferson County*

**Savings Institution,**

MAY 3, 1842.

ORDERED—That the regular meetings of the Board of Directors of this Institution be held on Friday of each week, after the 13th instant, instead of Tuesday, and that no note will be discounted or renewed by the Board after said date, unless the note be deposited with the Treasurer before 11 o'clock, of the day of meeting, and the terms of the loan shall be strictly complied with, and the note be in complete form.

By order of the Board,
R. WILLIAMS, *Treas'r.*
May 5, 1842.—3t.


**BERKELEY LAND**
FOR SALE.

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

***Two Hundred Acres,***

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

70 ACRES OF FINE WOODLAND;

And Fifty acres of clear upland.

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

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

WM. W. WHITING.
May 5, 1842.—12w.

☞*York "Republican,"* insert the above 12 weeks, and send acct. to this office for collection. Also, a number to advertiser.

**Fresh Tea,**

JUST received of extra quality at
May 5. E M AISQUITH'S.

**Tobacco.**

JUST received another supply of that fine Cavendish Tobacco. at only 25 cents per pound. Those in the habit of using it had better lay up a supply.
May 5, 1842. E M AISQUITH.

**Cloths & Cassimeres.**

WOOL-DYED Black and Invisible Green Cloth,
Single Milled superior French Cassimeres, a splendid article for gentlemen's wear.
For sale by
May 5, 1842. C W AISQUITH.

**Horse & Buggy for Sale.**

THE Horse is handsome, speedy, perfectly gentle, and young. The Carriage well made, and in good repair. They will be sold at less than their value, as I have no further use for them.

I wish to hire a boy of 12 or 15 years of age, until January next.

W. F. TURNER.
May 5, 1842—3t.


**Attention, Artillery!**

YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Market House, Saturday the 14th of May, instant, precisely at 8 o'clock, A. M. in full winter uniform, with 26 rounds of cartridges, and firearms and equipments in good order. A general turn out is expected, as some further arrangements are to be made prior to taking up the line of march to the Grand Encampment near Baltimore, which takes place on the 16th instant.

By order of the Captain.
DANIEL COCKERELL, *O. S.*
May 5, 1842.

**ATTENTION!**

*"POTOMAC RIFLE!"*

A MEETING of the Company will be held on *Saturday the 7th May, inst.*, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the Drill Room, without uniform.

Punctual attendance is required, as business of importance will be laid before the company.

Shepherdstown, May 5, 1842.—1t.

**Attention, Cavalry!**

PARADE at 10 o'clock precisely, on *Saturday the 14th inst.*, in front of the Market-House in Charlestown. In order that you may obtain arms, the Colonel will review the Company. It is necessary that every member shall be present and in full uniform—none will be allowed to enter the ranks, unless the above shall be attended to.

By order of your Captain,
JOHN J. ABELL, *O. S.*
May 5, 1842.


GROCERIES.—Prime New Orleans Sugar for a 8p,
Very best ditto at 8 cents,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Best New Orleans Molasses,
Real Sugar-house Molasses,
Prime Green Coffee, only 12½ cents,
Fresh Rice,
Mould, Dipt and Sperm Candles,
With every other article in the grocery line, all of which will be sold unusually cheap.
May 5, 1842. E M AISQUITH.

**For Sale,**

A NEW WAGON with tongue and shafts. Inquire of
May 5. J. H. BEARD & CO.


**Notice is hereby Given,**

THAT I have been qualified as executor of Mary C. Moore, deceased.
AM. MOORE.
April 21, 1842.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

I WILL sell, at the late residence of Sally C. Moore, deceased, on *Tuesday the 17th day of May* next, the following property, viz:

*Twenty Barrels of Corn,*
*Five Hundred weight of Bacon,*
*Fifty Bushels of Wheat,*
*Cattle and Sheep,*

ALSO—*At the same time and place, the*

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN
**FURNITURE,**

*And a number of valuable Theological Books, belonging to the estate of the late Francis Moore.*

TERMS—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of $5 and upwards, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security. On sums under $5, the cash will be required.

AM. MOORE,
*Executor of Francis & Sally C. Moore.*
April 21, 1842.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

WILL be sold, on *Wednesday the 18th day of May next*, at the residence of George Hageley, deceased, near the Old Furnace, the following property, viz:

HORSES,
CATTLE,
SHEEP & HOGS,
*One Wagon, four sets of Gears,*
*One Cart and Gears,*
*And the entire Stock of Farming Utensils,*

ALL THE
***Household & Kitchen***
**FURNITURE,**

*And many other articles unnecessary to enumerate.*

—ALSO—

*At the same time and place,*

Will be hired until Christmas next, to the highest bidder, **3 SERVANTS**, consisting of one woman and two men.

TERMS—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards, by giving note with approved security: for all sums under that amount, the cash will be required.

☞All persons having claims against the estate, will please to come forward with their accounts legally prepared for settlement.—Those who are indebted to said estate, will please to prepare for settlement, without delay.

ELIZABETH HAGELEY,
WM. ENGLE,
April 28, 1842. *Adm's.*

***STRAY FILLY.***

STRAYED from the farm of the subscriber, near Leetown, Jefferson County, about the first of the present month,

*A Yellow Bay Filley,*

3 years old this spring, with three white feet and large white spot on right side. I will give a liberal reward if taken up and secured so that I get him again.

BENJAMIN F. BURNS.
April 28, 1842.—3t.

***STRAYED***

FROM the subscriber, living near the Old Furnace, on the 9th instant,

*A Sorrel Mare,*

about 8 years old. Her hind feet are white—she is bare footed all round, and is little marked from a trace. A liberal reward will be given for her recovery.

WM. BUCKLES.
April 28, 1842—3t*

***Mill for Rent.***

THE Rock's Mill having been put in repair is for rent. Possession given the 10th day of July.

MARY LEWIS.
April 21, 1842.

**WANTED,**

ANY one having a negro girl for sale, aged from 10 to 12 years, will find a purchaser and good permanent situation for her, by inquiring at THIS OFFICE.
April 21, 1842.

**Renovating and Repairing.**

THE undersigned is prepared to renovate and repair Woollen garments, by extracting grease and other spots, and making old clothes look nearly as well as new. He will be found at the shop of Mr. James Clothier, Charlestown.

S. G. P. REDMAN.
April 21, 1842.—5t.

**Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution.**

THE Stockholders and Depositors of this Institution are hereby notified that an election for seven Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Directors' Room in Harpers-Ferry, on *Saturday the 7th day of May next*, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

WM. ANDERSON, *Treas'r.*
Harpers-Ferry, April 28, 1842.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Humrickhouse, late of Shepherdstown, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Persons having claims against said estate, must present them, authenticated according to law.

JOSEPH ENTLER, *Ad'm.*
April 21, 1842.

**JUST RECEIVED AT**

*A. & G. W. Holland's New Store.*

BEAUTIFUL Foulard Silks, warranted to wash,
French Mouseline de Laines,
Painted Lawns and Muslins,
A large assortment of British and American Prints, beautiful styles and very cheap,
Twisted Silk Net Shawls,
Ladies' Chene Silk Cravats, India Cambrics,
Irish Linens, Bonnet Cambrics,
Jaconet, Cambric and Swiss Muslins,
Fashionable Braid and Willow Bonnets,
Ladies' Paris Kid Gloves, White and Black Silk do. Net do. Chene Silk Mitts, Net do.
All kinds of Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Childrens and Misses do.
Plaid and Plain Earlston Ginghams,
Bird Eye Diapers,
Damask Table Covers,
Crape, Lace, Black, White & Pink Crapes,
Thread and Bobbinet Edgings and Insertings,
American Nankeens 12½ cts. per yard,
Stout 4-4 Brown Muslins, 10 cents,
Super Bleached do 12½,
Summer Cloths, Bombazines,
Diamond and Wave Summer Cassimeres,
Merino Vestings,
Satin and Bombazine Stocks,
Bosoms and Collars,
Gentlemen's city made Boots,
Leghorn Hats, Suspenders,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Plain, Plaid and Chene Parasols, &c. &c.

The above articles are but a small part of our Stock of Dry Goods.

Harpers-Ferry, April 28, 1842.

**CHEAP GROCERES.**

STRONG Rio Coffee, 12½ cents,
Excellent Orleans sugar, 7 cents,
Best Imperial Tea $1.00 Young Hyson, 62½,
Orleans Molasses, a good article, for 31½ cents,
Also—A lot of choice Liquors at cost, as we intend to quit selling the article.

A. & G. W. HOLLAND.
Corner of High and Shenandoah streets.
Harpers-Ferry, April 28, 1842.

**For Sale,**

20 TONS TIMOTHY HAY.
JAMES M. HANSON.
April 28, 1842.—2.

**Frederick J. Posey,**
***Clock and Watch Maker,***

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

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

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

Shepherdstown, April 7, 1842.—3m.

***Horses for Sale.***

THE subscriber having more horses than he has use for, will sell, at private sale, at his residence, on the Shenandoah River, three and a-half miles from Charlestown,

**Four Valuable Horses,**

among which is one of the first blood in the State. A credit of six months will be given, by the purchaser giving good security.

WM. JOHNSON.
March 24, 1842—tf.

**NOTICE.**

ALL those indebted to BARTON GARRETT, for Merchandize, &c. at the Old Furnace, sold to them by Thomas A. Boteler, will please to call immediately and settle the same with Mr. Isaac Fouke Harpers-Ferry, Va.

BARTON GARRETT.
April 14, 1842.—3t.

**Bacon & Stone Coal.**

THE undersigned has about 12 to 14,000 pounds of prime Bacon, which he will sell cheap, at his Warehouse on the Potomac, or exchange for other commodities on fair terms. He also has a supply of STONE COAL, from the Cumberland, which he can sell. He will find worthy their attention.

WILLIAM SHORT.
Shepherdstown, April 21, 1842.

**CAUTION.**

THE road between R. H. Rapson and L. W. Washington, having been discontinued, persons have been in the practice of throwing down the fencing and crossing the land belonging to the heirs of Lemuel Moler, which land is in my possession, thereby doing me great injury. This, is, therefore, to caution all persons from trespassing in this way again, as the law will be enforced against all depredations of the kind, in future.

ADAM MOLER.
March 17, 1842—tf.

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE Co-Partnership existing under the name and firm of *MICHAEL & JACOB COOKUS*, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of April. All those having claims, and those who are indebted to said firm, will call on Jacob Cookus, who has assumed all liabilities.

MICHAEL & JACOB COOKUS.
April 21, 1842.

**Regimental Orders.**

THE training of the officers attached to the 55th Regiment, V M. will commence on Wednesday the 11th day of May next, in Charlestown, and continue three days.

The Regiment will parade in Charlestown, on Saturday the 14th, the line to be formed by 10 o'clock, A. M.

The commandants of companies are required to hand in to the Adjutant, on the 1st day of the training, the strength of their respective commands.

The commandants of armed companies will make a full report of the number and condition of the arms, &c., that may be in the possession of their respective companies.

By order of the Colonel,
*JOSEPH G. PACKETT,*
April 21, 1842 Adjutant.

**Company Orders.**

THE companies formerly commanded by Captains Reinhart and Lecklider, are ordered to parade in front of Daniel Entler's Hotel in Shepherdstown, on Saturday the 30th day of the present month, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOSEPH G PACKETT, *Adj't.*
April 21, 1842.

**Fresh Burnt Lime,**

THE undersigned has just burnt a Kiln of Lime, of about 1000 bushels, about three miles from Charlestown, which will be sold on the usual terms.

ROBERT G. McPHERSON.
April 7, 1842.

COAL.—I have for sale about a thousand bushels of Cumberland Coal, suitable for Blacksmiths.

Also—Two TENEMENTS &c. rent.
Apply to MARTIN GRACE.
Harpers-Ferry, April 14, 1842.

**Turnpike Notice.**

A MEETING of the Stockholders in the Shepherdstown and Smithfield Turnpike, will be held at Daniel Entler's Tavern in Shepherdstown, *on the 1st Saturday in June next*, for the purpose of electing Directors for said road. A punctual attendance will be desirable.

By order of the Board.
March 24, 1842.

**Plank, Plank, Plank.**

20,000 feet of prime Pine and Oak Plank, which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual men.

J P A ENTLER.
Shepherdstown, April 21, 1842

**5000 Pounds Prime Ohio Bacon,**

JUST received, which will be sold low for cash only.
April 21. J P A ENTLER.

**NEW STORE**
***At Harpers-Ferry.***

**A. & G. W. HOLLAND,**

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

**Spring and Summer Goods,**

which they offer to the public at very reduced prices.

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

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

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

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

Harpers-Ferry, April 28, 1842.

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE Partnership heretofore existing between T. C. SIGAFOOSE & GEORGE W. SAPPINGTON, under the name and firm of *T. C. Sigafoose & Co.* was dissolved on the 23rd instant, by mutual consent.

T. C. Sigafoose having purchased G. W. Sappington's interest in the Goods, Bonds, Notes, and Accounts, of the late firm, and assumed all the liabilities of the same, will in future conduct the business in his own name and on his own account. Those indebted to the late firm will please make payment to him.

T. C. SIGAFOOSE.
G. W. SAPPINGTON.
April 28, 1842.

**A CARD.**

*T. C. SIGAFOOSE*

TAKES this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends, customers, and the public generally, for the liberal share of patronage received from them during the existence of the late firm, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit a continuance of the same. He would say to those having accounts commencing with the 1st of January, that they will be continued as heretofore.

April 28, 1842.

***Mr. Abraham Isler,***

SIR:—Take notice that on the 7th day of May, 1842, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. at the office of Edward E. Cooke, Esq. in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., we shall take the depositions of Robert H. Humphreys, Ambrose W. Cramer, Henry W. Flood, and Warren Eby, to be read as evidence in a suit depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, on the chancery side, in which we are complainants and you are defendant. Yours, &c.

KEYES & KEARSLEY.
April 14, 1842.

***Mr. Abraham Isler,***

SIR:—Take notice that on the 7th of May, 1842, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. at the office of Edward E. Cooke, Esq. in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., I shall take the depositions of John Wiltshire, Philip Wiltshire and William G. Carter, to be read as evidence in a suit depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County aforesaid, on the chancery side, in which I am complainant and you are defendant.

Yours, &c.
THOMAS BROTHERTON.
April 14, 1842.

***Mr. Abraham Isler,***

SIR:—Take notice that on the 7th day of May, 1842, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. at the office of Edward E. Cooke, Esq. in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., I shall take the deposition of John Avis, Jr. to be read as evidence in a suit depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Jefferson County, aforesaid, on the chancery side in which I am complainant and you are defendant. Yours, &c.

JOHN AVIS.
April 7, 1842.

***Mr. A. Isler,***

SIR:—Take notice that on the 5th day of May next, at the office of Commissioner Worthington, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., between 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 P. M., I shall take the depositions of sundry witnesses, which I shall offer as evidence in my behalf in a suit depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for said county, on the chancery side of said court, in which I am complainant and you are defendant.

WM. F. LOCKE.
April 7, 1842.—4t.

***Mr. A. Isler,***

YOU are hereby notified, that on Friday the 6th day of May next, at the office of Commissioner Worthington, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., between 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 P. M., I shall take the depositions of sundry witnesses, which I shall offer as evidence in my behalf in a suit depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for said county, on the chancery side of said court, in which I am complainant and you are defendant.

J. CLAUSON.
April 7, 1842.

***Mr. A. Isler,***

YOU are hereby notified, that on Saturday the 7th day of May next, at the office of Commissioner Worthington, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., between 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 P. M., I shall take the depositions of sundry witnesses, which I shall offer as evidence on my behalf in a suit depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for said county, on the chancery side of said court, in which I am complainant and you are defendant.

JOSEPH M. BROWN.
April 7, 1842.

***Mr. A. Isler,***

YOU are hereby notified, that on Monday the 9th day of May next, at the office of Commissioner Worthington, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., between 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 P. M., I shall take the depositions of sundry witnesses, which I shall offer as evidence in my behalf in a suit depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for said county, on the chancery side of said court, in which I am complainant and you are defendant.

WILLIAM MORROW.
April 7, 1842.

***Mr. Abraham Isler,***

SIR:—Take notice that on the 14th day of May, 1842, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. at the office of Edward E. Cooke, Esq. in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va, I sh

### MEMBERS OF THE TOTALERS.

More of good than we can tell,
More to buy, with more to sell,
More of comfort, less of care,
More to eat and more to wear,
Happier homes with faces bright,
All our burthens rendered light,
Conscience clear, minds much stronger,
Debts much shorter, purses longer,
Hopes that drive away all sorrow,
And something laid up for to-morrow.

SMART.—Husband said a smart thing once, husband did. I was sittin nitten one evenin, (I always nits winter evenins) husband says to me, says he, Zilly? Now my name's Priscilla, but for shortness sake, husband always calls me Zilly. Well, says he to me, says he, Zilly; says I to him says I what, (I didn't say what, Jabez. Now husband's name is Jabez, but I didn't like the name of Jabez, so I never called him Jabez) Well, says he to me, Zilla? Now i felt a little skeared, for Jabez spoke so sober; husband was always melancholery-like, but this evenin he looked more melancholeric than I ever seen him afore. Well, says he to me, says he, Zilly? Now I tho't husband was going to complain, for husband's always complaining, husband was, but he didn't complain much neither, husband didn't. Says he to me, says he, Zilla?—Says I to him, says I, what, husband; says he to me, says he, Zilly, I am convinced that we're all poor miserable critters!

An old lady living on the line of a rail road in Michigan, lost her pigs and cattle, by their being run over. She demanded payment of the directors for the loss of her property; this they refused to make. In revenge, she greased the track for some distance, which at once put an end to all locomotion, and it was only by a free use of sand on the rails that the train could proceed. She continued this daily for a short time, when the directors were glad to compromise the affair by paying her the amount of damages claimed.—He who contends with a *determined* woman, will always in the end come off second best.—*Telegraph.*

*A Careful Woman.*—A gentleman boasting of the neatness and regularity of his wife, said—"If I get up in the night, pitch dark, I can find my clothes, down to my very gloves, all in their proper places. I was up this morning, before daylight,—." (The gentleman here put his hand in his pocket, and pulled out his wife's nightcap, instead of his handkerchief.)

SCALDING MILK.—The Devonshire mode of managing milk, whether intended for churn or otherwise, is to scald it immediately as it is strained from the cow. After this operation it does not sour so soon even in summer; and if it is intended for butter making, you have sweet milk for family use, after the cream is taken off. In winter, the cream that is taken from scalded milk will not require more than fifteen minutes churning to bring it into butter.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*


## DR. JOHN QUIGLEY

HAVING so arranged his private affairs as to enable him to devote his whole time to his profession, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Shepherdstown and vicinity.—He may be found at his residence at all times when not professionally engaged.

Shepherdstown, April 7, 1842.—2m.

## A CARD.

*Dr. A. T. Brooke,*

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

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

Charlestown, March 17, 1842.

## 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.

## 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. 24, 1842.—tf

### CHARLES B. HARDING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS made arrangements for giving his attention to cases of Bankruptcy in the Federal Court at Staunton. Office opposite the Court House, Charlestown.

April 7, 1842.

### N. S. WHITE,
Attorney at Law,

HAS moved his Office to that recently occupied by Wm C. Worthington, Esq where he will continue to devote himself assiduously to his Profession.

Charlestown, Dec. 30, 1841.—6m.

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

HIS OFFICE is opposite Messrs. Webb & Markell's Store.

Dec. 9, 1841.—tf.

### JAMES E. STEWART,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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

Office nearly opposite the store of Messrs. Wilson & Doll.

March 24, 1842.—tf.

### HUGH H. LEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL practice in the District Court of the United States, at Staunton, with a view, especially, to attend to cases in Bankruptcy.

Winchester, March 17, 1842.—tf.


**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 Quigley, Charles Harper, Conrad Bolinger, and Joseph M'Murran,* PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

*Henry Staub, Jacob Staub, William Shortt, Thomas Hensey, Benjamin T. Tonner, Henry Berry, John T. Cookus, Thomas Shepherd, George Gassman, Samuel Strider, David Staley, George Price, John Snyder, Jr. Jacob Staley, David Shannon, the Washington County Bank, and the Bank of the Valley in Virginia,* DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Jacob Staub and George Gassman, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered.* That the said defendants do appear here on the 9th 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 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 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.

**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:

*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:

*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:

*John Richardson,* 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 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.

### 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.

### Imported Ayrshire Bull
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Ayrshire Bull, imported by Mr. Henry Shepherd of this county. This animal was selected from the best herds in England. Until sold, his services can be had at my farm near Charlestown, on the same terms as heretofore—FIVE DOLLARS.

March 31, 1842 J. T. DAUGHERTY.

### To Shoemakers & Sadlers.

I HAVE on hand an excellent assortment of Shoe Knives, Pinchers, Rasps, Awls and handles, Bristles, Saddler Tacks, No. 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12—Sprigs of all sizes, Wabbing and Cord, Pegs of all sizes, Rubbers, green, yellow, bleached and unbleached threads, shoe brushes and superior prime paste blacking.

H V ANDREWS.

Harpers-Ferry, April 21, 1842.

### BACON.

10,000 pounds prime Bacon, hog round, for sale low by J. E. PACKETT.

April 7, 1842.

GROUND ALUM SALT.—20 Bags Liverpool G. A. Salt, in 2 bushel bags, just received by S H ALLEMONG.

March 17, 1842.

**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 Haller,* 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:

*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:

*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:

*Isaac N. Carter,* 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:

*William G. Carter,* 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.

**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,

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 Contractor of the said Wm Worthington, dec'd, and Nancy Davis, Mary Davis, Ellen Davis, Susan Davis, Jesse A. 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 said Defendants 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.


## 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 Flood Turnip,
" " Scarcity,
" Mangle wurtzle.
" White French Sugar,
Cabbage, Early York,
" Drumhead,
" Early Sugar Loaf,
" Large Flat Dutch,
" " Drumhead,
" Green Glazed,
" Red Dutch (excellent pickle,)
" Yellow Savoy,
" Green Savoy,
Carrot—Long Orange,
" Scarlet,
" Mammoth or Field
Cauliflower—Early Fine,
Celery—White Solid,
Cress Curled, or Pepper Grass,
Cucumber—Early Cluster
" " Frame,
" " Short,
" Long Green,
Caraway,
Corn—Early Golden,
" Sweet or Sugar,
Coriander,
Egg Plant Purple,
Lettuce—Early Sugar Loaf,
" Brown Dutch,
" Magnabonum Coss,
" Early Silesia,
" Mammoth,
" Green Ice Head,
" Brown Silesia,
" London Head,
" Drumhead,
Melon—Green Citron,
" Pine Apple,
" Nutmeg,
" Pomgranate,
" Cantelope,
" Musk, fine yellow,
" Water,
Mustard—Brown or Common,
Onion—Large Red,
" " Yellow, Dutch,
" White or Silver Skin,
Parsley—Curled or Double,
" Single,
Parsnip—Large Swelling or Dutch.
Peas—Early May Extra.
" " Frame,
" Dwarf Marrow Fat,
" " Bishop.
" " Blue Prussian.
Pepper—Red,
Pumpkin—Sweet Golden,
" Crooked Neck or Winter,
Radish—Early Scarlet Short Top,
" Large White,
" Red Turnip
" White Spanish,
" Black Spanish,
" Early Frame,
Rhubarb Tart,
Salsafy or Oyster Plant,
Squash—Winter,
" Small Egg,
Tomato—Large Red,
" Large Yellow,
Turnip—Early Red Top,
" White Flat,
" Ruta-baga,
White French.

Also—A general assortment of Herb and Flower Seeds, &c. &c.

Charlestown, March 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.

Sheph erdstown, Jan 1, 1842.

## IRON & BRASS FOUNDRY,

*Machine-making, & Blacksmithing.*

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

### TO MILLERS:

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

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

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

Threshing Machines, Fanning Mills, Mould Boards, Fan Blades, and all other Castings constantly on hand, wholesale or retail.

He has on hand a Steam Power Engine, with double fashers, suitable for a saw mill, for sale on accommodating terms.

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

Old castings taken in exchange.

GEO. W. GINN.

Winchester Depot, March 31, 1842. 6m.


### Notice in Bankruptcy.

*United States District Court, Western District of Virginia, Staunton.*

*IN BANKRUPTCY.*

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

No. 42. *PHILIP P. COOKE* of Martinsburg, Berkeley county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Tuesday the 28th day of June, 1842.

A Copy—Teste,

NICHOLAS K. TROUT, *D. Clerk.*

March 24, [31,] 1842—1tw.


### Lime for Sale.

A KILN of fresh burnt LIME for sale, in Charlestown.

April 7, 1842. WM. S. LOCK.

### Farnham's Wash'g 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.

WE the undersigned, having recently purchased and had in use Farnham's Patent Washing Machine, for several weeks past, are willing to say that we find it a labor-saving machine in every respect. We therefore, with pleasure, recommend it to others, believing that those who will give it a trial will be fully satisfied respecting its utility.

*Joseph F. Abell,*
*William Moore,*
*John J. H. Straith,*
*G. W. Sappington,*
*Andrew Kennedy.*

April 21, 1842

*Shall Sickness or Health Prevail?*

It is evident that the former will, if there is not more care or attention paid to ourselves.—What are the primary causes of the very great variety of diseases which we daily behold. Afflicted person, were you not first attacked with bile on the stomach, attended with sickness, costiveness, a derangement of the stomach and digestive organs, (probably caused by indulging too freely in rich food, a sedentary life, irregular meals, exposure, late hours, intemperance, &c.) These mostly are the cause of affliction at the present day. When these symptoms occur, if you desire health to prevail, procure immediately Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills, as they are a sure medicine to remove these distressing attacks. The properties of this medicine are first, cleanse the stomach and bowels, remove bile and bilious matters, purify the blood, which, when obstructed, subjects the body to pain and disease. This is effected by a few doses of the German Aperient Pills. After this is accomplished, the Strengthening Tonic Pills are used to give strength and vigor to the system, restore the debilitated functions of the animal economy, &c. In a course of this treatment, the patient will be restored to perfect health, when all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver complaint, sick headache, pain in the side, limbs, and other bodily infirmities, will be completely eradicated.

*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. PARIS' SOOTHING SYRUP.

*How many thousands of little children die annually from the effects of Protracted Dentition.*

It requires no argument to convince you that all "Little Children" suffer sooner or later from the effects of Teething which their kind protectors may easily perceive from the following symptoms: Restlessness, sudden fits of crying, fretful, feverish, and sleeps but little, thrusts its fingers into its mouth and bites, thereby seeming to obtain relief, frequently attended with cough, difficulty of breathing, bowel complaint, inflammation of the eyes, and sores behind the ears, convulsions, &c. Those who have the care of these little ones should never be without Doctor Paris' celebrated American Soothing Syrup, for children cutting teeth, by which they can prevent many alarming symptoms which often prove fatal.

Thousands of mothers and nurses can testify to the immediate effects of this invaluable Syrup, when applied to the gums. If a child wakes with pain in its gums, the Syrup when applied, gives immediate ease, by opening the pores and healing the gums, thus preventing convulsions, &c. to the happiness and enjoyment of their kind protectors.

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

Also, for sale at the Stores of

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

### DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-Partnership lately known and trading under the firm and name of Hawks & Ross, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WELLS J. HAWKS,
JOHN ROSS.

Charlestown, March 16, 1842.

### COACH MAKING.

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

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

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

W. J. HAWKS.

March 24, 1842.

### HATS.

NEW style fashionable HATS just received, and for sale by

April 7, 1842. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

*TOBACCO & SEGARS.*

WE have the pleasure of informing our customers, that we have just received a supply of best Regalia Segars, the finest article we have ever had. Also, the most superior Chewing Tobacco. Those who wish to enjoy those delicious luxuries, can do so by calling at the store of J J & E P MILLER

### Ladies & Childrens Shoes.

WE have just received a large assortment of Ladies and Childrens Shoes, manufactured in Philadelphia.

KEYES & KEARSLEY.

April 14, 1842.

## SKYLARK, (IMPORTED)

THIS most capital racer and getter of race horses, will stand this season (which will end 1st July) at my stable 2½ miles east of Berryville, at $50 the season, to be paid on or before the 2d July next, and $75 insurance, to be paid as soon as known to be in foal—parting with the mare or irregular attendance at the stand, forfeits the insurance. Groom fee to be sent with the mare. Part bred mares can come at $30 season—$50 insurance—and altogether coarse bred mares at $20 the season—$30 insurance, if paid by the expiration of the season, or as soon as known to be in foal, for insured mares, otherwise there will be one deduction. This is a fine grass country, and pasture will be furnished at 50 cents per week—good attention shall be paid to mares and colts. Care taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be accountable for either. Mares to be fed on grain, must bring written directions to that effect, it will be furnished as cheap as possible. A gentleman putting 5 mares of his own, will be entitled to one of them gratis—a company putting 6, and each one accountable for all, will be entitled to one of them gratis.—Mares must bring with them written directions upon what terms to be put. Mares put last year to Whale by the season and failing, may be insured this year to Skylark at season price, if their accounts were settled up by July 2d, 1841. Mares put this year by the season and failing, may be insured next year to any horse then standing at my stable, at season price of such horse, if their accounts for this year shall be settled by 2d of July next. No mare will be entitled to these privileges and advantages unless these terms are strictly complied with. The attention of the public is particularly invited to the game blood, remarkable stoutness and capacity to carry heavy weights, endure great fatigue, and run long distances, and the promise and runnings of his get, extracted from the sporting journals and other sources:

"Skylark is the best son of Waxy Pope, winner of the Derby, (who was the best son of Waxy,) his dam, Skylark (dam also of Giles, a capital 4 mile horse) was got by Musician, out of sister to Pironette, by Young Eagle; Parisot, by Sir Peter, her dam, Deceit, sister to the Yellow mare, by Tandem, Perdita, by Herod; Fair Forester, by Sloe, Forester, Partner, Croft's Bay Barb, Makeless, Brimmer, Son of Dodsworth Burton, Barb Mare. Waxy Pope was by Waxy, out of the famous old Prunella; who was dam also of Penelope (dam of Whaldbone, Whisker, &c.) Parasol, Pelisse, Podargus, Pioneer, Pledge, Pope, Joan, Piquet, and Prudence, all names of distinction.

Musician was got by Worthy out of Woodbine (dam also of Music and Minuet, both winners of the Oaks) by Woodpecker, Puzzle by Matchem, Princess by Herod, Julia by Blank, Spectator's dam, by Partner, &c.

Young Eagle, own brother to Eagle and Spread Eagle, was got by Volunteer, dam by Highflyer, Engineer, Cade, Lass of the Mill, by Traveller, Miss Makeless, &c.

*Performances, and that of his get.*

"Skylark was designed to take Priam's stand, but as you are disappointed by Ingalee's death, you can get *him*, and I will send up the Queen, imported Bustle, and my finest mares to him.

He is in splendid health, order and condition and will no doubt please your country better than any horse they ever had, seen or can see—is a rich bay, beautiful, gay, very superior action and power; strong enough for a dray horse—is to-day the next horse to Priam, if not fully his equal."

Many of our best judges think Skylark's colts in this country are the finest they have ever seen, in size, bone and appearance, except perhaps Fylde's colts, indeed for size, color, game and stoutness, his colts are nearly unequalled. He has had three colts to start in America—all winners and some several times; of their runnings and winnings in England and Ireland, I cannot say enough. Last year there were 16 Kings plates run for in Ireland. Skylark's colts won nine of them, (more than half,) against the get of Sir Hercules, Priam, Velocipede, Emilius, Economist, sire of Harkaway, and all the other stallions nearly of Ireland and England.

He has had only 3 or 4 colts carried over to England; and all were winners, and some of them many times on the English Turf. It will thus be seen they have been successful wherever tried—his colts are very celebrated for the saddle, the chase, or as hunters, as well as on the turf—many of his colts have won at 4 miles and 4 mile heats. But observe his own performances.

SKYLARK won 42 races, heavy weights, long distances, 24 kings plates more than any other horse ever won. He won near 30 races of 3 and 4 miles, and many of them heats, and sometimes 2 races in the same day. In the handicap races he generally carried heavier weights than any other—often gave 2 or 3 years and great odds in weight, in one day carried 168 lbs. giving 14lb. 3 miles—the same day gave 37lb. and won both races: frequently for the King's Plates, carried from 150 to 170 lb. 4 miles. He beat Economist, sire of Harkaway: he beat Lady Elizabeth 4 miles twice, carrying 168 lb. and she ran 4 miles in 7 min. 45 sec with 135 lb. on her. As a proof of the high estimation in which he stood with turfmen he was handicapped to carry the very extraordinary weight of TWO HUNDRED AND TEN POUNDS, for the Corinthians. The alterations in the king's plates have been attributed to his unparalleled performances, which have been considered unrivalled on any turf. At 8 years old, he challenged the world, to run 4 miles under the very heaviest weight—no horse accepting the challenge, he was withdrawn from the turf, unblemished."

JOSIAH W. WARE,
Near Berryville, Clarke Co., Va.

April 2, 1842.

THE CELEBRATED BAY,

## YOUNG EXILE,

WILL stand the present season, (public days excepted,) at the following places, to wit: On Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, till noon, at the subscriber's residence, on the Opequon, one mile from Strider's mill, on the road from Martinsburg to Charlestown; on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at the residence of Mr. Thomas Beall, near Leetown, Jefferson county; and be let to mares at the moderate rate of $2 the single leap, if paid when the service is performed, otherwise considered by the season; $4 the season, (the money to be paid within the season—if not, $5 will be demanded,) and $10 to insure a mare with foal, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be in foal. Parting with, removing the mare, or not continuing her regularly to the horse, forfeits the insurance money. Every possible care will be taken of mares put to Young Exile, but no responsibility for accidents. The season commenced on the 1st of April and will end the 1st of July.

YOUNG EXILE is a handsome dark bay, 16¼ hands high, remarkably well formed, 13 years old this spring. He was sired by the justly celebrated imported horse Exile, who was descended from the famous Cleveland stock of horses, in England, which is considered the finest in the world for coaches, sportsmen, and heavy service, and ability to carry weight.—Young Exile's dam was got by Bloomfield; g. dam by Snap.

*CERTIFICATE.*

We, the undersigned, do certify that the horse Exile, purchased by Mr. John Burns of Baily Tabb, is not surpassed by any other in our knowledge. We know a number of his colts, (having bred from him;) they are generally of fine size, and good under the saddle or in harness. Exile is a remarkably sure breeder.

*John E. Boyd, Gotlieb Noll,*
*Jacob Curtis, Baily Tabb,*
*Eras. S. Tate, Uriah Miller,*

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a long pedigree of Young Exile, as a knowledge of the stock from which he is derived, will be sufficient for all those who are competent judges of fine horses, to prove him a proper horse to breed from. He is well known as a sure foal getter, and his colts are not surpassed by those of any other horse.

JOHN BURNS, Sr.

April 5, 1842.—4t.*

*COAL! COAL!!*

2000 BUSHELS of first quality Cumberland COAL, which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit, to punctual customers.

J P A ENTLER.

Shepherdstown, April 21, 1842.

## ORLANDO,

WILL stand this season, every Monday and Tuesday in Charlestown; Wednesday and Thursday at the stable of Geo. Turner, Bunnell's Mill, Bullskin; and Friday and Saturday at Thompson's Depot. This horse is a fine bay with black mane and legs, about 16 hands high, and nine years old this Spring. He walks and racks as fast, perhaps, as any horse in the Valley, and is so gentle that a boy can manage him. He was raised by the late Matthew Ranson, one of the best judges of horses among us. His sire was "Bell's Industry," his dam "Queen—a fine Welsh mare."—His colts, in size, form, and action, are unsurpassed by the colts of any horse in Va. Forty and fifty dollars have been offered repeatedly for them before they were dropped. Some of them are owned by Messrs. Robert Baylor, Samuel Ridenour, J. R. Flagg, J. J. H. Gemmill, and if not parted from, by A. Kennedy, Esq.

ORLANDO will not be kept in the county another year.

TERMS—Reduced to *six dollars the season;* and *twelve dollars* insurance, and fifty cents to the groom. Any individual owning and sending four mares will be charged for three only, but one dollar in such case must be paid the groom.

$7—Parting from a mare, or irregular attendance forfeits insurance.

THE OWNER.

March 24, 1842.

## MOTHERS,
### SPARE YOUR CHILDREN.

*DR. PARIS' SO