

Virginia Free Press.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY J. S. & H. N. GALLAHER.

VOL. 30.

NO. 17.

FREE PRESS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CTS.
PER ANNUM.

Payable half yearly; but Two Dollars will be received as payment in full, if paid entirely in advance. Whenever payment is deferred beyond the expiration of the year, interest will be charged.

CP—Subscription for six months, \$1 25, to be paid invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING.

The terms of advertising are for a square or less, all for double insertions—larger ones in the same proportion. Each continuance 25 cents per square.

CP—All advertisements not ordered for a specific time, will be continued until filled, and charged accordingly.

JOHN J. HICKEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Wth practice in the County and Superior Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, Berkeley, and Frederick, and in the Middle and Lower Courts of Jefferson county.

May 1, 1837.—31.

B^o—Winchester, Virginia and Martinsburg Gazette, &c.

JOSEPH T. DAUGHERTY,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

IN view of his talents, and the fact that he has abandoned the law, in favor of the study of New York, and will continue to practice in the Courts of Jefferson, and the Superior Courts of Frederick and Berkeley, he will also attend the Courts of Clarkesville.

Chamberlain, Jefferson Co., Va.

May 19, 1837.

CHARLES B. HARDING,

NOTARY AT LAW.

He removed his office to the room lately occupied by Robert Worthington, Esq., a Gentleman who, when he left, gave him a house and office, where he may always be found, except when absent on professional business.

In addition to the courts of Jefferson, &c., he will practice in the courts of the county of Clarke. By unlaborious perseverance in relation to all business entrusted to his care, he comes and expects to prove himself worthy of the confidence and patronage of the enterprising and enlightened people whom he meets.

Clarkeville, April 1, 1837.

Notice.

JOHN R. COOKE has made an arrangement with his brother PHILIP P. COOKE, by which they have undertaken his co-operation, and the entire professional business. They will be found in the following offices in the Courts of Jefferson, &c., in addition to the courts of the county of Clarke. By unlaborious perseverance in relation to all business entrusted to his care, he comes and expects to prove himself worthy of the confidence and patronage of the enterprising and enlightened people whom he meets.

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Clarkeville, April 1, 1837.

To the Editors:

THE subscriber having just returned from the commercial city, takes pleasure in particularly inviting the attention of the editor and the community at large, to his stock of

FANCY ARTICLES,

All of which are of the latest style, and of the most approved fashions of the day. She has a sail from those wanting articles in her line, confident that her assortment is unparalleled at this place, and that ladies from town and country, who may favor her with a call, will meet with no disappointment. The following articles comprise only a part of her stock.

Dr. Loder's BILLES.

Groves New do.

Groves Swiss do.

Twisted Silk do.

White do do.

Painted Laws.

Twisted Silk Gloves—a new article.

Linen, Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Linen Cambric hemmed do.

Gloves Worked—Collars.

Twisted Silk Shawl.

Fancy Silks of a very superior quality.

Gloves of various colours and quality.

Colored Silk Hoses.

Colored SILK Gloves, and other gloves.

Ribbons, of a superior quality.

Dotted Gauze Veils, of different colours.

Fancy Scarfs.

Hand Edged Quilling.

Fancy Quillings, plain do.

Japonet Inserting.

Boudoir do.

CORSETS.

Silk Stay Laceets, for Corsets.

BONNETS.

English cambric, white, light blue, &c.

do double braid colored Greek do.

do 7 braid hat shape do.

11 braid Greek do.

Green colored 11 braid Greek do.

Tuscan plain do.

Maces' Bonnets, of all the various kinds.

CURLS & C.

A fresh supply of Pale Curls, all colours.

Beautiful Fancy and Mohair Caps.

Superior French Flowers, of a new and elegant style, &c. &c.

All of which I will sell very low for cash.

MARTHA A. STALEY.

Harpers Ferry, May 11, 1837.

HAMMOND & SHROPSHIRE.

WE are now receiving and opening a large

A very general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

to which they respectfully call the attention of their customers.

April 13, 1837.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

I AM now receiving my supply of Spring

GOODS, to which I would respectfully

invite the attention of my customers, and the public.

April 13, 1837.

BACON.

A prime quality, constantly kept for

sale by HUMPHREY KEYES.

May 18, 1837.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY J. S. & H. N. GALLAHER.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1837.

FROM THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

WEEKLY—TWO DOLLARS.

BY MR. L. R. BROWNE.

IT is fitting it shall be light."

(ZACHARIAH, 14: 7.)

Walk with the Lord alway;

When every scene is fair,

And fragrance fills the air;

Before the rosy dawn, awake,

And in thy being abide,

The first young blush of beauty, make

Unconscious life thy guide.

Walk with the Lord alway;

When fervil suns are high,

And Pleasure, with her treacherous boon,

Alureth manhood's eve;

Then, with the diamond shield of prayer,

Thy soul's propitiates meet,

And crush the thorn of sin and care;

That binds the pilgrim's feet.

Walk with the Lord alway;

When twilight descends,

And Nature seems a shroud to weep,

At some sadlon friend;

While slow the lonely moments glide

On mournful wing away,

Press closer, closer to His side,

For he shall be thy stay.

Even should thou linger still,

Till midnight spreads its pall,

And age lambs with bosom chill,

It is buried still;

Thy wifeth eyes a signal bright

Beyond the grave that see,

For who makes darkness light,

Thy God, shall walk with thee.

INTERMISSION.

bluffs usually belting the low lands; them, there are not a few bad places, which severely test the strength of wheel carriages.

In this region of the state, with the exception of the upper and more northern portion of it, she most desirable lands have generally been entered, but good second and third-rate entries may still be made.

In the north-western part of the district of which I am treating, there is a large body of the finest land in the state that has not yet been brought into market.

The price of second-hand lands is greater than in any other part of the state equally distant from market. The usual price of farms may be said to be from \$7 to \$15 per acre. Inferior situations are sometimes bought for less,—superior ones often sold for more.

The first settlers of this country were either poor or addicted to hunting, and little regarded the refinement of the older states. Every thing in building, subduing the forest, and supporting themselves, was effected with their own axes, plough and rifle, and hence we often find here what we often see in the Valley of Virginia, houses without even one glass window, the light and air being admitted by a door opposite a blazing hearth.

Still some of the log houses with puncheon floors, clapboard roofs and wooden chumbers, are very desirable for the fresh emigrant anxious for a shelter, and who comes prepared to erect for himself a more comfortable dwelling.

Emigrants coming to this country to settle farms, should be prepared to endure hardships—so tent out, or sleep in or under their wagons if necessary, or they should be able to purchase a farm partly improved. Their extra capital they may invest in lands bought of the U. States, at \$1.25 per acre.

The character of the climate here is the objection most commonly, and perhaps most justly, urged against the country.

It must be conceded to be a harsh, as it certainly is a most changeable climate.

It will be found to differ from the climate of the Valley of Virginia more in the earlier appearance of cold in the fall, and its longer continuance in the spring, than in its positive degree of cold during the winter.

I have kept a regular calendar of the weather during the winter that inclosed in my last letter, and will add to it in the course of the summer.

The people of this country are intelligent and enterprising, and have a spirit of enterprise which is not to be despised.

From the *Richmond Register*.

The following letter from Dr. J. M. Moorman, formerly of Harrisonburg, will read, we presume, with great interest:

PALMYRA, Mo., April 1st, 1837.

Mr. Wartman,

Sir:—Before leaving Virginia last fall, I promised many of my friends in Rockingham to write to them, descriptive of our country, and of the opportunities for a gentleman to settle here.

I have done so, and will enclose a copy of the letter.

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THE FREE PRESS.
CHARLESTOWN.

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1822.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—A proclamation of the President of the United States, summoning the respective Senators and Representatives to assemble in Congress, "on the first Monday of September next, will be read in to-day's paper." This may come as a surprise to some who remember the prompt refusal of the President, only a few days ago, to convene Congress, when earnestly petitioned so to do, by his suffering fellow-citizens of New York. His then reply, "I do not, at present, sufficient warrant to justify me in requesting an earlier meeting of Congress than that required by the Constitution," but, wonderful change, in the brief space of ten or twelve days! Here he now! He says: "GREAT AND WEIGHTY MATTERS, CLAIMING THE CONSIDERATION OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR AN EXTRAORDINARY OCCASION FOR CONVENING THEM." Now, what are these "great and weighty" considerations? The sufferings of the people? No! Was it not officially declared, through the globe, but a few days back, that "there is no pressure which any honest man should regret"? Is it the present, then, among the distresses, that forms this "extraordinary occasion" for convening Congress? Be this as it may, one thing is certain: While the distress and ruin brought about by the financial policy of the Administration were confined to the people—while they were not felt by the President and his tribe of officials—neither he nor they thought the emergency such as required any extraordinary measure expedient or necessary. But, remarks the Baltimore Patriot, "the case is altered now." The reason given has reached the Governor, and is of such a character that Congress alone can give relief. "If Congress must be called, together, because in the event of a continued suspension of specie payments by the Banks, the Treasury, without the aid of Congress, could not pay the Army, Navy, and the Civil and Military Officers." Without the aid of Congress, without a change in the provisions of the law for the payment of the sum due to the public officers, to the public pensioners, to the public annuitants, to the claimants of the French and Neapolitan judgments, to contractors for public supplies; to contractors for mail transportation, to the Indian tribes, to the States under the distribution act, **NO PAYMENTS CAN BE MADE**, except by violating the plain and imperative letter of the law, which says that "We pay ourselves to the United States, but in specie, or in coin, or in bills of exchange, or in bank notes, or in bills of credit, or in bills of exchange drawn on us, or on the great and weighty consideration which we have given to you, or to whomsoever we have given them." The "business which we have given" has reached the authors of it. The "experiment" has failed, the Government has failed—and they who have all along been ruling the country in opposition to the wishes of Congress, are now obliged to invoke the aid of that body to relieve themselves, and the country from the collapsed stage of disease into which they have been brought by their own quack experiments."

VIRGINIA.—*Moving of the Legislature.*—The Governor of this State has issued a Proclamation, "requiring the members of the Senate and House of Delegates to meet at the Capitol, in the City of Richmond, on Monday the 19th day of June next," to take into consideration "the interests of the Commonwealth." The peculiar situation in which the Banks of this State are placed by the present laws in relation to a suspension of specie payments, made it the duty of the Governor to convene the Legislature at as early a period as possible.

A doubt has existed whether the old or the new members would constitute the proper Legislature in June. The Governor referred the question to the Attorney-General of the State, who gives his opinions at length upon the subject, and comes to the conclusion that the "persons who were members of the Senate and House of Delegates, last winter, and who have not resigned or been disqualified, are still members of the Assembly." The Richmond Whig says that the above opinion is concerned in the Judges of the Court of Appeals, by Mr. Leigh, and by many other distinguished gentlemen whose views have been solicited. Accordingly, the Governor has specially addressed copies of his Proclamation to the members of the last session, whose terms of office will not expire till October next.

SUSPENSIONS.—The Government Deposite Banks, as well as all others, far and near, some of the Virginia Banks alone excepted, have suspended specie payments. The Bank of Virginia, and the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, at Richmond, and of course their branches throughout the State, have suspended. The charter of the former is not forfeited by the suspension; nor will its usual operations be arrested. But the case is very different with the latter, the Farmers' Bank; the charter of which being forfeited, it would be subject to a heavy penalty, if it should do any business in the way of renewing or discounting paper. The notes of these Banks, however, are as good as they ever were, and it is the interest of every man so to regard them. None should desire to discount them, and none should submit to a discount.

It appears that the suspension of specie payments began in the South, and first with the Deposite Bank at Natchez.

The Banks at Nashville, almost within sight of the Mountains, under the very nose of Mr. Jackson, have suspended, where, it is expected, will be found some of his own proposed drafts.

ENGLAND.—The last arrivals from England bring intelligence that the "distress of the mercantile interest is intense beyond example, and that it is rapidly extending to all ranks and conditions of the community, so as to threaten irretrievable ruin in all directions." The principal Chief of the hostile, has length of time, been in contact with the banks; the manufacturer with the merchant, and the weaver, spinners, and laborers generally, with the manufacturers themselves." The accounts from the manufacturing districts are very bad, and great numbers of workmen were out of employment.

One of the great American houses—that of

G. Wilds & Co.—had been engaged, with the best aid from friends, to give, they must be paid in specie. The aid was given to a large amount, after long and anxious consultation between the directors of the bank and the Treasury Department, although Messrs. Wilds & Co. were unable to offer my security.

The Baltimore Gazette says: "The recent news from England renders it almost certain that there has been a suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England; and a measure was obviously unavoidable, from the situation of the affairs of the Bank, and the Treasurers Department, although Messrs. Wilds & Co. were unable to offer my security.

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The King of England has been thrown into a state of deep affliction, by the death of his oldest and favorite daughter, Lady de Linley, who died at Kensington House, on the night of 10th April.

ANEW YORK.—The "Suspension Bill" has passed both Houses and become a law. The vote in the lower house was 95 to 12. The following are the 1st, 1st, and 7th sections of the Bill:

"1. Every provision of law, in force, requiring or authorizing proceedings against any Bank in this State, with a view to forfeit its charter or wind up its concerns, or which requires such Bank to suspend its operations and proceedings, in consequence of a refusal to pay its notes or evidences of debt in specie, is hereby suspended for one year. But such suspension shall not apply to any Bank which shall during said time refuse to receive in payment of debts due to such Bank, the bills or notes of any other Bank, subject to the provisions of the act, and against which an injunction has been issued."

"4. No such corporation shall directly or indirectly appropriate, pay to or among its stockholders, or to any person for them, any dividends, interest or profits whatsoever, until it shall resume the payment of its notes, and evidences of debt, in specie."

"7. No part of the income of the Bank Fund, shall be paid by the Comptroller to the corporation by which the old fund was created, until they shall have resumed the payment of their notes in specie."

The proposition for allowing the Bank to note a portion of a smaller denomination than \$500, has been rejected, and the Executive declined to do, the Executive Government has now done. It has convened Congress in its (effect) revoked and suspended the law, and has suspended the payment of debts due to the Bank, and has suspended the extension of credit to Merchants on their books, &c.

THE LAST SPECIE CIRCULARS.—The Circulars of the Postmaster-General, requiring the Postmaster to collect all postage in specie or specie paying Banks, and the Circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, requiring all custom-house bonds to be paid also in specie or specie paying banks, have been met with indignation and decided opposition; for in many places these Orders require the merchants and others to perform an impossibility and that which the Government is unable to do itself. At a large meeting at Faneuil Hall, Boston, the merchants resolved that they would not regard the regulations of the Circular, and the Boston Postmaster responded to the will of the meeting, and took upon himself the responsibility of delivering letters for city Bills and the notes of the Deposite Banks. Mr. Swartwout, the Collector of the Port of New York, finding it impossible to enforce the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, proceeded to Washington and made known the fact to the Secretary, in person. The Secretary replied that the laws were imperative, and that he had taken an oath to enforce those laws, &c., &c. Mr. Swartwout returned to New York, and addressed a public meeting, at the Exchange, on the subject, and closed his address by stating that, under a deep conviction that the Order of the Treasury Department could not be complied with, he, on his own responsibility, would receive the bills of all the City Banks, in payment for debts due the Government. This declaration of Mr. Swartwout has been received at the Treasury Department with "much surprise"; and the Secretary has addressed a long letter to Mr. S., in which he is informed, that "The Executive possesses no authority to delegate to you, (Mr. S.) nor has it intended to delegate, any discretion to disregard the laws in any particular, or to act contrary to the instructions of the Department, which had been issued in conformity to them; nor can it sanction the exercise of any such discretion on the part of any of the Officers of the Customs." It is thought that Mr. Swartwout will now resign his post as Collector.

MR. WESTON.—The Hon. DANIEL WESTON arrived at Wheeling, on the 13th instant, on his way to the West. At the wharf the boat which had conveyed him from Pittsburgh was met by four or five thousand persons, who had assembled to welcome the statesman and orator. He remained there until Monday, on which day he dined with about two hundred of his friends at the Virginia House. The following is Mr. W.'s toast:

"Our Country—our Free Government—Never to be despised of, never to be deserted."

PROFESSOR MAGILL.—The last Charlottesville Jeffersonian states that the enfeebled health of Professor M'Gill, has compelled him to abandon his post in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia;

The Jeffersonian bears testimony in favor of the "solid worth and brilliant virtues of this amiable individual," and expresses an earnest hope that he may be long spared to impart his services to the Profession of which he is justly esteemed an ornament.

THE FLORIDA WAR.—Onnes, the principal Chief of the hostiles, has length of time, been in contact with the Indians, the western spires, and laborers generally, with the manufacturers themselves." The accounts from the manufacturing districts are very bad, and great numbers of workmen were out of employment.

ENGLAND.—The last arrivals from Eng-

land bring intelligence that the "distress of the mercantile interest is intense beyond example, and that it is rapidly extending to all ranks and conditions of the community, so as to threaten irretrievable ruin in all directions." It is stated that there were upwards of two thousand fire hundred Indians, (men, women, and children,) in the vicinity of that post, (Lake Monroe,) on the 3d instant, on their way to Tampa—Philip's band among the number. The surrender of Onnes and his band will probably close the Florida war.

WINCHESTER BANKS.—The Virginian of Tuesday last says: "The Bank of the Valley—one of the most and best institutions in the world—with a seat for its character more commendable, in our opinion, for its value than its discretion," continued specie payments on its last evening." The branch of the Farmers' Bank at Winchester, has suspended specie payments.

OLD FELLOWS.—The Virginia Lodge No. 1, of independent Old Fellow, celebrated their fourth anniversary at Harper's Ferry, on Thursday last. The Oration of the occasion was delivered at the Free Church, by the Rev. Mr. BAXTER of Boltwood, preceded by an oration, and addressed by Mr. WM. S. SMITH. The dinner, &c., at the Hotel of Mr. Fitzsimmons, and the Music by the Harper's Ferry Amateur Band. We have been promised a detailed account of the proceedings.

JONES DRAVENPORT.—Eugene, one of the present Delegates of the General Assembly, for Jefferson county, declines serving in the approaching extra session of that body. His letter of resignation has been forwarded to the Governor, who will no doubt order an election, without delay, to fill the vacancy.

LEVI WOODBURY.—Secretary of the Treasury, Treasury Department, May 12, 1822.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—*Loss of more than one hundred persons.*

On the 2d inst. a fire broke out on board the Steamboat Ben Sherrod, about 30 miles below Natchez, on her way to Louisville. It spread with such rapidity as to baffle every effort of the crew to quench it. In a few minutes after the boat was discovered, the whole boat was enveloped in flames.

Being in the stream, and her wheel-rope burnt off, it was impossible to run her ashore, and no alternative was left to the persons on board, but to jump into the water and attempt to save themselves by swimming, or floating on such articles as they could find, or to perish in the flames.

THE COLUMBUS.—At that moment disengaging, rounded to and saved several of the passengers, but with all those assistance that she could render, more than 100 persons perished. There were two distinct explosions—one supposed to be the boiler, and the other to be from a quantity of powder on board.

A passenger on board the Columbus describes the scene as the most awful of men, women and children, pierced the air for miles around, while in the bright light that went up from the waters, the hanging forms of the poor wretches who had perished, clinging convulsively to the burning sides of the boat, struck the deepest awe into the hearts of the spectators.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The Secretary has given notice to the Collectors of the Customs and Receivers of Public Money, that if debts on the Banks do not reasonably discharge on presentation, the collectors and receivers are requested to redeem them by receiving them in payment for duties or public lands provided, that before they shall be received by any such collector or receiver, a certificate that they have been properly presented to the bank and not paid shall be furnished.

It will be noticed that this order, in effect repeats the famous Specie Circular, to which the Administration clung, with so much pertinacity, and in direct opposition to the expressed wish

of the people.

THE THREE EVENTS of the New York Depositaries.—Those three blots (says the National Intelligencer) which a merchant requested, and which the Executive deemed fit to do, the Executive Government has now done. It has convened Congress in its (effect) revoked and suspended the law, and has suspended the payment of debts due to the Bank, and has suspended the extension of credit to Merchants on their books, &c.

FOR THE THREE BLOTS.

Never Editors: I have been a subscriber to your paper for many years, and have many valuable admissions to the young and rising youth of the Valley of Virginia. A little touch could be given to the tutor in our schools in this village and elsewhere, to impress profane swearing. I think it would not be amiss.

A JEFFERSONIAN.—The author of the above most excuse us for the omission of a few lines which followed the above remarks, containing a high compliment on the absent Editor of this paper.

To the Editors of the Free Press:

Gentlemen: At the suggestion of several citizens, I have transmitted to you the result of a few moments' reflection, and respectfully advise for publication.

NO HOLIDAYS—NO PROCESSIONS!

We hold these to be self-evident, the few moments' reflection of the author of the

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VANITY.

Every day to his taste. — The Norfolk Recruit contains an account of a dinner given to Com. Kennedy of the U. S. Navy, in one of the Sandwich Islands, at the country seat of J. C. Jones, early in September last, at which "food in the native style," including "boiled dove," was abundantly served up. Songs, toasts, cheers, bumper, and speeches, all came in their turn.

The Bangor Mechanic and Farmer predicts that this will be the year for Indian corn, because there is a new moon every month.

"You are an excellent packer," said a man to a carrier. "Why do you have contrived to pack three bushels of turnips into a two bushel bag?"

What is a pig with a curled tail like the Ghast in Hamlet? It can't eat oysters. Why are the people of Pennsylvania more virtuous and happy than those of Massachusetts? Because they are in a middle state.

Why are the people of Wisconsin very happy, or quite the reverse? Because they are in a future state.

Why can men make their wills, but not their wives? Their wives have always their wills in their lives.

To be happy in married life, — nay, in order not to be miserable, it is necessary to have a soul-mate as well as a house or a mate mate.

Polis Literature. — The Boston Evening Post says the girls in Bedfellow drink a pint of yeast before going to bed at night, to make them rise early in the morning.

At a crowded lecture, the other evening, a young lady standing at the door of the church, was addressed by an honest Hibernian. "Indeed, miss, I should be glad to give you a seat, but the empty ones are all full."

Newspaper. — The Poughkeepsie Telegraph announces the existence of a "wear-your-old-breeches-society" at that place. They intend to apply to the Legislature for a charter of \$10 to invest in a scouring machine.

A Paddy applied to work his passage on a canal, and was employed to lead the horses which drew the boat. On arriving at the place of destination, he wrote, "that he would sooner go on foot than work his passage in America."

Among the novelties shown in the New York Conservative, while at Washington, we may note, among the rest, who sent them every number of her newspaper called the "Huntress." The old lady also called to pay her respects to the President, and was quite civilly treated. Says she:

"We had a great mind to have asked the President for an office; but, on second thoughts, abandoned the idea, lest we might offend feelings in the bosom of some aspiring law one, who might have had other and stronger claims upon him."

Extract from George O'Connor's Pamphlet. — "Mrs. Nisbett and I used often to talk over the Union. 'Fear-gut, you red-head Radical,' says she to me one day, 'what is your real opinion about the Union?' says I. 'My darlist, I'm a friend to it provided it is a Union in reality as well as in name.' 'Well, then,' says she, 'give me a name, and I'll take care you shall have it in reality. I never was so near being caught in my lie.'

The "Gripe." — A gentleman with the gripe, feeling much better after a dinner on duck, said he had been cured by a quack medicin.

A pretty girl was lately complaining to a friend, that she had a cold, and was badly plagued in her lips by chaps. Friend said Abdiel, "she should never suffer the chaps to come near thy lips."

Foote broke his leg by a fall from his horse. A silly Peer condoling with him on the accident, Foote replied, "Pray, my lord, don't allude to my weak point; I have never alluded to yours," pointing to the nobleman's head.

Honor and shame from no condition rise. Act well your part, there all the honor lies.

SAW MILL AND Lumber Yard.

THE subscriber has at the Fenlon Mills, near Williamsport, Maryland, 400,000 feet of PRIME LUMBER, most of which is seasoned, consisting of 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 inch yellow and white Pine Boards from 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 30 feet long; 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20 and 30 feet Joist—White Oak, Chestnut, Pine and Poplar, Scanning of all lengths—12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20 and 30 feet. Also, a large amount of Horse Timber of various lengths and thicknesses, measuring from 12 to 30 feet in length. They will sell the above lumber at the usual rate of transportation. Persons wishing Bills of Lading Sawed, can be accommodated at the shortest notice and on liberal terms.

E. W. & H. E. BEATTY.
April 20, 1837.—67

Doctor John R. Hyndman.

HAVING declined, for the present, moving to the South-west, offers his services to the public in the different branches of his profession, and hopes by his skill, care and attention to those committed to his care, to merit a share of public patronage. He may be found, where not professionally engaged, at his usual place of residence in Liverpool. — Consequence of injurious reports having gone abroad, respecting his character, he pledges himself to clear up his name and restore his Physician, of considerable standing, in the community, and henceforward, his services rendered, and prompt payment for same, will deduct 10 per cent. from the usual charge for medical attendance.

March 10, 1837.—67

Fruit and Confectionery.

ORANGES, Lemons, Bush and Sultana Raisins, English Currants, Prunes, Prepared Ginger, Guava Jelly, and Nuts, together with a large supply of Confectionery, just received and for sale by J. M. MILLER.

April 13, 1837.

New Drug and Chemical STOCK.

J. T. M. MILLER.

RESPECTFULLY calls public attention to his New Establishment, just opened in Charlestown, where he intends to keep for sale a very extensive assortment of Medicines, &c., Min. Oils,

XND DYE STUFFS.

His present Stock is fresh from the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, and has been selected by himself, with the greatest care. Among his assortment will be found the following articles, with many others unnecessary to enumerate, which he will be pleased to show on the most reasonable terms:

Sulphur, Russia Inglass,

Powder'd Turners,

Cannela Alba,

Magnesia (Jump),

Chaplets & Hair's,

Gaiere's Magnesia,

Liquors, Bals.,

Perfume and Limes,

Salves, Ointments,

Flour of Sulphur,

Bitter Root Extract,

Blistering Ointment,

Laund. Acid, in cry-

taline,

Eye Waters,

Strychnine,

Tonic Bals.,

Black Root,

Yellow Root,

Colombia Root,

Hydrocyanide of Potash,

Couzeau,

Bals. of Sassafras,

Asafoetida,

Gold Sulph. Antim.

Tonga Beans,

Crotou. Beans,

Coriander Seed,

Cardamom Seed,

Peppermint,

Camomile,

Almonds, Raisins, Pine, Prunes, Lemons,

Oranges, Coco Nuts, Palm Nuts, Dates,

English Walnuts, Filberts, Ground Nuts,

Goats Paste, Parian Chocolates,

Sultana Raisins, Zanzibar Ornaments, Tamarinds,

Spice Cheeses, Sours Biscuit,

Butter and Water Crackers,

Cornichons, (a West Indies pickle), Capers,

Mustard, Old Port, Tenerife, Closes, &c.,

Champagne Wines, warranted to be very superior qualities at low prices.

The Store will be conducted by Mr. Harry Strain, who brings with him recommendations of the highest order, and who is very well qualified to manage the business of the concern, and will truly uphold the reputation of the house, as none other will be kept. Physical prescriptions put up by Strain and many really made play, relying on his great skill and nerve.

Having procured the services of the above-named gentleman, I will continue to discharge my duties as a physician, with unremitting promptness and fidelity, suffering nothing to interfere with a careful attention to my profession; while at the same time, I will devote all the personal attention to the affairs of my store, which any spare time from my professional duties and professional reading will allow.

JOHN J. STRAITH.

May 4, 1837.

The following Article.

A RE-TORGUE at my Drug and Chemical

STORE.

Kretzso Tooth Paste

Preparation

Chlorine Tooth Wash

for presenting

Chlorine Tooth Wash

the teeth and

do. Tooth Powder

gums.

Strips of Cambric, for coughs

Hock and Swain's Panacea

Doctor Chappell's Stomach Bitters, highly recommended by him for giving tonics to the stomach.

Rapese, Mustard, and Scotch Snuff,

50 lbs. of first-rate Soap

Soaps in bottles of best quality

Assorted Cordials, Perfect Love, Cream

of Eggs, Cream of Lemon, Cream of Noyon,

to. Claret Wine, in bottles

Charleston, May 11, 1837.

ALBUMS.

I HAVE just received a very handsome

assortment of ALBUMS, to which the attention of the Ladies is invited.

J. H. STRAITH.

May 11, 1837.

LEMONS, WHISKEY, EGGS, &c.

I JUST opened and for sale at the Charle-

ton Apothecary and Book Store, a

large and general assortment of Sugar Can-

dy, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Lemons, Eggh-

hams, Walnuts, Filberts, Soft Shell Almonds, &c. &c.

Also, a very general assortment of GAR-

DEN SEEDS, consisting of every thing that

is useful, &c., &c.

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