

# Virginia Free Press.

OUR COUNTRY—THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES—UNION AND LIBERTY.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY

Printed and Published Weekly

BY JOHN S. &amp; H. N. GALLAHER.

VOL. 32.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1839.

NO. 26.

**Second Supply of New and Cheap Goods.**  
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received, at his Store in Shepherdstown, his second supply of

**NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.**

From the City of Philadelphia, which comprises nearly every article called for in this section of country. He invites his friends and all persons who are in search of New and Fashionable Goods, to call at the store of the subscriber, who is determined to sell Goods for Cash or to punctual persons.

June 13, 1839.

JOHN T. COOKES.

**New Goods—Another Supply.**

We have the pleasure of informing our customers who are public, that we have just received another supply, receiving a third Supply of Standard Goods, comprising summer style and fashions, and which, added to our former stock, makes our assortment complete. We will invite a call from those who wish to purchase.

CHARLES MILLER.

June 13, 1839.

**New Goods.**

Mr. subscriber is now receiving another supply of Seasonable GOODS.

HUMPHREY KEVES.

June 27, 1839.

**Bacon—Whiskey.**

We will give the highest price for Bacon in merchandise.

J. J. &amp; E. P. MILLER.

June 6, 1839.

**Winchester manufactory, for sale by J. J. & E. P. MILLER.**

June 6, 1839.

**Hunting Whiskies.**

For sale by J. J. &amp; E. P. MILLER.

June 6, 1839.

**Knives.**

200 KIDS NAILS, (Brian's make,) assort'd, from 3 to 24d, in Store for sale by T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.

June 6, 1839.

**Clothed Chains.**

500 lbs. colored Carpet Chain, 500 lbs. the Cotton Chain, from No. 4 to 14, sale low by T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.

June 6, 1839.

**Fancy Goods.**

We will quickly invite the attention of the Ladies to another supply of Fancy Goods, which we are now receiving, and which may be very valuable articles.

J. J. &amp; E. P. MILLER.

June 13, 1839.

**Liquors.**

TAMAJA-SPIRITS—Cognac Brandy, Head Old Port, Sherry and Malaga.

For sale by T. C. SIGAFOOSE &amp; CO.

June 6, 1839.

**Lemons, Lemons!**

FRESH supply received at STRATHIS.

June 27, 1839.

**London double Brown Stout, NOR SALE by H. KEVES.**

July 4, 1839.

**Fine Apples.**

FRESH PYE APPLES for sale at STRATHIS.

June 27, 1839.

**Nankeen.**

35 PIECES Forsyth's Nankeen, just received and for sale by T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.

June 6, 1839.

**Bacon.**

We wish to purchase BACON, KEVES & FLORE.

June 6, 1839.

**Serge's.**

50 pair Kid Brogans, 50 do. Boy's Kid Brogans, 50 pair Ladies' Morocco Springs, 25 pair Ladies' Kid Springs, 25 pair Ladies' Kid Run Hounds, 50 pair Children's Bouties, just received and sale very low. J. B. PACKETT.

June 20, 1839.

**Hunting Whips.**

HANDBORN Carriage and Riding Whips, just received and for sale by J. B. PACKETT.

June 20, 1839.

**Bacon.**

WISH to purchase 1000 lbs. BACON, for which the highest market price will be given. J. B. PACKETT.

June 20, 1839.

**Charles Town Depot.**

ELIJAH COOPER, General Dealer in Family Cloth, Tea and Salt, for sale at the Charles Town Depot, 1839. They have a few bushels of OATS for sale.

June 6, 1839.

**Oats.**

WISH to purchase any quantity of washed Oats, for which the highest market price will be given. J. B. PACKETT.

June 20, 1839.

**Wool.**

WE will give the highest market price for clean washed Wool.

K. LYES &amp; FLORE.

May 23, 1839.

**Wool, wanted.**

WE will take any quantity of Wool, washed or un-washed, in exchange for Goods or payment of accounts.

WM. S. LOKE &amp; CO.

May 23, 1839.

**Wool Combs.**

WE have just received another supply of W. Non Boult's large size and hand-made Combs. J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

June 6, 1839.

**Ready-made Clothing.**

The subscriber has on hand, a great variety of Ready-made Clothing for summer wear, long which will be found, Marseilles Vests, latest fashions, Linen Roundabouts, Pants Drawers, &c.

THOMAS HUGHES.

May 23, 1839.

**Locating Glass Plates.**

FOR various sizes, for sale by HUMPHREY KEVES.

June 13, 1839.

**Shoes.**

An excellent article for harvest, for sale by J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

June 13, 1839.

**Strong Shoes.**

STRONG SHOES for harvest, for sale low by J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

June 13, 1839.

**Shoes.**

Our Men's Home-made Shoes, suitable for harvest, do. do. do. do.

Men's Calf Shoes and Boots,

do. do. do. do. do.

Cases Men's Calf and Morocco Boots,

do. Men's Pump, centre.

Ladies' French Kid Shoes, for sale low.

T. C. SIGAFOOSE &amp; CO.

May 30, 1839.

**We have never seen it satisfactorily accounted for, that in this as well as other countries, female labor should be of so little worth.**

We can easily understand that, owing to their want of bodily strength, women are not so available for some of the heavier descriptions of work as men are, and that therefore they cannot be employed in particular ways, but whenever their physical strength is sufficient, the work of females is certainly valuable as that of males, and should be rewarded by a similar compensation.

We will go further and say that in most cases out of twenty, women will do more work at light labor than men, taking a continued series of exertion. They are

more constant, more enduring, more patient, and less liable to be drawn off by external causes.

If we're right in these opinions, the disparity of compensation which exists should longer prevail, and women should be allowed to receive the value of their labor, as the extent of it great or small. Whilst on this subject we would ask, why it is that male employers are in the habit of receiving failure rates for clothing, whilst the articles are made by women to whom a compensation is allowed not at all commensurate?

To such an extent is this imposition carried on England, that was observe by the Hampshire Telegraph, "a dozen women's shirts are made for ten pence, and shirts of a better description are made for 2d. 4d. per dozen, making the earnings of the best workers but two pence per day." This is a state of things which should be abhorred.

It will be recollect that not many months since, Gen. Fructuoso Rivera, or Mexico, as it is usually called, made an invasion of the Oriental Republic, and succeeded in ousting Gen. Oribe from the Presidential chair, which Rivera of course immediately assumed, adopting such forms of procedure as would best serve his purposes.

The army is laid in the mountains, with its horses, and is attempting to revolutionize the country.

There is scarcely anything more conducive to health than frequent ablutions.

By removing all obstructions to a free perspiration, they open the pores of the skin and permit all extraneous matter, not congenial to health, to escape. One great cause of spring sickness, of the alluvial complexion, the jaundiced and bilious, who so frequently meet, is the practice of keeping the body thickly wrapped during the long cold winter months, and neglecting those daily ablutions which are requisite to preserve the system in a healthy state.

Bathing frequently in winter is requisite to comfort, and in summer it is absolutely indispensable.

No woman who carries a family, or is connected with knowledge—of her relations and obligations, and duties—which will not suffer her to depart from her place if she were disposed to do it—knows which gives her most anxiety.

Which removes whenever there are virtuous principles away her mind; or, which makes her feel incognate, whenever principle is wanting. In either case it is a moral power—woman exerts, and in either case the value of her influence is seen and felt to be prodigious.

The high moral powers and the elevated interest of the undying soul, are considerations which demand that influence, as they do that man's influence, should be exerted in the promotion of the highest good of herself and of the human family.

Her influence is connected with religion, and that we may have the sanction of religious truth in calling forth that influence of females which is so important to the success of this cause. Upon whom, then, can she exert her influence?

Upon her husband. By a judicious course, she can induce almost any husband to banish intoxicating liquors from his family and field of labor. She can draw him by the silken chain, and by all the blandishments of love, allure him to walk only and continually in the happy paths of temperance.

She can influence her brother. A sister's affection comes with a mighty power over him who has been exalted in the same love, and dangled on the same paternal knee. How can he remember her gentleness and the kindly power she has often used over him, and see her attempt to remove him from the poisonous cup forever, and not feel how "awful" is the power of goodness. It is impossible.

You must take the brother, whose heart has already been in part brutalized by the baleful spirit of intemperance, to find one inaccessible and unobtainable by the attractions of his sister.

She can influence her lover. In view of obligations, and their design to avoid the evils of intemperance, she can bring every real lover to pledge himself to the unwavering support of this cause forever.

This has every inducement to form an alliance which does not promise entire security. The drunkard's home should never be contemplated as her possible habitation. There is no effectual security to be found, except in the principle of entire and total exclusion of the poison from the house. What is that? affection on either side to be valued, which leads on to the course to be pursued?

The dearest concludes as follows: "Our loss in the glorious victory over the rebel army consists of 8 officers killed, 9 wounded, 50 soldiers killed and 96 wounded."

Buenos Ayres, May 4.—The official details of the battle of Page Largo, are published in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, in a despatch from General Pascual Echagüe to H. E. the Governor of Buenos Ayres, dated head-quarters Curugua, 6th ult. It states that the army of Corrientes, in number more than five thousand men, including 450 infantry and artillery, with three 12 pounders, occupied an advantageous position. The right wing of the army of Entre Ríos was commanded by General Justo José Urquiza, the centre by General Servando Gomez, and the left by the immediate subordinate of the Commander-in-Chief Gen. Echagüe. The Entre Ríos cavalry charged first of Corrientes with such impetuosity that the latter fled.

It is a moral power, which might be dispensed with, if we could find a substitute for it, but it is a power which is indispensable.

For the sharing of lawns, &c., in the country, and particularly in England, where it is necessary to cut grass very evenly and compactly, there is a machine called a scythe, which is drawn by a team of horses, and which cuts the grass very evenly and compactly, and which is used for cutting lawns and grass in England.

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**Central Intelligence.****A BLOODY BATTLE—TWO THOUSAND MEN KILLED.**

ADDRESS  
DELIVERED BY  
Dr. James B. Clark,  
before the  
SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY OF CHARLESTOWN,  
On July 4th, 1830.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLESTOWN, July 6th, 1830.  
Dear Sir—I have been requested by the Committee of Arrangement for the Celebration of the Fourth of July, appointed by the Teachers of the Sabbath Schools of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, to address a copy of the Address delivered by you on that interesting Occasion for publication; and as it is the opinion of that Committee that its publication will greatly promote the interests of the cause so ably and eloquently advocated by you, I hope no trivial objection will prevent your acceding to such a request. Respectfully,  
J. HENRY P. MILLER.

To Dr. James B. Clark.

CHARLESTOWN, July 6th, 1830.  
Sir—Your very kind permission to publish a copy of the Address delivered by me before the Sunday Schools of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches for publication, has come to hand. In reply, I would say, that although the very short time allowed me for its preparation does warrant its imperfection, yet I will let my objection that might be considered " trivial" prevent my submitting it to your disposal, and will send you a copy.

Yours &c.

To E. P. Miller, Esq.

Friens and Fellow-Citizens:  
How important it is to man in behalf of his aspirations for the future, to proclaim the restoration of Slavery at large, which have been chronicled the incidents of the irreclaimable past! It is the magic chain by which he can fathom the depths of that past, and obtain the lessons of experience. Every link, however remote, is full of vitality—the errors and sufferings, the melancholy degradation and the glorious capabilities of his nature, he unmasks before him; and he can pause and analyze every impulse of passion, every gradation of intellect, every trace of the slowly forming organization of his being, in short every fact developed in the progress of his existence thereon registered, and can pluck from its code of instruction such aught else can give aid him in pursuing the hazardous path of life yet to be followed.

These, whether his present situation be the fulfilment of long cherished hopes, or but the last scene in disappointment's tragedy, he will be enabled to find the best method of producing this, or the happy coincidence, prospective of his, and with such knowledge derived from that best of schools, Experience, he will be the better able in his future career to foresee and shun on the one hand, and to understand and appreciate on the other, those causes which would render unstable and fleeting the pleasures of his present incumbency or make them more secure and less liable to subsequent conviction. And if from the records of days that are gone—& from the ruins of Time that he can bring forth one precedent which would prove a beacon-light upon his footstep in days to come, and fails to do so, he is an enemy to his own interest, and like a helmsman upon some troubled water, he will necessarily be borne, whithersoever the tides of events will carry him—in the hurry and thoughtlessness of pursuit, that has been neglected which was the only guaranty of successful issue. And my friends, from this very cause, from this deficiency of credence in the utility of filling himself the garners of his own mind with the causes and effects of by-gone incidents, many a man whose opening career was fraught with brilliant anticipations and high-wrought hopes, has been doomed to encounter obstacles as incompatible with the realization of the former, as with the fulness of the latter. Obstacles, too, that might have been surmounted had the difficulties and trials attending the first step, have been heeded up to meet the exigencies of the last. Yes, this leaning upon ultra-sentimentalism, this negligent reliance upon the felicitous adoption of some positive impulse to meet every emergency, too often provokes inadequacy when least expected or desired.

Hence, my friends, you will easily perceive why I urge upon you the importance of memory, and the habit of observation. The former is requisite merely to treasure up the stores of literature and science, but to preserve and to recall, for future use, the dictates of moral wisdom, and the results of moral experience; while the latter is not only necessary to trace out the effects of our conduct upon the happiness of others, but upon our own.

Thus, as thus fortified, what is the result of retrospection? Does it not often show us some unfortunate rule of action, some early received impression by which the impediments to the perfection of our characters have been increased instead of diminished? And does the Patriarch of four-score and ten refer the origin of his ill success to the error of the adult, or the adult to the eccentricities of adolescence? Now, youth, mankind, usually, with voices morally amenable, hangs unmercifully upon the shoulders of childhood—but those shoulders are ill prepared to sustain so onerous a responsibility. Those upon whom does it legitimately fall? Upon whom does the responsibility fail if the young and tender soul should be subjected to the demands of noxious parasites, if not upon guardians? And when the young and pliant mind is left uncared for, to become a nidus for the wild and unruly passions that too often disgrace our nature, surely the blame is tolerable and only referable to those who are constituted its guardians, whether by the tie of nature or by the bonds of civil policy. But how little is the influence of such a state of things upon the feelings of indifference in which we frequently find ourselves.

Yet although there are, no doubt, many other deficiencies in our early education, what is that which the benevolent man so generally deplores? What is that which the felon and the robber, the traitor and the assassin, when the iron bands of justice or the benevolent but inscrutable dispensations of Providence, awaken them to the enormity of their several pursuits, proclaim as the direct or indirect cause of their sharelessness from virtue? Immorality stands in bold relief to such a query. Immorality and what is immorality? Is it not a contravention of every Divine command, of every social duty? Is it not a total withdrawal of the means

by which the affections are cultivated, regulated or restrained, and an impassable obstacle to the enlightenment and invigoration of conscience, man's only true and faithful monitor? Is it not that which renders the bosom a den for the most fierce and uncontrollable passions, whose unbridled dominion disturbs not only the peace of the individual, but the harmony of society? And is it not that which makes a man at variance with himself, with his neighbor and the whole constitution of things, and withdraws his loyalty from?

"The living throne, the Sapphire blaze—  
Where angels tremble, while they gaze?"

Adopt then the maxims of a great and good man, and put not off for to-morrow what you can do to-day." And when you have availed yourself in truth and sincerity of the advantages thus proffered, you will not only be prepared to withstand the trials incident to Mortality, but to appear without fear or apprehension before the bar of that God, "to whom all truth is but one idea, duration an unit, Eternity a point."

But although the advantages and blessings which such an Institution is calculated to bestow are innumerable, yet as this Day is one which interests us not only as a day and Christians, but as patriots, it will not be out of place for me, upon such an occasion, to select at least one from among many to show by its direct connexion with the stability of our political fabric, that it extends its benign influence not only to the individual as a part, but to the country as a whole. True liberty like true eloquence, is founded on the most elevated moral sentiments and is incompatible with any other,—hence as an elevation of the moral sentiment is one of the most prominent effects of such an Institution when brought to bear upon the human character, it indirectly furnishes the very elements of our existence as a nation.

Yet there are some, say many, who repudiate the moral culture of the mind and would send the restless spirit to be wafted away in the realms of fancy, the standard of Knowledge and the bright sun of moral legislation from any source? Have we adopted the spirit and assumed the virtuous character of those who are fit to be our fathers? whose sufferings purchased our freedom and

the stamp of Immorality.

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Let there be some, say many, who repudiate the moral culture of the mind and would send the restless spirit to be wafted away in the realms of fancy, the standard of Knowledge and the bright sun of moral legislation from any source? Have we adopted the spirit and assumed the virtuous character of those who are fit to be our fathers? whose sufferings purchased our freedom and

the stamp of Immorality.

## VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1830.

Meetings are called in many of the counties of

the State, to appoint delegates to the Whig

Convention in assembled at Staunton on the 25th

September next. From the spirit already mani-

fested upon the subject, in every section of the

State, we anticipate there a large assemblage of

our most talented and distinguished men. Our

friends in this quarter have not yet moved in

to speak of, in regard to the meetings to be held

in the State fully represented, and doubtless re-

ady to the selection of delegates, but we have

no doubt they will act in due time. Augu-

stus court will be a favorable opportunity to comply

with the requests of the Central Whig Com-

munity, where meetings shall not have sooner

been held, than in the month of October.

We would be pleased to see every county in

the State fully represented, and doubtless re-

ady to the selection of delegates, but we have

no doubt they will act in due time. Augu-

stus court will be a favorable opportunity to comply

</div

his great purposes of harmony, yield in the tributes of their praise, and acknowledge that he is worthy of the estimation of his friends.

Is there not, then, state pride, independence, justice, generosity enough old Virginia, to stand by her son? Will suffer him always to be traduced, about casting him against the insults those who have no claims upon her encouragement?

Henry Clay has his faults—(who has?) but are they not spots on the sun, but not obscuring the splendor of beams?—*Alexandria Gazette*.

Correspondence of the *National Intelligencer*.

New York, July 16.  
Now that the settlement of the bills engrossed by the visit of Mr. VAN BUREN comes round, the unpleasant part of the business comes out. The hotel bill at Washington hotel, for six days, is \$676, which they pay out of its treasure.—Some of the accolades, that get a night's lodging for three cents, and live all day on six, will link it rather hard. I opine, he is taxed as to pay over a hundred dollars a day for the board of the President of the U.S., over a hundred dollars a day for board, lodgings, dinner, and tea for his children! Oh, if ever I think, how I would make that!

Mr. CLAY reached Buffalo, (N. Y.) on yesterday, and is gone to the trials of justice, where he intends to remain two days at the guest of General POORE. Thomas W. DAVIS and B. THUNSTON are the administration candidates for Congress in Rhode Island. The Van Buren men intend to make a spirited fight in that State.

Hudson in Columbia county, Mr. VAN BUREN's own home, having been laught a lesson by the manner in which the feelings of the Whig members of the New York Common Council were outraged in the Castle Garden speech, have refused to invite Mr. VAN BUREN to parake of his hospitality of that city.

It is said, according to the American, that the expense of Mr. VAN BUREN's visit to this city will cost \$5,000. The best joke, adds that paper, is, that a bill of \$300 for the charter of a steamboat on the Hudson to the Sunday School committee for liquidation, which was recently declined.

The Common Council of the city of Hudson (in Mr. Van Buren's own country) were called together last week by the mayor, at the request of a Committee appointed at a public meeting of the citizens, who desired that the Common Council would be induced to make a present of the United States to visit their city. One of the Assistant Aldermen offered a resolution preceded by a preamble, which, after stating that Mr. Van Buren's visit to his native state was a visit or party purposes, concludes thus—

"It is therefore plain—beyond the power of argument to make it plainer, that Mr. Van Buren's Tour is one of a political and partisan character. By the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Hudson, in Common Council assembled, that we do not feel bound by any consideration of justice, prudence, or hospitality, to extend the people's money, or descend from the dignity of our official stations, for the purpose of aiding political partisans in their endeavors to carry out their favorite schemes."

This preamble and resolution was passed by six votes to four, and an amendment proposed by another member, tendering the usual invitation to Mr. Van Buren, was rejected.—*N. Y. Post*.

#### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXTRAORDINARY HOMICIDE.—We copy the following from the *Crawfordsville, Ia. Examiner* of the 4th instant. The events of which it speaks, are most extraordinary even in these days of strange things.

An unfortunate occurrence took place in Brown Township, in this county, a few days since, which resulted in the death of a human being. The circumstances of which have been detailed to us as follows: A man named Moses Rush was married to Miss Jane Rush about three weeks ago, and upon the first night of their marriage he endeavored to choke the wife to death. She, however, contrived to prevent it, and they lived together about two weeks in a very unhappy manner. Rush beating her upon all occasions. At the time the act was done Rush informed his wife that he had already killed two wives and one man for his money, and that he intended to kill her, and beat her most unmercifully. She begged him not to kill her, but he would wait a while and take a sleep, and accordingly took his axe, and placing it under his arm, lay down across the door to prevent her escape, assuring her that when he awoke he would execute his dastard purpose. He fell asleep, and his wife, fearing that her destruction would be inevitable if he awoke, seized the axe, and despatched him by inflicting a mortal wound on his head with it. She gave herself up to a Justice of the Peace, who had sent her to prison. She was taken out however, on a *bendis corpus*, and tried before her honor, Judge Taylor, who from the insufficiency of the testimony, ordered her discharge.

Public opinion is in her favor, and justifies the action on the ground that it was committed in self-defense. She was about eighty years of age.

Outrage in the Kentucky Purchase.—We learn from the last Paris Tennesseean, that Judge JAMES, member of the Kentucky Senate from the counties west of Tennessee river, was shot a few days since at Columbus, on the Mississippi river, by HORSEY BURTON, the brother of the unfortunate man who fell in an affray with James at Clinton, Kentucky, about eighteen months ago. James was severely wounded, but there was little prospect of his recovery.

The feud between these families has been attended with a bloody and extraordinary series of consequences. In the first encounter between James and Robert Burton, the latter was killed, and, as he fell, shot an innocent bystander, who expired on the spot. Subsequently another affray took place between two of the friends of the parties, which resulted in the death of one of them. And now, to crown the bloody tragedy, James himself was fallen at the hands of fraternal vengeance.—*Nashville Whig*.

There is a patent shingle machine in operation at New Brunswick, N. J. which turns out 10,000 per day.

The visitors appointed for the supervision of the Virginia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, met at Staunton on Tuesday, the 11th instant.

The Board took into consideration the selection of the proposed buildings, and determined on accepting a beautiful situation a short distance below the town, which had been offered gratuitously by James Bell, Esq. Other eligible points were also at the time offered by other gentlemen, who received a vote of thanks for their liberality. A contract was made for the erection of the requisite buildings, which are to be of brick upon a stone foundation so arranged as to keep the different descriptions of patients separate, at the same time to enable the same steward to attend to both. Henry M. Peet, A. M. of New York, was appointed Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Department, and Mr. William Graham of the Blind Institution of Philadelphia, was made Teacher of the Deaf.

Wadsworth of Staunton, was appointed Physician. The promptness with which our friends in Virginia have moved in this most laudable charity is beyond all praise, and will we hope induce at no distant period Maryland to do her duty in taking care of the afflicted portion of her offspring.—*Balt. American*:

An esteemed subscriber in Wheeling informed us yesterday, that he had a twenty acre field of wheat, which, it was intended to mar the present prospect, would yield at least fifty bushels to the acre! And, further, that he had a small patch of a peculiar kind of barley, where he had planted half a bushel in the spring, from which he expects to reap at least forty bushels! Nor are these isolated instances.

Mr. HARRIS, a few days since, has made me quite glad, to see that the managers of the establishment, as well as to the public, are prepared for the trials of the United States. Ossian, Philadelphia, George, Patriot, Alexandria Gazette, ST. LOUIS, Courier, Richmond, Virginia, Daily Register, and Charlestown Free Press.

JONES, Chairman.

Shannondale Springs, July 23, 1839.

MR. HARRIS.—A few days since, I have occasion to ride through the richest portions of our country, and, in doing so, have observed many indications of unparalleled abundance. If good land continues as it does, a larger crop of wheat will be gathered than was ever before known in Western New York.

[Rochester Democrat.]

The famous race horse Boston was lately sold by his owner to Mr. James Long, of Washington city, for the handsome sum of \$12,500. Boston is entered for a sweepstakes to be run the ensuing fall over the Nonmarket or Petersburgh course, \$1,000 entrance, in which Portsmouth, the Queen, Job, Steel, and several more good horses will be entered.

[N. Y. Herald.]

SINGULAR DEATH.—Mr. Joseph Day, of Tewksbury, Mass., was killed a few days since in the following extraordinary manner. He was engaged at a lathe in his workshop, when the ends of a banderole, which had just been put on, came entangled in the hand and he was strangled; he was found a few minutes after he entered the shop a corpse.

A company of United States troops were transported by railroad on Tuesday last, from Carlisle to Trenton, a distance of 180 miles, in twelve hours. The facilities which railroads furnish for the rapid movement of troops in time of war, give immense value to them in a national point of view.—*Nat. Intell.*

Meetings are called by the Whigs in Brunswick, Albemarle, Pittsylvania, Loxley, Powhatan, and Buckingham, and in many of the other counties of Va., to elect Delegates to the Whig Convention, to be held at Staunton on the 23rd of September next.—*Alex. Gazette*.

ACCIDENTS ON THE FOURTH.—The editor of the Harrisburg Chronicle of the 17th says, that having been induced by curiosity to mark all the accidents that occurred on the Fourth of July, and were known on the 17th, he found forty-seven killed and nineteen maimed! These casualties chiefly resulted from carelessness in the use of gunpowder.

The Rogersville (Tenn.) paper informs us that Gen. Nathaniel Smith, late the Indian Emigrating Agent for the Cherokee, has fled to Texas, with from 70 to \$100,000 of Uncle Sam's money in his pocket, having stratified off his own property and pocketed the proceeds.

A man named Burditt was instantly killed on the Baltimore & Ohio Rail-road, on Monday last near Parville. He was run down by the cars.—*Balt. Chron.*

The Abolition papers are waging fierce war upon Mr. Adams for desecrating himself opposed to the object of their petitions. The Utica organ seems to have originated itself by the differences of interests on the ex-President, and greatly to the satisfaction, it appears, of his amiable coadjutors. The Liberator (the Massachusetts organ) says that "the ex-President himself can hardly fail to see and feel that he is entirely wrong, and yet, if he falls asleep, and his wife wakes him, her destruction would be inevitable if he awoke, seized the axe, and despatched him by inflicting a mortal wound on his head with it. She gave herself up to a Justice of the Peace, who had sent her to prison. She was taken out however, on a *bendis corpus*, and tried before her honor, Judge Taylor, who from the insufficiency of the testimony, ordered her discharge.

Public opinion is in her favor, and justifies the action on the ground that it was committed in self-defense. She was about eighty years of age.

ACCIDENTS.—We learn from a Western paper that a hog race, for a purse of fifty dollars, came off at West Union, Ohio, on the 29th ult. There were five entrances for the purse, and the courses had been in training for several weeks. One of the Smiths, who was the fortunate backer of the winning hog,

The number of Banking institutions in the State of Pennsylvania is 51, with an aggregate capital of \$57,450,000. Included in this enumeration is the United States Bank, with a capital of \$35,000,000. There are 22 incorporated Coal Companies, with a capital of \$6,250,000. 93 Rail Road Companies and Rail Road and Coal Companies with a capital of \$25,074,500; 30 Canal Companies with a capital of \$16,351,000; and 16 Manufacturing Companies with a capital of \$6,742,000. Many of the latter, however, have never gone into operation. The aggregate number of the incorporated Companies of all kinds is 289, with an aggregate capital of \$116,895,000.

[Sel. American]

WANTED TO HIRE.

UNTIL Christmas next, a Negro girl, capable of nursing a child.

M. N. GALLAGHER.

Free Press Office, July 22.

#### COMMISSIONERS.

MEETING AT SHANNONDALE SPRINGS.

In consequence of rumors, tending to the injury of "Shannondale," the visitors present (amounting to some fifty boarders) assembled in the Saloon for the purpose of expressing their high sense of the medicinal waters, and the advantages, as well as healthfulness, of their location.

Gen. Jones was called to the Chair, and John Gray, Esq. of Leesburg, appointed Secretary.

A motion being made, a Committee of three was instituted to embody the views of the association a short distance below the town, which had been offered gratuitously by James Bell, Esq. Other eligible points were also at the time offered by other gentlemen, who received a vote of thanks for their liberality. A contract was made for the erection of the requisite buildings, which are to be of brick upon a stone foundation so arranged as to keep the different descriptions of patients separate, at the same time to enable the same steward to attend to both. Henry M. Peet, A. M. of New York, was appointed Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Department, and Mr. William Graham of the Blind Institution of Philadelphia, was made Teacher of the Deaf.

Wadsworth of Staunton, was appointed Physician. The promptness with which our friends in Virginia have moved in this most laudable charity is beyond all praise, and will we hope induce at no distant period Maryland to do her duty in taking care of the afflicted portion of her offspring.—*Balt. American*:

The "visitors" at "Shannondale Springs" take great pleasure in declaring their entire confidence in the excellent quality and character of these waters, and of their good effects, to which many of them can testify as evidenced in their reports.

After a free and full interchange of opinions, the Committee prepared and submitted the following paper, which was unanimously adopted by the Meeting:

"The "visitors" at "Shannondale Springs" take great pleasure in declaring their entire confidence in the excellent quality and character of these waters, and of their good effects, to which many of them can testify as evidenced in their reports.

"On motion, it was

"Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairmen and Secretary, and that the same be forwarded to the Board of Directors of the United States Ocean, Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Patriot, Alexandria Gazette, ST. LOUIS, Courier, Richmond, Virginia, Daily Register, and Charlestown Free Press.

JONES, Chairman.

Shannondale Springs, July 23, 1839.

MR. HARRIS.

Shannondale Springs, July 23, 1839.

**SIPPING GOODS.**  
HANPER & WHITE have received a large  
and general assortment of  
**Seasonable Goods,**  
KNOWING THEM ARE—  
Blue, black, invisible green, & yellow CLOTHES,  
Blue, black, and fancy colored Cambrics,  
Summer Cloths, a good assortment.  
Summer Cassimere and French Drapery,  
Brown, Irish and French Linens,  
White and colored Marseilles Vests,  
Flax and Figured Satin Vests,  
Silk and Cotton Velets,  
Chambray, Mouline de Laine, assorted,  
Figured Silks, blue, black, and colored,  
Cotton, Muslin, and Calico, Assorted,  
French Linen and Edgeings,  
French and other Worked Muslin Collars,  
Handsome black and white Linens,  
Fancy, silk striped and painted Linens and  
Cambrics,  
Cambric and other Linens,  
Cambric and Muslin, Assorted,  
Linen Cambric and Linens, Cambrie Handwks,  
Fancy Drapery and Handwks, handwks,  
Black, Eye and Russia Draper and Crists,  
Brown and Black Hollands,  
White and colored Cotton Hoses, assorted,  
Silk Hoses and black Hoses, assorted,  
Ladies' Knit, Pic-Nic, Silk and Cotton Gloves,  
Men's Knit, Socks, Thread and Cotton,  
Dress and Underwear, Apron Cloth,  
Cambric, and other Domestic Fabrics,  
Passement and Umbrellas,  
Buckles and other Linens,  
Brown and whitened Domestic in great variety,  
The subscriber has selected and will sell  
what can be had. We are determined to sell  
cheap. It is well selected to sell  
cheap. H. W. &  
Charlestown, April 14, 1839.

**SPRING AND SUMMER  
GOODS.**

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO. respectfully  
inform their friends and customers, that they have  
opened a new store in the town of Charlestown,  
for which they have engaged Mr. Wm. H. Miller,  
Lane, where they have opened a  
large and general assortment of Clothing  
and Goods.

Embracing the greatest variety, which will be sold  
on the most accommodating terms. They  
invite a call from the public generally, and the  
Ladies particularly, to examine their Stock of  
Goods. They will particularly invite public  
attention to their Stock of SILKS, which are  
unrivalled in the country, and the  
best quality.

K. G. STONE, April 19, 1839.

**NEW STORE.**

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO. respectfully  
inform their friends and customers, that they have  
opened a new store in the town of Charlestown,  
for which they have engaged Mr. Wm. H. Miller,  
Lane, where they have opened a  
large and general assortment of Clothing  
and Goods.

Embracing the greatest variety, which will be sold  
on the most accommodating terms. They  
invite a call from the public generally, and the  
Ladies particularly, to examine their Stock of  
Goods. They will particularly invite public  
attention to their Stock of SILKS, which are  
unrivalled in the country, and the  
best quality.

K. G. STONE, April 19, 1839.

**BARGAINS!**

The subscriber respectfully announces to  
his friends, customers, and the public generally,  
that he has received and opened a large  
and splendid Stock of  
**DRY GOODS,**

Groceries, Tea, Herbs, China, Glass,  
and other articles.

**HATS AND SHOES** of every description,  
and various other articles,

which have been purchased to Philadelphia  
and New York principally for cash; he believes,  
and has no hesitation in saying, that he can  
apply to any who may favor him with their custom,  
lower than they can be purchased elsewhere in  
this country. He invites the citizens of the  
county and the public to call and examine his  
stock. From the superiority and general price,  
he is convinced they will find general satisfaction.

W. H. CHICHESTER,  
May 16, 1839.

**Second Supply of New and  
Cheap Goods.**

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform  
his friends and the public generally, that he has just  
received a small supply of his  
**NEW AND CHEAP GOODS**.

Direct from the City of Philadelphia, which  
contains every article particularly suitable for this  
country. He invites his friends and all persons who are in search of New,  
Cheap and Fashionable Goods, to call at the  
store of the subscriber, who is determined to sell  
New and Cheap Goods for Cash or to punctual persons.  
Call and examine.

JOHN T. COOKS,  
June 13, 1839.

**New Goods. Another Supply.**

The subscriber is now receiving another  
supply of Seasonable Goods, and  
the customers and the public, that we have just  
returned from market and are now receiving a  
splendid Supply of Seasonable Goods, comprising in part,  
of the following:

**Clothing, Household Goods, &c.**

Clothing, Household Goods, &c.

W. H. MILLER,  
June 6, 1839.

**BRONCO Wanted.**

W. H. MILLER,  
June 6, 1839.

**20 lbs Nails.**

20 lbs Nails, (British made) assort'd, from 3 to 20d, in Store for sale by  
T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.,  
June 6, 1839.

**Carpet Chain.**

WE wish to purchase BACON.  
KEYES & FLORE,

**Bacon.**

WE wish to purchase BACON.  
KEYES & FLORE,

**Bacon.**

WE wish to purchase BACON.  
KEYES & FLORE,

**Riding Whips.**

HANDSOME Carriage and Riding Whips,  
just received and for sale by  
J. H. PACKETT.

**O YES!**  
More Bargains to be had  
AT CHEAP NO. 1.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphie with a beautiful, fashionable and  
general assortment of

**SUMMER GOODS.**

Something still handsomer than has been pur-  
chased in market for some time. Every care  
and attention has been paid in making the selec-  
tion. He invites the public to make an examina-  
tion of his Stock, as he is certain that nothing  
in beauty, style, elegance, or price, is  
equal to it. The subscriber will particularly invite  
the attention of the fates to his  
assortment of **Fancy Articles**, which  
is unusually extra. The subscriber assures the  
public that if they will call and examine his  
Stock, they will find it to their advantage to  
buy. His Stock consists of the following:

Super, delish, brown, olive, &  
invisible green, muslin, &  
Cotton, Organza, and Virginia Stock, a  
rare article for Negro pantaloons, for sale by  
WM. S. LOCK & CO.

May 2, 1839.

**NOTICE.**

The purchasers at the sale of the personal  
estate of the late William Lee are reminded  
that there are still many articles remaining  
in the possession of the executors which  
they will sell as soon as possible, he will expect immediate  
payment.

Executor of William Lee, Esq.

June 20, 1839.

**CASE IN FOR NEGROES!**

WILL at all times give the highest prices in  
cash for likely young NEGROES, of both  
sexes, from ten to twenty-five years of age.  
Persons desiring ready revenue, or desirous  
to do well to call on me at my residence in  
Charlestown, and my convenience in writing  
will be promptly attended to.

WM. CROW, Jr.

Charlestown, May 20, 1839.

**SODA WATER.**

THE Soda FOUNTAIN at the Drug Store of  
Dr. STRAUSS is now, and will be from  
this day, in constant operation. The Soda Water  
prepared by him will not be inferior to that  
of any other manufacturer.

The Water can be sent to bottles to the sick  
or invalids.

WM. CROW, Jr.

Charlestown, May 20, 1839.

**SIOG REWARD.**

AN AWAY from the subscriber, on Thurs-  
day the 1st February, her Negro man  
ANTHONY JOHNSON.

Anthony is believed to be about 30 years of age,  
tall, thin, with a dark complexion, and intelligent  
expression of countenance, and about 4 feet  
4 inches in height. One of his hands has been  
maimed from his infancy, in consequence of a  
burn, by which three of his fingers have been  
rendered useless; two of them having grown to  
the palm of his hand. Anthony had no, when  
abducted, a complete pantaloons of leather,  
and an old pair of ordinary clothing,  
but his hat was very much worn.

I will give \$25 reward for him, if taken in  
this or either of the adjoining counties; \$50 if  
taken in any state west of the Alleghany Mts.

I am also making a preparation of the Soda  
Water with other ingredients, so that it will combine many of the useful properties of  
the Chalybeate Springs.

The Proprietor, for reasons, the most of which  
will be obvious to every one, hopes he will not  
be asked to use Spices.

Charlestown, May 15, 1839.

**TRAVELLING.**

WILL sell out the new three-story brick  
ON THE RAIL-ROAD.

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