orses and Cattle for Sale. Will. offer for sale, on the first day of next Superior Court, for Jefferson county, a num-r of Work Horses, Cowa and Calves, and her Cattle, on a credit of 6 months.

May 21, 1840. FCPPOSTPONEMENT .- The above sale is oned until the 1st day of July Court, next, n, and man'y other uter ng, for sale. June 11, 1840. J. L. RANSON.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

THIS invaluable medicine is daily effecting Tills invaluable medicine is daily effecting some of the most estensishing and wonderful sures that have ever been known. All who have ver used the for Ashlma, Cough, Spitting of Blood, Booping Cough, Croup or Hives, Consumption, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoasseness, Pain and Soreness of the Breast, difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the LUNGS and BREAST, can and do attest to its usefulness. BRONCHITIS, a disease which is annually awceping thousands upon housands to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of CONSUMPTION. Is always custo housands to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of CONSUMPTION. Is always custo housands to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of CONSUMPTION. Is always customer of the disease (Bronchitis) are Cough, Soreness of the Lingsess broad-housands to be presented to the state of the first three couples of the billion of the first three graves of the whole of the first three graves of the bodies of the couple, Pain, inflatinastion, Ever and Difficulty of Breathing, and produces as five and casy Expectoration, and a cure is soon effected.

It always cures Asthma—two or three large do-

ses will cure the CROOL as hour's time. It im-in from fifteen minutes to an hour's time. It im-mediately subdues the violence of HOOPING COUGH; and effects a speedy cure. Hundreds who have been given up by their physicians as in-curable with "CONSUMPTION," have been re-Het JONATHAN GOING, D. D. Presidence

responds of this medicine. Mrs. Ward, also if Salem, was cured of the same complaint by one cittle. A young lady, also of Salem, who was selieved by her friends to be far gone with Commplion, was perfectly restored by three bottlesses. He Massilton, of St. Jennes, Scoth Careline, an greatly affected by a margin, however, in the things, and on using a bottle of this content of the tungs, and on using a bottle of this

oreness of the longs, and on using a constitution, fainth permanent relief.

The following certificite is from a practising Physician, and a much respected Clergyman of the Methodist Society, dated Modest Town, Vs. August 27, 1838.

Dr. Jayre-Dear Sir-I have been using your Expectorant, extensively, in my practice, for the last three months, and for all situacks of colds inflammation of the lungs, consumption, authora, pain and

From infimate personal sequaintance wi craity of Pennylvania, and an experienced, aucusalul practitioner of medicine, I was prepared to ppreciate the numerous testimonials in favor of its different medical preparations, much more highly han the great majority of those which are extensively cutogised. On trial of them in my own family, and some of them personally; I have more than eatiged, their favorable anticipations. They are that they profess to be-not quack postrums—but they profess to be-not quack postrums—but

that they profess to be not quack nostrains but kilfully prepared antidotes for some of the most fillettin of human disease. I know that they are lighly catterned, and frequently piecewise, by ome of the most respectable of the regular practices of mediane in this city and elsewhere, and do not hesitate to commend them as a valuable addition to our materia. lo not he sitate to commend them as a valuable ad-tion to our materia medica, and a safe, as well as sinently useful remedy for the diseased." RUPUS BABCOCK, Jr. Philadelphia, 7th June, 1838

Her. C. C. P. Groshy, late Editor of the Amer NEW YORK, June 15, 1839. O Dr. JAYNE Dear Sir I have made use of a Expectorant, personally and in my family, for Last six years with great benefit. Indeed, I yeonsider my life protonged by the use of this mable medicine, under the blessings of God, for table medicine, under the blessings of Good ral years.—I may say almost as much it of my wife, and, also of the Rev. Mr. Ti the Island of Janaica. For all cases of lammation of the chest, lungs, and throat, healtatingly recommend this as the be

atract of a certificate from the Rev. Mr. Bradextract of a certificate from the new. One ford:

Or. JAYRE—Dear Sir—My child, owing to exposure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible malady, CROUP. We ended in the night in Heaver Point; and when one ears were alarmed, least the hoarse, sepulchral ough was the forerunner of death, we gave him a easpoonful of the "Expectorant," (a bottle of thich you presented me with when in Philadelphia) and applied some hidment to the throat and breast; ind before many minutes the hoarseness was gone, be child breathed freely and slept sweetly. Owing a these circumstances it cannot be wondered at the large with an offinion of Dr. Jayne's medithe child organization it cannot be wondered thy I have so high an opinion of Dr. Jayne's med-ine, and why I advise every family to keep it

ine, and why I advise ever, and, ready for any energency. Respectfully, yours, ARTHUR B. BRADFORD

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne No. 20, South hied street, Philadelphia. Price \$1. Where also may be had Jayne's Carminative Balm, for the sure of Byoel Complaints, &c. Tonic struifuge; for the removal of Worms, &c. Sanive Pilis, for Dyspepsis, Liver Complaints, and emale Discuses, &c., and Hair Tonic, for the results of Baldacia and processation of the Hair. C) WORMS: WORMS!! To >

these regularization and American totallings of the Stomach and Bowels, which so office pair the health and service to Diveror Children, part the East Children, a certain of the Children of ANNE'S TOSIC VERMIFUGE, a certain I safe preparation for the removal of the various of sof Worms, Dyspepsis, Sour Stomach, Want Appetite, Infantile Fever and Aguer, and Debili-of the Stomach and Bowels and Organs of Diges-n. Price 50 bents. AGENTS

THE SALE OF THE ABOVE VALUARE. MEDICINES JOHN P. BROWN & CO. ADAM YOUNG, Jr.,

#### TRAVELLING, ON THE RAIL-ROAD.

HIE Passenger Train of Cars will leave the Tracker rifled by Whichester every day at a arter past 5 o'clock, A. M. By this arrangeint Travellers can accomplish the journey bebetween Winchester and Washington y in a fraction less than 13 hours. y in a tracing leave Bultimore at 7 dylock, in returning leave Bultimore at 7 dylock, M., and the city of Washington at 6 dyclock, M., and urrive in Winebester at 5 dyclock,

J. GEO. HEIST, Agent.

## PERSONS

A ING any claims against the Baltimore & Obio Rad-Rail Company, except for damb, are requested to present them to the sub-ther for payment.

ANDREW HUNTER. harlestown, July 9, 1810 - 3t.

STRONG VINEGAR. EST CIDER VINEGAR at 25 cents

gallon. E. M. & C. W. Alsquirth.

BONNET BOARDS, UST received and for sale by.

JOHN P. BROWN & CO.

# Firginia Free Press.

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

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY-

-Primted and Published Weekly-

BY JOHN S. & H. N. GALLAHER.

#### VOL. 33.

#### FOR SALE OR RENT. THOSE VALUABLE MERCHANT MILLS

belonging to Gel. James Hite, situated on the Shenandoah river, in Jefferson county, Va., about 4 miles from Charlestown, the county about 4 miles from Charlessown, the county seat, and about 6 miles from Harpers-Ferry,—at which latter place there is a depot for the Chesposke and Ohio Canal, and Baltimora and Ohio Rail-road. The Winchester and Potomac Rail-road passes within two miles of these Mills, giving a depot at the nearest point of the

There are six run of burrs, and an abundant supply of water power, having the command of the river by a dam of very simple construction. The Mills are of easy access and capable of gending 80,000 bushels of wheat a year, of which grain the rich valley of the Shenandosh is generally able to furnish an abundant supply. A man with a moderate capital might be able to do an extension business. Taking into no ration the local situation and the facilities of transportation to market, no properly offers money profitably. I deem it unnecessary to say any thing more concerning this valuable proper-ty; as persons wishing to embark in the milling business will doubtless examine the premises. The undersigned is authorized to give terms, &c. ftp-if not sold by the 1st June the Mills will then be rented.

THOMAS HITE. April 23, 1840—tf.

# A Small Jefferson Farm

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the small Farm that belongs to the heirs of William McEndree, dec'd, in the county of Jefferson, situated on the west hank of the Shenandoah River, ad-joining the lands of Major Hierome L. Opie the heirs of John H. Lewis, and James Roper, con-

90 ACRIES OF LANDS More than one half of which is well clubled in Timber—the balance cleared and in cultivation. Timber:—the balapter cleared and in cultivavor.
The improvements on the farm, with a little
repair, might be made very good. They are a
Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smeke-House, Stone
Dairy, a Barn with Stabling underneath for 10
or 12 horses, and a large Stone Distillery, with Dwelling House attached to it, and two fine never-failing Springs within thirty yards of the dwelling, one of which supplies the dist with water. The situation is a beautiful one for a Tannery and Country Store, its distance being about eight miles from any country town, and if ever the Shenandoah river is improved by and in ever the sherapadan five inhibited by a canal, (and there is but little doubt that it, will be before many years,) Nature seems to have intended this us one of the best situations. on river as a place for a public depot, it being the point where a public road strikes the river, that passes through one of the finest wheat growing sections in the counties of Clarke and Jefferson. The terms of sale will be made easy to any one disposed to purchase. Application can be made to the subscriber by letter, (post. paid,) who resides in Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Virginia.

JOHN H. McENDREE.

#### LAND FOR SALE. OFFER at private sale, the FARM on which I live, supposed to contain 128 ACRES with a WOOD LOT OF 8 ACRES tached (both subject to dower.) It is needless to describe this land, as it is admitted by all who know any thing about it, to be one of the most fertile, productive and desirable small farms in the county. On the premises are a comforta-ble DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, Stabling, and other necessary out buildings, and a first rate Spring. I have in addition to the old Orchard some of the best and most choice fruit in the county, (planted by myself,) viz: Peach, Plumb, Pear, Apple, &c. A further description,

I deem needless, as persons wishing to purchase it is presumed will look at the premises, where Terms, one third in hand, and the balance in by a deed of trust on the land sold,

July 9, 1840-if.

#### BULLSKIN LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having engaged in Merchan-dizing, and finding that more funds would facilitate his operations, is thereby induced to

IDESTIBATELLE FARMS Situated in the county of Jefferson, and imu distely on the Winchester and Potomac Rail-Road, containing 376 ACRES.—about 110 of which are in Timber The improvements consist of a commodious Brick Dwelling, with necessary Oid-Houses. Also, an Orchard offirst quality Fruit Trees. This Farm also embraces the advantage of an abundance of fine water, and is admirably adapted for grazingand interior to none in the Valley as a Grain growing farm. Indeed, the location with refer-&c . cannot be surpassed. All things combined renders it very desirable property. In fact, as evidence of the above, I will guarantee for said farm, &c. for three, four, or five years, aix per

cent, as reas on the capital invested.

Any communication (post paid) addressed to him at Summit Point, will be atter LEVI CAIN. Summit Point, Jefferson Co., Va., J...

July 9. 1840 -tf. & The Balimore American, Saturday Morni Visitor, and Harrisburg Key Stone, will insert 3 times, weekly, and forward bills to this Office.

store House for Rent.

THE STORE HOUSE lately in the occupan-cy of the subscriber, opposite Carter's ho-tel, Charlestown, is for rent. The situation is a desirable one. Possession given immediately. -May 21, 1810Z

# DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-Partnership he:etofore known and trading under the firm and name of Wells J. Hanks & Co., was dissolved by mutual con-WELLS J. HAWKS, N. W. RICHARDSON.

All persons indebted to the above firm, will see the propriety of closing their accounts in-mediately. And all persons having claims a gainst and firm, will please present them to the his Coach Pactory at all times. W. J. HAWKS.

THE undersigned tenders his acknowledgments for the liberal patronage received, and hopes for a continuancy of the public favour. He has now is his simpley experienced and first-rate workmen from the Northern cities, and flatters himself that he will be able to please all those who may honor him with a

At his Pactory may be found a large assort-At his Factory may be found a large sevent of GARBIAGES, constructed according to the latest and most approved patterns, and warranted in every respect, which are offered at prices/corresponding with the times. VEHICLES, of seen description, made to suit the taste of those who order. (FBEPAIRING attended to as usual. W. J. HAWKS. Charlestown, July 9, 1840-61

WANTED, The small family, to do house work, a white or so lored woman of good character. Six dollars pe ir month will be given. Apply at this office. THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1840.

NO. 26

# ADDRESS

# Voters of the Fifteenth Electoral District · APERDERLY TO

### ON THE MILITIA BILL.

The following just and eminently able exposition of the plan for organising the Militia of the United States, recently submitted to Congress by the Federal Executive, emanates from the Whig Central Committee of Vigilance of the county of Fauquier.

The perfect accuracy, fairness, and candor with which it examines this celebrated scheme, coming to us under the guise of a mere organization of the Militia; but containing within itself all the elements of an enormous Standing Army, will commend it to the calm and sober consideration of every just-minded man in

the community. The attention of the reader is particularly called to the fifth article of war, under which it is proposed to bring the 100,500 militia, when called out for drill and discipline by the President of the United States. "Contemptuous or disre-

spectful words" against him, are to be suppressed by the terrors of a coust martial. is to be applied to the mouth of the citizen soldier when called into this unconstitutional service. Let the would-be Democrats of the present day turn to the Sedition baw, which hurled the elder Adams from his seat, and see if this be

Having examined carefully the bill as at length published in the Richmond Enquirer; and thus tested the entire accuracy of its provisions as presented in the following pamphics, its impartial examination is earnestly recommended to the voters of the Ffteenth Electoral District of Virginia.

JULY 4. 1840.

# ANDREW HUNTER.

## ADDRESS,

#### ON THE MILLIPIA BILL.

In submitting for your consideration the following facts and observations in relation to what we consider a question of great, if not vital importance, we trust that we shall not render ourselves justly obnoxious to the charge of presumption. The importance of the pending canvass for President of the United States is felt and admitted by all. It involves the question of the approval or disapproval of the administration of the party which has controlled the measures of the Fede-al Government for the last eleven years; and more especially does it involve the approval or disapproval of two leading measures proposed by the Federal Executive. One of them has been pressed in opposition to the declared opinion of the majority of the nation, and is now urged, with a pertinacity which evinces the high value set upon it, as a means of perpetuating the power of its authorswe mean the sub Treasury scheme. The other, recently proposed, is one which, if it shall be adopted and carried out, so as to accomplish the purpose declared by its projector, and avowed upon its face, will mark the transition of this Govern

ment from a Representative Republic to a monarchy. Such of you as are conversant with the discussions which the late election formembers of the State Legislature has elicited, will at once perceive that we allude to the project for arming and disciplining the Militia, submitted by the Secretary of War to Congress. When questions of such great national concernment as we deem these to be, are submitted to the people, it is the right, if not the duty, of every citizen, by all fair and honourable means, to use his best endeavor, feeble though it may be, to awaken the attention of his fellow-citizens to a due sense of the dangers which surround them, and point out the path of safety.

In the exercise of this undoubted right, we propose to submit to you a few facts and observations in regard to the military measure above alluded to. In addressing you under our proper signatures, we are aware of the obloquy to which we shall expose ourselves at the hands of a pensioned press and hireling writers. We have determined, however, to brave every thing in the cause of truth, and in the defence of our free institutions. We shall state nothing as fact which we do not solemnly believe to be true, and stand ready to prove, by evidence which, in our judgment, will satisfy every man of common intelligence who sincerely desires to know the truth.

We shall not be drawn aside by the assaults of anonymous writers or bireling editors, nor do we intend to make a crusade through the State; but we do say that, if any man of our own county, of responsible character, will, under his own hand, deny any of the facts which we allege in this or any other communication which we may venture to make, we pledge ourselves to meet him before the people, at such time and place as he may select, and either maintain our position or take the consequences of defeat. We confine ourselves to our own county, and leave it to abler advocates elsewhere, to assume and defend their own positions. We shall make no attempt to go beyond our own proper and narrow sphere. Within that sphere, it is our purpose to do our devoir in tavor of the cause which we have embraced. We shall not hide ourselves in holes and corners, but face the enemy; and if we shall, in the end, be compelled to retreat, it shall not be until we have crossed bayonets, and are fairly driven from the field. We hoist the flag of HARnison and the Constitution-our war-city, "God defend the right!"

As already indicated, the subject to which we now propose to call your attention, is a scheme for embodying and training a so called militia force, communicated to Congress by a letter from, J. R. Pointett, Secretary of War, toute Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, Speaker of the House of Representatives, dated 20th March, 1840.

The first circumstance attending this new, and, as we deem it, portentous movement, deserving attention, is the quarter from which it emanutes. Had it been submitted by some scheming member of Congress, we might pass it as an ephe mera of the hour. It comes, however, from the President himself, through his Secretary of War, the head of the military department of the Government—one of the constitutional advisers of the President, and a members of his expires sancofficer selected by him and removable at his pleasure—and has his express sancofficer selected by him and removable at his pleasure—and has his express sancofficer.

ion, nay, his earnest recommendation. In the annual report of the Secretary of War, made to the President, and communicated by him to Congress, at the commencement of the present session, the

Dit is proposed to divide the United States into eight military districts, and to organize the militia in each district, so as to have a body of twelve thousand five hundred them in active service, and another of an equal number as a reserve. This would give an armed militia force of two hundred thousand men, so drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their place in the ranks in defence of the country, whenever called upon to oppose the enemy or repet the invader. The age of the recruit to be from 20 to 37; the whole term of service to be eight years; four years in the first and four, the reserve that fourth any (twenty for thousand men) to have age of the recruit to be from 20 to 37; the whole term of service to be eight years; four years in the first clare, and four in the reserve; one fourth part (twenty-five thousand men) to leave the errice every year, paying at the conclusion of the first term, into the reserve, and exempted from ordinary initiary day altogather at the out of the second term. In this manner twenty five thousand men will be discharged from inition duty every year, and twenty-five thousand freely recruits be received into the service. It will be sufficient for all discful purposes, that the freely recruits be received into the service. It will be sufficient for all discful purposes, that the remainder of the militia, under certain regulations provided for their government, be enroyled and mustered at long and stated intereals; for in due process of time, nearly the whole mass of the militia will pass the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps or the militian will pass the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps or the militian will pass the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps or the militian will pass the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps or the militian will pass the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps or the militian will pass the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps or the militian will pass the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps or the militian will pass the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps or the militan will pass the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps or the militan will pass the first and second classes, and be either members of the active mass of the active members of t

In the message of the President to which this report was appended, the President says, "the present condition of the defences of our principal sex ports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and as connecting itself in timately with this subject, I CANNOT RECOMMEND TOO STRONGLY the plan sub-

mitted by that officer, for the organization of the militia of the United States."

I) will be seen that the full details of the plan were matured and drawn up by the Secretary, at the time he made the before mentioned report to the President. He says 'a plan of which (that is the details) I am prepared to submit to you;" and they had been doubtless, seen by him when he penned the message, in which he so strongly recommends the plan. On the 9th day of March last, Congress, with a view, doubtless, to carry out the plan so strongly recommended to them by the President-the great outline of which had been before them from the com mencement of the session-passed a resolution, that the Secretary of War be requested to communicate his plan in detail, for the re-organization of the militia of the United States." In compliance with that resolution, the Secretary did, on the twentieth of the same month, communicate the details, drawn out in the form of a bill, emitting only the formal words of legislation, and accompanied it by

letter of explanation, urging its adoption by Congress.

This gigantic scheme, the work of time, labor, and mature reflection, is then he measure of the President, and is the second great step in the march of the Federal Executive to uncontrolled power.

The time at which it was submitted is worthy of note—the eve of the Presi

dential election. It is the well-known doctrine of the party in power, that the election of a President is an express sanction by the people of all his measures, and known minious, and views. It was of course anticipated, that this scheme,

which, to say the least of it, proposes to convert this quiet country and its peaceful inhabitants into a nation of soldiers, would attract the attention of the Opposition, and that its merits would be (as they have been) discussed before the people; and if the responsible author of this scheme should be re elected, there would be the fairest ground for maintaining that it had the express sanction of a majority of the nation. Public attention has been roused, thanks to the vigilance of our late able public servant, Mr. Rives, who first sounded the warning trumpet. The champions of the Administration have stepped forth in its defence. A writer filling a public office in Washington, for which he was obviously selected on account of the supposed power of his pen, has filled the columns of the leading Administration paper in Virginia with an attack upon Mr. Rives, and a labored defence of the proposed militia army. That defence elicited the plaudits of the potent editor; and they have been re-echoed by the friends of the Administration throughout the land. Nay, more; the highly respectable gentleman who is the Van Buren candigate for your suffrages at the coming election for elector of President and Vice President, with becoming candor, has openly taken upon himself the defence of the scheme. This fact we state of our own knowledge. It is, therefore, a demonstrated truth, that it is the measure of the President, supported by these who support his election, and referred to the people at the polls. Every voter, then, who goes to the polls, and votes the Van Buren ticket, votes that this scheme shall become a law. It behooves us then to examine it, with a critical eye, in this its embryo state, and understand fully not only what it is, but what it is likely to become. Measures of migh'y import rarely present themselves in their full proportions at their birth. The germ which you may crush wiith your foot, planted in a fruitful

soil and cultivated with diligence and skill, will become the towering oak. We pass for the present the explanatory letter of the Secretary, and the praises which he bestows upon this favorite offspring. It is before the public, and we invite all inquirers to peruse not only that letter, but the whole document. It is ublished at large in most of the Whig papers. The leading Administration paper has also published the explanatory letter, but has hitherto kept back the details of the place. It is to these that we mean principally to invite your attention on the resent occasion. The merits of a scheme are not to be judged of by the reconnendations and praises of its projectors. Let us proceed, then, to what the Secre-They are divided into sections, tary calls the "details of the proposed system." and so worded as to serve for the draught of a bill, and need only the usual form of "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representances of the United States in Congress assembled," to assume the imposing attitude and irresistible These formidable words, it is now proposed that the people of the Butted States, in the exercise of their covereign, will, shall authorise and entrest.

Section 1st provides, that every able bodied male citizen over nineteen and under forty-five years of age, shall be entolled in the militia, and notified of his enrolment by the proper officer; and, "that every citizen, so enrolled and notified, shall, within three months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket, bore of capacity to receive a lead ball of eighteen in the pound; a sufficient bayonet and bell, two spare flints; a knapsack; cartridge box, to contain at least twenty four cartridges suited to the bore of his musket, and each cartridge to contain a ball and three buck shat, and a sufficient quantity of powder; or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot pouch, and gowder horn or flask, with sufficient powder and ball for twenty four charges, and two spare flints; and that he shall appear so armed, accounted, and provided when call-

ed out for exercise or info service. The 2d section exempts certain privileged classes, such as the Vice President, members of Congress, Federal Judges, &c. &c., and such others as the State laws

The 3d arranges the mass of the militia into divisions, brigades, regiments, and companies. The 4th provides for companies of riflemen, light infantry, cavalry, artillery,

and prescribes their armament and equipment. The 5th and 6th relate to unimportant details.

The 7th, 8th, and 9th, provide for the appointment of Adjutant Generals, Quartermaster Generals, and Brigade Inspectors, and prescribe their duties. The 10th provides that within ... months after the adoption and establishment of this system, there shall be taken from the mass of the militia in each State, Territory, and District of the United States, by draught or voluntary service, such numbers between the age of twenty-one and thirty-seven years, so that the whole may not exceed 100,000 men; and in the following proportions for each State, Territory; and District, respectively, to wit: Maine 4,400 men. New Hampshire 2,400, Vermont 2,400, Massachusetts 6,000, Connecticut 2,800, Rhode is land 800, New York 18,000, New Jersey 2,800, Pennsylvania 10,400, Delaware 800, Maryland 3.800, Virginia 6,000, District of Columbia 400, North Carolina 4.800, South Carolina 2,400, Georgia 2,400, Florida 400, Alahama 2,000, Mississippi 800, Louisiana 1,600, Tennessee 4,400, Arkansas 400, Missouri 1,200, Iowa-Kentucky 4:400, Illinois I 200, Indiana 2,800, Ohio 8,000, Michigan 800, and Wisconsin 400 men. This force to constitute the active class, and be denominated the active or moveable force."

The 11th section divides this active or moveable force into companies and battalions only, and provides for calling out lieutenants, captains, and majors; but, in self-this army of 100,000 gco, there will be no militis officer above the grade of major. When therefore, it is assembled in regiments, brigades, and divisions, it will be commanded by colonels and generals of the regular army. It further provides, that the "active or moveable force shall be held to service as such, and be governed by such rules as may be prescribed, for the period of four years; one fourth of the same in each State, Territory, and District, going out annually—the order of sucression to be determined in the first instance by lot.

The 12th section declares that, "there shall be a third class, to be denominated the reserve, or sedentary force, which shall be organized in the same manner as the active force," that is, they are to be divided into battalions and companies, and have no officers above the rank of major. It is to be composed of those who have served four years in the active corps, and they serve four years more in the reserve, after which they will be "subject to no further military or militis duty, unless in cases of invasion or a levy on masse; and such portions of the active force as may go out of the same annually, shall forthwith be considered as belonging to the reserved or sedentary force; and after four years' service in the reserve, one-fourth of that body shall go out of service annually, in the same manner as that prescribed for the second class."

The 13th section provides, "that the deficit occasioned by the transfer an nually of one-fourth of the active to the reserved force, and by the discharge annually of one-fourth of the reserve, or yearly supplied by draught or by voluntary service from the leass. Thus, we have at once an army of 100,000 men, commanded by generals and

colone's selected by the President and removable at/his pleasure, increasing anqually at the rate of 25,000, until we have a total of 200,000. The 14th section divides the United States into typ military districts, as follows:
Maide New Hampshire, and Vermont, compose the first district, and furnish for
the active force 9,200 men; Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, compose the second, and formish 9,000. New York the third, and formishes 16,000. Handing army in the pay of the General Covernment, commanded by the Presimen; New Jersey and Bonneylvania, the fourth, and formish 13,200. Delawates, don't be will not entrying upon the consequences of translating of the General GoMaryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia, the fifth, and formish 16,400, Rooth

We will not entryled of the efficient and marriage portion of the militia. Arkansas, Missouri, and Iowa, the eighth, and farnish 2,000; Kentucky, Illinois, and Indians, the ninth, and furnish 7,300 men/ Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin the tenth, and furnish 9.200 men; making a grand total of 97,500 rank and file. 15th section numbers and prescribes the order of precedence of the differont descriptions of troops, giving precedence, first, to the troops of the United States; secondly, to the active force; thirdly, to the reserved force; and fourthly,

The 16th section provides, that the militia officers of the several classes shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by the Legislatures of the several States. to say, that the States are to appoint the insport, captains, and figurements of the whole; and the generals and colonels of the mass; which is never to be called

into service, except in cases of a levy en masse, or actual invasion. The 17th section is of so much importance that it is proper to insert it entire.

It provides that "the President of the United States be authorized to call forth embors of the active fraction can militia, at such places within their respective districts, and at such times, not exceeding twice, nor in the same year, as he may deem necessary; and during such period, including the time when going to and rejurning from the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed in the service of the United States, and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline, and improve

The 18th section provides for calling out the militia to repel invasion, in the ment in military knowledge. following order: that is, lat, the active; 2dly, the reserve force; and finally, the mass; when they shall also be deemed in the service of the United States, and subject to the regulation of the President in regard to instruction, discipline, and improvement.

The 19th section provides for calling them out to enforce the laws and suppress Insurrections when necessary.

The 20th section subjects the militia, when in the service of the United States.

that is, 28 well when "called forth and assembled" by the President for "instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge," as to repel invasion, enforce the laws, or suppliess insurrection, "TO THE SAME BULES AND ARTICLES OF WAR AR THE TROOPS OF THE UNITED STATES," and provides that "no officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, shall be compelled to seve more than six months after his arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year, nor more that in due proportion with every other able bodied man of the same rank in the regiment to which he belongs. By which we understand, that no officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, shall be compelled to serve more than four years in the active force, and four years in the reserve force, until every other able-bodied man of the same rank, shall have performed a like service; and that the President shall not have power to continue them in service for the purpose of "instruction, discipline, or improvement in military knowledge," or to repet invasion or suppress insurrection, for more than six months after their arrival at the

place of rendezvous, in any one year; for in all these cases, they are expressly declared to be in the service of the United States, and no distinction is trade in regard to the kind of service to which they may be held for six months. Section 21st reiterates the requisition upon every citizen enrolled in the militia. to be constantly provided with arms, accourtements, and ammunition, as required

by the first section, and declares what shall be legal notice of enrolment. Section 22d declares that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, when called into service for training or otherwise, shall receive the same monthly pay, rations, clothing, or money in like thereof, and forage, and be furnished with the same camp equipage as the infantty of the United States, except that when called out for training, they shall not be furnished with clothing, and limits the forage of the officers to that necessary for one horse and one servant each.

Section 23d regulates the allowance to officers and men of mounted companies for horses and servants, and allows forty cents per day for the use and risk of each horse, except such as see killed or die of wounds received in battle. Section 24th regulates the compensation for horses killed or dying of wounds

Section 25th allows compensation to the officers and men for going to the place of rendezvous, and returning from the place of discharge. Section 20th gives to the widow and children of officers, and men who die

wounds received in service, half pay for five years. Section 27th provides that courts-martial for the triel of officers and men of the militia, shall be composed of militia officers only.

Section 28th provides that every officer, &c., who shall fail to obey when called

out for training, shall be fined in a sum not less than half a month's, and not exceeding three month's pay, as a court martial may determine; and for failing to obey when called out to repel invasion, or to enforce the laws, or suppress insurrection, shall forfeit not less than one month's pay, nor more than one year's pay; and, if an officer, be liable to be cashiered and incapacitated from holding-a commission for four years; and upon failure to pay the fines above mentioned, they shall be subject to imprisonment for one month for every five dollars of such fine Section 20th provides for the collection of fines, and enforcement of a sentence of imprisonment, by the marshal of the district.

Section 30th provides for the payment of the fines so collected to the Adjutant General of the militia of the United States.

Section 31st confers upon the marshals the same powers in executing the laws of the United States, which sheriffs possess in executing the laws of the States. Section 32d appropriates the fines. Socian 3id authorizes the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, appoint the Adjutant General of the Malife of the Barded States, and prescribes

Section 31th fixes his salary at \$3,000 per annum, and declares his office to be

bureau of the War Department. Section 35th allows him two clerks, and fixes their salarles. Section 36th authorizes the President to establish depots for munitions and arms,

and as rendežvous of the militia. Section 37th allows to officers and men the same compensation for disability from wounds, as is allowed to officers and men of the regular army.

Section 33th provides that the present corps of volunteers shall not be disturbed or deprived of their privileges, but shall, nevertheless, be subject to the duties required by this system, that is, we suppose, he subject to be draughted into the active force; and after four years' service, fall into the reserve. Section 39th enjoins upon the State Legislatures the enactment of such laws as

may be necessary to enrol and organize the militia according to the provisions aforesaid; and until such laws are enacted, declares the present laws to remain in

And, finally, section 40th gives a definition of the term "militia," which makes it mean the standing army which the scheme proposes; so that, after violating the constitution and the rights of the citizen, it winds up with committing violence upon the English language.

If the proposed scheme is to be considered as a plea for organizing and training the militia, then is it a most palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States. The only power given to any department of the Federal Government over the militia of the States, is that given to Congress by the 14th and 15th clauses of the Sth section. Ist article, and to the President, by the 1st clause of the 2d section, 2d article. The two former empower Congress "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel-invasions," and "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, @preserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and The authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." 10 . The latter declares the President to be "commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States." Congress cannot, therefore, "call forth the militia" for any other purpose but to "execute the laws, suppress insurrections and repel invasions; and it is only when they are so called forth that they can be "in the actual service of the United State." and it is only "when called into the actual service of the United States." that the President can exercise any authority over them. The only additional power granted to Congress, is to organize, arm, and prescribe the discipline. The militia are to be trained, that is, instructed and improved in military knowledge" by the States, under the mand of officers appointed by the States. The author of the scheme, aware of this; and that, when so trained, neither the President nor any officer of the regular army can exercise any authority over them, by the 17th section of the plan, declares that, when they are called out 'for instruction, discipline, and improve-ment in military knowledge,' that is, for training, 'they shall be deemed in the service of the United States;' and thus seeks to evade one provision of the Constitution by violating another, it being clear that the power of Congress to !call. forth the militial into the service of the United States, is limited to cases where it s necessary to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions; and this double violation is committed for the purpose of placing the militia, in time of peace, under the command of the President and the officers of he regular army, authorizing him to march them from one end of a military dis-

trict to another, and subjecting them to the rules and articles of war. Again : By the Constitution, the militia are to be 'trained according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.' By the proposed plan they are to be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt for their 'instruction, discipline, and improvement in inditary knowledge - that is, instead of being tenined by the States, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress, they are to be trained by officers of the regular army, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress, they

scribed by the President. It is difficult to conceive a greater or trage upon common sense than the attempt o palm this schenge upon the people, as a plan for organizing and training the mi litis according to fee Constitution. There is no escape from the most palpable signation of the Constitution but to call this military force by its frue pame? "a standing army in the pay of the General Covernment commanded by the Presi-

Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, the sixth, and furnish 8,000; and leaving to the States a mass, which, according to the declared opinion of the author of the plan, is 'without discipline, subordination, or the knowledge of the use of arms, and totally ignorant/of the manuer of taking care of themselves or each other in the field, commanded by officers 'nearly as ignorant as them? selves, without a sultary officer instructed in the science of war, or trained and instructed to command so much as a single regiment.

To the General Government belongs the exclusive power 'to raise and support

armies, in time of peace; to provide and maintain a navy; and to raise money by import duties, the most convenient and productive source of revenue. As a bulwark to the States, the Constitution resorves to them the exclusive possession of the militia force in time of peace, and the most important power/to appoint the officers, yes, all the officers who command them. And this bullwark is to be undetained. The bone and sinew of the militia, all between 21 and 37, are by to be handed over to the President. The provision which entities them to be commanded by their own officers is evaded by calling them out in battalior s. If, for this purpose, an army of 100,000 men can be called out by battalions, there is no reason why they should not be extend out by platoness.

We hasten from this general, but most important view of the subject, to some of he most prominent details of the plan.

We beg you, fellow-chizens, to take up the first section-we mean that which requires every ably bodied citizen enrolled in the militial to equip himself with arms and ammunition-and examine it in all its bearings and consequences. What will be the cost to each able bodied man of this equipment. Any of you may calculate. We are not conversant with such matters, but when we take into consideration the great and sadden demand for the articles, we thick we are moderate when we estimate the cost to each militis man at twenty dollars. We will therefore ayours this to be the cost, leaving it to your better knowledge to correct us, if we are in error. Now, the objection which we take, in the outset, to this plan is, that it violates the known and well settled principles of faxation of modern times; and, like its twin brother, the hard-money scheme, goes back to the dark ages. To be save, the very simplest mode of taxation in the world is what is called a capitation tax; that is, a tax of so much a head; but it is at the same time the most unequal and nejust and has been repudiated for conjuries past. The maximy, in modern times, is, that when the State stands in need of the personal services of her citizens, as all are by nature endued with bone and muccle, such services should be required of all . But when money is wanted, as the bounties of Fortune are not showered upon all slike; so it is not just that all should contrib equal partion of those bounties. Personal services are, therefore, levied upon men pecuniary contributions upon property, and the ingenuity of legislators is exer-cised in devising systems of taxation which will reach property in all the various forms which it assumes. Luxuries are taxed, because in general, they are in pos egasion of men-of property. The pleasure carriage is taxed, whilst the cart and wagon go free. The furred hat and broad cloth goat, worn by the rich man, pay

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Thursday Morning, July 23, 1840-To the Friends of HARRISON and of

be favored with the attendance of many of the can effort to be excelled by but few stump oragreat Opposition Party in Virginia and in other in relation to the enormities of the Administra

the People to be then and there assembled. to be present is hereby given. The newspapers cannot fail to produce sound fruit. Mr. II. was are selected as the medium of invitation, because replied to by H. Bentsoen, E-q. on the side of the they afford the most convenient mode-any I Administration, in a speech said to be more reother would be impracticable. ALL are invit- markable for empty declamation than any other be ample for the accommodation of the most foot of Mr. Hunter's mountain pile of facts in numerous assembly, and yet of that simple and relation to the misrule and corruption of tife winter" republican character suited to the effort of a "powers that be." 'On the same evening, WM. poople whose desire and aim is to bring back C. Wonrussoron and Thomas A. Moone, Eages. the government to the principles of economy in respectively addressed a public meeting of t expenditure, and of integrity in administration. Tippecanoe Society at the Court-House

party, we also extend a like cordial invitation. some of the prominent features of the Admini We ask them to come amongst us, to partake of tration. The right spirit prevails amongst of supplies prepared for the Festival, and to friends in this county. hear for themselves the reasons of our political faith. Very respectfully,

THOMAS GRIGGS, HENRY BERRY, ANDREW HUNTER, W. B. THOMPSON,

July 16, 1840.

THE WHIG DINNER, to come off on the 30th inst. (Thursday next,) near this town, will be an occasion full of interest. The most liberal and spirited preparations have been made, and are still in progress, for accommodating the vast assemblage which will no doubt be there. Invitations have been extended to a large number of the popular protors throughout the country, many of whom it is understood will attendand at a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements, at the Capit House, on Monday, last, steps were taken to control the afterdance of the " Pugkeye Blacksmith," whose astonishing oratorical powers have been a theme of wonder and been received, stating that hundreds will pour in from Frederick and Washington counties and other portions of Maryland and the Whigs of Loudoun, Clarke, Prederick, Hampshir Mergan, Berkeley, &c. will be here-the whole forming an assemblage of the most imposing and hoped that every Whig (and "Democrat" too) who can possibly attend will do so. Speaking of the proposed dinner, the last Lees.

burg Genius of Liberty says : See the invitation to the proposed Whig Festival, at Charlestown, in Jesserson County, on the 30th inst. We are glad County, on the 30th inst. to see these meetings multiplying around us-and similar meetings taking place all over the country—the frank interchange of opinions-the kindliness of social feeting-should every where be cultivated freely before November. Men labor more

qualification, indeed! cheerfully when they see their associates are not idle. CONGRESS -Tuesday last was the day appointed by joint resolution for the termination Mr. McDume's present move and pointed by joint resolution for the termination Mr. McDume's present move and point pointed by joint resolution for the termination Mr. McDume's present move and the point of the National Mr. McDume's present move and the point of the National Mr. McDume's present move and the point of the tional Intelligencer of Saturday seemed to doubt hopes any thing from, the electoral vote of South

of the present session of Congress.; The Nawhether an adjournment could take place on the | Carolina -[N. Y. American. day agreed upon. That paper asks, "How can Congress adjourn on Tuesday? We do not fore the financial committees of both Houses, in some form or other, for some days, if not weeks, and yet nothing is proposed. The Indian and other appropriation bills are still in Committee of the Whole in the House of Representatives The money-bill to enable the Treasury to meet

those appropriations has not been brought up at all. We repeat how can Congress adjourn on Elector of the Richmond District, made a happy He enters the region of Van Burenism 800 votes Tuesday? That is what puzzles us, and will, we alluston to the late letter of Gen. Jackson in disbink, puzzle the Members of both Houses." The case of the contested election of Repreaen'auties in Controls from the State of New join in a vow of thanks to Gen Washington Jersey, which has dragged its reds as length on his reference from the public service. He minum in and out of the House of Refresents; said it was appropriate that one who could acc-

brought to a sudden/and, we may say, violent end on Thursday night, a Report and counter- times. It is the nature of an envious soul to Report on the solvent having been made from whate the excellence it cannot reach, the Committee of Elections on the morning of thay day. The candidates of the Administration have been confirmed in their seats with the mos indecent haste. They were declared entitled to of appointing his Sub-Treasurers. The Nov The Whigh protested against pronouncing a touching the subject upon which they were called to pronounce judgment had been read; they argued that it was unprecedented to ask the trunts to sive a decision involving the right of . Great prioriples, important facts, political corresponding to whole State, without maning siderations connected with the mercure of the the parties who desired to be heard at the bar of cauntry, are all overlooked, or shoved saide the House, and before the evidence in the case to make way for eriminations, attacks on private had been read, or any opportunity had been had been read, or any opportunity had been influence this has upon the public wind is already perceptible, in stirring up passion and bed feelight were disregarded, and a resolution adopted by aid of the previous question, declaring that the five presenders from New-Jersey had received a majority of the legal (!) votes given at the such a meles, or suffer the improper excitement of the times, to drive a best of five to one would not now be accepted. their seats as Representativey of that State in shall be our pride in the midst of intemperance the twenty-sixth Congress! The Whig members, bigotry, and denunciation "to pursue the even indignant and dispussed with the whole proceedindignant and disjusted with the whole proceedings, refused to rote upon the question. Some eys the same right and acting with reference gave their reasons in vitting, others verbally, only to what we honestly believe to be the good

CF-We understand that the Rev. Septime Tesyon has been invited to take charge of the congregations of Harpers-Pyrry and Lovettswille, but has not signified his acceptance.

not fail to produce a thep sentiment of reproba

tion throughout the country.

"The President finds nothing in the proceedings in the case of Light. Hoog which requires his interference.

THE WING MESTINGS is this section are

ORCARD BESTOWN:

Thursday Merning, July 23, 1840

Thursday Merning, July 23, 1840

Thursday Merning, July 23, 1840

To the Friends of HARRISON and of ReFORM in the adjoining Counter of the Meritage and of Maryland:

New York pages and of Maryland:

Your Fellow-Citizens of the County of Jeffer on, Virginia, friendly to the great gauge of Re
New York pages before us we make up through the content of the counter of the Solitons and to the counter of the Bultimers American.

LOUISIAN BLECTION.

THE YELLOW SACRETS.

It is useful some times to lock back to the past to gether useful lessons by which to judge of the future. Some times go the Clobe, by way of humbus told the penning between the Treasury fed of the future. Some times go the Clobe, by way of humbus told the penning between the Treasury fed of the future. Some times go the Clobe, by way of humbus told the penning between the genning between the course of the mail; the extraordinary every short times we were to between the course of the mail the coloring of the mail; the cuttagrdinary rency. Nay, it even went so fer as to predict that the golden shower was to descend in the course of the most signal tharrison of the County of Jeffer on, Virginia, friendly to the great cause of Re
Now York papers before us we make up through the counter of the course of the course of a few months. And it will be recorded that from the course of a few months. And it will be recorded that from 10 for 10 fo on, Virginia, friendly to the great cause of Re- At Shepherdstewn, on Saturday, last, Mr. Hundistinguished advocates of the principles of the tors in the country. He was armed with facts States; and we flatter ourselves that it will be tion, and presented them in the most spirited, convenient and agreeable to a large number of forcible, and eloquent manner to his numerous and attentive hearers. - He is sowing the good To each and to all of you a cordial invitation seed amongst the people, which sooner or later ed—the arrangements made for the occasion will quality. His windy arrows fell harmless at the To dur Fellow-citizons of the Administration Charlestown, in neat speeches illustrative

> CFDr. DUNCAN, one of the rankest abo onists in the United States, is, we understand o be Maced in the front, rank of ceremoni at the Van Buren festival at Winchester lay. Copies of his celebrated abolition lette slave-holders and people of Virginia of his in- cated above. cendiary character, and to prepare them for the consequences to be anticipated from public lecares from such a source amidst our slave pop-

---of Shepherdstown, to invite their political breceeds all calculation. Instead of 600,—an esti-87-We are requested, by the Tippecanoe Club vening, and postake of the hospitalities of their will unite in procession, in the cool of the morning to proceed to the festival ground, eight miles admiration wherever he has been. Letters have distant. All who may accept the invitation, are assured that they will not find "the string of the latch pulled in" on their arrival amongst their "unterrified" friends of Shepherdstown

Mr. J. Q. Adams in discussing the provisions of the Army Appropriation Bill before the interesting kind. The preparations are of the House of Representatives, adverted to the seen, is an exceedingly close one, and has reo partake of them, free of cost. A large num- nated that force as a standing army, as much so ber of ladies, too, it is expected, will grace the as any that ever marched under the standard occasion with their presence, for whom suitable of Julius Cosar or Napoleon. These were the preparations have also been made. Nothing has two grand measures of the administration; first been omitted to render the day worthy of the Toy their Sub-Treasury Bill) to take all the cause which it is designed to promote; and it is money into their own hands, and then to have always within their pay, an army of two hundred thousand men. • -- -

Mr. M'Derrie, who, in Congress, and especially on the subject of removing the Deposites was the scourge of the party who provoked and consummated that outrage, has just writted a Buren, he denounces Gen. Harrison because, among other things, He say's Gen. H. holds doctrines and opinions in conformity with those of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay! Awful dis-

Perhaps, in the family connexion now sub sisting between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Mc-Duffie, (the latter and the President's eldest son having married sisters,) some explanation o

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The Tippecanoe Club of Richmond have see, looking at the present state of the business erected a log cabin 90 by 40 feet, and the first before Congress, how it is possible that that de- meeting, consisting of nearly a thousand people, termination can be adhered to; though, to say was held in it on the 11th inst. The string of the truth, if the Session were to be prolonged the latch was not pulled in, but the doors stood until the constitutional day for opening the se- wide open, and all were welcome. Muny of the cand session of this Congress, (1st December Van Buren party attended, and the "Yeoman" next,) we doubt whether the two Houses would states that many good jokes passed between be much better prepated to adjourn than they cheerful Whigs and rueful looking Van Burenare at the present moment. Among the business sites. One of the latter remarked, as the buildindepensable to be done before the adjournment, ling assumed its proportions, that it looked like a an application from the Treasury, for additional negro cabin. "Look as it may," said a Whig Ways and Means to the amount of four or five promptly, "come to our meetings, and you will millions of dollars, (not much more than half find no negro testimony used against a white man." the necessary amount, by the way, ) has been be- The cabin was built of rough logs, just as they came from the forest. "Why don't you skin your poles?" said a Van Burenite. "Never mind," replied a Tippecanor, "we'll do the skinhing at the polls in November

-- (D) --GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER .- The last paragement of the military claims of Gen. Harrison, by referring to Gen. Jackson's refusel-to on his retirement from the public service: "He no merit in the Father of his country, should attempt to dishonor a hero and patriot of later

---SUB-TREASURERS.-Mr. Van Buren has their seats, without one word of the testimony York Express states that Stephen Atlen has treceived his commission as Sub-Treasurer of that city. The law is to go into effect forthwith .-Now look out for Swartwonters.

---The violence, abuse, and teternal balderbash' of some of the newspapers, is, to us, disgusting. character, and polly partizan squabbles. gave their reasons in writing, others versus young to what ye and the welfare of the people and presented the outgage in such a light as can of our country and the welfare of the people of our country and the welfare of the people of our country and the welfare of the people of our country and the welfare of the people of our country and the welfare of the people of our country and the welfare of the people of our country and the welfare of the people of our country and the welfare of the people of our country and the welfare of the people of our country and the welfare of the people of our country and the welfare of the people of our country and the welfare of the people of our country and the welfare of the people of our country and the welfare of the people of our country and the welfare of the people of our country and the welfare of the people of our country and the welfare of the people of our country and the welfare of the people of

It is said that Dr. Duncan intends immediately after the adjournment of Congrees, to bestride a whiskey barrel, with a couple of half gallon jugs in his pockets, and ride through the country, delivering lectures on the immorality of the use M. V. By of hard cider .- Prentice.

will have from fifteen hundred to two thousand majority-sufficient, whatever may be the result in the rest of the State-to ensure Louisiana to Harrison. The Whigs here are crazy with joy,

As far as heard from the returns exceed or most sanguine anticipations. The Legislature is secure-mark that-and we shall elect a Har rison U. S. Senator in place of Nicholas nex

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. Returns from seven of the eleven parishes it

Thite, (W.)	Leone	rd, (1	. B
1793	······································	74	
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10 -		159	
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237	72	186	4
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or, 000	. (	000	-
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	Phite, (W.) 1793	Thite, (W.) Leone 1793	Thite, (W.) Leonard, (1) 1793 674 72 911 279 87 10 259 18 48 136 72 000 237 186 000 000 or, 000 000

should be freely circulated, to acquaint the from will not materially vary the result as indi-The New Orleans Bulletin of the 10th instant

In speaking of the ptorious result in the City, says:

surprised the most extravagant expectations -

A majority of 600 votes was yesterday the high est limit of our hopes. But the re-action exand partake of the logislative Ticket.

The force Whig candidate of the it is made our specific the following morning, when all highest on the Democratic Ticket. When it is make our specific on the Democratic Ticket. When it is make our specific on the Democratic Ticket. When it is make our specific on the festival ground, eight miles

The commissioners are unanimous in favor.

The commissioners are unanimous in favor.

nignest an the Democratic, lease. When it is recollected that the Whig majority in 1838 was. 174, it will be at once soon that our game is chor-mous. The results have astounded both Whigs and Democrats After this we can say, without fear of contradiction, Louisiana is safe for HAR-KISON ! SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. The returns given below comprise all the

0		Dairson (V. B.)	Morgan ( W.
d	St. Tammany,	116	186
	Livingston, .	: 141	130
e	St. Helena,	227	164
1	Washington,	136	148
C	East Baton Rouge,	60	- 29 maj
c	West Baton Rouge	. 00	92 "
-	Iberville,	00	. 17 "
	East Feliciana,	69 maj.	00
	West Feliciana,	101 "	60
	Point Coupee,	00 .	11 "
١,		790	777
đ	THIRD CONGR	ESSIQNAL	DISTRICT.

letter, in which, though not praising Mr. Yau from two of them only have been received, as follows: Moore, (W.) Winn, (F. B.)

42 maj.

Correspondence of the Bultimore American. NEW ORLEANS, July 13th, 1840. We have heard enough from the country to convince every one, that the Harrison bannertreams in sovereignty from the ramparts of Loudigious majority of two thousand one hundred and

Jarrison in November. that at the Presidential election, it gave Van Bu- | \$50 for general circulation. ren 750 majority, and that when Gen. Dawson

received returns from the whig strongholds .-Yeoman'states that Mr. Lyons, the Whit They have given Moore very large majorities ahead of /Winn, and I do not think he can be defeated/ Those who are acquainted/ with the eating district say it is impossible.

Kowingst, know that the Year Rusen men here. have been cylculating with unshaken confidence The latter is their idol—he is ultra in politics, sorbed by the N. Y. Bank of America, cyrcumstances favored the election of both, and the residue by brokers in the District.

The Legislature will be Whig. The Senate already commenced the no doubt pleasing task consists of 17 members. Of these the Whigs have eight, the Van Buren, party eight. One District to be heard from, which is certain to retnen a Whig. The House has fifty members 1 of these the Whigs have already succeeded in electing 26-the Van Burenites fifeen. Parishes returning nine members to be heard from .-We may safely count upon four out of the nine. This will give us 30 to 20, or a majority of ten in the House and two in the Senate-twelve on int ballot. It may be 14; it may be 10-but a majority is certain. Last year there was a decided majority—ten, I think.

The popular vote shows an immense majority for Harrison, and a heavy gain sines 1839 - In this city alone the gain is upwards of nine hundred. That the State will vote for him in No

--The party in power frequently declare that they only wish to regulate, not destroy the sand the Democratic party—insisting that they only wish to regulate, not destroy the sand the Democratic party—insisting that they have been so husy in building up, and be deralists, and his own party the true so fortunate in making upprofusible. A comment upon these declarations is found in a letter of the Washington Correspondent of the N. I row in reply, whilst be expressed great to the Washington Correspondent of the N. I respect for genuine Democracy, said that of the bill destroying the Banks of the Datrict the gentleman's remarks called to mind ting his head into the hole awallowed the content of the bill destroying the Banks of the Datrict the gentleman's remarks called to mind ting his head into the hole awallowed the content of the bill destroying the Banks of the Datrict the gentleman's remarks called to mind ting his head into the hole awallowed the content of the bill destroying the Banks of the Datrict that the gentleman's remarks called to mind ting his head into the hole awallowed the content of the part Columbia.
"Thus has the march of reform commenced;

thus it originates in the heart of the yation; and may God prosper it. iiii there is not a rotten insolvent institution in this Union—or if you please, till there sanot be found in North America, a charteful Bank." There seems to be no mystory in that quo

triumph on record, and it has been achieved in under the Administration, rode through the Newron continued-"The gentleman's the teeth of tremendous obstacles. In 1838, the country exhibiting the "yellow-boys," jingling Democracy resemble's the cow's tail in at the great Convention of Whig Young Men average Whig majority was one hundred and them in our ears and telling the people of what sevents. Gain, since then, more than nine hungers from the Convention of the most able orators in the Union, thus form, propose to give, in the vicinity of Charlestiwn, a PUBLIC FESTIVAL, on Therefore the length, which we have heard average Whir majority was one hundred and them in our cars and telling the people of what another particular,—it is growing downand them in our cars and telling the people of what another particular,—it is growing downand them in our cars and telling the people of what another particular,—it is growing downand them in our cars and telling the people of what another particular,—it is growing downand them in our cars and telling the people of what another particular,—it is growing downand them in our cars and telling the people of what another particular,—it is growing downanother particu dred. Is not this a victory worth commemorating? I refer you to the papers for details.

Our applicate for Congress in the first district onling wat hand.

Our applicate for Congress in the first district onling wat hand.

Our applicate for Congress in the first district onling wat hand.

Our applicate for Congress in the first district onling wat hand.

Our applicate for Congress in the first district onling wat hand.

Our applicate for Congress in the first district onling wat hand.

Our applicate for Congress in the first district onling wat hand.

Our applicate for Congress in the first district onling wat hand.

Our applicate for Congress in the first district onling wat hand.

Our application of the genuine Democracy of Stafford.

Of the most and online in his reply to the late dinner given to writes in his reply to the late dinner given to write in his reply to the late dinner given to write in his reply to the late dinne deceptions heretofore made use of to gull the people and to give the gold and silver into the

> pockets of the office holders. THE GLOBE AND THE GOLD CUR-RENCY.

We place the following predictions of the Delphio Brech of the Administration made in het be a Daniel .- Madisonlan. From the Globe of April 1834.

"The land offices will become respectable re-

servoir of gold whence it will be distributed by the government-disbursement through the mili-tary, the surveying and the Indian departments; and WO TO THE OFFICER WHO HAVING RECEIVED GOLD FROM THE GOVERN- II will be remembered and cited here MENT SHALL PRESUME OR DARR TO OFFER PAPER TO THE SOLDIERS OR CITIZENS. Then a great stream will flow up the
Mississippi from New Oriesas, smediffuse Residence Resident of the United States, after urgall over the great west. Nearly sit the gold
coinage of the New World will come to the
United States, for all the coinage of the new
Governments of Mexico and South America, being the coinage of rebet provinces cannot go to
man for its maintenance will continued. fore will come to the United Stoles as its naturfore will come to the United Stoles as its naturhonest yeomanry of the land! Posterity
alor has market. This will fill the West with
honest yeomanry of the land! Posterity
doubloops and half joes. AND IN EIGHT OR
will exclaim. "How is it possible for a
NINE MONTHS FROM THIS TIME EVERY
spirit to have existed in 1840 so unlike to WORK, THROUGH THE INTERSTICES OF From the Globe of April, 1838.

the end of the year. It was computed at twen-North Carolina, Georgia and New Orleans are now in operation. Thus we shall have a Na-tional gold currency in a few months, superior in amount to the highest quantity of U. States Bank notes ever in circulation. Twenty-two or three millions was the highest quantity that the bank ever got out and fifteen or sixteen millions was her average circulation in the best times. y or fifty millions of dollars."

-- (8)---New issues of the Government Bank .- There were yesterday circulating in Wall street, Treasury Notes of the denomination of \$50, payable a twelvemonth hence, and bearing an interest of They are the new issues of the great govern-ment Bank, of which Martin Yan Buren is President, Levi Woodbury, Cashier, with Amos Kendall and F. P. Blair for Directors Here is an issue of irredeemable post notes, by the Government of the United States. This is the end ten wears of suffering and disaster. Verity, when we compare the end with the beginning we only wonder that the whole Executive Cabal at Washington have not been long since tumble into the Potomac. It is too supremely ridiculous-the fashion in which the American have been bamboozled and humbugged for the

last ten years.

To this complexion have the hard money men come at last. Post notes, Mr. Croswell! Irredeemable paper, gentlemen Loco Focos! These inna. In the First Congressional District, \$50 Treasury shin plasters are the results of White, (W.) is elected over Leonard by the pro- your ten years war for the "restoration" of a gold currency that never existed .- N: Y. Courier

trenty roles. The whole District polled 5106 Here again we have a verification of them one by the Rev. John Culpeper, votes; of these White had 3613, and his opponent 1493. In several parishes, Leonard's vote Federal promises! An Executive Bank s greater than the Administration strength, but in all its fearful proportions is revealed to in not a single parish has the Whig candidate the eyes of the People! We presume no received as strong a vote as will be given to man can now doubt the fact. Upon the heel of the passage of the vaunted mea-In the Second District, it is believed that sure, which was to bless the country with Dawson (V. B.) is elected by a majority not a specie currency, we have an emission exceeding 13 votes. To give you an idea of the of a million of Government Shin-plasters, gain for the Whigs in this District, I will state at a single dash, and these in notes of

The disastrous consequences to the pubwas a candidate for Governor, he received over lie liberty from the establishment of a 800 majority in that district. It is not yet posi- bank of is ue under the sole controll of tively ascertained that the Whig candidate is the Executive, cannot be exaggerated, if defeated, as the returns, though apparently they can be imagined. The hope of speecorrect, are informal. The struggle has been a dily at the polls, ridding the country of lerce one, and had Judge Morgan been brought those who would rivet upon it this giganout somewhat earlier, there is not a doubt he tic engine of despotism, could alone exould have left Dawson far in the rear. From the Third District, we have as yet only to it, even for a few months.

> Government credit fell it seems, imme diately after the paysage of the Sub Treasury. The Treasury Department issued one million of Treasury notes, bearing 5.1-2 per cent interest which is an acknowledgement that Government is now

for loans. Whether the Secretary of the for Philadelphia will have arrived the first than 54 hours from Charleston—a from the forged work.

Treasury will appeal to Congress before its less than 54 hours from Charleston—a from the forged work.

Shortly afterwards the Blacksmith made in succession to the British throne—we will not. How will he get on? Thats hours in advance of the Great Southern an appointment to speak at Barren Creek, do shudder to draw the self evident conthe question. He has thirty millions of Mail,-Balt. American. expenses and twelve millions of revenue Suppose, as he has increased the interest on his Tresury notes, that those notes should not be returned for the present, so With he go to the brokers to get shaved tendered to Henry M. Brent F.sq., Cash. that he cannot re-issue. What then? will he borrow of the banks, or will he lier of the Bank of the Valley.

THE TREASURY FED DEMOCRATS

ABOLITIONISM.

Instead of General's Harrison's being an abo-litionist, it is now proved that the boot is on the other leg, and that in truth MAWTIN VAN BUREN is liable to the charge. Look at his votes in the New York Convention;—look at his Delphio Grack of the Administration made in recorded sentiments in relation to the District 1834, side by side with their fulfilment in 1839, of Columbia;—look at the admission of negro and leave the public to judge whether the pro: testimony in the case of Lieut. Hoos of the U. S Navy; - look at his speech where he thought that the rich negro should have the preference over the poor revolutionary soldier;-look at the effort of the Globe and other party papers now to discredit Holland's life of Van Buren. Do not all these things show that he is an abolitionist at heart?

ing the coinage of rebet provinces cannot go to old Spain or any of her dependencies, and therefore will come to the United States as its natur-UHSTANTIAL CITIZEN WILL HAVE A the spirit of 76?"—Louisville Journal. In the spirit of 76?"—Louisville Journal. It is at present the custom in the State, to comme in talk those of the

VIIICH THE VELLOW GOLD WILL SHIPE Let the President and Secretary of the later, Instances are mentioned of some who ND GLITTER. The travellers will be free Navy succeed in carrying the militia bill, at large, Instances are mentioned in cells upwards of the later which they are appreciately program upon Confrom the postilence of ragged, filthy, and counterfeit notes. Every substantial man and every gress, and the free citizens of the United States, the people, will be liable, during upon gold. The satellites of the Bank alone, beliebration at Chirlestown, on Thursday next, to come as far as Shepherdstown on Wednesday on the Logistation Telegration of the Chirlestown on Wednesday on the Logistation Telegration of the Congressional, and Title 103 of paper 103 of the propole, will be liable of the Bank alone, 30 days in the people, will be liable of the Bank alone, 30 days in the people, will be liable of the Bank alone, 30 days in the people, will be liable of the Bank alone, 30 days in the people, will be liable of the Bank alone, 30 days in the people, will be liable of the Bank alone, 30 days in the people, will be liable of the Bank alone, 30 days in the people, will be liable of the Bank alone, 30 days in the people, will be liable of the Bank alone, 30 days in the people, will be liable of the Bank alone, 30 days in the people, will be liable of the Bank alone, 30 days in the people, will be liable of the Bank alone, 30 days in the people, will be liable of the Bank alone, 30 days in the people, will be liable of the Bank alone, 30 days in the people of the Bank al ed and pynished with lipe and imprison-ment for speaking disrespectfully of Mar-tin Non Sween !

pence, slanding Armies without the consent ble; and go to show that mild treatment and of our Legislatures," said our stern old fathers when speaking of the British tyrant of patients so unfortunately afflicted, but that in their immortal Declaration of Independence. And will the sons of those old effected. fathers tolerate a domestic tyrant in an most ample and agreeable character, and all scheme of the Secretary of War for a militial sulted in the election of Gen Dawson, the Van parties, from far and near, are confidilly invited force of two hundred thousand men; and designed to nattake of them, free of cost. A large num-nated that force as a standing army, as much so

| Receiver General.—We learn from the Boston was alternot to impose upon them, in times and the same of the Secretary of War for a militial sulted in the election of Gen Dawson, the Van We shall have near double that by Christmas, attempt to impose upon them, in times and the same of the Secretary of War for a militial sulted in the election of Gen Dawson, the Van We shall have near double that by Christmas, attempt to impose upon them, in times and the same of the Secretary of War for a militial sulted in the election of Gen Dawson, the Van We shall have near double that by Christmas, attempt to impose upon them, in times and the same of the Secretary of War for a militial sulted in the election of Gen Dawson, the Van We shall have near double that by Christmas, attempt to impose upon them, in times and the same of the Secretary of War for a militial sulted in the election of Gen Dawson, the Van We shall have near double that by Christmas, attempt to impose upon them, in times and the same of the Secretary of War for a militial sulted in the election of Gen Dawson, the Van We shall have near double that by Christmas, attempt to impose upon them, in times and the same of the Secretary of the Secretary of War for a militial sulted in the election of Gen Dawson, the Van We shall have near double that by Christmas, attempt to impose upon them, in times and the same of the Secretary of the S England?-16.

A few days ago, the Postmaster at Monroe, Michigan, had his long nose a coward."- 10. -

The editor of the Advertiser is contin-We suppose, that, as negro testimony is ministration, our neighbor can prove whatever he pleases by his niggers -1b.

Col. Johnson, the Vice President, has is watch stolen at a late loco foco meet ing in Philadelphia. We hope this will teach him to stay away from such gather ings .- 16.

Twelve thousand persons, it is estimate ed altended the Whig celebration of the Fourth of July at Salisbury, (N. C.) Many speeches were delivered-among gress in the year 1819-20, and he bore witness to the high character of his intellect, and to his sound and patriotic principles, especially on the subject of Aboli-

THE NEATEST TRICK VET .- "A Smashing Bushiness."-One of the "best got up" and neat-est tricks we ever heard of was recently played off in Philadelphia with complete success. A young and gentlemanly looking man, of respectable appearance accidently stumbled into Mrs. Tyndall's China store, in Chesnut above Seventh st., breaking one of the large plate glass windows. if walked into the store, appeared very sorry for the accident, coolly inquired what damage be bad done, and was informed that the plate to glass cost twenty dollars. He presented an hundred dollar bill and received his change, eighly dollars, and deliberately walked off.

The sote proved to be a counterfeit: The reserved the money for the finished virtal and we only wonder that he did, yet, accidentally stumble, into reversal other windows along Chesmustreet, as he wended (live way) home. It is the servainty destined to do a mashing business in the way of swindling if he does not get caught.

"An industrious farmer occupies a more dignated by the state of being, whether and the statements which are now before the public respecting this diabolical affair, we are bound to say that they tell tremendously against that rapid portion of the Target bound to say that they tell tremendously against that rapid portion of the Target bounds. The statements which are now before the public respecting this diabolical affair, we are bound to say that they tell tremendously against that rapid portion of the Target bounds. The statements which are the statements which as the statements which are the public respecting this diabolical affair, we are bound to say that they tell remendent the public respecting the public respecting the public re

aught

The Richmond Compiler of yesterday says :-The Cashier of the Bank of Virginia, yesterday. This office had been virtually have the presymption to draw upon dis bas not been finally heard from; but it is he confronted the blacksmith and pompthe drafts lie under protest, and bearing the Valley Bank, in order to retain his from the dails of his coat, he found to his by him, for his studious and intelligent

My Moncons, in his speech at Stafford graph in the North America states that ing . Thenceforth he was at the mercy murder, and afterward made a full coafes Alr. Moncone, in his speech at Stafford graph in the North America and Phila- of the blacksmith, whose sledge-hammer sion of the fact.

Court, expatiated very much at large the ship Henry, which sailed from Phila- of the blacksmith, whose sledge-hammer sion of the fact.

On what he was pleased to call Demoracy, delphia for Loudon on Wednesday, has a rang upon his skull as upon an anvil.

A large meeting that cargo of thirty, three thousand seven hun-

an anecdote that he had heard of an old woodpecker. Alse! when he would have St. Louis, \$2500, all in hard money of . The state of trade and currency in Datch Farmer and his son. The boy said withdrawn, he found his throat so much course to the old man—"Father, if Lahould call statement by his support that he could not . The Madisonian states that Isaac Hill to the old man.—"Father, if Landuid call systemed by his support that cow's tail, a leg, how many legs would get back, and so he died with his length is appointed "Receiver General" for Bos mercial Bank of England suspended payshe have?" Why, five to be sure, you exposed dangling from the woodpecker's blockhead, why do you ask such a simple hole, an admonition to all who passed by, berous instances of Swartwouting, when did not occasion much alarm or district wouldn't, father, for my calling the row's contrived how they could get out of it.

Mr. McMahon, of Baltimere, who presided

over to his native county, and his re-union with considerable, the seedes of his boyhood and the friends of The weat with will present a speciacle full of interest Brilliant as has been his career, he comes to 251,454 barrels, reap a rither reward for a life spent in the service of his country, than all the clustering honors could give. With an untrammeted heart, bigher, on accountry, the service of his country, the service of his country has been all the service of his country, the service of his country has been his career, he comes to 251,454 barrels.

The Liverpool his career, he comes to 251,454 barrels. which has ever turned to the place of his native merican duty paid flour Gotty, he is again about to stand in the midst of er, and in good request. its familiar and well remembered acones, animated by the proof consciousness that his a-chievements have illustrated and adorned the home of his infancy.

in the nameer and condition of the induction in the State, and the practicability of a State Asylum. In order to facilitate the proposed inquiry the State was divided into five districts, and a district assigned to each of the five members of the Board.

Let the President and Secretary of the class of lunatics who are considered unsafe when twenty years. In several of the jails some of enough to melt the heart of the most obdurate."

of a State Asylum or Hospital. The benefits "He has kept among us, in times of derived from these institutions in those States where they have been established are incontestimedical aid may not only alleviate the sufferings in very many instances complete cures may be

Receiver General .- We learn from the Boston as was ever dreamed of by George of The editor of the Post thinks it doubtful, how England?—Ib.

two per cent. Here is an irredeemable paper twisted round and round, until it looked currency for ordinary transactions of business. like an auger, for calling Gen. Harrison never married; and of the remainder, 102 dinary pace, had by that time passed never married; and of the remainder, 102 dinary pace, had by that time passed were widows or widowers. There have were widows or widowers. There have been scarcely any cases under the age of the second, several of the female spectaually boasting as to what he can prove. patients have attended the religious exercises of the chapel, for a longer or shorter considered good under the present ad period-and Dr. Woodward, the Superintendent, says that the experience of each of those religious services.

> The corner stone of the Institution for the education of the Deaf. Dumb and Blind of Virginia, was laid with due ceremonies at Staunton, on the 9th instant An oration, which is highly spoken of, was delivered on the occasion by James McDowell, Esq. of Rockbridge county.

Mr. Van Buren has had the sagacity to discover, that 'it is not the business the 9th of July. Addresses congratulatgovernment to furnish a good curren-What a pity he and his "illustrious predecessor" never had the sagacity to discover that it is not the business of the Government to destroy a good currency .- Prentice.

Immediately after the passage of the Sub-Treasury Bill, the Secretary of the Treasury issued a million of Treasury Notes, bearing 54 per cent. interest hard money system.

B. ghilty of every thing charged upon have been made connecting it with Han-The greatest expedition ones accomplished by his political opponents his vote to dear reason to doubt. The Dubing the steamboat Georgia, Capt. Colley, be were not householders, his annity to Mr. the conclusion of the particulars, draws Jonging to the line running in connexion Madison, his opposition to the admission of the conclusion. with the Portsmouth and Boanoke rail- of slave States into the Union, &c. &c. - the diabelical attempy to assassinate the creamstances favored the election of both, and like residue by brokers in the positive of the special control of t road Company, delivered her passengers So great was the effect of these exposialong without another call upon Congress themselves of the afternoon train of cars a life of Van Buren with Holland's name for loans. Whether the Secretary of the for Philadelphia will have arrived there in to it, and, that the Blacksmith had read justy but above all, when we reflect

> Maryland. Thereupon Mr. Spencer, one clusion warranted by the above evidence." of the Van Buren electoral candidates in Maryland, obtained a copy of the Globe Victoria appears to be no longer a ques-containing the charge of forgery and a tion. The official Globe alludes to it Anthony Robinson. Esq. resigned his post genuine copy of Holland's Biggraphy, with becoming reverence, as an authentiand went upon the ground in the confideut expectation of putting the Black-smith to shame. But, lo and behold, when amazement and consternation, that it was mind. in all respects identical with the work. New Auricia of Export .- A para- from which the blacksmith had been read-

WANT OF FORETHOUGHT A black new offices; among others four Heceiver remedy. snake, which had discovered the nest of a Generals. One at New York with a salwoodbycker, climed up the tree, and put. ary of \$4000, one at Boston, salary \$2500. the importation of foreign flour into Irerespect for genuine Democracy, said that woodbecker, climed up the tree, and put ary of 34000, one at Beston, salary \$2000, the importation of foreign fit the gentleman's remarks called to mind ting his head into the hole, swallowed the St. Louis \$2500, all in hard manny of The street of the second str

the following interesting summary of in

The weather in England latterly has been damp and cold and less confidence been damp and cold, and less confidence and pleasure to every generous mind. He left you a boy, and he re'urned to you the mature and renowned statesman, bearing with him as a tribute of his native land the fame won by lofty intellect and distinguished public services.

The Liverpool Corn Market was rather higher, on account of wet weather. American duty paid flour 6d per bbl. dear-

The British Queen has had strong head winds and seas nearly the whole of her passage over. Her last run from this country was made in 14 days and 4 hours. The packet ship Wellington from New York, arrived at Portsmouth on the evening of July 1st with news from the, U. tates to June 10th.

The steam ship Britania was to sail from liverpool for Beston on the 4th of July. Among the passengers of the Queen, are the late Minister of the United States Spain, Major Eaton and his family. ATTEMPT TO ASSASSIMATE THE

QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 16th day of June, as the Queen and Prince Albert were taking their evening ride, near Buckingham Palace, a young man, named Edward Oxford, fired a pistol into the carriage in which they were sitting. these unfortunate persons are in chains. Dr. Me-CHESNY, one of the Beard of Inquiry, says—"I find scenes of misery and wretchedness that the citizens of New Jersey never dreamed of— for the purpose of taking an airing in for the purpose of taking an airing in Hyde Park, which has of late been their usual custom. The party proceeded in the direction of Constitution Hill; and having entered the road leading to it and Hyde Park corner, continued their course. On the arrival of the phæton about one hundred and fifty yards up the road, the report of fire-arms was heard to proceed from the right hand side, near the palings of the Green Park, exactly opposite to the back of the mansion of Lady Gordon.

The Prince, who it would seem had heard the whistling of the ball, turned his head in the direction from which the report came, and her Majesty at the same instant rose up in the carriage, but Prince Albert as suddenly pulled her down by his side A FACT FOR BACHELORS .- Of 1034 The man then drew from behind him a persons who have been admitted to the second pistol which he discharged, after the carriage, which, proceeding at the ortors screamed loudly. Several persons rushed towards the perpetrator of the outrage, and he was immediately seized, first by a person having the appearance of a day strongly confirms us with the benefit labouring man, and then by Mr. Beckman, one of the Queen's pages, and another bystander, by whom he was banded over to two of the metropolitan police, who conveyed him to the Queen square police court. The affair, of course, produced an intense excitement.

On Monday, the 22d June, Edward Oxford was put upon his trial at the central criminal court, when the indictment was read to him and he pleaded not guilty. The trial was then set down for ing the Queen and her consort on their escape from assassination have been presented by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, by the Bank of England, and other public institutions, by several of the nobility, and most of the towns of the

kingdom. Attempts are made in the public prints to turn the attack upon the life of the Queen to political account. O'Connell, in a letter addressed to the people of Ireland This is a striking commentary upon the says; "The murderous traitor was not the sole criminal; great as his guilt is, he was the agent of greater villians than himself."

> Queen originated in Hanover, but when upon the character of him who stands next The "interesting situation"

cated fact, in speaking of the attempt to Black shoot her Majes The king of Prussia is dead, and suc-

> Courvasier the valet of Lord William Russell was found guilty of his lordship's

A large meeting of merchants, manufacturers and traders was held at Birmingham, June 29, to consider the present The Sub-Frequery bill creates gundry deranged state of trade, and the means of Foreign Flour .- The bill sutherising

England seems bad enough.

The Agricultural an Bank of Ireland has also take measures for winding the surplus assets to the am

its assets £182,221, The bank at Laugehead, month, had stopped payme The Canada Government ing the two Provinces unde ment, was debated at lengt ult., and read a second tim The papers announce ill ganini, the cetebrated play lin. His remains were tale where he died, to Gene

place.

IRELAND. Dunting June 23 .- The treas now prevails amongst of Dublin, especially in the streets are every day fille famishing creatures. Then ing at the Mansior-house back, to devise means for t was a heart-rendering sig gathered round the door of ty, in the expectation of so succour. The proprietors of places of public amusemen manner creditable to them
to give benefits at their coap
for the relief of the operative
tions are likewise collect Dublin for the same subjet

#### THE BUCKEYE BLAC

The Frederick Herald of a la following notice of Mr. BARI Blacksmith," whose carnest, f cient labors in the cause of th date, have rendered him an of deserved interest with the peop mechanics and working men member: JOHN W. BAER, "The B

smith is a native of Fred He was born in the neighbo Market on the 24th day 1806, and is now in the thir of his age. His father, I was a mad of humble con honest and industrious to age of fourteen, the subject left his father's roof in sea ment to support himself, an the spirit of enterprise w large a part of the true Am ter, he wended his way to t With his pack on his back to Ohio, and settled in Be Finding that the mechanic best in that region, he can ed the blacksmith, and rete cute the business. He Co ing at his trade in Belmo several years, and then, in to the village of South Pickaway county, Ohio, w business of blacksmith.

Upon the nomination of, for the Presidency in Dec for the first time attempte public audience in his vi hibited such strong power by the solicitations of his induced to mount the stu Wherever he went he gat diences, and his own en with the mighty excitem He feels deeply the wron been inflicted upon the la administration, and his language has determined himself to the good of his ics, using all exertions to out of power, whose police to bring rain on the cour style of speaking comm attention of the audience and his familiarty topics of the day, rende not less instructive than is a valuable auxiliary 1

correct principles. We have given the at order that the public maknow that the 'Buckeya no more or less than he p a plain, honest, unlette with a strong intellect, an public speaking seldom-any but the learned profe He has one brother living in this county at personally known to ma acquaintances, who yet

---The election for Gove Bers of the Legislature ta Cafolina during the first --

When you hear a cert would be logo foco ora talking at the street cor Harrison being an abeli not vote for giving wool the State of New York! ther, if their Candidate THE ADOLETIONISTS OR to has not openly acknow of Congress to abolish st

## THE MARK

trice of Columbia? The

us holy write -

Office of the Baltimore Americ FLOUR .- Owing, to the Howard street floar in the vanced rate at which it is he tions have taken place sind rally firm at \$6.25, but we any sales at that price. or two sales from stores the common brands at \$5,13 quote the receipt price at \$

quote the receipt prive at \$
City Mills Flour continue
Frash ground, mixed with 1
\$5.25.
Last sules of Sysqueham
125—the article is acarde a
WIFEAT.—Wheats con
wanted, as the advance in
note sales to day of Rusque
and 109 seats, the parcel
having a good condition, a
CORN.—Early this maprime white Fore was suparcel of new fid white a
ty and in good condition, a
CORN.—Early this maprime white Fore was suparcel of good at 25 cents
(Alexander of good at 25 cents
(Alexander of good at 25 cents
(Alexander of good at 35 cents
(Alexander of good at 35

wagon price of bbla is 90 bigogrs Ferry

lational Historical Par

Arrival of the British Queen. TWENTY-SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENG-

LAND. . The steamship Buitish Queen arrived New York, on Sunday morning, bringing London papers to the first of July, and Liverpool to the 30th of June, incluhe has SI passengers, from the New York papers before us we make up he following interesting summary of inelligence.

The aspect of the Liverpool cotton narket is certainly favorable, though eithout advance in prices; the demand steady, and the sales on speculation nsiderable.

The weather in Eugland latterly has peen damp and cold, and less confidence was felt of the yield of the harvest. Still ere was no material rise in prices of bread stuffs. The whole stock of flour n bond in the kingdom on 5th May was 251,454 barrels.

The Liverpool Corn Market was rather higher, on account of wet weather. American duty paid flour 6d per bbl. dearr, and in good request.

The British Queen has had strong head inds and seas nearly the whole of her passage over. Her last run from this country was made in 14 days and 4 hours. The packet ship Wellington from New York, arrived at Portsmouth on the evenig of July Lit with news from the U. tates to Jure 10th.

The steam ship Britania was to sail from iverpool for Beston on the 4th of July. Among the passengers of the Queen, e the late Minister of the United States Spain, Major Eaton and his family. ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 6th day of June, as the Queen and Prince Albert were taking their evening ride, near Buckingham Palace, a young man, amed Edward Oxford, fired a pistol into e carriage in which they, were sitting. They had left the Palace at six o'clock, it ppears from the accounts in the London pers. in an open phæton, with out-riders, for the purpose of taking an airing in Hydio Park, which has of tale been their al custom. The party proceeded in he direction of Constitution Hil! and having entered the road leading to it and lyde Park cofner continued their course. on the arrival of the phæton about one adred and fifty yards up the road, he report of fire-arms was heard to proceed from the right hand side, near

he palings of the Green Park, exactly opposite to the back of the mansion of ady Gordon. The Prince, who it would seem had heard the whistling of the ball, turned his head in the direction from which the report came, and her Majesty at the same instant ose up in the carriage, but Prince Albert as suddenly pulled her down by his side. The man then drew from behind him a second pistol which he discharged, after he carriage, which, proceeding at the ordinary pace, had by that time passed him a little. The reports of both pistols were very loud, and at the discharge of he second, several of the female spectators screamed loudly. Several persons rushed towards the perpetrator of the outy a person having the appearance of a ring man, and then by Mr. Beckman, one of the Queen's pages, and another bystander, by whom he was handed over

ourt. The affair, of course, produced in intense excitement. On Monday, the 22d June, Edward Oxford was put upon his trial at the central criminal court, when the indictment. was read to him, and he pleaded not guilty. The trial was then set down for he 9th of July. Addresses congratulating the Queen and her consort on their scope from assassination have been presented by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, by the Bank of England, and other public institutions, by several of the obility, and most of the towns of the

two of the metropolitan police, who

onveyed him to the Queen square police

kingdom. Attempts are made in the public prints to turn the attack upon the life of the Queen to political account. O'Connell, in letter addressed to the people of Ireland says; "The murderous traitor was not the sole criminal; great as his guilt is, he was the agent of greater villians than himself." Ore London print states: "In looking at the statements which are now before the public respecting this diabolical affair, we are bound to say that they tell tremendoubly against that rapid portion of the Pories whom we might fitingly denomiate / Hanoveriant. A correspondent to be well informed, I learn that further evidence has been obtained of a Secret Society and that some vital disclosures have been made connecting it with Hanoffer. This is temble. But I have no reason to doubt its truth." The Dublin

the conclusion: "It is a greadful thought to barbor, that the diabolical attempt to assassinate the Queen originated in Hangver, but when we consider the above evidence-whenwe take into account the liberal and enfightened principles avowed by her majesty but above all, when we reflect upon the character of him who stands next succession to the British throne-we do shudder to draw the self evident conclusion warranted by the above evidence." The "interesting situation" of Queen Victoria appears to be no longer a question. The official Globe alludes to it

Monitor, publishing the particulars, draws

with becoming reverence, as an authoritic shoot her Majesty. The king of Prussia is dead, and suc-

ceeded by the Crown Prince, he was the pupil of Niebuhr, and much considered him, for his studious and intelligent

Courvosier the valet of Lord William Russell was found guilty of his lordship's murder, and ofterward made a full confes sion of the fact.

A large meeting of merchants, manufacturers and traders was held at Birmingham, June 29, to consider the present deranged state of trade, and the means of remedy.

Foreign Flour .- The bill authorising the importation of foreign flour into Ires land was rejected 90 to 79. The state of trade and currency in

England seems bad enough. The Birmingham Branch of the Commercial Bank of England suspended payment on the 28th June, but the occurren did not occasion much alarm or distru for the solidity of the concern was understood.

mouth, had stopped payment. for thirteen weeks, and comes to over thirteen thousand dollars, or six thousand ing the two Provinces under one governative hundred dollars each.—N. Y. Ex-

The papers announce the death of Paganini, the celebrated player on the violin. His remains were taken from Nice, where he died, lo Genoa, his native place. IRELAND.

Dunin, June 23. The greatest distress now prevails amongst the operatives of Dublin, especially in the Liberty. The streets are every day filled with these was a heart-rendering sight to see the twin brothers and the brides twin sisters. crowds of distressed objects anxiously gathered round the door of the mayorality, in the expectation of some immediate

#### THE BUCKEYE BLACKSMITH.

The Frederick Herald of a late date has the following notice of Mr. BAER, the "Buckeye Blacksmith," whose earnest, faithful and effimechanics and working men of the land, of burg, Harpers-Ferry, Shepherdstown & Charles-

JOHN W. BAER, "the Buckeye blackmith," is a native of Frederick county. He was born in the neighborhood of New Market on the 24th day of November, 1806, and is now in the thirty-fourth year of his age. His father, Michael Baer, members is requested.

Suly 25.

Was a man of homoure commission, but of the Episcopal Church, Charlestown. honest and industrious habits. At the age of fourteen, the subject of this notice left his father's roof in search of employment to support himself, and animated by the spirit of enterprise which forms so large a part of the true American character, he wended his way to the far West .-With his pack on his back, he travelled to Ohio, and settled in Belmont county. Finding that the mechanic trades thrived best in that region, he came back, learned the blacksmith, and returned to prosecute the business. He Continued work ing at his trade in Belmont county for several years, and then, in 1830, moved

tion of veracity with the individuals Mr. Wm., with the horse. This horse was tormerly own about the work of wow about the work in the moderation of Plough bor to with the individuals Mr. Wm., with the horse. This horse was tormerly own about the work in the moderation of Plough of which I will sell as love as any or securing him so that I can., s.c., all of which I will sell as love as any or securing him so that I can., s.c., all of which I will sell as love as any or securing him so that I can., s.c., all of which I will sell as love as any or securing him so that I can., s.c., all of which I will sell as love as any or securing him so that I can., s.c., all of which I will sell as love as any or securing him so that I can., s.c., all of which I will sell as love as any or securing him so that I can., s.c., all of which I will sell as love as any or securing him so that I can., s.c., all of which I will sell as love as Wherever he went he gathered large audiences, and his own enthusiasm grew with the mighty excitement which was thought, to forego a resentment which such a rekindled throughout the western country. He feels deeply the wrongs which have been inflicted upon the labouring classes by the oppressive measures of the present administration, and his own emphatic nest industry and hard-earned labor. My char language has determined him to devote himself to the good of his fellow mechanics, using all exertions to turn those men out of power, whose policy is calculated from the enemy at every corner. The certification of power whose policy is calculated out of power, whose policy is calculated to bring ruin on the country. His plain sion to a request which I considered not unreastyle of speaking commands the entire attention of the audience he addresses, ask and expect under similar circumstances—

We have given the above sketch, in deeply. I knew the public would decide impar-order that the public may every where know that the "Buckeye Blacksmith" is deemed important, and still hope, it will be con-centrated upon an issue, where an efficer of our no more of less than he professes to be—

government, who winces under a charge of mis
a plain, honest, unlettered blacksmith, using the public money, yet cannot or does no

any but the learned professions. He has one brother and two uncles from amidst manifestations of distrust which living in this county at present, and is daily surround him, and the aroused indignities personally known to many of his early which are heralded from different journals of the acquaintances, who yet reside here.

-The election for Governor and mem- or dishonest. I will leave it for or thinks not so I will leave it for or bers of the Legislature takes place in N. mine-retire from the strife, and like Paul Pry, Carolina during the first week in August. hoping not to intrude, witness the la ---

When you hear a certain half dozen of if their candidate Martin Van Buren-did not volt for giving upolly headed free negroes the right to vote with the freemen of the State of New York! Ask them Yur.

My dear six all their Candidate Martin Van Buren-did May 1th, 1840. Six all their first to vote with the freemen of the State of New York! Ask them Yur.

My dear six all their Candidate Martin Van Buren-did My dear six all their first Candidate Martin Van Buren-did My dear six all their first Candidate Martin Van Buren-did My dear six all their first Candidate Martin Van Buren-did My dear six all their first Candidate Martin Van Buren-did My dear six all their first Candidate Martin Van Buren-did My dear six all their first Candidate Martin Van Buren-did May 1th, 1840. Six all their first Candidate Martin Van Buren-did May 1th, 1840. Six all their first Candidate Martin Van Buren-did May 1th, 1840. Six all their first fir not vote for giving woolly headed free negroes the right to vote with the freemen of the State of New York! Ask them, further, if their Candidate did not act with THE ABOLITIONISTS on the great Missouri juestion? And ask them if Yan Buren has not openly acknowledged, the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia? These things are true us holy writ,

Capt. E. Brown,

Richamend Arenal, Furgings,

My dear sif—This will be handed you by the thought of congidered a good filer, poisher, and finisher, and would suit you very well should you stand in need of a band. Mr. Spangler, has worked at the Rifle Factory, and his job not being paid high enough, in his opinion, and york being scayee, I could not give him another—he, therefore is seeking work elsewhere. He is a young gentleman of morality, and sober, steady habits,

Yever respectfully, your obst servant.

# THE MARKETS.

Office of the Baltimore American, Tuesday, July 21. PLOUR.—Owing to the very light stock of Howard street flour in the market, and the advanced rate at which it is hold, but few trapers that the coming Pall, I will dispose of it at a tions have taken place since our report at the tions have taken place since our report at the close of last week. To-day holders are geneticles of last week. It desired, for the post we good one, and the horse power has last one season. Apply to any sales at that price. We have heard of one been in use but one season. Apply to or two sales from stores this morning of good common brands at \$5,124. We continue to quote the receipt price at \$4,75 to \$1,874. City Mills Flour continues scarce and wanted Fresh ground, mixed with new wheat, is worth

Last sales of Susquehanna Flour were at \$5 .wanted as the advance in prices proves. We note sales to day of Susquehausa wheats at 108 and 109 cents, the parcel taken at 108 cents, having a good deal of smut in it. Today a parcel of new Md while wheat, of prime quality and in good condition, was sold at 15 cents; and a parcel of good at 53 gehts. Later in the day sales of good white were made at 52 cents.

RYE — We hear no sales of Rye.

July 23, 1840.

ENYONS AND ORANGES—a fresh supply of superior quality, just received and for sale, by
July 23.

APPLES.

APPLES.

APPLES.

APPLES.

APPLES.

ESROM SLIFER.

Kabletown July 23, 1840.

ENYONS AND ORANGES—a fresh supply of superior quality, just received and for sale, by
July 23.

APPLES.

APPLES.

ESROM SLIFER.

Kabletown July 24, 1840. 121 -the article is scarce and wanted.

RYE - We hear no sales of Rye.

OATS - A sale of Md Oats to day at 28 WHISKEY.—The market is quite bare of his and general assortment of well burnt holders appointed according to law, at \$55.00.

A CROCKERY WARE, suitable for the daily a source, and the store price is 24 cents. The country is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Wagou price of bbly is 20 cents exclusive of the wagou price of the wagou price o

The Agricultural and Commercial
Bank of Ireland has also been forced to
take measures for winding up. It shows
the surplus assets to the amount of £200,
381, its liabilities being £281,831, and

The Agricultural and Commercial
Bank of Ireland has also been forced to
the greatest advertisement ever given out
to any Printers in this country, is that
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the greatest advertisement ever give

To the Editors of the Free Press: Messas. Epirons-I perceive my name in the Constitutionalist of July 2d, on a Van Buren Committee of Vigilance for the Smithfield pre-Constitutionalist that he barked up the wrong ree, and you will oblige your frie DAVID HUNTER. July 23, 1840.

At Framingham, Mass., PRILIP D. EDMONDS famishing creatures. There was a meet- of Lowell, to Miss Susan Harrier Willising at the Mansior-house a few days Also, Thomas S Ebnonds, of Lowell, to Miss back, to devise means for their relief. It HARRIET SUSAN WILLIS. The bridegrooms were

DIED, succour. The proprietors of the different places of public amusement, have in a manner creditable to themselves agreed to give benefits at their respective houses for the relief of the operatives. Subscriptions of the control of th Dublin for the same subject.

E. and Amelia Maylew, aged one year, 10 months, and 17 days.

Attending his functal were his two great grand above. fathers, one great grand mother, two grand fa-thers, and two grand Mothers.

The Citizens of the Shepherdstown prewhich classes he is an esteemed and worthy town Roads at the mouth of "Yates' Lane," at gress of settlement by law. 10 o'clock, A. M.

> The Harpers-Ferry Tippecanoe Club will hold their regular meeting at their Club Room at Mr. Clark's Hotel, on Saturday the 25th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance of members is requested. July 23.

The Pew-holders are respectfully remind-ed that their Pew rents for last year, became due on the 1st day of April, and they are requested to pay the same to Wm. N. Craighill at the Bank ut longer delay.
THE WARDENS.

THE YEOMAN. Subscibers to the YEOMAN in this section of ountry are requested to make early payment to it abscriber. II. N. GALLAHER. July 16.

MR EDITOR—Sir: Bicnard and at the Paymaster at this place, who is now at the Arraigned for a misde bar of public opinion, arraigned for a misde-meanor in the improper disposition of money confided to his care as an Officer of the Govern-

gainst any man, until his hands are washed of transaction, in which he, holding possession, has attention of the audience he addresses, and his familiar ty with all the agitating topics of the day, renders his spaceches not less instructive than interesting. He is a valuable auxiliary to the cause of by the whole evidence against him, and a lame. is a valuable auxiliary to the cause of by the whole evidence against him, and a lame correct principles. with a strong intellect, and a capacity for fully account for it. If injustice has been done public speaking seldom found amongst him, he is under an indispensable obligation, according to my ideas of honor, to unfold the entire transaction, instead of casting reflection

> country.
> I wish you to republish Col. Lucas's recommendation. In presenting it he was either honest day the 11th of August next, before the door of or dishonest. I thought the former, Mr. Parker Daniel Entler's hotel, in Shepherdstown, expose thinks not—so I will leave it for others to deterf increasing conviction . I would say to the Paymaster, groan sinner groan.
> JOHN SPANGLER.

Harpers-Ferry, July 23, 1840.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant, EDWARD LUCAS, Jen Sup's

FOR SALE.

July 23, 1840 .-- 1f.

Wish to purchase 250 bushels of Oats imyear, July 23, 1840.

Crockery Ware. wagon price of bbls is 20 sents exclusive of the Kabletown, July 23, 1840.

To Farmers, Millers and Distillers.

References - S. BENTS and E. DAVIS, Boonshoongh, Md. - ORNBORFE & Co., Baltimore.

# LOST,

On Monday the 13th instruction Charles-town and Shepherdstows, a BLUE COAT wrapped in, a Red Silk Pocket Handkerchief. There were three letters on one of the pockets by which it hight be identified. Any information left with Mr. E. I. Lee of Shepherdstown, or Doct. Alexander, near Charlestown, will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded. GEO.- L. TURBERVILLE.

July 23, 1840, Horses, Stock Hogs, & Cattle,

FOR SALE. WILL offer for sale, on the first day of next Superior Court, for Jefferson county, a num-ber of Work Horses, Cows and Calves, and Very suddenly, on Tuesday the 14th inst., ber of Work Horses, Cows and Comm. Samuel Linen, of Washington county Md., other Cattle, on a credit of 6 months. JAMES L. RANSON.

May 21, 1840. POSTPONEMENT .- The above sale is POSTPONED .

if not privately hold, previously. Besides the above property, a light Wagon, and a good wheat Fan, and many other utensils for farming, for sale.

J. L. RANSON. July 23, 1840.

NOTICE: THOSE indebted to Mr. John H. Shropshire, and who have not as yet settled their acdate, have rendered him an object of great and described in procession at the intersection of the Martine.

Those failing to reason the asyst settled their accounts or debts in any manner, are hereby noticed, that it is necessary to close the business.

23np 1987. (July ) for the purpose of counts or debts in any manner, are hereby noticed, that it is necessary to close the business. described interest with the people, especially the in procession at the intersection of the Martins- Those failing to regard this notice before the mechanics, and working men of the land, of burg. Harpers-Ferry, Shepherdstewn & Charles- 10th of August, will find their debts in the pro-WM. C. WORTHINGTON,

July 23. July 23, 1840. PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered, at public sale, on a credit about 6 months old, marks not recollected, but believed to have a yellow spot on one or here one mile west of Smithfield, on the mouth of Mill-Creek, Berkeley county, Va. all my fully received. Bersunal Property, rid Six head Horses and Gears complete,

One broad wheel Wagon,
12 head of Sheep, part fatted,
150 head of fat and stock Hogs,
22 head of Cattle, some of them Milch Cows 1000 bushels of Corn of good quality, 850 or 900 bushels of old Rye, 00 bushels of Oats of last year's growth, A large quantity of Offall in the mill. A small parcel of Barley and Buckwheat, Farming Utensils of every necessary kind, Household and Kitchen Furniture, With many other articles too tedious to me

when due attention will be given, and terms of July 23, 1840.—14. WM. WATSON,

Black Net Shawls, T. C SIGAPOOSE & CO. July 23, 1840.

Fruits.

ers, Chocolate, Cocoo, &c.

MILLER, ALLEMONG & CO.

ten to eignteen years of age, ral price will be given.

ANDREW HUNTER. July 23, 1840.

Wines, Liquors, &c. July 23, 1840.

OILS. WINTER Strained Sperm Oil, LINSEED SPERM CANDLES, just received and

July 23, 1840.

TRUST SALE. By the authority of a Deed of Trust now of County Court, executed by the late Benijah Martin, on the 25th day of February, 1833, for the benefit of George Randall, I shall, on Tues-

A HOUSE and the Lot of Ground appurtenant, which said Martin resided at the time of his death, and situate on the road leading from Shepherdatown to Martinsburg, and adjoining the hands of Messes C. Billmyre and Nation Y. Arienn tha and property descended to said Be-nijah Martin from his father, the late Levi Mar.

The title is believed to be indisputable; but ne conveyance will be made by the undersigned under the power of said Trust Deed, and with special warranty. CT-Tensis-Cash.
WM. C. WORTHINGTON, Trustee. July 23: 1840-ts.

#### SALE OF VALUABLE SMITHFIELD OUT-LOTS.

BY virtue of a Decres of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Jefferson, rendered on the 20th day of June, 1849, in a certain cause therein, de-pending, between Joseph Grantham, guardian, plaintiff, and John Grantham's children, defendants the undersigned, a Commissioner appoint. The one moiety of the Ault tract, said to consider the purpose, will, en Saturday, 15th day of Jugust next, proceed to sell at public auction, by Adam Ault to the said John Strider, and a said by Adam Ault to the said John Strider, and a part of the jet of Land containing 27 Acres, Smith, in Smithfield, about

48 Acres of Valuable Land. to the children of John Grantham, deo'd, about Eight Acres of which is in WOOD. The land will be sold in correctiont lots of from four to six seres, according to a survey and division recently made by Mr. William Haolett, residing in Smithfield, to whom refernce may be made for a particular description

of the several lots.

If Fails to take place at 11 o'clock, A M
TERMS—Six months credit on the whole purchase money—the payment to be secured by Deed of Trust on the premises, or by retaining the title till the purchase is paid. ANDREW HUNTER, Special Comm's July 23, 1840.

ESTRAY MARE. I NAKEN up by the subscriber, on the Sist of KOBERT WATERS, decid, requests all ner-instant, as in Estray, a SORREI, MARE, sons indebted to either of said estates to make about fourteen hands high, four white legs and a white face—paces well—and supposed to be

Said Mare has been appraised by three free-SAMUEL SHEETZ Charlestown, July 23, 1840.

The bank at Laugthead, Ho, at Teignmouth, had stopped payment.

The Canada Government Bill, for unitage the two Provinces under one government, was debated at length on the 30th lit., and read a second time.

The sasets £482,221.

Flour and General Produce Rusiness is about 45 years old, very decrepid, and in walking is compelled to use his hands.

Flour and General Produce Rusiness is about 45 years old, very decrepid, and in walking is compelled to use his hands.

In the City of Baltimore, where all consignments and orders that their friends in the country may be pleased to faver them with, will be consignment and orders that their friends in the country may be pleased to faver them with, will be consignment and orders that their friends in the country may be pleased to faver them with, will be consignment and orders that their friends in the country may be pleased to faver them with, will be consignment and orders that their friends in the country may be pleased to faver them with, will be consignment and orders that their friends in the country may be pleased to faver them with, will be consignment and orders that their friends in the country may be pleased to faver them with, will be consignment and orders that their friends in the country may be pleased to faver them with, will be consignment and orders that their friends in the country may be pleased to faver them with, will be consignment and orders that their friends in the country may be pleased to faver them with, will be consigned in the city of Baltimore, where all consignment and orders that their friends in the country may be pleased to faver them with, will be consigned in the city of Baltimore, where all consignment and orders that their friends in the country of t

Sheriff of Fred'k. Co. July 23, 1040-41, PERSONS By cash paid monthly deposi-A /ING any claims against the Baltimore & Ohio Rail-Rail Company, except for dam-

ages, are requested to present them to the subscriber for payment. ANDREW HUNTER. -Charlestown, July 9, 1840 -31.

STRONG VINEGAR. BEST CIDER VINEGAR-at 25 cents per gallon. E. M. & C. W. AlsQUITH. July 9, 1840. E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

BONNET BOARDS, JUST received and for sale by JOHN P. BROWN & CO.

Until the 1st day of August Court next, No. 7, North Howard, and No. 268, Market Street, Baltimores THE charge for Board at this House will hereafter be \$1'25 per day.
July 9, 1840.—4t. J. COCKEY.

RAILROAD NOTICE.

WIELEASTPINIELLE HYNY

AN EXTRA TRAIN OF CARS 23an isst., (July.) for the purpose of conveying those who may wish to attend the Yan Buren Dinner. AGENT, WEPREC. July 16, 1840.

Strayed or Stolen, ROM the subscriber in Charlestown, a whit

July 16, 1840.

I HAVE just received a letter from Col Edward Towns, one of the owners of Emancipation and Sarpedon, in which he directs me to put will the claims due for the services of these Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, Va. norses in the hands of a lawyer for collection. All the money yet due for the services of Mazeppa, Drone and Pamunky, must be paid. The owners of these horses are determined not to wait for their money any longer. If this notice is not attended to immediately, the claims will all be placed in the hands of Province M'Corrince, will directions to bring suit without respect to persons.

HECTOR BELL.

Winchester, July 16, 1840.—3t. winchester, July 16, 1840.-3t.

Wanted to Mire,

NOR the residue of the present year - a man servant-suitable for doing the out work of a family, such as gardening, attending horses. WE have just received a fresh supply of &c. Either an elderly man or well grown boy Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, Raisins, Figs, would answer the purpose.

Prunes, Citron, Candies, Cheese, Cigars, Crack
I wish also to purchase an active boy from ten to eighteen years of age, -for whom a libe-

April 16, 1840: JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS

WANTED. WE wish to employ, immediately, SEVERAL JOURNEYMEN OARPENTERS, 10whom we will pay the highest wages, and en-

BRADLEY & MYERS. Charlestown, June 18, 1840.

notice.

ure constant employment.

A REPORT having been put into circulation that I am about to give up my SCHOOL.

Think it proper to say that such a report is entirely unauthorized by me. I still continue at the basement story of the Episcopal Lecture Room, where I shall be happy to attend to any who may see proper to confer on me their pa-JAMES M. REILEY. Charlestown, July 16, 1840.

Grapville's Irritating Lotion THE attention of Physicians is savited to this meful preparation, which in the practice of Dr. Granville of London, has acquired gren reputation -- Applied for a few moments, it is powerfully rubifactent, and if continued for five inutes will produce full vesication. / For sale July 16, 1840. P. BROWN & CO.

PUBLIC SALE.

Tibe undersigned, surviving trustee, pursuant to the provisions of a deed of trust executed by John Strider to George W. Sappington and John O. Yales, upon certain Lauds in the coun-ty of Jefferson, to secure the payment of a sum of money due from said John/Strider to the Several lots or parcels of LAND,

Being part of the various tracts conveyed in said deed, to wit; the Hout tract, adjoining Moler's and Kidwiler's land, being a part of the lands devised in the Will of Isaac Strider, dec'd, to be sold, and said to contain 51 ACRES.

nart of the lot of Land containing 27 Acres, about two inches long. Moses is humble and which Joseph Climer and wile conveyed to the respectful in the department, was exampled and John Strider, William Strider and Samue) awkward in his gait and manners. His cluthadjoining the town of Smithfield, now belonging.

The titles, which will be derived under the sale hereby published, will, it is believed, be indisputable. G. W. SAPPINGTON

SWISS GOODS.

usy received some very pretty Swiss In-secting, Swiss Edging, Cambrie Inserting and Edging, black Nett, for veils, black Lace, and also some Swiss and Cambrig Rufling July 2, 1840.

NOTICE. I HE undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the estate of JOHN W. GATTON, dee'd, and Administrator de bonis not of KORSKE WATERS, dee'd, requests all net

PRESII LEMONS, Just received, by JOHN P. BROWN & CO. July 2, 1840.

Savings Institution, to examine that duty and said institution, have performed that duty and said institution, have performed that duty and SUMMER GOODS, respectfully report the following statement as which will be found well suited to the present the found every grill be found every grill by found eve

To am't of Profit and Loss Account, 629 33 95 72

cusion by Certificates, By eash paid dividends, 10 95 am't of promissary notes 10299\_66

\$13342 59 Ibridged Statement of the affairs of the Institution, viz : Promissory notes in hands of the

Treasurer, Cash in hands of the Treasurer, £103310 83 Due monthly depositors, \$9758 63 special depositors, for interest on de-

posites to Treasurer, 50,00 \$10236 J Balance due monthly depositors WILLIAM CHAMBERS, PHILIP MeBRIDE,

Harpers Ferry, July 16, 1840 Charlestown & Jefferson County Savings

HUBRIRWRIOM, THE President and Directors of this Institu-tion, have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., for the last six nonths, on the stock and regular deposites;which will be paid at the expiration of ter days from the above date.

By order of the Board. RICHARD WILLIAMS, Treature [July 9, 1840.]

OTERRALLS

FILE Proprietors of this Boarding House

Hotel, and to the fact that it is the only one in connuce to his care as an Officer of the Government—who has failed in a defence to sustain either the propriety of his conduct, or his honesty of purpose, and who has permitted to appear in print over his name, a passionate and undignification for the Presidency in December last, he for the first time attempted to address a public audience in his village, and exhibited such strong powers of mind, that by the solicitations of his friends he was induced to mount the stume of the stume of the subscriber of the Government—who has failed in a defence to sustain either the propriety of his conduct, or his honesty of the subscriber, on Monday night last,

STOLEN

BAR IRON.

BAR IRON.

BAR IRON.

STOLEN

TONS BAR IRON.

Whithe stable of the subscriber has on hand about 12 the peace which ventures to run the risk of exhibits of exhibits of the subscriber has on hand about 12 the peace which ventures to run the risk of exhibits of exhibits of the subscriber has on hand about 12 the place which ventures to run the risk of exhibits of exhibits of the subscriber has on hand about 12 the place which ventures to run the risk of exhibits of exhibits of the subscriber has on hand about 12 the place of loss in being kept open the loss of hand about 12 the place of loss in being kept open the loss of hand about 12 the place of loss in being kept open day night last,

SORREL HORSE,

About 144 hands night—six years old last spring line of falsehood in the very act of charge ing it upon another, declines to discuss a question of visitors is respectfully invited. How not verificate the storms of the last from from 4 to 2 inch.—Round from from 4 to 2 inch.—Hound from from 4 to 2 inch.—Round fr

them.

A daily line of Stages branches off at Hancock, Maryland, for Bath, and a Stage from Winchester, by way of Martinsburg, to Bath, three times a week. Bedford and Saratoga waters at the Bar, fo

hose who wish them.

All communications to the subscribers will be promptly attended to.

The Public's respectful servants,
FRANCIS O'FERRALL. JOHN O'PERRALL,

Berkeley, Springs, July 2, 1840 .- 41.

of said road by Nos. 10 and 11; first section, is day, [May 15, 1840.] by mutual consent solved. HUGH L. GALLAHER,

GEORGE MATTINGLY. Harpers-Perry, May 21, 1840 -tf.

AVING entered into an arrangement with the Messrs. Webb & Markell, of this place, for the supply of WOOL necessary for my birst ness, I wish to recommend all those who have interland have ever been writing to do and all stomach constants. heretofore been supplying me with that article. to those gentlemen, where they will meet with prices as satisfactory as ever, and also with my tionds upon the same terms as allowed by myself

I also wish, respectfully, to decline Carding Wool, except for cash, as I find it to be a se-Shepherdstown, Feb. 13, 1849-46.

8200 REWARD.

A REWARD of \$200 with be given for apprehending and secuting in any fail in Maryland or Virginia so that they can be reco-They absorbed on the night of the 4th for Canada. PETER, or Peter Carey, as he calls himself, is a dark mulatto, about 30 years of age, well set and about 5 feet 8 or 9 mehes of money due from said John/Strider to the
Bank of the Valley, and banyd in said deed,
which was duly recorded, will, praceed to sell,
for eash, before the Court-House in Charles
town, on Friday the 24th day of July next,

of see, well set/and about 5 feet 8 or 9 thehes
high, and carries himself very erect. He has a
full head of balk, and detween his from teeth
the space is unusually large. He is accustomed to the management of horses, and is a good griage driver. His clothing, it is difficult to escribe, as he may have changed it. It is pro bable he may have with him a half-worn black fur hat, manufactured by A. Huff, Battennote, a dark green cloth frock coat, coarse linen, and

arrow striped blue cotton pantaluons, cottor MOSES (sometimes called Moses Fox) is The one molety of the Ault tract, said to contain 101 AORDS, being the Land conveyed by Adam Ault to the said John Strider, and a ling lips—and upon one of his arms has a sear ng consists of a new blue cloth coat, and a half worn coat of the same material-two pair of dark cloth pantalogns, a pain leaf hat and summer clothes of striped costoo and linenome of his shirts were ruttled.

Letters containing information of either o the shore servants, may be directed to E. J. Lee, Esq., Shepherdstown, or to the subscribers. L. C. CORDELL. Charlestown, Jeff county, Va . }

July 9, 1840. MINIEVIEST GOODS.

HAVE now on hand, a large and chesp as sortment, of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS &c., suited for the harvest season, or any other They will be offered at as low prices, if not a, little lower, than the same quality of goods can be purchased for in Charlestown, or any place else, this side of Bultimore, either for each, or on time, to good dealers. to bring them forward properly authenticates for settlement. E. M. GATTON. ESROM SLIFER. Kabletown, June 11, 1840.

July 2, 1840.

NEW AND SEASONABLE

Had on when committed a pair of bleached configuration with, will be conton pants, drab cloth vest, bleached cotton and pinetually attended to, shirt and old black fur hat, and says he is a Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution, Dr. show maker by trade and delongs to Samuel R. Stride; who resides near Harpers Ferry in Jefferson county, Va. The owner; if any, is here by requested to come forward and have him related to the present and E. Davis, Boomshop by requested to come forward and have him related to the present and E. Davis, Boomshop by requested to come forward and have him related to the present season. In his Store will be found every article suited to the tasts of either the system to be suited to the tasts of either the system to be reseived from months. It is a mount of promissory notes on hand.

To am't of cash on hand, 250 14 his variety may be found the following, which will be offered to the present to be reseived from months. It is a mount of promissory notes on hand.

To am't of cash on hand, 250 14 his variety may be found the following, which will be offered to the present to be reseived from months. It is a mount of promissory notes on hand.

To am't of cash on hand, 250 14 his variety may be found the following, which will be found every article service of the spited to the state of either the service of the spited to the state of either the service of the spited to the state of either the service of the spited to the 252 14 his variety may be found the following, which will be offered to the public on very pleasing

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Saltinetts Cathmerella, Stike, and Marsoilles Vest Black and green Summer Cloths Princetta, Velvetech, and Brashall Summe CLOTHS,
Twisted Silk and Bick-Nick Gloves,

An kinds of Hosidies, 100 pieces of Domestic Prints, British and Paris Chinizes, Super Mouslin-de Laines, S. allies, and Shallies-de-Says, Cambrick, Musley and Jacksmetts, 5.4.4.4, 3.4 brown Sheeting, Burlaps and Ticklinburgs, A great variety of Pantaloon Stuffs, The assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, every ize, will be found complete. Super, best Brush, Beaver, Silk, Straw and Leghotn II-ITS and C.IPS Plorence Braid BONNETS, Split Straw, do. (finest shapes,) and Nun Hoods, (latest style,)

on extensive assortment. Fresh TEAS, and a general assortment GOOD Sugar for Gi court, and other varieties proportionally low \$54 65 Queens- Ware, Glass, China and Stone

Ware, Together with a large assortment of Cut-Nails, Bar Iron, Cast Steel; Hard-Ware, and Cutlery. BACON, FLOUR, and CORN MEAL, always

DUCE, will be taken in exchange for goods at my Store. RICHARD D. DORAN. Harpers-Ferry July 9, 1840-31

More New Goods at Sammit Point. A LMOST every article that may be wanting in a family, can now be had at CAIN'S

STORE, on his usual pleasing terms, viz:

Chathe and Calminages wery toward ale. Mouslaines and Challeys, theap; Variety of handsome Lawns, Prints, from 5 cts. to every other price; 38 inches and 4-4 brown Cottons, 40 and 1

Bleach'd Cottons, at from 64 to 25 cents. Ticking, very low; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Hemp Carpeting - a good article; GROCERIES-such as, Santa Cruz refined Sugar, also Common, as

Coffee, at 124 cents; Molasses, 374 to 50 cents; Pine Apple and Common Cheesa.

Ladies hest Merocco, had a seal Shoes, her.

HATS—Russia, Fur and Silk;

D. Please call and see for yourselves, and solings.

LEVI LAIN.

Summit Point, May 28, 1849—tf.

D. L. Will take at Lor market proces.

Amusements of various and selection of the summer of the su Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Rags,

Soup, Lard, Bacon, Corn, Rye, and of L. CALV. course, Wheat. -

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! Saddles, Bridles, Harness,&c. THE subscriber basing engaged in other bu siness, and being destrous to dispose of his STOCK of SADDLERY on hand, will seil ail, or any, of his ready-made work at a discount of 25 per cont. below the usual selling price, for ash. - His stock consists of all kinds of

Saddles, Bridles, Wugon and Cart Har-

S. H. ALLEMONG.

CHEST OF A VI

ROB SAME

STOCK OF GOODS. which is counidered a good assertment for a country Store. The purchaser will have the privilege of keeping the Store at the present majority of the disease, of the stomach, jurge, and lives he which is certainly one of the best in the and lives he which is tomach, jurge, and lives he which is tomach, jurge, and lives he which is to the stomach, jurge, and lives he which is to the stomach, jurge, and lives he which is to the stomach, jurge, and lives he which is the stomach, jurge, and lives he which is the stomach, jurge, and lives he which is the stomach of the stomach, jurge, and lives he which is the stomach of the stomac country for a country Store. The terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser; and persons wishing to buy, will make early appliwashington county, Md., or to the subscriber

personally, at his Mills EDWARD COLSTON. Honeywood Mills, July 2, 1810-3t.

LA CACHECHA, Red Sulpher Springs Cotillion, No. 3, Independent Gray's Quickstep, Norma with variations--(Bellini)

Cavatina from H Pirata.

Poland is not yet lost, with variations, La Bayadere. Tis sweet to meet Thee, Pilgrid Pathers. La Nuit. A place in thy memory, dearest, Gu thou and dream, Here under the leafy Greenwood Tree, My Childhood's hour, My Bonny Mary, J P. BROWN Just received by July 16, 1640.

SCOTCH HERRING Scorell HERRING. MILLER, ALLEMONG & CO. July 2, 1840

June 18, 1840.

CLARK'S LUCKY OFFICE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD. Where have been sold, Prizes! Prizes!
Prizes!!! in Dollare, Millions of Millions !

NOTICE.—Any person or persons through out the Usion, who may desire to try-their luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in the authorized Lotteries of other. States, some one of which are drawn daily, Tickets from ONE to TEN DOLLARS, shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to for-ward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing CASH of FRIZE TH WETS, which will be thankfully received and executed by return stail, with the same prompt attention as if in personal application, and the result given when requested, immediately after the drawing.

ORDERS . FOR THE CAPITAL PRIZES, may with safety he addressed to

Sept. 12, 1939.

For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association. Class No. 7, for 1840,

GRAND SCHEME. \$30,000-\$10,0001! \$5,000--\$2,820 65-100 Prizes of .

&c. &c. &c. &c.

13 Drawo Numbers.

Tickets only \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$130

f Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, - address:

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS.

Tills well known watering place will be opened for the season on the 10th June. Since the last season some valuable improvements have been made. Two new and comadjour bath houses have been erected. for the water from the principal Spring. There are two drawing rooms in the large-building—one adjoining the dining hall, and the other remote from it. The latter is furnished with a

BOOTS and SHOES, a great wariety, reached in one day from Philadelphia, Balti-108 pair Coarse, K.p. Horse, Calf and Mo-108 pair Coarse, Kep. Horse, Calf and Mo-rocco BOOFS, a first-rate home-made article, on the Winchester and Potennac equal to now in the Valley—as low as \$5.00; the Charlestown Preparation of

> would yield to nothing else, have been perfect-ly cured by these waters. In Dropsy, Dyspep-sia, and all decangements of the digestive organs and liver, and in many other affections

June 4, 1840

THE public are hereby directed to the moncss, Suddle-Bags, Whips, &c., which is a medicine of great value to the afflicted discovered by No. 10 and 11 first section of miller, Alternoop & Co., in Charlestown, and one of miller, Alternoop & Co., in Charlestown, and one of miller, Alternoop & Co., in Charlestown, and of the Alternoop & Co., in Charlestown, and the Co., an of Miller, Allemang & Co., in Charlestown, where I may always be found, and will be pleased to show the work fortheir inspection.

Compound Strengthening Tonic Pills. They deased to show the work for their inspection.

67-All persons indebted to me, will please call and settle their accounts either handshor had be used to effect a permanent cure. Those who note.

S. H. All, EMONG.

> tellog of the Heart, General Debillio, Norvous Privability, Sick Headache, Female Discotts, Sposmedic Affections, Rheumatism, Asthmas, B ROPOKAL S will be received at this office for carrying the Mod. take a day from the Caratthe C artestorn Report to the Lord Office the mail toke in place of my serious militiation formal form or strengthening Palisare to str have an extensive sale. It is not to be under

> > Dyspepsia ! Dyspepsia!! More PROOFS/of the efficacy of Dr.

Harlich's Medicines, Mr. Jonas Hayrman, of Sumpertown, Pa . entirely cured of the above lisease, which he was afflicted with for six years. His symptons were a score of distantion and oppression of the rating, distressing pain of the pit of the stomach, oneses, loss of appetite, giddiness, and dismess of high, extreme district, faturance, acrid crustations, sometimes vomiting, and pain in the right side, depression of spirits, digitable to reat, fayetness, and not shie to pursue his business without causing innoctate exhaustion and weariness. Mr. Hartman is happy to state to the public, and is willing to give any information to the solicital, respecting the wonderful bynefit he received from the use of Dr. HAR-

# Ask for Dr Hartich's Compound Strength ening Tonie, and German Aferical Pills.

Principal Office for the sale of this Medicine to all No 19, North EHILITH street, Philadelphia. Also, for sale at the store o

CHARLES D. KILHAW Harpers-Ferry

Rabletown, June 11, 1840.

CIDER VIAV.G. HV.

PRENICH WILLIAMS, a new supply,
by
J. P. BROWN & CO.

June 18, 1840.

CIDER VIAV.G. HV.

CIDER VIAV.

JOHN CLARK, Virginia State Lottery,

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday,

50 of \$300-50 of \$200

For Tickets and Shares or Certificates

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. July 16, 1840.

En Jefferson county, Va.

To those who have never visited those Springs it may be proper to say that they are situated on the Shenandnah river. 5 miles from Charlesnce they are taken

suded to the grave as a mithe Union excels S. The scenery is unapro-The virtues of the waters are well known.-

they have proved invaluable. T. A. MILTON, Ag't
Of Shannondale Springs Company.

Important Discovery.

Aperical PILLS.

J. J. H. STRAITH,

FOR SALE,

Microfilm Collection

I the partnership of Colston & Dansy have stood that these modicines will/cure all discusses merely by parifying the blood this they will not do; but they certainly will, and aufficient authority of daily proofs asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended by the directhe dark ages, when the nobles laid the taxes and the people paid them.

We beg you, fellow-citizens, to take any of your own dwellings, as a centre of a circle of two miles in diameter, and take an account of the militia men and the property holders who reside within it, and work out this scheme of the President nto its practical effects. You will find a rich proprietor, with a large landed estate worked by slaves, and perhaps two, perhaps one, possibly not a single son on the muster list. You will see his overseer, not owning oven a horse, himself laboring in his vocation from dawn till night, his wife basied in her housewife cares, with ta single help: He is on the muster list, and has to pay twenty, dollars, to buy his musket, his knapsack, his cartridge box; his belts, his powder, and his ball. You will see also his tenant, who, with a horse or two, and, perchance, a son, his assistant in his daily toil; they are both on the muster list, and he must pay his forty dollars to arm and equip them in the paroply of war. Go to your muster grounds; look at the militia companies, and say whether they are the men to pay the taxes of the nation. They are, without the use of either slage or metaphor. the tone and sinew of the country. They are the men to do the fighting; bu sorely it cannot be just to make them do all the fighting, and most of the paying also. Yet they are the men who, according to the system of the President, must, within three months after the system is ac picyl pay twenty of thirly nightens .-According to the rate of taxation fixed by our State Legislature, all slaves above the age of twelve years pay thirty cents a head, and all lands pay ten cents upon every hundred dollars of their assessed value. The assessed value is generally a little below the market value. The tax which the President proposes to lay on each militia man is therefore equal to the jax now paid to the State by a man who owns two thousand acres of land, assessed at ten dollars per acre, or sixty-six slaves above the age of twelve; and if we add those under twelve, we may say that it is equal to the tax paid by a man who owns one hundred slaves. So much for the first section of this law which you are required to senction by your votes.

You are already sufficiently informed of the manner in which the active' and treserved corps of this army are to be constituted. The time during which the men may be kept in the 'field?... 'to comp,' and 'to garrison,' becomes an important subject of inquiry. The 17th section, which authorizes the President to 'call them out for instruction, discipline, and improvement in n-ilitary knowledge, leaves a blank for the number of days, beyond which they shall not be kept in service in any one year. The 20th section limits it to six months, and may furnish the means of filling this important blank. It is proper, however, to state that, in the explanatory letter, the Secretary says that the great objects which he proposes to accomplish will be effected by drilling, during four years, one hundred housand men, for a period not exceeding thirty days, nor liss than ten days, in each and every year. So that it may not be untain to argue that he designed to fill the blank in the 17th section with the word 'thirty.' If this be so, there

would be a significant discrepancy between the 17th and 20th sections. With great deference to the superior knowledge of the Secretary in regard to matters belonging to his Department, we venture the opinion that thirty days in each year would not be sufficient to form such soldiers as he proposes to make .-They are to be made 'available' for guarding our exposed frontier, which, he says, it is impossible to guard with the small regular force of the Unifed States." The militis, be tells us, us at present organized, 'without discipline, subordination, or

knowledge of the nee of arms, and totally agree and of the numbers is taking the of the needless or each other in the field, would rather prove a buildin than an assistance to the army employed in the defence of the country. The generality of the officers, he says, are nearly as instrant as the men. On, of such materials he proposes to form soldiers who will not only fight bravely, managive coolly in the field of battle,' but who shall be 'taught their duties in gattison and in the field, in marching and encamping, in the police and military admin istration of an army.' They are to be so organized, instructed, and disciplined, as to prevent the necessity of maintaining a large standing army, even in time of war.' They are to be 'tendered perfectly efficient, and capable of defending the forts along our maritime frontier, which, in the absence of such an organization, would require a regular force of fifty thousand men.' These ignorant officers are to acquire the 'habit of command,' the 'prompt eye,' firm tone,' 'which in pire the men with confidence and courage, and are essential to secure their ready obeto accomplish which, the officers and privates, who are to act together in the field, must be drilled together, and practised, the one to the duties of obe-dience, and the other to those of command.' He truly tells us that 'it requires time to form a soldier, under the most practical, experienced, and skilful officers; that this instruction, so essential, and without which it is in possible to form the soldler, cannot be given in a day's training; and we centure to add that it cannot be given in ten, nor thirty, nor sixty days a year, in four years.

But these great and indispensable objects must, he says, be accomplished, or the

militia will be 'rather a burden than an assistance to an army employed in the defence of the country. And if ten days or thirt days be in officient, then, as provided in the 20th section, the President may keep them in the field, in camp, and in garrison,' for batf the year.

As a means indispensable to subdue the eagle glance of the mountaineer, and cause him to watch the prompt eye, and move at the firm tone, of his efficer, and practise the 'duties of obedience"—in a word, to transform the freeborn title. zen mite that pliant machine colled a 'soldier,' when 'called forth and assembled' by the President for the purpose of 'instruction, discipline, and improvement in ilitary knowledge -the militia of Western Virginia may be endered to the banks of the Delaware or the shores of the Chesapeake; those of Maine to Verment; the men of Pittsburg to the banks of the Hudson; those of North Carolina to the swamps of Florida; the mountaineers of Tennessee to New Orleans; Kentucky to Indiana; and Ohio to Wisconsin; and vice versa. And, when mustered into service, they are subjected to the Rules and Articles of War!

None of the fines imposed by the 25th section, apply to offences committed after the men are mustered into service. They all apply to the offence of failing to obey the order calling out the militia to enforce the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasion, or for training. After they are once embodied, they are to be trained by such regulations as the President may prescribe, and governed by the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States, (vide etc. 20.). Now, fellow-citizens, we beg to lay before you some of these same rules and articles of war, to which the freeborn sons of America are to be subjected in time

of profound peace: Art. 5. Any officer or soldier, who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice President thereof, against the Congress of the United States, or against the Chief Magistrate of any of the United States, in which they may be quartered, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, or otherwise punished as a court-mortial shall, direct; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a court martial.

'Art. 6. Any officer or seldier, who shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect towards his commanding efficer, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, by the judgment of a court-martial.

'Art. 7. Any officer or soldier who shall begin, excite cause, or join in any mutiny or seddion, in any troop or company in the service of the United States or in any party, post, detachment, or goard, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court-martial shall be inflicted.

'Art. S. Any officer, non-commissioned officer or voldier, who trying present at any manny machine, accomplained to the and account to suppose the cather or coming to the howledge of any intended moting, does not without delay give information thereof to his commanding officer, that he punished by the sentence of a court-martial with death, or otherwise, according to the nature of his offence. 'Art, 9. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw or lift up any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatever, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offence, to reflected upon him by the statence of a court man-

Art. 20: All affects and soldiers who have received pay as have been duly onlifted in the service of the United States, and shall be convicted of having deserted the same, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by the sentence of a

court-martial shall be inflicted. 'Art. 21. - Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall, without leave from his commanding officer, absent himself from his troop, company, or detachment, shall, upon being convicted thereof, be punished according to the nature of his offence, at the discretion of a court-martial.

Art. 23. Any officer or soldier who shall be convicted of having advised or perrunded any other officer or soldier to desert the service of the United States, shall suffer douth, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted upon him by the sentenne of a court-martial.

Art. 21. No officer or soldier shall use any reproachiful or provoking speeches or gestures to another, upon pain, it an officer, of being put in arrest; if a soldier, confined and asking pardon of the offended, in the presence of the commanding officer.

officer.

Any non-communicated officer or teldier, who shall be convicted at a regimental court martial of having sold, or designedly or through neglect wasted. the ammanition delivered to him to be employed in the service of the United States, shall be punished at the discretion of such court. 'Art. 41. All non commissioned officers and soldiers who shall be found one

mile from camp, without leave in writing from their commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court-Art. 42. No non-commissioned officer or soldier shall lie out of his quarters,

garrison, or camp, without leave from his superior officer, upon the penalty of being punished, according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a court-

'Art. 43. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier shall retire to his quarters or tent, at the beating of the retreat; in default of which, he shall be punished according to the nature of his offence.

'Art. 44. No non-commissioned officer or soldier shall fail in repairing, at the time fixed, to the place of parade, of exercise, or other rendezvous appointed by his commanding officer, if not prevented by sixtness or some other evident neces-sity; or shall go from the said place of rendezvous, without leave from his com-manding officer, before he shall be regularly dismissed or relieved, on the penalty of being punished, according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a Art. 45. Any commissioned officer who shall be found dronk in his guard party

or other duty, shall be cashiered. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier so of-fending, shall suffer such cosporest punishment as shall be inflicted by a court-

'Art. 40. Any gentinel who shall be found sleeping upon his post, or shall leave

Vide explainatory letter, passim,

as shall be inflicted by a court-martial.
Art. 50. Any officer or soldier who shall, without urgent necessity, or withou the leave of his superior officer, quit his guard, platoon, or division, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a court-martial.

AT PUBLIC AUGTION.

Humphrey and Bennell Engle,

AGAINST 'Art: 53. Any person belonging to the armies of the United States, who shall make known the watch-word to any person who is not enlitted to receive it, according to the rules and discipline of war, or shall presume to give a parol or watch word different from what he received, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall, be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial:

it before he shall be regularly relieved, shall suffer death, or such other punishment

Art. 64. General courts-martial may consist of any number of commissioned officers; from five to thirteen inclusively; but they shall not consist of less than thirteen, when that number can be convened without manifest injury to the service.

Art. 65. Any general officer commanding an army, or colonel commanding separate department, may appoint general courts martial, whenever necessary. But no sentence of a court-martial shall be carried into execution, until after the whole proceedings shall have been laid before the officer ordering the same, or the officer commanding the troops for the time being; neither shall any sentence of a general court, martial, in time of peace, extending to the loss of life, or the dismission of a commissioned officer, or which shall either in time of peace or war, respect a general officer, be carried into execution, until after the whole proceedings shall have been transmitted to the Secretary of War, to be laid before the Presideat of the United States, for his confirmation or disapproval and orders in the case—all other corners may be confirmed and executed by the officer ordering he court to assemble, or the commanding officer for the time being, as the case

'Art. GG. Every officer commanding a regiment or corps may appoint for his wn regiment or corps, courts-martial, to consist of three commissioned officers, 1 or the trial and punishment of offences not capital, and decide upon their sentences. For the same purpose all officers commanding any of the garrisons, forts, barracks, or other places where the troops consist of different corps, may assemble courts martial, to consist of three commissioned officers, and decide upon their

'Art. 67. No garrison or regimental court-martial shall have the power to try capital cases of commissioned officers, neither shall they inflict a time exceeding one month's pay, nor imprison, nor out to hard labor, any non-commissioned officer or soldier for a longer time than one month.

This restriction it will be observed, does not apply to general courts-martia which are ordered by generals and colonels commanding a separate department, who may appoint courts consisting of five of their creatures, and inflict any punshment, even to the taking of life, if the President so pleases.

It will be perceived that where the bloody code spares the life of the culprit, i eaves his punishment very much to the discretion of the court. Punishment by stripes has been abolished; but the ingenuity of the tormenter has been tasked to substitute others equally painful. We are not personally familiar with such maters; but we hear of chaining to a cannon-ball, hard labor, riding a fence rail, with a musket and bayonet tied to each foot for spurs. Confinement under guard is a

thing of daily occurrence, and can be inflicted by a sin le officer. By whom is this iron code to be expounded and enforced? By learned and responsible judges, impartial juries, and the civil officer? No; by military officers Joseph M Brown and the provost marshal; by courts-martial composed of militia officers, it is true; but in the selection of which not one militia officer in the whole United States Nickels, Boulian will have a voice; by militia officers, detailed by the colonels and generals of the Non-Redder No Before No Before No Before 1 to Bottom No Before 1 to Before 1 to Bottom No B cuser : for by the 74th article, in all cases not capital, the evidence may be by de- Tho

Such fellow citizens, is the formidable power which the President of this free Wm Cooke Republic demands at the hands of his supporters. Such is the aspect of the mon- Juhn Clauson ster as it is exhibited to you by its creator. Hideous as it is, it is but the mask Wm Calden which conceals one still more hideous. Should the proposed scheme be executed according to the letter and its declared purpose, some consolation would be found Jacob-Clink for the grinding exaction which it imposes upon the militia man, by requiring him to provide himself with arms, in the reflection that the untaught and undisciplined valor of numbers might successfully use those arms against the myrmidons John Clip of power; some in the reflection that, although the spirit of freedom in the 'active' and 'reserved' might be subdued by those lessons of obedience which are to John G Cockrell be taught them by the President and the officers of his army, their patriotism might not be extinguished. But a single stroke of the pen, and the insertion of a Ezekiel Deen line, would relieve the dear people from the encumbrance of arms, and furnish the John December active corps from the well-stored arsenals of the General Government; and thus Wm Donnelly the work of creating a standing army, composed of the rabble of the country, would be accomplished.

To show, beyond the reach of cavil, how this would be accomplished, let it be Margaret Dako recollected that the 'active' corps is drawn from entire States: Virginia is to furnish her 6,000, Pennsylvania her- 10,400, New York her 18,000; that the requisition may be filled by volunteers; that they are to receive the same pay and emoluments, camp equipage and quarter, as the regular troops; that their pay is to commence from the time they leave home until they return; that they are to be 'taught' their duties in garrison and the field, in marching and encamping, in the police and military administration of an army, at such times as may least interfere with their ordinary occupations; (vide explanatory letter of the Secretary;) that, although they cannot be compelled to serve more than a certain number of Catharine S Holmes' days in each year, nor more than four years in the active' corps, there is nothing Capt James C Hurst in the scheme which prevents them from volunteering a second or a third time; James Heatwhole and that they are to be armed by the United States. Let the stars and stripes Edward W Hunt wave in our cities, towns, and villages; and the roll of the drum and the voice of James V flowell the recruiting sergeant invite the idle and profingate, and who will doubt that the Harmond rapks will be filled by such as tyrants put their trust in? Bear in mind, too, that Virginia Helm the President is at this moment in possession of the public treasure; and that a Benjamin Hift subservient majority in Congress stand ready to give the sanction of law to the

the necessity of 'converting a community of peaceful citizens into a nation of soldiers? Let the President's Secretary answer: 'The impossibility of guarding our exposed frontier by the small regular force of the United States of though the states. tia will soon ascend to two millions of men. Any attempt to organize, discipling, Benjamin L. R. and render overy way fit for service, the unwieldly mass, must fail for want of William Lucas means, and leave the country exposed to the terrible disasters which will attend Mrs Mary Lewis the first burst of war upon its frontiers, if they are to be defended by armed but unthat 'our soil might be polluted by the foot of the invader, our cities taken and sacked, and our forts occupied, before our armed citizens

could be taught the elements of tactics, or the simple use of the firelock.' One of the most profound and philosophical foreigners who has written upon our country and its institutions, has remarked, that a thousand circumstances independent of the will of man, congur to facilitate the maintenance of a democratic republic in the United States.' 'The Americans have no neighbors, and, consequently, they have no great wars, or financial crises, or intoads, or conquests to Mr Barnett

If we cast our eyes upon the map of North America, we see from the point at which our Northeastern boundary touches the ocean, to the sources of the Mississippi, that we border on the British possessions, consisting of scattered and feeble. Mrs Henry Blackford colonies, with difficulty retained in their allegiance to the parent country, trackless forests roamed by the hunter and the Indian savage, and separated from us by their Barobart Past lakes. On our Western therety we have hordes of ravages, who live but by our permission. Farther south, the friendly State of Texas, just budding into existence, and anxious to become a member of our political family; and from thence Samuel Catro the/broad Atlantic rolls three thousand miles of water between us and the nations of the world.

Whence is that torrent of invasion to burst, which can only be averted by a David Es President, at the head of a numerous, disciplined, and well appeinted standing string From the naked savage ! No. From our brothern of young fexas? No. William Freeze From Great Britain then we have

And will out navy and our forts, and our brave little army, and our two millions I militis be unable to prevent our soil from being polluted, our esties taken and Mary It Glenn sackou, and our forts occupied, by British soldiers transported ocross the Affantic? John H Hour Is it true that the hardy cultivator of our soil, if called out in mass would rather prove a burden than an assistance to the army employed in the defence of Mrs May Hoffman the country?" That our cities might be taken and sacked, and our forts occupied. The before our armed citizens could be taught the elements of tactics or the use of the firelock? Have we sunk so low that the general of an invading army, when told Thomas Hite of the multitudes who are assembling to guard their frutefinal hearths, may coolly

without ships, without money, without credit, and without a Government, the now despised sons of the soil dared to encounter the disciplined legions of Britain. But Bunker Hill and Boston and King's Mountain have jaded from the memory of the President. Did the first burst of war in 1812 visit the country with the lines. disasters with which he now seeks to frighten us / Was our soil polluted by the foot of the invader,' our cities taken and sacked, and our forts occupied? Let Stomingron and Port Mattern, and Sharte Point and New Orleans and Sandusky and Fort Meigs, and the river Thames answer / Shall we be reminded of Detroit July 9, 4810. and Washington? Can the President remember nothing but the treachery of a general and the imbecility of a Secretary of War? Has he no joy in our victo-

ries, no confidence in our valor, no faith in our patriotism? Upon what authority, we demand, dues he hold up the militia, the only safe defence of a free people, to derision and syorn? He has none, we say none, no, For the sustained efforty of a protracted war, all concede them to be unsuited; but to meet the first burst of any war which we need apprehend,

they are more than competent. All this parade, then, of 'soil polluted,' 'forts captured,' and 'cities sacked.' is but a pretext to surround the President with an armed force, to do his biddingthe last sink in the chain, forged in the name of Democracy, to fetter the liberties of our counity.

Your fellow-citizens, R. E. SCOTT. SAMUEL CHILTON, THOS. T. WITHERS, RICHARD PAYNE, JOHN P. PHILLIPS, JOHN WALDEN.

TEA.

Needle-worked Drapery. JUST opened a chest of superior Guppowder A PEW PIECES of splendld needle-worked DRAPERY, for curtains, just received June 4, 1840.

June 4, 1840.

June 4, 1840.

Printing Establishment DOR SAILE.

THE undersigned, as Commissioners appointed under a decree of the Circuit Bucounty, for the purpose, will sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the buillding on the corner west of the Valley Bank. in Charlestown, now occupied by Francis W. Rawiline, as a Tinning establishmant, on Fridey, the 11th day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock. M., which has been regularly executed, and the said Defendants still failing to appear and answer— The "Virginia Republican" Printing

ESTABLISHMENT. to secure a certain sum of money in said deed specified, due to William Alburtis,—the said rinting Establishment, embracing 1 SMITH PRESS, Extra Imperial, with its appendages complete,

fount of Long Primer, (new,) of Brevier, (new,) of Brevier, (old,)

of Pica Italie, (new,) of double Pica, (old,) of double Small Pica, (old,) of double Great Primer, (new,) of five-line Pica, (new,)

Canon, (new,)

And sundry small founts of SMALL JOB LETTER--Four double Stands—one Stanting Galsix old Composing Sticks -seven Chases-Column Rules, Cross Rules and

Together with several other founds of large and small WYDE and a variety of other valuable articles in a Printing Office, named in said deed.
CHARLES B. HARDING, ANDREW HUNTER,

A List of Letters REMAINING in the Post Office at Charles town, on the 30th of June, 1840:

John Loudoua Francis Lucas Daniel McPherson Samuel Moore Bamuel Moore Marks & Rosenbaun Wm McClauchlen & Name Winder Joseph Moore Christian Moneymake Sarah M Morrow
Filizabeth Moore
Jones Matheny or Wo
Roby
Wm McLaughlin Imac McCartney N O Joseph Newman Jeremiah Nichoder Samuel O Ba

Joseph G Packett Wm Pyle Perdue, Nicholls & Lewis Ruffner Jacob Right Frederick F Rohr John Ramsey Helen Sweany J II Shropshieg Elizabeth Shope Jacob Stusher

Fielding N Ewing Mrs Mary Shirley Mra M - A Shropshire Teasant Shope Mrs E. A. Snyder Isaac Shewalter JohnSmith or John Lak David Sroad

Michael Shev Daniel Snyder James Thomp John Trenary Dr J B Waugh Baten Weils Sarah Willishire Wm J Williams bomas H Walker

Samuel Young ... Lewis F Young Wm Young

H. KEYES, P. M.

A List of Letters EMAINING in the Post Office at Shep herdstown, Va., on the Ist-day of July, 1840 i, if not taken out before the Ist of Oct. will

Conrad Licklider

Margaret Lafferty
M
Charles Miller
Mary E Miller Henrietta Mitchel Susan Miller Wm McMurran Samuel Moore Abm H McQuilkin Margaret Newman Drucalla A Nicely George Needy R H Russell Sarah Rucklo James Iti e Wm Highteti Samuel Strider John Sappington John Shell John Smith

Montgomery Stemone Eliza Stale y Ehud Turner Frederick Toffhogo Wm Upseld 5 Garret Vouleess Jacob Varner Heary Wall Was White Pauny Washington John David Weaver Mary Ann Louis

WANTED.

LIBERAL price, in cash, will be paid for A NEGRO GIRL from the age of 14 to 18. She must be of good character and dis-position, and accustomed to work. For further information, igquire at June 25, 1840, Tills OFFICE

JOHN T. COOKUS P. M.

CASIE IFOR MINGEROISS 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.—
Porsons having likely servants to dispose of. will do well to call on me at my residence in quire. Charlestown; and any communication in will ing will be promptly attended to Nov. 29, 1858 -16. WM. CROW, 14

WANTED. UNTIL Christmas, a stellar servant man or lad, capable of managing two forces, gardening, &c., for whom a fiberal compensation would be given. I would hire either a free coloured man qualified as above, or a slave until that time. J. J. H. STRAITH. July 2, 1846.

VIRGINIA, to wit : In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chan-cery of Jefferson County, June Term, 1840 : Pr'rs.

Samuel Engle's Adm'r, and others, · DEFENDANTS,

· IN CHANCERY. which has been regularly executed, and the said Defendants still failing to appear and answer-on the Complainants motion, their bill is taken conveyed in 1837, by Dued of Trust from Smoot heard upon the bill and exhibits, was argued by and Smith to William Lucas, Esq., as Trustee, counsel: Upon consideration whereof it is decorate a certain same of money in said deed pecified, due to William Alburtis,—the said Engle, Administrative of Samuel Engle, dee'd, and adjudged, that Elizabeth specified, due to William Alburtis,—the said Engle, Administratrix of, Samuel Engle, dec'd, do settle her accounts as such Administratrix, before Master Commissioner Worthington, and that she produce the inventory, appraisement, and the books and papers of the intestate Sam's Engle, dec'd, before said Commissioner, who is directed to audit, state and settle, the accounts of said Administratrix, and to report the same to the Court is and that he make such officer. to the Court ;-and that he make such other statements as may be deemed pertinent by him self, or may be required by the parties, the better o enable the Court to make the distribution pray ed for by the bill.

A Copy-Teste, ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

Commissioner's Office, Charlestown, Juty 16th, 1840. 5.

The parties to the above suit are hereby natified they reals the above order of the Court proceed to execute they are requested to attend and proceed to execute they are requested to attend and produce the availary proceed to attend and produce "the inventory, appraisement, and the books and papers of the intestate Symuel Engle, deceased."

I shall udjourn from day to day until the set ement shall be completed.
R. WORTHINGTON, Mas. Com [July 16, 1840.]

VIRGINIA, to wit: In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chan cery of Jefferson county :

Joseph E. Lane, AGAINST Alexander R. Boteler, Administrator of Henry Boteler, deceased, who was

de bonis non of the said Ann F. P. M. Boteler, and Administrator de bonis non (since the death of Henry Boteler) of James S. Lane, deceased, and

ceeding with the "settlement of the aforesaid estate, since January 1st, 1840,"—when and where, by 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day, they are requested to attend at my Office in Charlestown, with the necessary statements, vouchers and accounts.

Least, Mexico, and the West Indies, than any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suttering man. They have been introducted wherever it was found possible to carry them; and there are but few towns that do not contain a some remarkable evidences of their good effects.—

The certificates that have a fitter good effects. and accounts.

I shall adjourn from time to time until my Re-

port for the Court shall be completed.
R. WORTHINGTON, Comm'r. Commissioner's Office, Charlestown, ? July 16, 1840.

VIRGINIA, to wit: In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chan-cery for the county of Jefferson, Virginia : Lewis Wernwag, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST Joseph L. Russell, and others, DEV'TS,

IN CHANCERY. THE Report of the Commissioner of the date of June 2d, 1840, was recommitted by an order of said Court, made at the last Term—The parties interested in the above suit are hereby notified that I have appointed Sa-turday, the 15th day of next mouth, (August,) for the purpose of receiving at my Office in harlestown, hay evidence which they or either of them may have to offer relative to the subect matter in controvery-when and where hey are requested to attend. I shall adjourn from day to day until the evidence be comple-

THE Court doth Order, that Commissioner Worthington do examine, state and settle, the Minhalstration becount of the said Samue) MacPherson, Adm'r of John Allstadt, dec'd, taking as a basis of such settlement, the exparie settlements made by said MacPherson, Adm'r ha aforesaid, with the County Court of Jefferson County, settling the said account uson the principles of Courts of Chancery, applicable to the settlement of such accounts: And the said Comnissioner is directed to report sold settlement to the part Perm of this Courty together with any special statement which eather of any of the parties may require; or by him may be dechied

Commissioner's Office, Charlestown, July 9,/1840. The parties interested in the above suit will take notice, that I shall attend at my Office for the parties, that I shall attend at my Olige a foresaid on Friday, the 7th day/of Jugust next, for the parpose of performing the duties /required of me by the above rechted Order—when and where they are/requested to attend, with any testinony which they may desire Ag offer. I shall adjoint from time to time until my Re-port for the Cour's shall be completed. R. WORTHINGTON, Mas Comm'r,

[July 9, 1849] Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chan-George Terry, Plaintiff. John M. Brien and Henry Brien,

AN CHANCERY.

HE Order of Publication in this case having been regularly executed, and the Deedidants still failing to appear and answer — On the Plaint II's motion, the Bill is taken for con-essed; and it appearing from the Bill that there lessed; and it appearing from the first that there is an unsettled account between the Plaintiff and Defendants—It is Decreed and Ordered that Master Commissioner Worthington, do settle the accounts between the Plaintiff and the Defendants-stating such matters specially as he may deem pertinent, or as either party may re-

Commissioner's Office, Charlestown, July 9, 1840.

B. The parties to the above suft are hereby notified, that I shall, at my Office aforesaid, on Saturday, the 8th day of August next, proceed to execute the above Order of the Courty-when and where they are requested to attend with the necessary statements. the actillement shall be completed.
R. WORTHINGTON, Mes. Commy.
[July 9, 1840.]

A true Fatract .- Teste,

TURNIP SEED. SUMMER TURNIP SEED and RUTA BA-GA SEED, warranted fresh and genuine, for sale by June 25, 1840.

Granville's Irritating Lotion, OR sale by

J. P. BROWN & CO. June 25, 1940. LEGHORN HATS: 1 CASE LEGHORN HATS, just re-

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO. June 25, 1840. IRON. UST received and for sale by Was H. Crue CHESTER, a good lot of IRON from the Shenandoah Iron Works, which will be sold

SHOES. A LARGE supply of STRONG SHOES, for harvest, for sale low.



Extra train of Cars for parties of Plea-

ON Saturday 30th May, and each succeeding Seturday thereafter, an Extra Train of Cars will leave the Ticket Office, at Winchester, at 8 o'clock, A. M., for pleasure excursions to Harpers-Ferry, and return the same day—to be continued during the summer.

Fare to Harpers-Ferry and back, only one pollar. Children between 3 and 12 years of

age, half price.

N. B. The splendid New can, recently purchased at the North, will be put in requisition for all such occasions.

J. GEO. HEIST,
Winchester, June 11, 1849.

Agent.

TRAVELLING, ON THE RAIL-ROAD.

THE Passenger Train of Cars will leave the Ticket Office ht Winchester every day at a Administrator of Ann F. Boteler, quarter past 5 o'clock, A. M. By this arrange-Administrator of Ann F. Boteler, quarter past 3 octors, A. B. By the grand del d. (Administrator of Lames S. two Ministrator and Machiner of Lewis deceaseds) and after her deals, and between Nearth for M. Washington Administrator de bonis non of dames by many fraction less than 13 hours. Passens S. Lane, deceased, and the said Alex- gers returning leave Ballinors at 1 octors. S. Lane, deceased, and the said Alex- gers returning leave Baltimore at To clock, ander R. Boteler, as Administrator A. M., and the city of Washington at 6 o'clock, ander R. Boteler, as Administrator A. M., and arrive in Winchester at 5 o'clock,

Winchester, March 5, 1840.

Peters' Vegetable Pills. others,

DEFENDANTS,

IN CHINCERY.

DERSONS interested in the estate of James
S. Lane, deceased, will please take notice
that I have appointed Thursday, the 20th day of
next month, (Jugust,) for the purpose of proceeding with the "settlement of the aforesaid esceding with the "settlement of the aforesaid esany medicine that has ever been prepared for the
any medicine that has ever been prepared for the The certificates that have been presented to the The certificates that have been proprietor exceed twenty thousand! five hundred of which are from regul-

heir merits.

Often have the cutes performed by this medicing been the subject of editorial comment in various newspapers and Journals; and it may with truth be cisetted, that no madicine of the kind has ever reed ver testimonials of greater value than are attach

to this.

an They are in general use as a family medicine; that there are thousands of families, who declare aley are never satisfied unless they have a supply saways to hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Billions Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head sche, Jaundise, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatiam, Enlargement of the Spieen, Piles, Cholic, Pernale Obstructions, Heartburn, Furred Tangue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhuzs, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the Bowels, where a catharticor sperient is needed. They are exceedingly mildia their operation, proto this.

They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither basses, griping, nor debility.
The Pills are put up in the boxes, containing 20 and 45 Pills, price 25 and 50 cents per box. CLARREVILLE, Mecklenburg Co., Vo. 3

od. It WORTHINGTON, Cemm'r.

Commissioner's Office, Charlestown,
July 16, 1840.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and
Chancery for Jefferson county, June Term,
1840:

Is 40:

Dean Sin I embrace this opportunity of expressing to you my pleasure at the unrivalled auctions of your pills in this section of the country.—

It is the general fault of those who vend pstent medicines, to say too much in their favor; but in regard to your pills, I am firmly persuaded that they determ more praise than you seem inclined to give them. Six months ago they were scarely known here, and at present there is no other medicine that can compare with them in popularity. In dyspepsian, sud obstinate constitution of the bowels. I know of no aperient more prompt or efficacious; and I have had considerable experience in all these complaints.

And Alexander MacPherson, Adm'r of John
Allstadt, dec'd, Daniel MacPherson, and James W. Dorsey, Adm'r of John
Dorsey, dec'd, Disternment of John
LN CHANCERY.

Extract from the Order:

And I have nad considerable experience and electrisinty of complaints.

I would add that their mildness and electrainty of action render them a safe and efficient purgative for weakly individuals; and they may be given at all times without apprehension of any of those injurious consequences which so frequently attend the application of exlored or blue pills. On the whole, I consider our Vegetable Pills an invaluable discovery. Very respectfully. covery. Very respectfully, S. H. HARRIS, M. D.

S. H. HARRIS, M. D.

Dran Sin--I have made frequent, use of your piles to the incipient stage of bilions fever, and obstinate construction of the bowels; also in the enlargement of the spicen, chronic diseases of the liver, sick final-schol, general debility, and in all cases laye found them to be very effective.

J. D. BOYD, M. D.

MECKLERRURG COUNTY, Va. | Feb. 7, 1837. | Feb. 7, 1837. | Include used life Defend pills in the practice for the chart works industry. I take his arms in white in the chart works in the property in the chart works work works work when the chart works were proposed to the chart works were proposed to the chart works when the chart works were proposed to the chart works were proposed to the chart works when the chart works were proposed to the chart works were proposed to the chart works when the chart works were proposed to the chart works were considered to the chart works when the chart works were considered to the chart works when the chart works were considered to the chart works when the chart works were considered to the chart works when the chart works were considered to the chart works when the chart works were considered to the chart works when the chart works were considered to the chart works when the chart works were considered to the chart works when the chart works were considered to the chart works when the chart works were considered to the chart works which were considered to the chart works when the chart works were considered to the chart works when the chart works were considered to the chart works when the chart works were considered to the chart works when the chart works were considered to the chart works when the chart works were considered to the chart works when the chart works were considered to the chart works when the chart works were considered to the chart works when the chart works were considered to the chart works when the chart works were considered to the chart works when the chart works were considered to the chart works when the chart were considered to the chart works when the chart works were considered to the chart works when the chart works were considered to the chart works when the chart works were considered to the cha 

129, Liberty Street, New York.

O The careful and inquire for PETERS VEGE.
FABLE PILLS. These valuable Pills are for sale by JOHN J. H. STRATTH, Charlestown JAMES HIGGINS, Shepherdit/cen.

G. B. STEPHENSON & P. BECKHAM. WM. DORSEY, Druggist, Martinshing.

TO PHYSICIANS. HAVE for sale at my Drug Store/the follow-ing SURGICAL INSTITUTE STORY Case Trephiolog (Trepading) Instruments,

Amputating 1 do Eye 1 do Tapping 1 do Dentist's Tourniquets, &c., &c., all of which will be disposed of, together with the MEDICAL LI-HRARY of the late Dr. Yafes, on fair terms.

It would be to the interest of any applied, to examine the above, which are the most perfect order. J. J. H. STRAITH.

SALT'S FISH. DOST received and for sales, by W. H. CHI-CHESTKH, 300 bushels O. A. SALT, also PISH, which will be sold lose.

Summit Point, June 25, 1840. CASTINGS. LARGE assortment of MOLLOW CAST.

INGS, of all kinds, just received and for
sale, by MILLER, ALLEMONG & CO. July 2, 1840.

the necessary statements, vouchers and accounts. I shall adjourn from day to day until UST received and for sale by W. H. CHI-counts. I shall adjourn from day to day until CHESTER, 200 bbls. good WHISKEY, for Summit Point, June 25, 1840.

VOL. 33.

SHANNONDALE En Befferson con

HIS well known water pened for the season of the last season some ments have been made. modious bath houses have # the purpose of using for cold are two drawing rooms in the one adjoining the dining hall, moto from it. The latter is

To these who have never visit may be proper to say that on the Sherandonberroes femiliates. The county seal of Jeffe reached in one day from Phonore, or Washington. Passen pets Ferry to dine, with them p of the Winchester and Patter the Charlestiwn Depot, when in coaches provided by the Co

sejourn at this watering platfore who are seeking either h suited to the grave as well as in the Union excels Shann Hundreds of the most obstination would vield to nothing else, he is cured by these waters. In sec., and all decangements of gans and liver, and in many

they have proved invaluable. Of Shonnondale,

The Arrive Person

Apprehencing the seem
Maryland or Virginia, so that
vered, Nagroes PETER
longing to Mrs. L. I. Turner,
C. They absconded on the
instant, and will no doubt de
for Canada. PETER, or Pe
calls himself, is a dark mulate
of age, well set, and about 5
high, and carries himself very high, and carries himself very fall head of hair, and between the space is unusually large, ed to the management of hom carriage driver. His clothin describe, as he may have chan buble he may have with him fur hat, manufactured by A. dark green eluth fruck coal, narrow striped blub obtton g shirts, Sec.

shirts, &c.;
MOSES (sometimes called black man about 25 years of a mechas high, of stender forming lips—and upon one of the about two inches long. More respectful in his deportment awkward in his gait and maing consists of a new blue clowers coast of the same mated at a cloth panjaloons, a paummer clothes of striped of some of his shirts-were ruffle.

Latters containing inform Esq., Shepherdstown, or to

Charlestown, Jeff county, July 9, 1840. Printing Estal

THOM SA AT PUBLIC A FILE undersigned, as C perior Court of Law and Chr perior Court of Law and Cha county, for the purpose, will bidder, for ready money, at corner west of the Valley town, now occupied by Fran a Tinning catablishman, on of September next, at the hour

The "Virginia Republ

ESTABLISH conveyed in 1837, by Deed of and Smith to William Lucas to secure a certain sum of a Printing Patablishment, em 1 SMITH PRESS. with its appendages 1 fount of Long Prime " of Brevier, (ne " of Brevier, (old

of Pica Ralic, of double Pica, we sif double Small of double Great " of Chan, (new Aut sundry small

SHAIA JOB - Faur double, Starte sex Old Composity St sex Column Roles, Leady Together with several other small of 1/2/2/2 and a varie serious in a Petiting Office. VII ARLES

July 9, 1840/ DISSOLUT Bile to Partnership he

J. Hanks & to was disasted on the 21th of June li WEL July 2, 1540 All persons indebted to I

modiately And all occupations will plant subscriber for settlement. his Coach Factory at all mosts for the liberal and house for a continua your. He has now in his and firstyrate workmen it is a and firstyrate workmen it is a and firstyrate workmen it is a second firstyrate workmen it is bleaked all this who m

to please all those who u A) his Ractory may be ment of GARRIAG cording to the latest and my and warranted in every referred at prices correspond VEHICLES, of every detection to the latest of those who ordered the medical decisions.

ttended to us usual. Charlestown, July 9, 1 Store House

THE STORE HOUSE tel, Charlestown, is for a designate one. Possess arpers. Ferry

National Historical Park

Microfilm Collection