

Wilmington Free Press

AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXIII.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1880.

NO. 41.

BRN DAVENPORT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
RENDERS his professional services to the public. He can generally be found at office, in Capt. Edmund's hotel, Charleston, Oct. 27, 1880.

NOTICE.
THE Stockholders of the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company, are informed that an instalment of five dollars on each share became payable on the first of this month. H. KEYES, Treasurer.
Nov. 3, 1880.

CORTAISE SHELL COMBS,
OR sale by HUMPHREY KEYES.
Nov. 3, 1880.

FAMILY FLOUR.
SUPERFINE white wheat Family Flour, for sale by G. W. HAMMOND.
Nov. 3, 1880.

CALL AND SEE
Additional supply of stout TWILLED BAGS, just received—Also, a lot of stout DECK BAGS, a new article—also who have not supplied themselves with bags, will do well to call and examine new supply. T. C. LANE & CO., Charlestown, Oct. 6.

COLLINS & CO.'S AXES.
THE superior and well tried article, made by Collins & Co., Hartford, Conn., of the double refined cast-iron, and the best of steel. T. C. LANE & CO., Charlestown, Shepherdstown, Aug. 11.

TWILLED BAGS,
OR SALE BY HUMPHREY KEYES.
Oct. 13.

TWILLED BAGS.
BEST quality double-loom Twilled BAGS, just received and for sale by G. W. HAMMOND.
Oct. 13.

NEW MUSIC.
WE have just opened a large stock of new Piano Music.
CLEVELAND & CRAIGHILL,
Sept. 15, 1880.

STOVES! STOVES!
THE subscriber has on hand from 30 to 40 Stoves, of all kinds: Ten-plate, of iron; Franklin; Cooking, &c. He will sell them low, either finished, or the unfinished. Stove-pipe had at the best notice, &c. I. N. CARTER, Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 10, 1880.

NOTICE.
PURCHASERS at the sale of Thomas B. Dunn, dec'd, are notified that their respective obligations will be due on the 15th of next month. Without prompt payment, suits will be brought indiscriminately, as the situation of the estate will admit of any indulgence.
GEO. B. BEALL, Adm'r.
Nov. 17, 1880.

Fall and Winter Goods.
JUST received, at the store of the undersigned, a fresh supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,
consisting of every description of useful and ornamental articles. They will be sold, as usual, at such rates as cannot fail to please.
SAMUEL GIBSON,
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 20, 1880.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.
THE Regimental Court of Enquiry for this Regiment having failed, from unavoidable delay, to meet on this day, a Court of Enquiry for this Regiment is ordered to assemble at the house of Henry Haines, in Charlestown, on Friday the 31st day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
BRAXTON DAVENPORT, Col.
55th Regiment, V. M.
Nov. 10, 1880.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned has obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of John Sigafuse, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate, are related to make immediate payment; all those having claims, will present in properly authenticated for payment.
ZADOCK BUTT, Adm'r.
Nov. 17, 1880.

NOTICE.
PERSONS holding prize tickets in the Virginia Free Hand Lottery, are notified to present them for payment, before the 10th of December next. All persons indebted for the same, will please call and discharge the same immediately.
J. L. RUSSELL & CO., Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 17, 1880.

NOTICE.
THE Stockholders of the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company, are informed that Mr. Thomas H. Keyes is authorized to receive the amount of their respective instalments.
HUMPHREY KEYES, Treasurer.
Nov. 17, 1880.

LUMBER.
The undersigned has on hand 10,000 FEET seasoned pine LUMBER, in lengths of 10, 12, 14, 16, and 20 feet, and sizes of 1-2, 3-4, 1-4, 1-2, 2 and 3 inches thick—Scantlings and Joists of 12, 14, and 16 feet. All which will be sold low.
A. SHEERER,
Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 10, 1880.

NOTICE.
THE FREE PRESS is published weekly, at FIVE DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

It will be received in advance, but two Dollars will be received at payment in full, if the balance is not paid. Should payment be entirely deferred until the end of the year, the balance will be invariably charged.

POETICAL.
EARLY AFFECTIONS.
I had been talking with my little boy,
My second one, just passed his second year,
And talking seriously, for even a child,
So young, oft loves and wears the serious mood,
Adopting it most naturally and sweetly,
I had been telling him, that if he proved
A good, obedient boy, loving and mild,
And innocent, he would be loved of God,
And God would take him up at last to Heaven.
He knows that Heaven's a glorious, happy place,
What more, indeed, do any of us know?
And his eye brightened as he answered mine:
But soon an anxious shade passed o'er his light,
And, looking steadfastly, he said,
"And brother?"
My child, my precious child!
Let me ever thus, still strive to share
All happiness, reward, and holiness,
With him; and we, your parents, will be blessed.
(JOHN WOOD.)

MISCELLANEOUS.
FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.
A SKETCH.

The depopulating pestilence that walketh at noonday, the carnage of cruel and devastating war, can scarcely exhibit their victims in a more terrible array, than exterminating drunkenness. I have seen a promising family spring from a parent trunk, and stretching abroad its populous limb, like a flowering tree covered with a green and healthy foliage. I have seen the unnatural decay beginning upon the yet tender leaf, and gnawing like a worm in the unopened bud, while they dropped off, one by one, and the scattered and ruined shaft stood alone, until the winds and rains of many a sorrow-laden day, when the patriarch, rich in virtue as in years, gathered about him the great and the little ones of his flock, his sons with their sons, and his daughters with their daughters—I, too, sat at the festive board—social, too, pledged with them in the wine-cup, and rejoiced with them around the hospitable hearth, and expatiated with delight upon the eventful future; while the good old man, warmed in the genial glow of youthful enthusiasm, wiped the tears of joy from his glistening eye. He was happy. I met with them again when the rolling year brought the festive season around. But they were not there. The kind old man sighed as his suffused eye dwelt upon the then unoccupied seat. But joy yet came to his relief, and he was happy. A parent's love knows no diminution—time, distance, poverty, shame, but give intensity and strength to that passion before which all other affections melt away. Another heart changed. The board was spread. But the guests came not. The old man cried, "where are my children?" And the echo answered "where?" His heart broke—for they were not! Could not Heaven have spared his gray hairs this affliction? Alas! the demon of drunkenness had been there. They had fallen—victims to his spell. And one short month sufficed to cast the veil of oblivion over the old man's sorrow and the young man's shame. They are all dead!

FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND FALMOUTH.

The following description, that we have endeavored to translate from Massillon, does not give a flattering picture of the world that we so little enjoy and are so sorry to leave:

"What is the world for those even who love it, who appear incited by its pleasures, and who cannot wear themselves from it? The world is an eternal servitude, where one lives but for self, and where to be happy, by its pleasures, one must kiss his chains and love his slavery. The world, it is a daily revolution of events, which awaken by turns in the heart of its people, the most cruel and atrocious passions: hatreds, odious persecutions, bitter fears, devouring jealousies, overwhelming disappointments. The world! it is an earth of malediction, where pleasures themselves carry with them thorns and bitterness. Gaming wears by its furies and by its uncertainties; Conversation becomes tedious by the opposition of humours and the contrary of sentiments: Passions, and criminal attachments, have their disgusts, their disappointments, their detestations: Its spectacles, finding no other spectators than gross souls, dissolute and incapable of being awakened but by the most monstrous excesses of debauchery, will become insipid, if they stir only delicate emotions, which only show us crime afar off, and spread snares for innocence. The world, in fine, is a place where even hope, that is regarded as a passion so sweet, renders all men unhappy; where those who hope for nothing, believe themselves still more miserable; where all that pleases does not please long, and where the sweetest and the most supportable destiny that one can expect, is weariness. Such is the world, and this is not the obscure world which knows no great pleasures, no charms of prosperity, of popularity, and epi-

lence. It is the world in its beauty; it is we ourselves. Such it is; for this is not one of those imaginary paintings, of which on canvases is found. Such it is, and such we find it every day of our lives."

TRIBUNAL OF VALENCIENNES.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.
Miss Rose B. is young, beautiful, virtuous, and without a lover. Mr. N. is enterprising by character, and cooper by profession, tired of turning only round his cash, and of burning only useless chips, determined one fine morning to allow a legitimate flame to be kindled in his bosom, and in consequence proceeded to dance round Miss Rose, and to declare to her the fires by which he was consumed. They fell in love with each other in June, they made themselves a town's talk in September, and they were to have been married in December, had not fate otherwise decided. Some days before the day appointed for their marriage, Miss Rose declares that she has changed her mind; her lover, rendered furious by her misconduct, consulted only his despair—and his lawyer. The lawyer advises him to bring an action to recover a compensation in damages for injury inflicted on his reputation, and for the expense which he had incurred in hiring and furnishing a house for his intended bride, and in purchasing a new suit of clothes for his own proper person. The cause came on for trial on the 23d of last month, and the cooper concluded his complaint, by demanding that the lady, who had rendered all this expense superfluous, should be ordered to restore him his money along with his liberty, in order that he might not be exposed to a double grief. To this the lady replied, that the cooper ought not to have proceeded to furnish a cage, until he had caught a bird to sing within it; and that he might wear the clothes which he had purchased to carry off one bride, for the purpose of wooing and winning another. Besides, continued the lady, can I make myself a cloak out of your coat? or can I year with decency the breeches of a man who is not my husband? Let the plaintiff therefore keep them for his own use, and preserve them for some more fortunate occasion. She concluded by declaring that she was not liable, because she had not given the plaintiff a promise in writing. The plaintiff, after denying the lady's law in his replication, proceeded to contend that she ought to indemnify him for the expense of a shawl which he had given her, and which she had received, as a pledge of their mutual love. To this she rejoined, that she had a set-off for the cost of a watch which she had purchased for him, and for an umbrella which she had lent him on his last visit, and which he had never returned. The Court having taken into consideration the evidence adduced on both sides, sentenced Miss Rose to pay her former lover two hundred francs, in addition to all the cost of prosecuting his suit both at law and in law. The French journalists add, "This is not much for Miss Rose, if she gets rid of a bad husband at this price; and not enough for M. N., if he loses the possession of a pretty woman."

Dr. Johnson's account of a Paper.
"I never derive more benefit or see more pleasure for the time," says Dr. Johnson, "than in reading a newspaper which has lately been issued from the press. I do really believe that nothing adds so much to the glory of any country as a newspaper. Liberty is regularly stamped on its pages, and even the fold is marked with freedom. Do you want to know how our country thrives, I point you to the press! There you shall find a piece perhaps under the head of Legislature. Are you fond of Miscellany? Look there! What books can furnish such good accounts of our country, such wonderful, such extraordinary accounts of murder, robbery, accidents, marriages, anecdotes of our Irish, English, and Italian brethren, and many other such things—such good as well as bad accounts from the Russians, the Turks, the Dutch, &c.? Under all these considerations, who is there that would not wish to see this land of freedom that will not attend to an object so worthy of his regard?"

Cure for Ladies Rheumatism.—Take a good warm double Scotch Shawl, and apply it immediately round the shoulders and chest; and add also a second demerol, a stout Welsh Flannel Petticoat; And remain at home at least long enough to put them on.

STANDER.
A thread of caution, with a web of wit!
A lip of lies, a face far'd to conceal.
And without feeling, much at all who feel.
With a the mask the Gergons world doth wear,
A check of parchment and a heart of stone.

THE TARIFF.
From Niles' Register.
POLITICS FOR FARMERS
(Continued.)
Such is the connection between agriculture and manufactures. We shall now notice the folly, or falsehood, of those who insist that the laws for the protection of domestic manufactures are "taxes" on consumers—these laws have had one invariable tendency to reduce the prices of articles protected, without at all diminishing the foreign demand for the product of our soil. In 1825, the year before the "abominable tariff" of 1824, we exported 173 millions of pounds of cotton, and 750 thousand barrels of flour, together worth \$23,400,000; and in 1826, 804 millions of pounds of cotton, and 857 thousand bbls. flour, together worth \$29,150,000; the quantity and the value being both increased, in defiance of all the awful predictions to the contrary.

Taxes, of some kind, must be paid. A revenue duty must be collected; but whether a protecting duty superadded, or is, or is not a tax, depends on particular considerations. For example—the duty on a square-yard of coarse cotton goods is 8 1/2 cts.—but we may buy a square yard of such goods, home-made, for 8 cents, or three-fourths of a cent less than the duty. It is impossible then, that the duty is a tax. The duty on shot is four cents per lb. but we can obtain any quantity of shot at five cents per lb.—if the duty is a tax, the shot is worth only one cent per lb. and so on. The duty on wheat is 15 cents per cent—or '15 cents on every dollar of its cost,' as the 'free trade' folks say; but is any farmer foolish enough to believe that a tax of the United States is collected on the wheat that he grows and consumes? It is a popular cry, that 'duties are taxes'—so was the halloo, 'Great is the Diana of the Ephesians.' A falsehood, or an idol, placed in opposition to truth, and the eternal principles of truth! There is a duty of 3 cents per lb. on cotton—cotton advanced in that amount, because of that duty? Pshaw! We cannot dwell any longer on such subjects—and must proceed.

MANUFACTURES OF IRON.
This is the leading interest in the United States, and a great supporter of the home market, as every farmer in the neighborhood of iron works knows. The following shows that decreased prices have invariably followed increased duties. As to iron manufactures, no patriot would contend that we should be dependent on any foreign nation for them—they are essential to the independence of our own—and are without substitutes.

The first encouragement was given to rolling iron by the tariff of 1816, when the duty was fixed at 830 per ton, and so it remained until 1828, when it was raised to 337 per ton. In consequence of the act of 1816, fifteen new rolling mills were immediately erected, without including the new establishments west of the mountains—and

Sheet iron and boiler plates, (better than the English,) which sold for \$190 the ton, 8 or 9 years ago, may now be had for 150 or 140 the ton. We speak always of wholesale prices.—Rolled round iron has had the same reduction in value.

Small hoop iron, (a new manufacture,) protected by a duty of 8 cents per lb. by the tariff of 1828, and which sold for \$150 a ton a few years ago, is now selling for \$120 a ton.

Braziers' rods which had never been made in this country, were introduced by the tariff of 1824, with a duty of 34 cents per lb. and were sold at \$150 a ton; or six and two-thirds cents a pound, now sell for \$135 a ton, or six cents per lb. though 'taxed' 3 1/2 cents per lb.

Cut nails were 8 cents per lb. in 1821, and had an average value of 7 cents until 1828, now sell for 5 cents per lb. If the duty is a tax, the value of the nails is only half a cent per lb. These, and such as these, are the articles of iron best protected—and they show a general decline of about 25 per cent, or one fourth in price, as compared with their value previous to such protection. On hammered boiler iron, the duty was 45 cents the cwt. in 1816, raised to 90 in 1824, at which

* Much the largest amount that we ever had exported, in one year. The average of 1816 to 1822, inclusive, was less than 110 millions of pounds a year.
† But in the last year we exported 265 millions of pounds of cotton, valued at \$67,875,000. Have the demand and value been reduced by the tariff? It is difficult to resolve what is meant by the "oppression of the south," and what it has to do with the progress of manufactures.
‡ Thirty of our iron manufactures located in England on so much of our tonnage as costs about one million. The muckiness with which the planters of Virginia submit to this has always excited our jealousy.

it remains. It was worth (the superior or qualities) \$100 the ton, a few years since, and now sells for only 85—a reduction of 15 per cent, because of the domestic competition excited by the tariff.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.
The duties laid upon foreign wool, for the protection of American farmers, (and which we heartily approve of, except as to the coarsest and finest qualities, because we do not produce any of the former, and very little of the latter,) has prevented a large general decline in the price of woollen goods, except in what may be called the medium qualities, which were about 25 per cent. less last year than previous to the increased duties upon them.—The price of wool has advanced, and so have such cloths; but they are still cheaper, of American manufacture, than ever they were, of English production, under a mere revenue duty. The very fine cloths retain pretty nearly their old prices, though rather less.—All mixtures of cotton and wool are much cheaper. The 'Welsh plains,' which averaged at least 65 cents a yard, previous to the tariff of 1824, fell to 60 cents, on the increased duty, as soon as certain of our factories were put in operation. And the article known as 'Canton cloths,' a much more valuable one than the 'Welsh plains,' sold last year at 56 to 60 cents. Their price has since advanced, because the stock of foreign coarse wool is exhausted, and there is no domestic supply. Negro cloths, such as 1825, 6, 7 and 8, sold for 27 cents—and, because a glut, last year, for 22 cents—now sell for 42 cents—for the reason assigned. The south imposed the duty on coarse wool, and will pay it!

It is difficult to fix a determinately descriptive quality of cloths, and not so easy to make out a clear comparison of prices; but it is manifest, that their cost has generally declined with the increase of duties on them. The fact is that the manufacture of a yard of cloth in the United States, now costs less than in England, because of new and improved machinery, not used in the latter country, and which, perhaps, cannot be used, because of the great number of persons that it would throw out of employment.—The difference in the cost of a yard of cloth made in the United States and in England, if any there is, is in the difference of the cost of the wool and dye-stuffs used—for the protection of farmers and planters. As before observed, we heartily approve of these duties; so far as they affect articles produced by us in reasonable quantities; but the duties on very coarse and very fine wools and indigo, have a direct tendency to tax consumers of the cloths made out of, or dyed, with these materials. The farmers have had a large advance in the price of their wool, and we are glad of it—we as much wish an advance in the value of cotton.

A great rise in the price of flannels was predicted—but, with two tariffs heaped upon them to increase the price, such as sold for 25 cents in 1823, will hardly bring that sum even now.—Last year these goods were 'seventeen' cents only. This shows that the tariff has no effect on their price. Wool was cheap in 1828-9, and is now more valuable, and so are flannels. Such wool as sold for 18 cents last year is worth thirty.

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.
These may be said to have fallen 50 per cent. in price since the protection of the domestic manufacture of them—that is, fifty cents will purchase more of them than they EXPORTED 23 on average in 1824, and 23 on average in 1825, and 23 on average in 1826, and 23 on average in 1827, and 23 on average in 1828, and 23 on average in 1829, and 23 on average in 1830. A leather medal, with a suitable motto stamped on saw-dust, stiffened with glue, is worthy of the man who thus exposes the shoddiness of the mechanics.

MISCELLANEOUS.
We have already extended this essay much beyond the limits that we wish to assign for it—but the facts are so numerous and the subject so copious, it was impracticable to condense them more than we have done—we shall therefore conclude with a few more specifications, as to the happy effects of the "American System," in reducing the price of commodities, adding some general remarks.

Lead and all its manufactures, have been reduced much in value—the duty on pig lead is 3 cents per lb.—its price 34 cents; the duty on shot is 4 cents, the price 5. It was 9 to 10 cents before the duty was laid.

Gun powder was 45 cents per lb. and is now 22 cents and less. The common salt was fifty cents a gallon in 1820—now thirty cents.

Chemical Preparations.
All these have been reduced at least 50 per cent. in price, because of the domestic manufacture of them. We shall notice only a few leading articles: The old steady price of alum was from five to six cents—a duty of 250 cents per cwt. was laid upon it by the tariff of 1824, and the present selling price is 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 cents per lb. Glauber salts had a regular demand at four cents per lb.—2 cents per lb. duty was levied by the tariff of 1824, and the present price is 2 cents per lb. Epsom salts had a steady price at 8 cents per lb.; a duty of 5 cents was laid upon them, and any quantity may now be had for 4 1/2 cents per lb. Refined saltpetre was from 12 to 14 cents per lb. before the tariff of 1824, when a duty of 3 cents per lb. was put upon it—it fell to 9 cents, and may now be had for 8 cents.

We have friends who are ready for this 'speculation'—as things are at present.

The duty on such goods is 8 1/2 cents a square yard—the cotton in them costs 21 cents, together 11 1/2; we buy them at 8 cents the square yard; then, if the duty be a tax, the manufacturer not only gives his labor for nothing, but pays a premium of 3 1/2 cents on every yard that the people are kind enough to purchase of him! Such is the reasoning of the 'free trade philosophers'!

The price of cotton goods is too low, by the domestic competition; but that must regulate itself. The following little statement may show the power of protection to produce competition, and decline prices, as well as a volume of facts. In 1826 and '27, a sort of goods, well known as the 'Warren calicoes,' were worth 17 cents a yard—the tariff of 1828 raised the duty, and they fell to 16—they were 15 in 1829, and now are only 14. What an 'oppression' is here!

Such is the case in respect to all and every description of goods, the manufacture of which we have fairly 'taken hold of.' We speak without the fear of contradiction. A reduced cost to consumers has universally followed increased protection to manufactures.

GLASS AND GLASS-WARES.
Such window glass as sold for \$15 the 100 sq. feet in 1816, may now be had for 7 dollars and 50 cents, or one half the old price. Glass and glass wares generally are more than one half less than the price they were before protection was extended to them, and we are thankful that they were really protected.—We buy as many tin snuffers for fifty cents as used to cost us one dollar.

CABINET WARES, &c.
We are told that on all sorts of cabinet wares, the people are 'taxed thirty dollars on every hundred of the cost, or \$3 on every cradle or table that costs 10.' So says Mr. Ragner of the 'Banner of the Constitution!' He also informs us, that chairs, hats, leather, and all its manufactures, such as boots, shoes, saddles, &c. with indeed almost all the products of mechanics, pay the same 'tax.' Now, what rogues must these mechanics be, seeing that from Baltimore, only, they have exported to foreign places, not less than \$500,000 worth of these articles in one year to meet all the competition of the world, which they EXPORTED 23 on average in 1824, and 23 on average in 1825, and 23 on average in 1826, and 23 on average in 1827, and 23 on average in 1828, and 23 on average in 1829, and 23 on average in 1830.

Each of these articles is worth only about one dollar and fifty cents, and is worth only about one dollar and fifty cents. What more is needed?

GENERAL REMARKS.
An important commentary on the facts stated, naturally presents itself—for matters of most serious interest to a large majority of the people of the United States are involved in them; but we must hasten to conclude.

Revenue, in some way raised, must be had.—Public opinion, or at least the public practice, is in favor of supplying government by duties on importations. We shall not now contest the correctness of this opinion or practice. It is sufficient to our present purpose to show that the protection of manufactures, which insures a home market to our farmers has not affected the amount of that revenue, or enhanced the price of articles on which it acts. We have demonstrated, and in a manner that cannot be disputed, that the price of protected commodities has universally declined, and that those most highly protected have declined at the greatest rate. There is no wonder in this—it is the natural result of competition—no matter whether among ourselves, or of the working people of the United States against those of Great Britain.—Take the strong case of the mechanics, beginning that from Baltimore, only, they have exported to foreign places, not less than \$500,000 worth of these articles in one year to meet all the competition of the world, which they EXPORTED 23 on average in 1824, and 23 on average in 1825, and 23 on average in 1826, and 23 on average in 1827, and 23 on average in 1828, and 23 on average in 1829, and 23 on average in 1830.

with a duty of 33 cents and one third per cent.—and they are now cheaper by 33 and one third per cent. than before that duty was levied; and of very superior quality.

Paper is a great and valuable manufacture—the various business which old rags furnish is of a greater annual value than the cotton crop of South Carolina. The price of the article has declined about 20 per cent. though the duty upon it was much increased, and the quality has greatly improved by the domestic competition. The long list of 'taxes' on books of different sorts, is a string of nonsense.

Castor oil had an average price of more than three dollars a gallon previous to 1824, when it was 'taxed' with a duty of forty cents per gallon. A large cultivation of the bean immediately followed, and the price fell to about one dollar and fifty cents, except in 1828, when, because of a great demand for our oil in England, it rose to 82 1/2 cents per gallon, by which our farmers profited.

Fire brick, in imitation of the English Stourbridge, and fully as good, are selling for thirty dollars a thousand.—Before we made them ourselves, the British charged 70 dollars for them, and are now kindly willing to take 30 dollars. But our own are preferred—to prevent future impositions.

Cotton bagging, before the tariff of 1824, averaged about forty cents per yard—it is now hardly worth twenty, and has been sold at 18. The manufactures of hides and skins are worth at least thirty millions a year, or three and a half millions more than the export of cotton last year from all the United States.

There are fifty minor articles that we might add, as fast as we might write them down.—But it is enough. In what is the consumer taxed for the benefit of the manufacturer? Take the fire brick as an example. John Bull demanded as received of us seventy dollars, for what he is willing to accept thirty, since we began to make them for ourselves; foreign nations made us pay 3 dollars a gallon for castor oil, until we grew the bean on our own farms; and so on, is worth only about one dollar and fifty cents. What more is needed?

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LAW.

INTERESTING LAW CASE.

From the Cincinnati American.

Richard S. Wheatly, Prosecutor.

This was an indictment against John L. Chapman, for Perjury, tried last week at the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for Hamilton county, now in session in this city.

The circumstances of the case were as follows: In August last, Chapman made (what is usually termed) a "run-away match" with the daughter of Wheatly. Wheatly is a member of the Bar, and resides in Louisville, Kentucky. His daughter was on a visit to a friend in Kentucky, about five miles from this city, where Chapman visited her, and induced her to come to this city and get married. Chapman was a student of medicine. The statute of this State requires, (where the consent of the parents is not given,) that the young lady must be 18 years of age before she can marry. It is also necessary to get a license from the clerk of the court. In obtaining marriage license, Chapman swore to the best of his knowledge and belief that his intended wife was over eighteen years of age and a resident of Hamilton county. On this affidavit, Wheatly, the father of the young lady, commenced a prosecution against Chapman, for perjury. This extraordinary and unnatural proceeding (that of a father prosecuting his own son-in-law for perjury) excited great interest in the public mind, and produced very general indignation against the Prosecutor. The daughter, who is quite pretty, and engaging in her manners, exhibited the deepest distress at this unlooked-for event, and at the examination before the Mayor, clung with streaming eyes and all the fondness of a devoted and affectionate wife, to the neck of her husband, protesting his innocence and the shameless cruelty of her father. The scene was enough to have melted any heart but that of the relentless father.

The affidavit, before spoken of, purported to have been made before the Clerk of the Court, and signed by him, whereas it was in truth made before the Deputy Clerk, but whose name did not appear. The Deputy Clerk had legal authority to administer the oath, but it was contended by Defendant's Counsel that the Deputy's name should have appeared. Various legal objections were taken by defendant's counsel to the indictment, which were reserved by the Court for consideration.

It was positively proved on the part of the State, that the young lady was but 17 years of age, had resided in Kentucky previously to the day of her marriage, and that she had a snug property of her own held in trust by a friend. It was also proved that she had stated in presence of defendant that she was but 17 years of age, but the conversation was of a joking character among some young ladies who were talking of "old maids."

It was proved, on the part of the defendant, that the young lady had stated in presence of defendant, that she was over 18 years of age, and that when the officer went to arrest Defendant a few hours after the marriage, she explained (so soon as the cause was made known) "it was not his fault, but mine!" It was also proved that her appearance indicated her to be at least 18 or 19 years of age. It was further proved, that the defendant, at the time of taking the oath, stated to the Deputy Clerk that the young lady had formerly resided in Kentucky, and had just then arrived in the city. It was further proved, that the prosecutor had made a proposition to defendant, that if he would "make over" his wife's property to him, (Wheatly) the prosecution should be dismissed. It also came out in evidence, that Wheatly had said, on being urged by the officer, not to proceed with the case, because, if successful, it would only destroy the happiness of his daughter, send his own son-in-law to the penitentiary, and ruin the cause of matrimony generally, &c.—that on this, Wheatly remarked, "he did not care if she went to hell, so that he could punish Chapman!"

It was argued by Wheatly, that his object was to send Chapman to the Penitentiary, and then get him divorced from his daughter, as that would furnish a legal cause for a divorce. Wheatly also alleged that Chapman's character was bad, but this did not appear on the trial, from any other source. Chapman is a handsome, genteel looking man, and belongs to a respectable family in Virginia. The trial occupied a whole day. On this state of facts, defendant's counsel proposed to submit the case to the Jury without argument. This was declined by the counsel for the State, and Mr. Starr addressed the Jury. The defendant's counsel then submitted the case. The Jury retired, and in 5 minutes brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

George Crowninshield has been acquitted of the only charge that remained against him, arising out of the murder of Capt. White.

A man named Young was tried at Harpersburg, week before last, for the murder of a little girl in a most horrid manner, having severed her head from the body. He was acquitted on the plea of insanity.—[Chambers Repub.

TRIALS.

From the New York Post, Nov. 27.

Bernard Ruth was tried at Lancaster, week before last, for the murder of Hugh Robinson, in March, 1829. His arrest was occasioned by his wife having, in a quarrel, charged him with the crime in presence of witnesses. The evidence elicited convinced the jury that Robinson's death was occasioned by a stone thrown by Ruth, and which penetrated the skull of the former. The jury found Ruth guilty of murder in the second degree, and he was sentenced to eight years imprisonment in the state penitentiary.

The Grand Jury of the Federal Court now sitting in this City, have found true bills against the three citizens of Bedford County, who were sent here under a charge of having defrauded the U. States, by forging documents in the name of the Revolutionary soldiers, and drawing pensions upon them. It is said, that Documents have been found in the names of dead men—and powers with the signature of a man, who could neither write nor read!—[Rich. Eng.

RELIGION.

From the New York Post, Nov. 27.

CONSECRATION.—Yesterday morning the consecration of the Rev. Benjamin Treadwell Ouderdonk, D. D. to the office of Bishop, took place in St. John's Chapel, and although the festivities of the day attracted multitudes to witness them, yet the extensive galleries and side aisles of the chapel were thronged with a most respectable and attentive congregation. The pews of the middle aisle were filled with the Rev. Clergy, who attended on the occasion, and by the vestries of the different churches. Morning prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Lyell, assisted in the lessons by the Rev. Dr. Milnor, after which a very appropriate and eloquent discourse, setting forth the nature and qualifications of the episcopal office, was delivered by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell, D. D. of the diocese of Connecticut. The consecration service was performed by the venerable Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Bishops Brownell and Ouderdonk. Although the services occupied much of the morning, yet during the whole of them the deepest interest seemed to be felt, and all present seemed to be affected by the solemn and imposing rite of consecration.

The Convention of the Associated Methodist Churches, now known by the general and distinctive title of the "Methodist-Protestant Church," closed its session in Baltimore on the 23d ult. after being conducted, under the guidance and aid of Divine Providence, to the happy and harmonious result of adopting a Constitution and form of discipline for this body of Christians. The Constitution was adopted unanimously.

CHESTER, PA. NOV. 26. A youth between 14 and 15 years of age, of the name of Abel Stevens, preached in the Court House of this borough on Sunday last, to an auditory of 300 persons for one hour. The history of this youth is full of interest, as is said by those who know him, and affords a remarkable instance of the triumph of genius over all the disadvantages of obscurity and adversity. A Sunday School gave an opportunity to the first display of his early talents, but he soon displayed sufficient vigor of intellect to engage adult hearers.—Last Sunday he preached twice, at great length, extemporaneously, with force, method, and variety and aptness of illustration. We shall add no more, lest we should excite doubts, but may add, that the Methodists must feel pleased with their young preacher.—[Visitor.

In looking over a Kentucky paper, we observe that the Rev. Alexander Campbell has an appointment to preach in the "Republican Church." There is something singularly worldly in such a designation—but it may, nevertheless, be correct.—[Alex. Gaz.

EXECUTIONS.

Execution.—Charles Young, convicted of the murder of Thomas Griffin Thornton, suffered the penalty of the law at the Bowling Green, Caroline county, pursuant to his sentence, on Friday the 26th ult. He was attended in his last moments, at his own request, by the Rev. Dr. Dorsey, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of this place—he made no confession. We understand there were about three thousand persons present.

Public Executions.—The Geneva American, after detailing the circumstances attending the recent execution of James Gray, at Batavia, N. Y. and stating that fifteen thousand spectators were present to gratify an idle curiosity, observes:—"Such a scene we never before witnessed. And such another we hope for the honor of our country, our religion, our laws and our name as a civilized people, may never again be acted in our land. We saw proof sufficient on this occasion to convince any one not blind in reason, and dead to every virtuous feeling, that public executions occasion infinitely more crime than they prevent. Never did we

WITNESS ON ANY PUBLIC OCCASION, SO MUCH DRUNKENNESS.

swearing, as characterized this promiscuous assemblage. And when we reflect that intemperance led Gray to the commission of the crime for which his life has paid the forfeit, we feel in duty bound, as the conductor of a public journal, to lift our voice against a practice, authorized by law, that tends so directly and so powerfully to lead hundreds of others by the same way to

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SECTIONERING.

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VARIETY.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCES.

On Monday morning last, (22d ult.) the body of Mr. George Jacobs was found dead, on the Winchester road, about one mile and a half from Cresap-town. A coroner's inquest was held over the body; the verdict of which was, we understand, that he came to his death by intoxication and a fall from his horse. Mr. J. resided in Hampshire county, Va.—was upwards of 50 years of age, and has left a wife and

Shocking Occurrence.—We learn that two young men, brothers, and the sons of a respectable physician of Philadelphia, during a gunning excursion on Saturday last, and when in the neighborhood of Bristol, fell into some slight difference, when the younger became enraged, drew a dagger, and plunged it in the heart of the elder, who expired almost instantly. The feelings of the afflicted relatives at such an event, can scarcely be conceived.—[Phil. Eng.

Extract of a letter dated, NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 3. B. Marigny's eldest son, Gustavus, was killed in a duel 10 days ago by young Lanusse. They fought ten minutes with the small sword, then resorted to pistols, exchanged shots without effect, and again renewed the small sword. After a few thrusts they were both wounded. Lanusse dangerously and Marigny mortally. He died a few moments after receiving the wound.

Mortality.—It is said that 150,000 bodies have been deposited in the cemetery surrounding Trinity Church, New York, since the land was ceded by the corporation of the city in 1702.

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From the New York Evening Post

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

THE FREE PRESS. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1850.

A communication, calling our attention to some remarks of a Baltimore editor, upon the proposed cessation of part of Western Virginia to Maryland...

Some persons of our country, who have pretended highly to deprecate the influence of party spirit, have lately been very busy in stirring the political passions...

The following furnishes a specimen of the degradation of a man when he gives himself up to the destroying influence of ardent spirits...

There is a drunkard about this village, who has a family of four or five children, and who is one of the most profligate and miserable victims of intemperance...

Party spirit prostrates every thing which is venerable and sacred within the sphere of its commotion. It directs the attention of the people from their own common interest to the means of gaining ends to which prejudice and passion may direct them...

Emigration.—We are informed by a letter from a friend in the West, that some hundred families, with families, have crossed the Mississippi at Snellzer's ferry, on their way to the upper counties of Missouri...

Rich Ore.—The Miners Journal, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg, North Carolina, mentions as an undoubted authority, that at one of the mines in Cabarrus county, there was found by Mr. Isaac McCallan, a few days ago, two thousand five hundred and forty pennyweights of gold...

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ORIGINAL. FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, DEC. 1, 1850.

A new paper, in the crowd of the metropolis, can gather but little of the news about in political circles. There are still to be seen, banners on the walls of the government, who are not entirely sick with "hope deferred"...

The subject of the connection of Baltimore and Washington, by a Rail Road, is still discussed by the papers of those places, and but little doubt now remains of the success of the project.

Appointments by the President. JOHN PATTON to be Receiver of Public Money for the District of Lands subject to sale at Ouchita, in the State of Louisiana, vice Henry Bry, removed.

JOHN M. McCALLA to be designated Collector of Internal Revenue and Direct Tax, for the State of Kentucky.

Kentucky Senator.—It is stated in the Jackson prints, that the names of John Rowan, Col. R. M. Johnson, J. Guthrie, C. A. Wickliffe, J. S. Smith, and Lieutenant Governor Breathitt are before the Jackson party as candidates for the Senate.

The New York Evening Post, says "Williams, the only survivor of the three who captured Major Andre, has arrived in town to attend the celebration of the French revolution on Thursday, and will be a guest at the public dinner in the Ninth Ward on that day."

A million of dollars burnt.—On the 4th ult. the Directors of the old Bank of Tennessee committed to the flames upwards of a million of dollars of the notes of that institution, preparatory to a final close of the concern.

The Chancellor Livingston steamboat arrived at New York on Saturday morning the 27th ult. from Providence, full of passengers and 200,000 dollars in specie for the United States Bank.

A facetious person, by the name of New had his first child christened Something, as this was something new. When his second child was born, it was christened Nothing, as this was nothing new.

THE MARKETS. BALTIMORE MARKET.—Dec. 4. Flour, from wagons, \$5 00 a \$5 00. Flour, best, 4 00 a 4 00. Wheat, 98 a 1 02. Corn, per bushel, 48 a 0 32. Drove hogs, on hoof, per lb., 27 a 0 30.

MARRIED. On Thursday last, by the Rev. James Black, Mr. FRANCIS MCKINNEY, to Miss MARGARET LEXON, all of this county.

DIED. On the 29th ult. at his residence at Harpers Ferry, Mr. WILLIAM REED, aged 62 years. He was a native of Ireland, and the last 30 years of his life he spent in this country, during which time, he bore the character of an upright, honest, and respectable citizen.

CAUTION. BEING unwilling to submit longer to the impositions practised upon me by fox hunters and others, throwing down fences and riding through my farm, I am therefore determined, for time to come, to notice such offences with the utmost rigor of the law.

ARTIFICIAL HAIR. WE have a handsome assortment of Puffs and Curis, and a few Braids of Hair, which we are selling cheap.

SALT. WE have one hundred bushels ground alum SALT.

PORK WANTED. INQUIRE at this office.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have received and finished opening, their supply of Fall and Winter Goods.

Public Sales. THE subscriber, intending to remove to the southern country, will sell, without reserve, on Friday next, the 10th day of December, at his residence in Charleston, all his

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NEGRO HIRINGS. NEGROES FOR HIRE. I WILL offer for hire, on Thursday the 30th of December, fifteen or twenty valuable Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls.

NEGROES FOR HIRE. I WILL offer for hire, on Thursday the 30th of December, at the tavern of Mr. Lewis Wyson, at Bunkers Hill, about FIFTY valuable slaves, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls.

NEGROES FOR HIRE. I WILL offer for hire, at Lectown, thirty or forty valuable slaves, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, on Tuesday the 28th of this month.

Valuable Farm for Rent. THE FARM belonging to the heirs of Bacon Burwell, dec'd, containing about 300 ACRES of cleared land, and known by the name of the Yellow-bow Farm, is offered for rent.

Public Sale. WILL be sold, on Friday the 17th of this month, (December), at the residence of the late Joseph Bell, &c. two lots of land situated in Jefferson county, Va., the remainder of the personal property of the deceased, consisting of:

FOR SALE. ON Saturday the 18th of December, a tract of land, lying in Frederick county, Va. on a piece of run above Bruce's mill, and adjoining Bruce's farm, (now Montgomery's) lying between that and David Ridgway's farm. The run that turns Bruce's mill, passes through the farm.

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GENERAL MEETING. MEETING of the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson county, will be held at the tavern of Elias Edmonds in Charlestown, on Friday the 10th day of December next, at which time and place proposals will be received for a superintendant to take charge of the poor the ensuing year—said superintendant will be required to furnish a suitable house for their accommodation. And at the same time, proposals will be received to supply the poor with the necessary quantity of pork, beef, flour, corn, clothing, &c. for one year from the first of January next. A full meeting of the board will be held on the 24th inst. and the proposals must be handed in soon after the board is formed. The Sheriff will be expected to settle their accounts on that day. By order, JAMES BROWN, CLK.

NOTICE. A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers Ferry Turnpike Road Company, having been requested at Henry Hains' tavern, in Charlestown, on this day, (26th Nov.) and a majority of said Stockholders not attending—we, the undersigned, do most earnestly request that a GENERAL MEETING of said Stockholders will take place at the tavern aforesaid, on the first day of the next Jefferson county Court, when and where we will be glad to see the records and proceedings of the Board of Directors, and Company.

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