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MEDICINES.

Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryor's DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

FOR

Dyspepsia, Sick Head Ache, Rheumatism, &c. &c.

THE Proprietors of this preparation deem it proper to premise, that nothing is further from their purpose than to offer it to the public as a universal medicine, or cure ALL. It is adapted to a few diseases only, for which it is confidently recommended as one of the most certain remedies which have, at any time, claimed public attention.

In the following diseases, it is recommended as a prompt, and in most cases, an effectual remedy.

Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Head Ache, Cholic, Cramp or Spasm in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Hysterics and Nervous diseases generally, Chronic Dysentery, Diarrhœa, or Purging, Sea Sickness, Cholera Infantum, Rheumatism, Chronic Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities of a Chronic character, attended with cold feet, pain in the back, limbs, &c. It is also particularly recommended to those who are suffering debility, languor, depression of spirits, with irregular or defective appetite; restlessness at night, with unsound or disturbed sleep. In these cases this Cordial will be found an admirable remedy.

G. E. Pryor & Co. having in August, 1838, become, by purchase, the sole proprietors of the DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL, the directions will be signed by G. E. Pryor, one of the original proprietors.

CLARKSBURG, Montgomery county, Md. November 30, 1840.

Mr. HERSTONS—At times for twelve months past, I have been subject to violent attacks of colic, so much so that I frequently had to go to bed some times for days together. Last spring I began to use Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor's DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL to which I had been recommended, and it gave almost immediate relief from the distressing pains I endured. It is very prompt in affording relief. It has likewise been effectual in other cases in my family. I [illegible] convinced of its value that I have determined to make it known. It is my intention to keep it always by me. (Signed.)

WM. WILSON, of John.

☞The proprietor has heard of two instances of Cramp Colic, wherein life was in danger, being perfectly relieved in a few minutes.

☞For the Medicine apply to
C. HERSTONS, Frederick City, Md.
or
J. P. BROWN & CO., Agents,
Charlestown, Virg'a.

Jan. 14, 1841.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

THIS invaluable medicine is daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known. All who have ever used it for Asthma, Cough, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Croup or Hives, Consumption, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, 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 sweeping thousands upon thousands to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of CONSUMPTION, is always CURED by it. The usual symptoms of this disease (Bronchitis) are Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hectic Fever, a spitting up of Phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels, which run through every part of the Lungs. This Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflammation, Fever and Difficulty of Breathing, and produces a free and easy Expectoration, and a cure is soon effected.

It always cures Asthma—two or three large doses will cure the CROUP or HIVES of Children, in from fifteen minutes to an hour's time. It immediately subdues the violence of HOOPING COUGH, and effects a speedy cure. Hundreds who have been given up by their physicians as incurable with "CONSUMPTION," have been restored to perfect health by it.

Rev. JONATHAN GOING, D. D. President of Granville College, Ohio, says—"he was laboring under a severe cold, cough and hoarseness, and that his difficulty of breathing [illegible] considered himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation, but was perfectly cured by using this Expectorant."——Mrs. Dilks, of Salem, N. J., was cured of Asthma, of twenty years standing, by using two bottles of this medicine.——Mrs. Ward, also of Salem, was cured of the same complaint by one bottle.——A young lady, also of Salem, who was believed by her friends to be far gone with Consumption, was perfectly restored by three bottles.——Dr. Hamilton, of St. James, South Carolina, was greatly affected by a cough, hoarseness and soreness of the lungs, and on using a bottle of the medicine, found permanent relief.

The following certificate is from a practising Physician, and a much respected clergyman of a Methodist Society, dated Modest Town, Va. August 27, 1838.

DR. JAYNE—Dear Sir—I have been using your Expectorant, extensively, in my practice, for the last three months, and for all attacks of colds, inflammation of the lungs, consumption, asthma, pain and weakness of the breast, *it is decidedly the best medicine I have ever tried.*

Very respectfully, yours,
R. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Extract of a Certificate from the Rev. Dr. Babcock, late President of Waterville College, Maine.

"From intimate personal acquaintance with Dr. D. Jayne, a regular student of the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and an experienced, successful practitioner of medicine, I was prepared to appreciate the numerous testimonials in favor of his different medical preparations, much more highly than the great majority of those which are extensively eulogised. On trial of them in my own family, and some of them personally, I have more than realized their favorable anticipations. They are what they profess to be—not quack nostrums—but skilfully prepared antidotes for some of the most afflictive of human diseases. I know that they are highly esteemed, and frequently prescribed, by some of the most respectable of the regular practitioners of medicine in this city and elsewhere, and I do not hesitate to commend them as a valuable addition to our materia medica, and a safe, as well as eminently useful remedy for the diseased."

RUFUS BABCOCK, Jr.

Philadelphia, 7th June, 1838.

The Rev. C. C. P. Crosby, late Editor of the American Baptist, writes—

NEW YORK, June 16, 1839.

To DR. JAYNE—Dear Sir—I have made use of your Expectorant, personally and in my family, for the last six years with great benefit. Indeed, I [illegible] several years—I may say [illegible] case of my wife, and also of [illegible] of the Island of Jamaica. For all cases of cough, inflammation of the chest, lungs, and throat, I do most unhesitatingly recommend this as the best medicine I have ever tried. My earnest wish is, that others afflicted as I have been, may experience the same relief, which I am persuaded they will, by using your Expectorant.

C. C. P. CROSBY.

Extract of a certificate from the Rev. Mr. Bradford:

Dr. JAYNE—Dear Sir—My child, owing to exposure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible malady, CROUP. We landed in the night at Beaver Point, and when our fears were alarmed, least the hoarse, sepulchral cough was the forerunner of death, we gave him a teaspoonful of the "Expectorant," (a bottle of which you presented me with when in Philadelphia) and applied some liniment to the throat and breast; and before morning [illegible] the child breathed freely and slept sweetly. Owing to these circumstances it cannot be wondered at why I have so high an opinion of Dr. Jayne's medicine, and why I advise every family to keep it on hand, ready for any emergency.

Respectfully, yours,
ARTHUR B. BRADFORD,
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Darlington, Pa.
June 9th, 1839.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 20, South Third street, Philadelphia. Price $1.

Where also may be had Jayne's Carminative Balsam, for the cure of Bowel Complaints, &c. Tonic Vermifuge, for the removal of Worms, &c. Sanative Pills, for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and Female Diseases, &c., and Hair Tonic for the removal of Baldness and preservation of the Hair.

☞WORMS! WORMS!! WORMS!!!—To remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the Stomach and Bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of Children, use JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Infantile Fever and Ague, and Debility of the Stomach and Bowels and Organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE ABOVE VALUABLE MEDICINES
IN JEFFERSON COUNTY,
JOHN P. BROWN & CO.,
Charlestown;
ADAM YOUNG, Jr.,
Harpers-Ferry.

January 23, 1840—1y.

Virginia Free Press.

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

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY——Printed and Published Weekly——BY JOHN S. & H. N. GALLAHER.

VOL. 34. THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1841. NO. 3

FOR RENT,

THE House and Lot in Bolivar, at present in the occupancy of Mr. George Mallingly. It is presumed that this property is so well known that a description of it would be superfluous—suffice it to say, however, that for arrangement, comfort, and healthful situation, there are none more desirable at the place. Possession given on the first of April.—Also, Three other comfortable Dwelling HOUSES—the STORE HOUSE—and several Out Lots, the property of the late J. R. Hayden, situated in Bolivar, will be rented for the ensuing year. As to further particulars, &c., application can be made to Mr. Isaac Fouke.

SCOTIA W. HAYDEN.

Feb. 4, 1841.

FOR SALE or RENT.

THE undersigned will let for one or more years, to a good tenant, on reasonable terms, that beautiful residence adjoining Charlestown, known as

"DIXON'S HILL,"

with all the grounds adjacent, being *four and three-quarter ACRES.* The dwelling, which is large and commodious, will be put in complete repair as soon as the materials can be had—as also the fencing, &c. This property has now all the necessary out-houses to render it comfortable, with a [illegible] excellent fruit trees. Possession can be had on the first day of April next.

☞The undersigned, if applied to before he leases, will sell the above property on reasonable terms, and on long payments.

ANDREW HUNTER.

February 4, 1841.

P. S. I wish to purchase several thousand good lap Shingles—also a quantity of Posts and Plank for fencing, or Posts and Rails for a post and rail fence.

A. HUNTER.

Feb. 4, 1841.

FOR RENT,

FROM the 1st of April next, my HOUSE at the Eastern end of the main street, in Charlestown, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Stone.

JOSEPH E. LANE.

January 28, 1841—3t.*

☞I will pay cash for 10 or 20 barrels of CORN.

J. E. L.

Charlestown Property FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell the DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT now occupied by him. (The Office adjoining the dwelling will be sold with it if desired by the purchaser, but the subscriber would prefer an arrangement by which he can continue to occupy the office.)

Also, the BRICK STORE-HOUSE now occupied by Mr. John B. Packett.

Also, the DWELLING-HOUSE on the same lot and near the Store-house.

Also, the building now occupied as a tailor's shop by Mr. James Clothier.

☞The above property will be sold on accommodating terms.—A long credit will be given upon having the purchase money well secured,—the interest to be paid annually.

J. T. DAUGHERTY.

Dec. 31, 1840—tf.

SALE of a HOUSE and LOT IN CHARLESTOWN.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by William Hicks and wife, dated October 10th, 1839, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of Jefferson County Court, I will offer for sale in front of the Court-house in Charlestown, *on Friday, the 26th day of February*, 1841,

THE HOUSE & LOT

conveyed to me, in Trust as aforesaid, for cash, to the highest bidder.

T. A. MOORE, *Trustee.*

January 28, 1841—ts.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decretal order of the County Court of Jefferson, rendered at the December term, 1840, in the case of Stephenson vs. Stephenson and others, the undersigned, a Commissioner appointed for the purpose, will proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, *on Thursday, the 25th day of this month,* (February,) before the door of Henry Smith's tavern, in Smithfield,

The Valuable HOUSE and LOT,

in Smithfield, now in the possession of Joseph Harley.

Terms of Sale—One-third of the purchase money cash; the residue in two equal instalments, at thirty and sixty days. The title to be withheld until the whole of the purchase money is paid.

☞Sale to take place at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ANDREW HUNTER, *Comm'r.*

February 4, 1841.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Bolivar Property.

BY VIRTUE of a decretal order of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Jefferson, rendered at the November term last, in the cause therein depending of Johnson Garrett against James Foley and others, the undersigned, a Commissioner [illegible] proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, [illegible] (February,) on the premises,

That Valuable Three-Story STONE HOUSE in South Bolivar,

recently erected by said Johnson Garrett, with the Lot or Lots of ground appurtenant. The property is so well known that a more particular description of it is deemed unnecessary.

Terms of Sale—One-third of the purchase money in cash, and the residue in equal instalments at two and four months—the purchaser giving bond with undoubted personal security, or a deed of Trust on the premises to secure the after payments.

☞Sale to take place at 12 o'clock, M.

ANDREW HUNTER, *Commissioner.*

Feb. 4, 1841.

Timber for Sale.

I HAVE for sale THREE ACRES of TIMBER, which can be had on application being made immediately.

F. A. BRISCOE.

Piedmont, Feb. 4, 1841.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Jefferson, in the State of Virginia, made in the suit of John N. Lane and Webb against John Bowers's, Sr., Executor, and others, I will, *on Saturday, 13th day of February next*, on the premises, sell at public auction,

The House, and fifteen Acres of LAND,

now occupied by Mrs. Polly Bowers, widow of John Bowers, Sr., dec'd, subject to her life estate therein, on the following terms:—One-half cash, the balance in six months from the day of sale; the purchaser to give bond and security for the deferred payment—The title will also be reserved until the purchase money is all paid.

JACOB HILL, *Comm'r.*

January 14, 1841—ts.

Horses for Sale.

HAVING sold my farm in Clarke county, I will sell 6 or 7 Valuable Work HORSES, on a credit of 12 months.

W. W. THROCKMORTON.

January 7, 1841.

Bar Iron and Plough Irons,

A LARGE and general assortment, just received and for sale LOW. Also, every description of merchandize, suited to the season and the times, can be had on the most liberal terms. A choice assortment of Dry Goods, Glass, Queens, China and Hardware—Groceries of every variety, &c., &c., always on hand and will be offered to friends and customers on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

SMITH, CRAIGHILL & BURWELL.

Smithfield, Feb. 4, 1841—3t.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS.*

CHARLES W. AISQUITH.

Charlestown, Jan. 28, 1841.

OLD RYE WHISKEY,

OF a very superior quality, at

C. W. AISQUITH'S.

Jan. 28, 1841.

BURLAPS.

NO. 1, 2, 3, and 4, unusually heavy, and will be sold *very low.*

C. W. AISQUITH.

Jan. 28, 1841.

New, Cheap, & Fashionable GOODS.

THE subscribers would make known to their friends and customers that they are now receiving and opening at their old stand, a choice variety of NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS, and offer them upon unusually accommodating terms. Call and examine for yourselves, and you will find the assortment full and complete—the quality unsurpassed—and the prices as low, if not lower, than the same description of goods can be purchased for here, or any place west of Baltimore.

Among their extensive assortment may be found the following, with every other variety, which it is unnecessary to particularize.

CLOTHS—Blue, drab, black, green, olive, brown, mixed and snuff coloured CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES—Blue, drab, bl'k, green, brown and mixed CASSIMERES—superior quality and very cheap.

CASSINETS—Blue mixed, gray do. black cadet, and brown CASSINETS—some very low.

MORBEN—Red, green, crimson, scarlet, black and blue.

BOMBAZINES—black, 6-4, 3-4, and 5-8ths.

BOMBAZETTS—Black, slate, blue, green, crimson, drab.

CAMLETS—Blue silk, do. pale, brown do., goat's hair blue, do. brown, do. claret.

VESTINGS—Valencia, (assorted,) Swansdown do., Moleskin do., Marseilles do., Velvet, Silks, black, blue and red.

COTTON GOODS—Calicoes, assorted blue Prints, do. mourning do., fancy dress do., French do., English do., Common do.

CAMBRICKS—Black and white Cambricks, fine white do., middling do., coarse do., black pink, blue, slate, brown, straw, green, and yellow.

GINGHAMS—French and American do.

Muslins—assorted plain Book, do. fig'd do., Swiss do.

Jackonet Cambrick—Foundation—4-4 plain [illegible]

Ladies' dress Handkerchiefs.

NANKEENS—Blue, yellow, white, plaids, indigo dyed and common do.

Sheeting and Shirting—

4-4 bleached,
3-4 do.
4-4 brown,
3-4 do.

TICKINGS—Fine, middling, coarse, and check.

Striped Janes—assorted Cravats;

Plain black Lutestring SILK—

Blue black do.
Figured purple do.
Plain do.
Lilac do.

Surge, satin, black, pearl, blue, crimson, pink and brown SILK.

Mouslin de Laines,

Assorted Cap Ribbands,
do. Belts,
do. Watch,

Lace Ribbands—No. 4 to 22;

Florence, sup'r black, and fancy col'd do.

Crapes and Irish Linen.

Sheeting Diaper, do. Bird's Eye.

Damask do.

Blond Lace and Edging.

HOSIERY—Women's English black silk, do. white, French black, do. white—Dyed Worsted, col'd do., black do., white do.—Black Cotton, white do.—Half Hose, black, white do., Lamb's wool do., grey do., Cotton do.

GLOVES—Black Kid Gloves, Assorted do., white do., white English, bl'k do. Silk, beaver, buck and doe.

Laces and Veils.

Plain Silk.

Thread Edging, do. Lace; Bobbinett do.; Swiss do.; Blond do.

VEILS—Bobbinett, black; Silk, Lace, Gauze, black, white and green.

Blankets—Carpeting.

MOLASSES—Sugar-house and N. Orleans.

SUGAR—Double-refined Loaf,
" Lump,
Havana (white,)
" (brown,)

[illegible]

SALT—Liverpool, Ground Alum, and Blown.

TEAS—Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson Teas.

TOBACCO—Cavendish, Ladies' Sweet, Cut Smoking, do. Chewing.

WINES—Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga and Sweet Wines, &c. &c.

☞*Every description of COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for any of the above Goods, at a fair market price.*

R. D. DORAN & CO.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 28, 1841.

TOBACCO.

ANOTHER supply of Henry City Tobacco, at STRAITH'S.

January 28, 1841.

STONE CUTTING.

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

Monuments—Box, Column, and plain

TOMB SLABS,
And Head & Foot STONES,

OF EVERY VARIETY.

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

☞LETTERING neatly executed.

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

☞No imposition need be feared, as his prices are uniform.

January 21, 1841—1y.

APPEARANCES.

Think not because the eyes are bright,
And smiles are laughing there,
The heart that beats within is light,
And free from pain and care.
A blush may tinge the darkest cloud,
Ere Sol's last rays depart,
And underneath the sunniest smile
May lurk the saddest heart.

Mirth's sudden gleam may light the cheek,
Though joy be far away,
As blossoms oft adorn the tree
That's hastening to decay:
Alas! 'tis but the varying hue
Of April's wayward hours—
A sunbeam bursting brightly through,
When all behind are showers.

For there are pangs, the sorrowing heart
Will oft in darkness shroud,
That lurk within the lonely depths
Like lightning in the cloud;
As falls the shadow on the path,
When bright the sunbeams glare,
Which ever way our thoughts are turned,
That darksome shape is there.

Though brightly o'er the hollow cheek
The smile, the laugh may break;
Like bubbles bursting on the breast
Of Acheron's dark lake;
They are but outward signs to hide
[illegible]
As o'er the lone and mouldering tower,
The rose is taught to steal.

FOR THE VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION.

When we consider the present period of our existence as a Republic, it must be evident to every reflecting observer that it is one of deep and momentous interest. Since the termination of that Revolution, which bequeathed an inheritance the richest the world has ever seen, other revolutions have been going on among us.—And though they have not been on so grand a scale, yet they have been of such a nature as to attract the admiration of mankind. We have healed the wounds inflicted on us by our great Ancestor, and have continued to grow until we have almost reached the full stature of national greatness. Our Territory has been greatly enlarged—our Commerce has reached the farthest Sea—and our population has increased four-fold. The new and inexhaustible sources of wealth that have been opened, are presenting to an intelligent people ample scope for successful enterprise. But withal, the horizon of our glory is frequently darkened by clouds that forebode danger to our liberties. Two great enemies to Republics have broken over our ramparts—party spirit and licentiousness.

These are advancing rapidly, and unless some antidote be prescribed, will eventually swallow up all that we hold dear. An antidote may be found, we think, in the establishment of a wise system of education—in teaching all to know, and to appreciate their rights.

The most obvious and beautiful feature in our [illegible] is intrusted to the People. They are the main pillars of our system—the well-spring of all Law. And as the clear and healthful stream depends on the purity of the fountain, so must the wisdom of our Laws depend upon the degree of intelligence among the People. Not only will the laws be effected by the extent of liberal knowledge, but the ties of the Union will be strengthened and more of the spirit of our forefathers be fostered among us.

With these views, a system of "Free Schools" has been introduced in many parts of the country for the education of the poor. And as we shall attempt to show that the education of the People may be best secured by the liberal endowment of Colleges and Universities, it will be proper to examine the existing system of education, and endeavour to point out some of its defects.

The Legislature of those States that have acted on this subject, appropriates to the purposes of education a Free School Fund. This is distributed in some, according to population; in others differently. With the exception of a provision of Commissioners to dispose of the appropriation, the influence of the Legislature extends little further. What objections may not be urged against such an imperfect system? What provision does it make for competent Teachers, upon whom nothing short of the development of the human mind, when in its most critical state, depends? What provision does it make for a suitable course of instruction, upon which the future character of the taught must so much rest? What important considerations in any system of education, and yet how little attended to in this! It is with great reluctance that we have to speak derogatory of the character of any class of our citizens, but we are forced to say thus of the great majority of Free School Teachers. It would be difficult to point out among [illegible] competency other than that of the [illegible] Indeed, this office appears to have lost the dignity and [illegible] out which, schools are mere names. Hence, an intelligent man will seek any other avocation sooner than that of Teacher, although it be much less profitable. He will not condescend to be styled the poor and insignificant Pedagogue of the village, when he feels that his merit entitles him to a rank with the most respectable villager. No; it would be revolting to an aspiring mind.

Another, and still more deplorable consequence from the slight estimation of Teachers, is the dissipation often found even among such as we have. And is an intemperate man a competent Teacher? By no means. If he possesses the knowledge of an Angel, and yet be a votary in the orgies of Bacchus, he is unfit to teach a brute. But the greatest objection to the system, is its limited course of instruction. Mere rudiments, (for it comprises little more) are not sufficient to prepare the great mass of People for the proper discharge of the duties of good citizens. Can they render a citizen to exercise even his right of suffrage, with discretion, moderation and integrity? If so, the science of self-government has lost much of the difficulty that has ever been attributed to it.

The system is palpably defective, and comes far short of accomplishing what is so much desired. Then let us have a new one; let us begin by endowing Colleges and Universities with the treasure that is now spent upon the Schools.—Let them be endowed for the express purpose, if you please, of educating Teachers, and we shall at least supply the emphatic want of the age—competent Teachers. Such a step was first taken in Prussia, and who does not know the result? Who has not heard that the people of that country are far better educated than those of our own? If it succeeded in a Monarchy, why may it not succeed in a Republic, where the necessity of education is much more felt, and where there are fewer difficulties in the way of its advancement?

But it is urged against the proposed plan, that we are too poor; that it would require too much time to endow Literary Institutions; that thousands of our citizens would perish in ignorance, before the plan could be made effective. Are we too poor to construct Rail Roads and Canals? To lash the waters of the great deep with the bounding Steamer? The Country is full of these great improvements; and they have not cost centuries. But who that looks abroad on this favoured land—considers the inexhaustible mines of her wealth, and calculates the revenue already acquired—can doubt for a moment the ability of all the States to endow Literary Institutions?—Moreover, are there not many able and benevolent citizens among us, who would be proud to immortalize themselves by advancing the cause of education? By endowing a little Cambridge or Oxford? Such have existed in times past, and will the present age be outstripped in benevolence to a such a noble work?

The expediency of such a system as that contemplated, may be inferred from the extensive influence of the few Literary Institutions now in the country. Can it be denied that they form the great centre of education? The genius of the Scholar, the Poet, and the Statesman, receives its first impulse within their classic walls. Look through the country, and its brightest gems have received their polish in the College or University. The greatest vindicators of our liberties, both in times past, and at the present, have all been worshippers at the shrine of Minerva in the Literary Hall.

But that, which above all things, should solicit the highest admiration for Literary Institutions, is the national cast they give to the feelings and actions of youth. There seems to be a mystic tie between the College and the love of Country. This acts powerfully in drawing the Collegian from his Alma-Mater, directly into the service required of him by the laws of the land. His country's claims are deeply impressed upon him by his beloved instructors, and he goes forth fired with an honorable zeal to make himself worthy of those claims.

The advantages of the few Literary Institutions in the country cannot be estimated. Well may it be said of them, in view of their usefulness, in the language of the Poet—"*quis jam locus, quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?*"—What place, what region of our country is not full of their labour? Let them be endowed in all the States, and soon will the advancement of solid learning through all classes enable us to add another brighter and richer gem to the diadem of our glory.

PHILO.

CONGRESS.

THE PRE-EMPTION BILL.

This Bill finally passed the U. S. Senate on Tuesday evening, by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Buchanan, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, Henderson, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholas, Nicholson, Norvell, Pierce, Porter, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Smith, of Indiana, Sturgeon, [illegible] Walker, Wall, Webster, White, Williams, Wright, Young—31.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Roane, Ruggles, Southard—19.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday, in reference to this result, says—

THE SENATE LAND DEBATE

Has ended at last, in the passing, by a large majority, of the permanent prospective pre-emption bill as originally proposed; and the bill has now to undergo the ordeal of the House of Representatives.

The proposition, originally Mr. Calhoun's, but moved as an amendment to the bill by Mr. Young, proposing a conditional cession of the Public Lands to the States within which they lie, was rejected by a large majority.

The amendment, moved by Mr. CRITTENDEN, for coupling with the pre-emption principle the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among all the States, in proportion to their right of property therein, was negatived by a small majority; a majority produced, probably, by the apprehension on the minds of some Senators that the introduction of that enactment into this bill might be the means of defeating the bill for pre-emption, which they are in favor of on its own merits, and therefore not willing to connect with any other project. We cannot but hope, however, that the two measures will at last go hand in hand, and that, if they be made the subject of different acts, the one act will not lag far in the rear of the other, whether it pass at this session or at the next.

[illegible] the permanent prospective pre-emption law may perhaps surprise some of our readers, who are not prepared for what, at first sight, appears to be so radical a change in our Land system. The fact is, however, as we understand, the principle of that bill is already as effectively a part of the Land system as if it had been in legal existence for forty years. There is a *conventional* law, stronger than any temptation to break it, which now protects the actual settler against any competition at sales of the Public Lands. And this bill has passed the Senate by such a majority, under the influence of the argument that it is better to *legalize* what is incurable and inevitable, than to keep on the statute-book a provision which is a dead letter. Of the conclusiveness of this argument we say nothing, but it certainly was not without its effect upon the Senate.

TREASURY NOTES.—It appears from the Report of the Secretary that the amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st instant was $4,801,719 37.

SURVEYS OF PUBLIC LANDS.—A writer in the "Madisonian," who seems to be well informed of the details of the Land Office operations, makes the following curious development of the way in which Uncle Sam has been sometimes duped by pretended surveys of the public lands:

"That frauds have been committed in making returns of surveys of lands [illegible] which a chain was never stretched, is beyond doubt; and it has been even said that, in days gone by, expensive series of surveys, if mere plotting can be so called, were made by dropping down the current of a watercourse in a canoe, taking the course of its meanders by a compass, and the distances by a calculation of time required to float from one point to another."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FROM FLORIDA.

We find the following in the Augustine News of the 29th ult:

MORE GLORIOUS NEWS!!!—The schr. *Frances*, Capt. Cooper, arrived this morning, bringing the glorious news of additional success in the capture and destruction of the enemy South. On the 8th, Colonel Harney captured and killed in the Everglades, 12 Indians. On the 10th, at Indian River, the command under Major Childs, Lieuts. Taylor, Steptoe, Van Vleit, and Dr. Simmons, captured 33 Indians and negroes, killing 4. On the 11th, on the St. John's, Lieuts. Taylor and Van Vleit captured 5 Indians, killing 1. Col. Harney had to return for additional force, and is again in pursuit of the enemy.

The news from the South is truly cheering; the successes of Col. Harney, and the prompt and gallant conduct of Major Childs, and officers of 3d Artillery, are entitled to all praise. Major Childs is a brave officer, and already distinguished for good conduct at Fort Drane. We say, God speed such men as are operating South; they have large claims upon the gratitude of their country.

THE CENSUS OF VIRGINIA.—The population of Virginia, under the new census, has been ascertained to be 1,231,441. Of these 735,812 are whites, 48,425 free coloured, and 447,207 slaves. The total increase in the whole State, for the last ten years, has been but 20,038. There has been a decrease in the slave population of 22,517. The Federal population of the State is 1,012,560. If, therefore, the ratio of representation is fixed as high as sixty thousand, Virginia will lose four members of Congress. Her number of representatives will be reduced to seventeen.

The Boston Atlas, remarking upon these facts, says:—That in the whole State of Virginia, with a territory the largest of any State in the Union, there should not have been so large an increase by one third, during ten years, as has taken place in the city of Boston, is a striking proof that there must be a radical defect somewhere. While all around have been rapidly increasing in wealth and population, Virginia with natural facilities for an immense growth, unsurpassed in this respect by any State, has hardly held its own. It is not for us to attempt to investigate the causes which have contributed to weigh down to the earth the giant energies of the Old Dominion. We might, in so doing, trespass upon forbidden grounds. It is, however, a subject that earnestly demands the attention, not only of the statesmen of Virginia, but of the entire South.

The subject certainly *is* one that earnestly demands the attention of those concerned. It is a matter of *political economy*, and should be so considered. The population of the State of New York has increased about five hundred and fourteen thousand within the last ten years.

HAWKINS, THE ROBBER OF THE FRANKLIN BANK IN BALTIMORE.

It is now ascertained from an examination of the books of the Franklin Bank, that James L. Hawkins, the former cashier, is a defaulter for over one hundred thousand dollars, besides being indebted by regular loans for about twenty thousand dollars. His indebtedness, of all kinds is now stated at $138,000, being nearly one fourth of the whole capital of the Bank. The case of Hawkins is an extraordinary one, though unfortunately not without parallels, furnished in the last few years, and some of its results are of a most melancholy character. He resigned his office in the bank some time last summer, before it was known to any, save the directorship, that he was largely indebted to the institution, after having been its cashier for twenty years, during all of which time he was believed by the world to be a man of incorruptible integrity, and possessed of all the virtues that endear one to his fellows.

When he first entered the institution he was poor, but his salary increased gradually till it reached twenty-five hundred dollars, and a dwelling; yet it was certain that his expensive style of living could leave little to be laid up from this source. He first received some $10,000 from his wife's estate, and this he was understood to have invested so fortunately, that the $10,000 grew to twenty, to thirty, and forty and fifty: and going on in equally fortunate investments and speculations, it [illegible] a prize of twenty thousand dollars in a lottery, and [illegible] became a wealthy man. But he was prospering by fraud the while. Like Dabney and Levis, he had ventured once to appropriate to his own use a small amount of the property of the bank; and, the Rubicon passed, compunctious visitings were like those of the angels. He paused not until, by chance during his absence for a brief time last spring, his long concealed frauds were discovered, and then, surrendering privately his property to the Bank, he precipitately left Baltimore.

His wife on learning that he had become involved in pecuniary difficulties, sent for one of the directors and handed him a release of her right to the real estate. She had then no thought that crime could be laid to his charge and it was only two weeks ago that the fact was made known to her. She was a devoted and affectionate wife, nobly hearted and high spirited—one who could have met poverty with a smile, but as she said, could not survive dishonor. She sank quickly under the accumulation of mental suffering, and on the evening of the 16th ult. died of a broken heart. She told those around her that she was dying, and besought them to send for her husband. He came from his concealment in time to receive the last look of the partner of his young years and the solace of his old age—the victim of his crimes, whose parting words were yet of forgiveness and affection. How many such scenes there have been in the last few years, before which the curtain has not been raised to admit the gaze of the world!

A NICE CALCULATION.—If a man begins to save ten cents a day, when he is 21 years old, and continues to do so until he is 70, he will then be worth $10,956 37.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The Illinoian gives the following details of a most barbarous murder, committed at Exeter, Scott county, Ill., on the 11th ult:—

"Not knowing the full particulars we only give them as street talk. It appears that four men whose names are George Gardner, Nash, and two brothers by the name of Crue, had been playing at cards and drinking, commenced quarrelling about a pocket handkerchief, each one accusing the other of having stolen it, from which circumstances Gardner and the two Crues joined and fell upon Nash. A double barrel gun was procured by Gardner, and he pursued Nash, in company with the Crues, and when near enough to Nash discharged both barrels at him, both taking effect. The left breast received seventy shot and two balls, which cut off the lower part of the heart. Whilst expiring from the wounds thus received, the two Crues, one with an iron poker and the other with a heavy stick, commenced striking him over the head, which literary mashed it to a jelly.

At this juncture a citizen came up and interfered when an attack was made upon him, but he escaped without serious injury. After they had finished the work [illegible] with their fiendish work, one of them caught up the dead man's hat on the end of the stick with which he had been beating him, and exultingly whirled it over his head in triumph. A circumstance which more forcibly conveyed the callous heart than any other scene in the tragedy.

The three murderers are now in prison, having made but little resistance when taken. The murdered man was from Ireland, and the three murderers are English by birth. As the matter will be legally investigated, we defer any further remarks.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have heard that Nash fired the first gun.

LIBERIA has a population of 4 500 American colonists and 30,000 natives. It has nine settlements, or towns; the two most distant being 300 miles apart, on the sea coast—the others at various distances, intermediate. Its territory procured by purchase, contains nearly 500,000 acres of land, and other large tracts can be easily obtained of the native owners in the same way. The government is modeled after our own, and purely republican—administered almost wholly by colored people. Agriculture is thriving and greatly extending. Four printing presses are in operation. Twenty-one churches are organized, some of them composed of native converts. More than 30 ordained ministers are engaged in religious teaching. Many Sabbath schools are regular [illegible] colony never appeared better than now, nor so entirely attractive to its friends on the ground of its great usefulness.

[*Presbyterian.*

MAMMOTHS—*An Ox and a Hog.*—On Friday the 29th ult., a team of six horses, attached to an immense wagon, passed our office, which crowds of people were following. Of course our curiosity must be gratified; and on following the train, we saw an ox, quietly riding in state, for the good reason that he was so big, he would find it difficult to promenade on foot. His oxship's weight was 3600 lbs. This noble animal was raised by Mr. Sheetz, of Berks county.

At the steamboat tavern of Mr. Roberts, in Old Chester, we saw the other day a hog, measuring, we were told, from the snout to the root of the tail, 7 feet 6 inches, and girting 6 feet 6 inches. We were told that Mr. W. V. Burnham raised this large sized porker, the weight of which, when 21 months old, was supposed to be 900 lbs. Either the ox or the hog would probably supply a pretty snug family in meat for a year.—*Phila. Gazette.*

TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce contains the following communication from Rev. John March:

"By the Columbia I have interesting letters and papers from Dublin, relating to the cause of temperance. Great encouragement was felt at the firmness of the teetotalers during the holidays.—None were known to violate their pledges, and very little drunkenness was visible in Dublin. Father Mathew was at [illegible] tered the pledge, on the 13th December, to 10,000. The people of Ireland are engaged with deep interest in this great work."

Among the incidents attendant on the late great rise of the rivers in France, is the following, told by a correspondent of the Quotidienne at Avignon:

"When the inundation was at its height some boatmen, who were on the watch near this city to render assistance where wanted, perceived a dark object in the distance, floating down with the current. They made towards it, and found it to be a cradle, in which was a child about ten months old, crying for its mother. It was taken to the Archbishop of Avignon, and, it is said, has not yet been claimed, nor its parentage ascertained."

SHAMEFUL.—A correspondent of the Boston Atlas adverts to the fact that a son of Doctor Duncan is acting in the capacity of a page to the Vice President, for which service the father receives between six and seven hundred dollars annually. In England, it is deemed by some of the nobility a great *honor* if they can procure places for their children near the person of the sovereign, as "pages," "maids of honor," &c., but here, where we profess to believe that no especial unction adheres to those in high stations, it seems exceedingly shameful that the son of a Member of Congress is transported some 600 miles, to run the errands and pick up the papers of the Vice President.

[*New York Times.*

The greatest man living is said to be a modern Goliah named Charles Freeman, now at Boston. He is a native of New York State, but 19 years old; measures 7 feet, 3 inches in height, and weighs three hundred pounds. He is double jointed, a very Samson in strength, is well proportioned, and formed with the most perfect symmetry.

DANGEROUS EXERCISE OF POWER.—By the following article, copied from the Adams (Pa.) Sentinel of Monday, February 1st, it will be seen that Gov. Porter has stole a march upon the laws of Pennsylvania, and pardoned certain partizan editors, who were about to be tried on an indictment charging them with a gross libel—on the citizens of Gettysburg—*before conviction!* This is something new in the history of partizan Governors, and certainly a most startling and dangerous exercise of the pardoning power. A free pardon of the offence or crime alleged, before trial. This is one great step towards breaking down the securities of the citizen, and destroying the legal and moral sanctions, which are his shield, for the enjoyment of life, liberty and property. The next step in order would be the granting of permission before hand, to do certain acts forbidden by the laws of the land. And the next, would be, for an executive officer, clothed with this high attribute of sovereignty, *to grant these permits to his partisan followers, for a consideration!* Are the American people prepared for such progress and such a result?

"GOVERNOR PORTER.—*Despotic power revived!*—It is with pain we record the fact that the present Governor of Pennsylvania has exercised a power during the [illegible] letter of the Constitution, certainly never was contemplated by those men who conferred upon the Executive the "pardoning power"—and is a matter which calls loudly for *immediate* Legislative action. The principle is too dangerous to be encouraged; and the power, if it does exist, should never be entrusted to any man. We hope, therefore, to see the matter investigated and the corrective employed.

During the sitting of our Court of Quarter Sessions last week, a bill was found by the Grand Inquest against Messrs. Hutter & Cantine, Editors of the Harrisburg Magician, for a gross libel upon the citizens of Gettysburg, and Mr. Stevens particularly. When called upon to put in their plea of defence, their Counsel presented to the Court a paper, under the broad seal of the State, giving a full and free pardon from the Governor of Pennsylvania to Messrs. Hutter & Cantine, for all the libels published by them in the Magician "in Adams County or elsewhere"—thus wiping off all their sins in this particular by a stroke of the pen! They could not, therefore, be tried for the offence—and have gone off "unwhipt of justice."

"A pardon given before trial and conviction!! What a license to commit crime!! What is to check the commission of any act of villany—say murder itself—when the perpetrator has his pardon in his pocket? It is high time the People should look into these matters, and give a check to such high-handed and dangerous acts! It is [illegible] despotic power of the dark ages!"

The Harrisburg Intelligencer in calling the attention of all parties to the following paragraph, which concludes the Proclamation of Governor Porter, in reference to the libel case, says:—"It will be seen that not only is the particular offence pardoned, but 'ALL OTHER OFFENCES' which the said Magician Editors may have committed, in conducting their newspaper, are also 'pardoned and remitted.' Here is a stretch of power which aims a blow at civil liberty and good morals, more dangerous, we really believe, than any which has ever heretofore fallen under our observation. A full license is given to the government press to slander and libel all citizens who may be opposed to the Executive, and the remedy of the law is denied to those against whom the assaults may be made. Such a principle is too dangerous to be tolerated in a free country."

Now, Know all Men to whom these Presents shall come, that I, DAVID R. PORTER, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, believing that the freedom of the Press ranks among the most invaluable safe-guards of our republican institutions, and that, however much its licentiousness is to be deplored, all efforts for the improper restraint of its independence springing from private malice, should be discountenanced and condemned, do, therefore, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the said Commonwealth, hereby PARDON the said Edwin W. Hutter and John J. C. Cantine, the defendants above named, severally:—and do hereby fully and unconditionally pardon and remit the offence alleged to have been committed by them, or either of them, in the oath and indictment aforesaid, and for which said prosecution has been instituted; and also ALL OTHER MATTERS *published, or alleged* [illegible] W. Hutter and John J. C. Cantine, or either of them, through the columns of the [illegible] OR ELSEWHERE, alleged to have been libellous, to answer which they may be held in recognizance as aforesaid; and the said alleged offences are hereby accordingly PARDONED and REMITTED.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this twenty-third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth the sixty-fifth.

By the Governor:

FRS. R. SHUNK,
Sec'ry of the Commonwealth.

MAKING BUTTER.—Every farmer who makes his own butter, will be glad to learn how to make the most from milk, and at the same time produce an article of good quality. Putting a pint of cold water during the summer months into each pan of milk when strained from the cow, will [illegible] The milk will not sour as quick, and the cream will rise more perfectly. The reason why butter made in summer becomes rancid so soon is owing to the imperfect manner in which the milk, frequently soured before churning, is separated from the butter. Retarding the souring of the milk by the application of cold water, obviates this difficulty.

We have discovered a method by which the operation of churning in autumn, and in winter, may sometimes be much shortened when it does not gather readily. The minute granules of butter often appear in the cream, but do not for a long time become conglomerated. A small lump of butter, thrown at this period into the churn, forms a nucleus, around which it collects immediately. This simple expedient has, in the course of a few moments, saved many tedious hours labor.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN:

Thursday Morning, February 11.

HOPES OF THE ADVERSARY.

Some of the Van Buren prints are extracting comfort from the opposition of Mr. Wise to Mr Clay's Land policy, and they manifest exceeding great joy at the prospect of an entire split in the Whig ranks at the very commencement of Gen Harrison's Administration. It is a trait in the human character to look about for consolation when calamities crowd upon each other "fast and furious;" and the conductors of the presses alluded to are but obeying the instinct of nature in grasping at straws. So little accustomed have they been to any thing smacking of independence of thought and action on the part of their drilled corps, that they are utterly at a loss to conceive how a member of Congress can dare to speak out his own sentiments, whether long cherished or of recent growth.

Now, to our mind, there is nothing particularly inspiring to the defeated faction in the conduct of Mr Wise. He repeats sentiments long entertained by him, not only in reference to a distribution of the surplus revenue and the proceeds of the public lands, but in reference to the Tariff and a National Bank. He still favours the latter measure, and opposes the others.—And what is there so wonderful in this? It has been the boast of the Whig party that they yield no slavish obedience to power, whether of their choosing or not; and we presume they will differ with one another whenever conscience dictates such a difference; but they will scarcely be weak enough to let their quarrels "enure to the benefit" of their common adversary. On all important occasions they will yield to the force of Mr Wise's maxim—"Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union."

Mr. Wise asks a suspension of opinion until the published speech shall speak for itself. The joy of the "spoilers" will be short-lived, when they find Mr. W. has yet many a battery to level upon their rotten bulwarks. The work of investigation is not ended; and when the doors of the departments shall be thrown open to the "searching operation," the Locos will discover they have been chuckling a little too soon at that gentleman's "oppugnation." Let them moderate their exultation. There is yet something bitter at the bottom of the bowl.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

The Martinsburg Gazette of Thursday last, in noticing the nominations of RICHARD W. BARTON, Esq. for Congress, from this District, and CHARLES J. FAULKNER, Esq. for the State Senate from the Berkeley district, says:—"In both districts, we have very large Whig majorities. In the counties of Berkeley, Hampshire, and Morgan, constituting the Senatorial District, the Whig majority is little, if at all, short of four hundred votes. Jefferson, Frederick and Clarke, added to these, make the Congressional District, and we should say, that one hundred more are to be added as the balance in favor of the Whigs in the three latter. With this strength, we are justified in the anticipation of a brilliant Whig victory.

"In making this parade of our strength, however, we trust that we may not lull the Whig party into a state of security or carelessness—Every consideration of patriotism urges them to union, harmony, and zeal, and we earnestly appeal to them, to keep up their organization, and stand by their arms until locofocoism is no more.

"At the Presidential election, Old Berkeley was the Star County of the District. She again enters for the proud distinction, of giving the largest Whig majority in the District, and dares all her gallant sisters to compete with her for the honor."

Our Whig friends will bear in mind, that the Van Buren party, during the last Summer, manufactured a large number of votes, for the purpose of operating upon the Congressional election. The Whigs of the district will therefore see the necessity of union and harmony.

EXHIBITION OF THE BLIND, AND OF THE DEAF MUTES.

We witnessed an exhibition of a portion of the scholars of the Virginia Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and of the Blind, on Friday night last in the Free Church at Harpers-Ferry. They were on their return from Richmond, where they had been taken by their instructors, for the purpose of exhibiting to the members of the Legislature the progress which had been made in their instruction and invoking further legislative aid in behalf of the Institution. The exhibition was highly interesting and of the most touching character. The Deaf mutes conversed, or spelt with their fingers with great rapidity; and the Blind read with fluency various portions of the Scripture. A map of Virginia was placed before a little blind girl about 12 or 13 years of age, and she put her finger immediately upon any county, town, river or mountain, which she was requested to designate. The books and maps which are thus used, are prepared with raised letters, and the pupils are guided by the sense of feeling. The blind males performed delightfully upon the Violin and other instruments. The illustration, by a young mul. a mute, of the method pursued by Pennsylvania housewives in making bread, was highly expressive. None of the pupils have been under instruction more than one year, and

The Teachers are the Rev. Mr. Tyler, of the deaf and dumb, and Dr. Mauritat, of the blind. The whole number of pupils in the Institution is 80—of whom 23 are deaf mutes, and 15 blind.

THE PARDONING POWER.

A most singular instance of Executive interposition in the exercise of the pardoning power has lately taken place in Pennsylvania, by Gov. PORTER, (a Loco Foco of the most rabid kind,) the particulars of which will be found on the 1st page of to-day's paper. If Gov Porter's course in this case is to be taken as a precedent, (says the Baltimore American,) itself being unprecedented, the functions of the Executive will be [illegible] Whenever a bill of indictment is found, the proper mode will be, under this construction of Gubernatorial power, to submit the same to his Excellency for the purpose of learning his pleasure in the premises. A gradual improvement upon the system would soon come to dispense with juries in all in criminal cases—to the great saving of county expenses. The history of the feudal times would give many illustrations of the beauty and facility of this sort of jurisprudence.

It appears that Gov. Porter has only pardoned and remitted all fines which the aforesaid defendants have already published in their paper, in "Adams county or elsewhere." It would have been doing the thing completely if he had extended indulgence to all they they should publish hereafter. As the matter now stands it is manifestly imperfect; for his Excellency may be called upon to ignore another bill at the next session of the Court, for aught that any body knows. The principle might be made one of general application too in other particulars.—How triumphant would be the look of a detected depredator if he could put his hand in his pocket and shake in the faces of his captors the broad seal of the State vindicating his independence from bonds!

GENERAL HARRISON'S PROGRESS.—At every point at which the old sheikhalready has passed, during his travel towards the seat of Government, he has received the welcome of kind hearts, and the gratitude always manifested to a public benefactor, and the people's President. At Pittsburg, Erie, Cumberland, Hagerstown, Fredericktown, &c., &c., thousands of freemen had assembled to greet him on his arrival, and cheer him onward. Although much fatigued by the lengthened and laborious travel which he has undergone, he is said to be in the enjoyment of perfect health. He left Fredericktown, Maryland, on Saturday morning last, for Baltimore, and his arrival and stay is given at length in the papers of that city, but we have only room for a few brief extracts from the American of Monday:

"The President-elect arrived in this city (Baltimore) on Saturday, about 4 o'clock, P. M. The Committee of Reception, accompanied by a numerous body of horsemen, met the train of cars from Frederick, at the Relay-house, where the turnpike intersects the railroad about five miles from the city. A large crowd assembled at that spot, greeted the General with enthusiastic cheers, as he came from the car, and was received by Col. McClellan, Chairman of the Baltimore Committee of Reception. Thomas Yates Walsh, Esq. in behalf of the Committee, then addressed the venerable hero, bidding him an eloquent welcome.

"Gen. Harrison replied briefly and very appropriately. His few words were received with great applause and were followed by three cheers.

"General Harrison was accompanied by his two former aids, Gen. Chambers, of Kentucky, and Col. Todd, of Cincinnati, and by H. Wickliffe, Jr. Esq. of Kentucky. He had been attended from Frederick by a Committee who had gone from Baltimore to meet him at the former place, consisting of Judge Hanson, J. P. Kennedy, A. W. Bradford, Z. C. Lee and Neilson Poe, Esqrs. A military company joined the cars at Ellicott's Mills, and continued on to Baltimore to join in the reception.

"The cavalcade started from the Relay-house towards the city about two o'clock, P. M. and approached the outer Pratt street depot in about an hour.

"Here he was met by the Tippecanoe Clubs and a large concourse of citizens, and was transferred to an open barouche drawn by four white horses, and the procession marched by the route laid down, to his quarters at the City Hotel.

"When the Tippecanoe Clubs had pressed their way to the front of the Hotel, and quiet restored, Gen. Harrison appeared on a stand erected at the corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, and addressed the people, expressing his regret that fatigue and the wet of cold, forbade him making a more extended address, but said that on Monday he would take occasion to enter more fully into the questions which now agitate the public mind, and on which he will soon be called to act, in a high official character. He then took his leave, and again the people rent up three cheers for him."

Agreeably to promise, General Harrison addressed several thousand of the citizens of Baltimore on Monday, a brief report of which is given in the American. We shall do our readers the justice to lay it before them in our next, and if the principles and policy there laid down, and the candour and ability it is, with which they are expressed, are not truly democratic, we have wofully mistaken the definition of the term.

At nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, Gen. H. started for Washington, accompanied by a Committee of ten from Baltimore, appointed for that purpose. He doubtless reached the city on that day, where preparatory arrangements had been made to receive him in a manner worthy of the distinguished patriot, and the exalted station which he has been called upon to fill.

"EXPUNGING"—In the Senate, on Monday week, Mr. Bayard of Delaware, took occasion to say he was under instruction from his State to propose the rescinding of the resolution which, in a former period, had been introduced by the Senator from Missouri, (Mr Benton,) commonly known as the expunging resolution. That he stood pledged to act in conformity with the wishes of his State, and should certainly redeem that pledge. But it was not his intention to do so at the present session, which would only afford to its former advocates an opportunity to [illegible] their resolution. He meant at the proper time, which he hoped would be at the next session of Congress to move in the matter, and trusted that they would then be able to remove from the character of the Senate the blemish which it had incurred from that measure.

☞We observe from the Richmond Compiler of Friday last—we note the fact for the information of his numerous friends in this section—that our good brother, JOHN S. GALLAHER, has been nominated by *"More than One."* as a candidate to represent the City of Richmond in the next House of Delegates.

MAINE U. S. SENATOR.—The Hon. GEO. EVANS (Whig) was elected, on Thursday last, by both branches of the Legislature of Maine, to represent that State in the United States Senate, for six years from and after the 3d of March next. In the House, Mr Evans received a majority of 10 votes over Fairfield; and in the Senate a majority of 6.

☞The General Assembly of Rhode Island have passed Resolutions in favor of the immediate distribution of the public lands among all the States; for a National Bank, and for the immediate repeal of the Sub-Treasury law.

Mr. WILLIAM SHEPPARD, temporarily employed as a conductor of the mail train on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road, between Frederick and Baltimore, lost his life on Tuesday night the 3d instant, in attempting to pass round the car upon the outside. The Frederick Visiter says: The train had just arrived upon the depot yard, and was yet in motion, when, with his lantern in one hand, he made the attempt to go round the car, holding on only with the other hand—He necessarily was obliged to slip his hold of the rod running along the top of the car, and it is supposed missed catching it again and fell back against a hardow car standing on a parallel track, and was thrown under the wheels of the machine car or its train, the whole passing over his face, neck and one arm, and killing him instantly.

Mr. Sheppard formerly lived in Charlestown, and also at Harpers-Ferry.

In a message sent by Governor Porter to the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the 5th instant, it is stated that the amount of loans made by the Banks to the Commonwealth during the past year was $2,600,000, exclusive of the $600,000 borrowed on the 1st of February. $99,000 have been loaned by individuals, leaving the actual amount received from the Banks, $2,500,000!!

☞The Hon. JOHN D. DICKINSON, for many years a Representative in Congress from New York, died suddenly at his residence at Troy, in that State, on the morning of the 28th January last. He was a gentleman of the old school, and is said to have resembled in all respects, his distinguished colleague and friend, Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer.

☞Among the strangers who have lately arrived in Washington city is the Hon. THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, so long advantageously known as a Senator in Congress from that State.

☞At a meeting of the friends of the present Administration, held in Leesburg, Loudoun county, Major William Westwood Wallace, was nominated as the candidate of that party to represent the District composed of the counties of Loudoun, Fauquier, and Fairfax, in the next Congress of the U. S. Doddridge C. Lee, Samuel Tarrant, and Beverly Hutchinson, were also nominated as the V. B. candidates to represent Loudoun in the next Legislature of Virginia.

☞A Countryman's" suggestions as to the mode of selecting two candidates (good and true Whigs) to represent this county in the next Legislature of Virginia, are well timed, and shall appear in our next.

THE BANKS.—Suspensions.

SUSPENSION OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

We are pained to find in the Philadelphia papers of Friday the following official announcement of another suspension by the Bank of the United States. We append to it the resolution adopted by the delegates from the other banks of that city, to continue the payment of specie:—

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
February 4th, 1841.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States held at the Banking House, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the Bank of the U. States in compliance with its pledge to the public, has made a fair and bona fide effort to resume and maintain specie payments, having, since the 15th of January last, paid out an amount, little, if at all short of six millions of dollars in coin or specie funds; and whereas the effort to maintain specie payments by this Bank has been rendered abortive by the intentional accumulation and extraordinary enforcement of its instant liabilities—therefore,

Resolved, That this Bank is under the necessity, for the present, of suspending specie payments.

Resolved, That every exertion will be made by the *Directors* to collect the Debts, and convert into cash the Assets of the Bank, for the purpose of resuming payments in specie at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published.

Extract from the minutes.

A. LARDNER, *Cashier.*

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY BANKS.

At a meeting of delegates from the Banks of the city and county of Philadelphia, held February 4th, 1841, convened upon official notice of the suspension of specie payments by the United States Bank, present delegates from the following Banks:—Pennsylvania, North American, Farmers' and Mechanics', Commercial, Mechanics', Western, Penn Township, Southwark, Kensington, Manufacturers' and Mechanics', Moyamensing, Northern Liberties, Girard and Philadelphia—

JOHN WHITE, Esq. was called to the Chair, and F. A. Raybold appointed Secretary.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Banks represented in this meeting will continue the payment of specie for all their liabilities.

JOHN WHITE, *Chairman.*
F. A. RAYBOLD, *Secretary.*

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette accompanies the foregoing annunciation with the following remarks:—

In the short space of twenty days, since its vaults were opened, we understand that the Bank has paid out nearly six millions of dollars in specie funds.

The daily increase of the demands upon its vaults, from the eastward, rendered it impossible for the Bank longer to resist the torrent. It has reluctantly yielded to the force of imperious circumstances. The great error, we consider, arose from the Legislature requiring the [illegible] ed for it; for how can the Banks pay the people, before the people pay the Banks? When the Bank of England suspended specie payments, it required twenty-two years to resume.

The immense resources of the Bank of the United States, and the zeal and integrity of its Directors are a sufficient pledge to the public, that in the shortest possible period, it will resume specie payments, and discharge, with good faith, all its obligations. Forbearance and moderation are, therefore, alike enjoined by justice and sound policy.

SPECIE PAYMENTS—THE BANKS.

The following article, copied from the Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday, will show the degree of panic which prevails in that city. The resolution which had been adopted on Thursday night by the Banks (by a vote it now appears of eight to five) to continue to pay specie for all their obligations, was departed from, one by one, on Friday, under the press for specie.

The Directors of the several Banks in Wilmington, (Del) held a meeting on Friday morning, and resolved to suspend specie payments in consequence of the state of things in Philadelphia.

A DAY OF EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.—*More Suspensions by the Banks.*—Yesterday was a day of extraordinary excitement in Philadelphia. In our last we gave the proceedings of the U. S. Bank, to the effect that that Institution had, in consequence of heavy drafts from the East been compelled to another temporary suspension of specie payments. Also, the proceedings of all the other banks of Philadelphia to the effect that they would continue to pay specie for all their obligations. These publications produced a great sensation throughout the community, and, as must have been anticipated, a run upon the banks, under the circumstances, capable, with perfect safety of withstanding any ordinary pressure, commenced, and demanded specie in large and in small sums, and either on checks or the bank notes.

Thus, at an early hour in the morning, the counters of most of our Banks were crowded, and although the excitement was evidently high, nothing indicative of violence or outrage took place; and indeed, the general deportment of the various crowds was quite creditable under the circumstances. The Bank of the United States was not particularly thronged after 12 o'clock; and throughout the whole day the Bank paid specie on its $5 notes.—The other Banks, which commenced paying specie on their obligations early in the day one by one, so that by three o'clock, the only institutions that paid specie in general terms, were the Philadelphia—Farmers' and Mechanics'—Southwark—and Commercial Banks. Even these, we are told, marked a number of checks that were presented, as "good."

All, however, throughout the city and county, freely and promptly paid their five dollar bills in specie, and in one or two cases, amounts as large as one hundred thousand dollars were paid in the aggregate before it was thought proper to violate the resolution to persevere in the resumption, which was passed in the Bank Meeting on Thursday night. The Western Bank paid all demands of every kind. The general expression of opinion was—that the Banks acted very injudiciously in making a fruitless attempt to resume, after the U. S. Bank had been forced to suspend. But, perhaps, we should give them credit for this effort, to comply with what they deem public opinion and law, and consider it as an earnest to sustain specie payments to the utmost, even when in the judgment of some of the Director', such a course could be pursued only to the injury of the institution. Every thing was in confusion, as relates to money matters throughout the day—most of the brokers refuse to purchase notes—while all borrowing and lending, seemed to be out of the question for the time.

Something, of course, will have to be done forthwith, in order to afford the community a currency. We have conversed with several of the Directors; and they manifest a sincere desire to do every thing in their power, and will no doubt speedily devise some means to allay the present panic, and afford the usual business facilities to our citizens. A spirit of moderation and forbearance on all sides, should be earnestly inculcated by those who have influence, and practised as much as possible by every member of society.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Monday, referring to the suspension of the Banks, says—

The law of last February, relative to future suspensions, has operated most injuriously. The Banks were not ready for that resumption, and *all* should have openly and freely stated their inability to meet the requirements of the law. They did not; but anxious to comply, and place themselves on a par with the institutions of other States at the East, they gathered around them, at sacrifices, the means of compliance. The Bank, which had supplied the currency, of course, made the principal preparations, and on the fifteenth of January, the work of resumption was only commenced.

Then, for the first time, some of the small Banks discovered that the eastern funds which they held, were only placed in their vaults in *paper*, to be drawn from them in specie; and the calm, which had been considered so favorable to their views, was but the lulling of a breeze before a *change* for a tempest; and in less than *twenty days*, only three out of thirteen Banks of Philadelphia had paid out NINE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN SPECIE.—How much the other Banks had disbursed in that time, we have no means of knowing.

No banking institution could have stood this assault. It is not in the nature of their business. The whole amount of specie in all the Banks of the State of New York, including city, as well as country Banks, is only ten millions four hundred and twenty-nine thousand one hundred and twelve dollars. And they have a circulation of upwards of FIFTEEN MILLIONS and a deposite in the aggregate of SEVENTEEN MILLIONS. Now, if an attack should be made upon the New York institutions, equally vigorous and wrongly disposed, with that upon the Philadelphia Banks, what would these boasted Banks be in twenty days?

BANK SUSPENSIONS.

The Baltimore American of Tuesday says:—"The result of the meeting of the officers of the Banks of Baltimore, held yesterday morning at eight o'clock, was the adoption of a resolution, by a unanimous vote, to suspend specie payments. This course was unavoidable, in view of the general suspension which had previously taken place among the Banks of Philadelphia [illegible] specie were drawn from the Banks of Baltimore by note holders and on drafts; and yesterday morning a number of brokers and agents from the eastward stood ready to draw coin, had not the determination to suspend interposed to prevent them. The Virginia Banks will, without doubt, also suspend."

The Philadelphia Sentinel states that several of the New Jersey Banks suspended specie payments on Friday and Saturday.

THE BANKS—SUSPENSION.

The Richmond Whig of Monday, in noticing the suspension of the Philadelphia United States Bank, says:—The Banks at Richmond, we are still more pleased to say, will pay no respect to the course of the Bank of the United States—They will go ahead in resumption, and meet the engagements of their charter. The following may be regarded as official:

"Upon the receipt, Saturday evening, of the intelligence that the Bank of the United States had suspended specie payments, the officers of the Banks of this city held a meeting, and decided to continue specie payments, regardless of the course of the Bank of the U. S.

"The public may be satisfied that our Banks will carry out the resolution to pay specie."

Under a postscript head, the Richmond Whig of Monday has the following:

What will the Virginia Banks do? Their determination of Saturday night, is in another column. They will not suspend. They will meet the crisis. We feel authorized to say that the deliberate conclusions of Saturday night, are not disturbed by this 24 chapter of Philadelphia news. There is no cause for panic here, and there will be none. Let the Legislature promptly come to the relief of the country in this exigency, and all will be well. It is no time for theory. Action—the action of practical good sense is demanded to protect the public interests.

[illegible] a meeting of the [illegible] the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, on [illegible] day last, a resolution passed declaring it expedient to suspend specie payments.

From the Baltimore American.

FIRE AT WILLIAMSPORT, MD.

WILLIAMSPORT, FEB. 5th, 1841.
11 o'clock, A. M.

GENTLEMEN.—I hasten to inform you of the calamitous fire that raged in our village last night, and the progress of which is still not arrested. The fairest portion of our town is laid in ashes, and many of its inhabitants left destitute of a home.—The fire broke out in a cabinet maker's shop belonging to Jeremiah Meade, Esq. [illegible] to intense that the buildings on the opposite side were soon enveloped in flames, among which was the Potomac Hotel, owned by Mr. Jacob T. Towson. Hundreds of citizens from Hagerstown are here aiding us in succouring the unhappy [illegible]

Apportionment of Districts under the new census.—A mistaken idea prevails that the duty of re modelling the Congressional Districts under the Census of 1840, will devolve on the next Legislature.—That duty cannot be executed until Congress fixes the new ratio, a task of extreme delicacy, always leading to exciting and protracted debate and struggles, and which will certainly not be performed until late in the next session of Congress. It may, therefore, be assumed as certain, that the re-apportionment of the Congressional Districts will not be made until the Legislature of 1842–43.

Virginia will lose one member at least, and this will render the re-apportionment a work of difficulty and time.

[illegible]

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

From our Richmond Correspondent.

RICHMOND, February 8th, 1841.

My last report was up to the 29th ultimo, and I had indulged the hope that I should have but little more to say about the memorable Louisa case; but that topic is still the theme of discussion for the babblers of the House, and of disgust to the auditory who attend under the hope of hearing something of interest.

On *Saturday*, Mr Stephenson of Tyler moved to award the contested seat for Louisa to Elisha Melton, the said Melton appearing to have a majority of the legal votes. Mr. Chapman presented some further documents in relation to the case, and asked a reference of the subject to the Committee, but before a question was taken on either motion, the House adjourned. The other business of the day is not worthy of notice.

On *Monday*, Mr. Taylor of King George moved that the report of the Committee on the Louisa case, and the documents in relation thereto, be recommitted, which motion was agreed to.

The Small Note bill, authorizing the Banks of the State to issue notes of a lower denomination than Five Dollars, until the 1st of August next, was considered on its second reading, and debated at much length. All amendments were rejected, and the bill was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of 65 to 50. The other matters considered were of little general interest.

On *Tuesday*, after the despatch of the usual morning business, the House engaged in a long debate upon a bill to form a new County, to be called Wayne, out of parts of the counties of Monongalia and Harrison. The bill was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 71 to 37.

The Small Note bill was passed, by a vote of 65 to 47; and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On *Wednesday*, Mr. Worthington, from the Committee of Courts of Justice, reported a bill concerning delinquent and forfeited lands West of the Alleghany Mountain; and upon motion, without amendment, a bill to amend the act reducing into one the several acts concerning slaves, free negroes, and mulattoes.

Mr. Goode, from the Committee of Schools and Colleges, reported a bill for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to devise a plan of Popular Education.

A report of the joint committee on the Public Library was taken up, on motion of Mr. Tunstall, and read.

The following resolutions were severally agreed to, and bills were ordered to be brought in conformably therewith:

That the report of the Librarian be received, and his accounts ending December 31, 1840, allowed;

That one sett of the Statutes at Large be sent to each of the counties which have not been supplied;

That it is inexpedient to continue the annual addition of 300 copies of the session's acts to the Literary Fund; and that hereafter 25 copies only be added, which shall be reserved;

That it be recommended to the General Assembly to authorize the appropriation of $500 of the debt due to the Literary Fund, annually for five years, to the purchase of a library for the Military Institute.

The annual report of the Geologist of the State was submitted, and 1,000 copies ordered to be printed.

On *Thursday*, the House had a long session.—After the despatch of various bills, amongst which were one to authorize the Bank of Virginia to declare dividends, one to amend the act concerning frauds and perjuries, and one to change the time of accounting for the collection of poor rates and levies, the bill to authorize the State to guarantee to a loan authorized to be negotiated by the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road Company, for the purpose of finishing the Road from Fredericksburg to Aquia Creek, was taken up and debated for several hours. It gave rise to various comparisons as to the relative merits of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, and the Richmond and Potomac Road. Mr Crutchfield, the vigilant delegate from Spottsylvania, urged the merits of the bill with great energy, and asked that the vote on its engrossment be a test vote. Mr. Langhorne and Mr. Taylor of Norfolk borough opposed the bill with great earnestness, and before a decision was had the House adjourned.

On *Friday*, after the ordinary routine, the Rail Road bill was again taken up, when Mr. Langhorne of Norfolk County made a long and somewhat rambling speech against it. In the course of the discussion, the fact was developed that the rival companies, (in which the State has a large interest,) have been carrying passengers from and to North Carolina at ruinously low rates, whilst travellers belonging to the State have paid the full price for the portion of the route traversed by them. Mr. Robertson made a very good speech in explanation of the merits of the bill, and Judge May followed in his usual forcible manner in its behalf. But all would not do. The division among the friends of improvement was fatal to the measure, and the bill was defeated by a majority of twenty-one.

The Rail Road Company must now depend upon its own resources—all hope of relief, for the present session, being at an end.

Every time I have stepped into the Senate, during the last week, I have found that body amusing itself by a debate upon its power to reconsider questions rejected. A new rule was proposed, allowing control over any subject for two days after a vote taken upon it.

I think the hope of a short session is about to [illegible] have of fingering the public cash.

The Monroe contested case is set for Saturday, when we may anticipate a second edition of all the arguments bearing upon the duty of officers conducting elections. The committee, it will be remembered, have declared the return of Mr. Fitzgerald, by the sheriff, to be illegal, and that the seat ought to be vacated. You may look out for the consumption of another week on this case.

I think I may safely say the contested elections already discussed have cost the State $25,000, and *not one* has been actually gone through with. That is the case from Bath. The Fairfax contestant abandoned his claim in despair of having [illegible]

No report yet from the Committee in charge of the controversy with New York. The members seem to be waiting for the action of the New York Legislature upon Gov. Seward's view of the case. Another prolific theme for debate and breakfast will be presented by the report, come when it may.

SMALL NOTE BILL.—The committee of the Senate to whom the small note bill was referred, has reported, recommending that it be rejected. The committee contains five of the most rabid Locos in the Legislature, and their course is no test of the sentiments of others. Some of the most liberal and enlightened members of that party in the Senate, last session, supported a similar bill—and we do not doubt, but that they will support it again. The considerations which urged its adoption then, still remain in full force. The State is overrun with shin-plasters from the neighboring States—we were only threatened with them twelve months ago—the banks have now resumed, and all concur that the proposed measure will greatly aid them in maintaining resumption, without increasing the embarrassments of the community.—[*Richmond Whig Feb. 8.*

CONGRESS.

MR. RIVES'S VIEWS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1841.

The debate in the Senate on the Public Lands, Finances, &c., was closed to-day, by a short speech from Mr. Rives. His views, in order to prevent misconstruction and misrepresentation, I will endeavor to present clearly but succinctly. Regarding the Public Lands whether those ceded by the States, or those acquired by purchase, as the common property, of the whole Union, he declared himself to be opposed, to giving them away by the wholesale operation of cession proposed by Mr. Calhoun, or dissipating them by the piece meal process of the prospective pre-emption system. He professed a perfect willingness to see the Public Domain administered by the General Government in a paternal spirit towards the new States, in whose prosperity and magical growth, he felt the greatest pride and interest, and for whom he declared he had always manifested the warmest friendship. Yet equal justice to all the States, as well as paternal feelings towards the new members of the Union, he felt ought to mark the course of the General Government. He held that the public lands had always been a leading source of the country's revenue, and although since the extinguishment of the debts of the revolution and of the last war, it was not as necessary to employ that fund, yet at the present time, and in view of the future, with a public debt impending, and a revenue reduced in amount he thought it inexpedient to deprive the National Treasury of the moneys derived from this source.

He thought that in this state of things if the funds derivable from lands should be withdrawn, it would create the necessity of laying taxes on imports, and that there would be great danger of re-opening the whole tariff question, and reviving the excitement and dissension to which that subject has heretofore given rise. Mr. Rives expressed his hearty concurrence in the proposition to tax luxuries; in his opinion they ought never to have been exempted from duty; but he held that there was a limit to this resource in the nature of things, and in the consideration of enlightened legislation. Luxuries enter largely into our exchanges with foreign nations, and they cannot be taxed without affecting in a greater or less degree our relations with the countries which produce them. He questioned also who her an increase of revenue would be a consequence of increasing the duties on these articles; and at least no one could say with certainty that such taxation would produce sufficient revenue to supply the deficit in the Treasury. Regarding it as a fiscal question, then, he thought it should be dependent on an entire revision of the Tariff which he hoped would be settled at the next session. And he had no doubt it would be amicably and harmoniously settled. He was opposed to making any change to disturb the Land system which had been in operation since the foundation of the Government, and [illegible] declared his determination to vote against Cession—against Distribution—and against the Prospective Pre-emption Bill.

These are, in substance, the views of Mr. Rives, as I understand them.

TUESDAY, February 4.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. Clay of Ky., presented a memorial from numerous citizens of South Carolina, praying for a uniform Law of Bankruptcy.

Mr. Tallmadge presented a memorial from New York for the passage of a similar law.

GENERAL BANKRUPT BILL.

At one o'clock the bill to establish a uniform law upon the subject of bankruptcy was called for.

Mr. Crittenden, the member from the judiciary committee, who has charge of the bill, spoke briefly in its defence, declining to discuss its merits at length for the reason that he hoped the bill would pass without discussion.

Mr. Benton followed in the discussion, and for the purpose of submitting the amendment promised some time since, which proposed that corporations should be included.

The amendment was long, and when read Mr. Benton closed. Mr. Huntington of Conn. continued the discussion in reference to the amendment.

Mr. Hubbard was anxious to recommit the bill with instructions to report in favor of some such provision as had been introduced by the Senator from Missouri. Mr. H. expressed his unqualified disapprobation of the bill, and regarded it merely as a measure to protect the debtor.

Mr. Norvell spoke mainly in opposition to the amendment of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. Wright suggested an amendment to Mr. Benton's amendment.

A motion to lay upon the table the Bankrupt bill followed, made by Mr. Merrick—for the reason that he believed it would not pass at the present session of Congress.

Mr. White of Ind. expressed his favor to the law, but he did not believe it could pass at the present session.

Mr. Preston and Mr. Buchanan expressed their unqualified disapprobation of the bill, but would not prevent action upon it. They would leave it with its friends, and [illegible]

Mr. Clay of Ky. hoped it would not be laid upon the table, and that the Senate would do its duty, and leave the co-ordinate branch of Congress to do its duty.—We had passed the bill once, and could pass it again. Let us pass it now. To do not lay it on the table. The Senate by doing its duty would relieve the feelings of many who were looking with anxious eyes to its action.

The motion to lay it on the table was withdrawn.

The vote was then taken upon the motion of Mr. Benton to amend. The following was the result:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Con. Sturgeon, Tappan, Wall, Wright—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Bates, Bayard, Clay of Ala., Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Knight, Morgan, Merrick, Mouton, Nicholas, Nicholson, Norvell, Porter, Preston, Rives, Roughton, Smith of Ind., Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, Webster, White, Williams—28.

Mr. Hubbard followed with a motion to recommit with instructions, proposing that corporations should be included, and that there should be material amendments.—This amendment was discussed at some length and is yet pending.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The Treasury Note Bill was before the House last evening until a late hour.

Mr. Monroe of N. Y. spoke not more than half an hour, and in a strain of good sense to the end of his remarks. The House was kept in good humour while he was speaking, partly from his manner and partly from his matter.

Mr. Alford of Ga. followed and spoke in a random manner upon matters and things in general, and mainly in reference to a protective Tariff, which he feared the North was desirous to thrust upon the South. The protective Tariff was denounced in special terms and the style of speaking was as novel as some of the sentiments.

Mr. Sheppard of N. C. who was entitled to the floor this morning, made a somewhat elaborate speech in support of the Bill. As the honorable gentleman could not be distinctly heard it is impossible to give even a sketch of his argument.

Mr. James Garland followed, and stated that he should vote for the Bill, inasmuch as the necessities of the country demanded it. He also stated his entire hostility to the imposition of an extra duty on Wines and Silks, and declared that he should go all lengths in opposing the Charter of a National Bank. Mr. Garland is a conservative and professes to hold a neutral ground.

Mr. Adams followed, and mainly in reply to Mr. Wise, between whom and himself there were some hard words, and so hard that the member from Virginia became greatly excited from the attacks made upon him. A friend who heard Mr. Adams, says that the attack upon Mr. Wise elicited great feeling and deep regret. It was based upon a remark made the other day by Mr. W. at the time of the controversy between Mr. Duncan and Mr. W. Cost Johnson. Mr. Wise then said that there would be "no fight," and this remark Mr. Adams perverted into a lamentation that a duel would not be had.

The speech had no possible bearing on the subject under discussion, nor could any one divine the objects that dictated its inception or delivery. Having disposed of his controversy with Mr Wise, Mr. A. went into an elaborate discussion of the probable measures of the coming Administration, and avowed his disposition to support it.

The conduct of the member from Virginia was reviewed with great severity by Mr. A. and things said which many considered unjust and improper, especially in reference to Mr. Wise's duelling opinions.

Often there were calls to order. Mr. Adams persevered in unusual equanimity of temper, and as usual a calm succeeded the storm, and Mr A. proceeded to discuss mildly the questions which had been agitated.

Mr. Adams closed his remarks at four o'clock. In the consideration of the merits of the question, Mr. Adams was unusually able, and his opinions, when brought to light, will be considered as of great importance. He professed to be wedded to no party, but his opinions were all in favor of the new Administration, and every measure which he could possibly support, he would do so with all his heart. Mr. A. complained of the disposition that had been manifested in the House to attack the new Administration in advance, and to discuss the measures which might characterise it. He thought it would be better to wait the appearance of Gen. Harrison in the city before members developed plans for the President, which he would certainly take the liberty of developing for himself.

Mr. Wise made a brief reply to Mr. Adams, the House greatly excited at the time. His forbearance towards Mr. A. was noble and generous, and so much better was his calm and dignified reply than the threatened retaliation, that the House heard him with delight, and a murmur of applause ran through the Hall when he had concluded.

FRIDAY, February 5.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

Mr. Merrick called up the joint resolution for ceding to the State of Maryland the stock which the United States holds in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Mr. Merrick advocated the resolution with great zeal, ingenuity and force.

Messrs. Wright, Tappan and Sevier, opposed it with peculiar strenuousness.

Messrs. Bayard and Phelps, supported it.

The bill during the day was amended and ordered to an engrossment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TREASURY NOTE BILL PASSED.

[illegible] House of Representatives this session [illegible] out of the Committee of the Whole at seven, after a highly animated and interesting discussion. Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson added to his distinguished reputation by an able and spirited speech.

Mr. Rayner of North Carolina, also addressed the Committee in a speech remarkable for the valuable information it presented, for cogent argument, and unaffected and glowing eloquence. It was, indeed, one of the finest displays of oratory witnessed in the House during the present session. Mr. Rayner has already won a high reputation, and is decidedly among the most promising men that have recently come into public life. The good sense, practical views and cultivated taste which he exhibited to-day, secured for him the approbation of the most discerning judges in the House.

After the bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole to the House, the votes were taken on the several amendments which had been offered—all of them were rejected except the following, which had been proposed by Mr. Wise:

Provided, That in case the Treasury notes outstanding and unredeemed, issued under former laws of Congress, added to the amount of such notes issued under this act, and actually expended or issued to meet payments due and payable before the 4th March next, shall, on the 4th of March next, exceed the sum of five millions of dollars, then the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue, by virtue of the provisions of this act, such further amount, of the said notes as will make the whole amount issued under this act, and applicable to payments falling due after the 3d March next, the full sum of five millions of dollars.

The Bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and finally passed, and the House immediately adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Treasury Note Bill was rec in the Senate this morning.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The bill to surrender the Canal S to Maryland, before the Senate on day, was finally passed and sent to House for concurrence.

DISTRICT BANKS.

Mr. Merrick asked leave to take the bill to revive and continue the b ing powers in the District of Colum

Mr. Tappan opposed the motion, ever does every thing pertaining to interests of the District. He tho there was time enough

recommit with instructions, proposing that corporations should be included, and that there should be material amendments.—This amendment was discussed at some length and is yet pending.

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Often there were calls to order. Mr. Adams persevered in unusual equanimity of temper, and as usual a calm succeeded the storm, and Mr A. proceeded to discuss mildly the questions which had been agitated.

Mr. Adams closed his remarks at four o'clock. In the consideration of the merits of the question, Mr. Adams was unusually able, and his opinions, when brought to light, will be considered as of [illegible] wedded to no party but his predilections were all in favor of the new Administration, and every measure which he could possibly support, he would do so with all his heart. Mr. A. complained of the disposition that had been *manifested* in the House to attack the new Administration in advance, and to discuss the measures which might characterise it. He thought it would be better to wait the appearance of Gen. Harrison in the city before members developed plans for the President, which he would certainly take the liberty of developing for himself.

Mr. Wise made a brief reply to Mr. Adams, the House greatly excited at the time. His forbearance towards Mr. A. was noble and generous, and so much better was his calm and dignified reply than the threatened retaliation, that the House heard him with delight, and a murmur of applause ran through the Hall when he had concluded.

FRIDAY. February 5.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

Mr. Merrick called up the joint resolution for ceding to the State of Maryland the stock which the United States holds in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Mr. Merrick advocated the resolution with great zeal, ingenuity and force.

Messrs. Wright, Tappan and Sevier, opposed it with peculiar strenuousness.

Messrs. Bayard and Phelps, supported it.

The bill during the day was amended and ordered to an engrossment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TREASURY NOTE BILL PASSED.

The Treasury Note Bill passed the House of Representatives this evening about half-past eight o'clock. It was brot out of the Committee of the Whole at seven, after a highly animated and interesting discussion. Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson added to his distinguished reputation by an able and spirited speech.

Mr. Rayner of North Carolina, also addressed the Committee in a speech remarkable for the valuable information it presented, for cogent argument, and unaffected and glowing eloquence. It was, indeed, one of the finest displays of oratory witnessed in the House during the present session. Mr. Rayner has already won a high reputation, and is decidedly among the most promising men that have recently come into public life. The good sense, practical views and cultivated taste which he exhibited to-day, secured for him the approbation of the most discerning judges in the House.

After the bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole to the House, the votes were taken on the several amendments which had been offered—all of them were rejected except the following, which had been proposed by Mr. Wise:

Provided, That in case the Treasury notes outstanding and unredeemed, issued under former laws of Congress, added to the amount of such notes issued under this act, and actually expended or issued to meet payments due and payable before the 4th March next, shall, on the 4th of March next, exceed the sum of five millions of dollars, then the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue, by virtue of the provisions of this act, such further amount, of the said notes as will make the whole amount issued under this act, and applicable to payments falling due after the 3d March next, the full sum of five millions of dollars.

The Bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and finally passed, and the House immediately adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Treasury Note Bill was received in the Senate this morning.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The bill to surrender the Canal Stock to Maryland, before the Senate on Friday, was finally passed and sent to the House for concurrence.

DISTRICT BANKS.

Mr. Merrick asked leave to take up the bill to revive and continue the banking powers in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Tappan opposed the motion, as he ever does every thing pertaining to the interests of the District. He thought there was time enough for action.

Mr. Allen hoped also that there would be a postponement of the measure until some future day.

Mr. Benton took occasion to make a speech against the Banks in the discussion of the question whether the District Bank bill should be taken up or not.

Mr. Crittenden, at one o'clock—the special order having been called—moved that the Bankrupt bill be taken up.

Mr. Merrick insisted that if any thing was to be done for the District Banks, now was the time. The yeas and nays were demanded on his motion, and the following was the result.

Yeas—18. *Nays*—27.

BANKRUPT BILL.

The General Bankrupt Bill was then taken up without opposition.

Mr. Hubbard moved that the bill be recommitted with instructions to report certain amendments materially affecting the bill, and designed to affect its passage. "To include Corporations," was one of the instructions given. Other amendments were equally objectionable.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the proposition was voted down by the following vote:—

Yeas—16. *Nays*—29.

As soon as the vote was declared, Mr. Hubbard, *determined* still to oppose the bill, introduced his amendment separately, beginning with the one to include all classes of chartered corporations.

Mr. Clay of Ala. opposed the amendment, and came in direct conflict with the prominent supporters of the Administration party. Mr. Clay was of opinion that notwithstanding there had been one, two and three suspensions, yet there could be no reason for including State corporations. The amendment was unconstitutional—obviously so—and the State of Alabama would not consent to it.

Mr. Sevier expressed his surprise that the Senator from N[illegible]ampshire had not gone further—that [illegible]d not included with Corporations, States, subjects, liberties and all. He should have put them all up at auction at once! Why stop here? You have the same right to include the States as their Corporations.—The States are your masters, said Mr. S. and you their servants, undertaking to dictate terms to them. The country too, was a good deal embarrassed, and if there ever was a time for forbearance now was the time. Charity and mercy became the Government, and instead of resorting to violent means, we were bound to resort to pacific measures. If State institutions had done wrong, it belonged to the States to correct them and not to the Government.

I care not, said Mr. Sevier, what are the opinions of Mr. Van Buren upon the subject, nor do I care what are the opinions of any body else—Mr. Benton or any body. A State has a right to give its people *arsenic*, if it chooses, and it is nothing to Congress. I care not how others vote, but with any respect for the Constitution of Arkansas, I cannot vote for the amendment, nor do I see how any one can.

Mr. Wright of N. Y. followed, for the purpose of explaining his former vote in favour of the passage of the bill. The Congressional history of the Bankrupt bill of the last session was given.

Mr. Wright was followed by Mr. Smith of Conn. and others.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House to-day, on motion of Mr. John W. Jones of Va. went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Pension Bill.

The Nashville Republican Banner of the 27th ult contains an admirable exposition, in a letter from the Editor of that paper, (now on a visit to Washington,) of the grounds upon which respect and confidence are justly due from the Whigs of the South and West to the eminent citizen of Massachusetts whom Gen. HARRISON is understood to intend to nominate as Secretary of State under his Administration. We are glad to find Mr. WEBSTER's public character and public services in hands so able to do justice to them, and present them fairly to his fellow-citizens. If our readers were a little less familiar than they are with the history of Mr. Webster's public life, we should transfer the whole of the letter to our columns. As it is, we content ourselves with copying, with our entire approbation, the following concluding paragraph of it: [*National Intelligencer.*

"In conclusion, let it be remembered that Mr. Webster has challenged all his enemies, and in an especial manner called upon Mr. Calhoun, who was with him in Congress during the war, to point out any act or vote of his, which showed him wanting in patriotic devotion. The call has been made in vain. Mr Webster has now been before the Public twenty years since the war—He has been actively engaged in the political struggles of these later times. His opinions are all well known, and well known, too, are the efforts he has made towards accomplishing the revolution which has now taken place. Gen. Harrison will seek to honor Congress, as the Cabinet—a Cabinet competent to advise him in regard to measures which will be necessary in order to relieve the country, and to fulfil the expectations of the People. In making selections for this purpose, he has, and will, I doubt not, put to himself Mr. Jefferson's inquiries—'is he honest—is he capable—is he faithful to the Constitution?'"

COMING OVER.—At a large meeting of the Van Buren and Porter citizens of Westmoreland county, Pa., on the 8th ult. at Greenburg, it was resolved,—"That the doctrine of "one term" and "rotation in office" are essentially democratic." To be sure they are, or the Harrison democratic party would never have adopted them.

BAILED.—It is stated in a Pittsburg paper of last Saturday, that Dr. Braddee, the principal person concerned in the extensive mail robberies, has been discharged on bail by Judge Irvine. The bail given was to the amount of $120,000, Braddee himself becoming bound in $60,000, and twenty-two of his neighbors from Uniontown in a like sum.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.—MURDER MOST FOUL SUSPECTED.

The New York Herald, of Monday, under the above head, gives the particulars of the following story, which have excited suspicions against some of the parties concerned in it.

Some months since, there resided and kept a dry goods store in Greenwich, near Vesey street, a merchant of the name of William Murrell, who was in very flourishing circumstances, with good prospects before him, and blessed, as he thought, with a young and lovely wife, who had one daughter. This gentleman became smitten with the mania for making a fortune rapidly, and sold out his dry goods store, for the purpose of pursuing other plans for the furtherance of his wishes at the south. He left his wife and daughter here, with a large proportion of his property, intending to return to, or send for them at his convenience. After his departure, the lady formed other plans of her own, which greatly alarmed the family of her husband, and in particular was she cautioned by them against the keeping company with and promenading Broadway, along with some tall, dark cavalier, whose name none of her husband's family was acquainted with. The lady, however, had a liking for her constant visiter, and determined not to be thwarted. About 3 weeks since, an universal bustle was observed in her department, and great preparations for packing up, and the following day several cart loads of valuable moveables were shipped by her directions, on board one of the packets that trade between this city and the port of Baltimore. In the same vessel also embarked the lady, the tall cavalier, and Mr. Murrell's daughter.

Information of these interesting matters was immediately forwarded to Mr. Murrell by letter, and he lost no time ere he bent his steps towards Baltimore, there to await the arrival of the vessel, taking the precaution to put on a pair of green spectacles, so as to be sure he had got hold of the right party before his faithless wife could have time to give her paramour the alarm. When the packet arrived in Baltimore, Mr. Murrell notified the captain of the state of affairs, and cautioned him against giving up any of the property which had been brought on board by Mrs. Murrell. He then procured a police officer, and had that lady's tall and gallant protector taken into custody, on a charge of stealing. These prompt proceedings alarmed Mrs. Murrell, and she induced her husband to consent to return with her to this city, and leave her friend to the mercy of the law. It is supposed that he consented to some such arrangement, for a letter was received by his friends in New York announcing their return, and directing that some furnished apartments should be immediately got for their reception.—The appointed day passed, and the next, but last week the lady and her daughter returned with the corpse of the late Mr. Murrell, which she said she had brought here with his earnest request, in order that it might be buried in the vault of his family at Port Richmond, Staten Island. On Wednesday the funeral was to take place, but when they came to the grave the lady had no certificate from a medical man, which the law requires, and the sexton refused to receive the body without the coroner of that county was sent for. The lady then represented that the body had been many days travelling, and that decomposition must have commenced, which fact might make it very unpleasant to have an examination. However, it was the general wish, and the coffin was opened, when the body of the dead man appeared quite fresh, and appeared to be only discolored in two places, under the ear and around the stomach.—The coroner not deeming the circumstances to be suspicious, permitted the funeral ceremony to be performed, and the earth closed, as it was supposed, *forever*, over the coffin.

That night the lady and her daughter staid with the family of her husband at Staten Island, and of course the sudden bereavement of the disconsolate widow was the principal topic of conversation. Mrs. Murrell told different stories of her late husband's last moments to different people, and one of the relations of the deceased elicitated from the daughter that her mother had *poisoned her father*, and was going to return to Baltimore to marry the other gentleman. This man went again to the coroner, and the body was exhumed, the stomach, duodenum and other intestines taken out and brought to this city on Saturday, and delivered to Dr. Chilton, the eminent chemist, of Broadway, for analyzation. The investigation has not yet commenced, and therefore we cannot give the result at present, but we understand there are many circumstances besides the confession of the girl, which seem to strengthen the suspicions of poisoning. A final investigation will be held in a day or two, and we shall give the proceedings thereof, but the [illegible] the lady and the child have been permitted to return to Baltimore.

THE SUPPOSED DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.—The New York Tatler of Wednesday afternoon says: "In relation to the rumored suspicions of murder," it said that Dr. Chilton has not yet completed his experiments on the remains of the late Mr. Murrell. It is said by the friends of the lady, some of whom reside in the city, that she had been married to the gentleman who accompanied her to Baltimore, and that he was quite unconscious of her first husband, Mr. Murrell, being then alive. It is also said, that so far from Murrell leaving her in good circumstances, he had left her quite destitute when he went to the South." On the arrival of the female in question in this city, we have learned, that the goods came directed to William B. Herbert—that, in company with her husband, a house was taken in Light street, and afterwards they removed to Harrison street, where her husband died. Previous to his death, he visited New York, and left in the hands of a gentleman here, a sum of money, to be appropriated to her use, provided she required it. The female who is the object of suspicion told several contradictory stories in this city, and particularly in reference to the death of her husband.—When the account in the New York Herald was published here, she expressed her determination to visit New York, and yesterday morning took her departure from the city, but whether for New York or not, we are unable to say.—*Balt. Sun.*

All men were born to be free and equal, except editors and negroes.

EXPLOSION OF AN "INFERNAL MACHINE."—Some time during the last summer, a common soap box directed to "*Peter Weed, Wilkes Durkee, care of Mr. Kelsey, Birmingham*," Oakland Co., was left, by some unknown person, at the Eagle Tavern, in this city. It has remained, unclaimed, and almost unnoticed, in the baggage room ever since. On Saturday night, however, Mr. LAWSON, the keeper of the hotel, having occasion to be in the baggage room tossed over the box with his foot, when an explosion ensued, which knocked the siding off from the room—tore away the partitions—broke in the sashes of six or eight windows—tore up the floor—severed several of the joice—and severely injured Mr. L.—particularly in his hands, from which he will lose one or two of his fingers.

An examination of the fragments, resulted in the discovery of what had constituted a very strong oaken box, capable of holding two or three pounds of powder, which had been fastened together, with two strong iron bands. Attached to this box, was a steel spring to which appeared to have been attached, a small hammer, which was doubtless constructed to strike upon a percussion cap, the explosion of which would communicate with the deposit of powder;—the whole doubtless designed to explode upon the opening of the box which encased it.

The explosion was as destructive as would have been the explosion of a keg of powder. It is a miracle that Mr. L. was not killed upon the spot. Measures will doubtless be at once taken to solve the mystery which now attaches to the affair; and if murder was designed to bring the wretches to punishment. [*Detroit Advertiser.*

THE EXPLOSION AT DETROIT.—According to the Detroit Advertiser, there is reason to believe that the author of the contemplated mischief by the box of powder, which exploded recently at a house in the city, will be discovered. He is believed to be a man named Warren, who removed some time since to Upper Canada. Jealousy is the alleged cause, one of the individuals to whom the box was addressed being suspected by Warren.—Durkee, to whom the box was directed in connection with Weed, was the friend of the latter, and had thus, it is supposed, excited the wrath of Warren. The matter is in the hands of the authorities.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD NOTES.—It is well known to all our readers, that we are by no means particularly friendly to small notes of any description; yet notwithstanding this, now that the issue of such, made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, has been legalized by the legislature and favored by the people, we cannot unite with any interest that undertakes to depreciate them; the more especially that there appears to us to be no cause for this now, that has not existed ever since the first order was issued. If the banks refuse to receive them, with a view to drive them out of circulation, which we understand to be the case, there is a probability that they will be disappointed in their calculation. The people of this city, from their regard for the interests of the road, and to avert the tax [illegible] even despite the prejudices of many against small notes, are favorable to the circulation of these; and there is little reason to doubt, that they will unite with the company in any fair and honest measures to keep their notes at par, and will justify the Mayor and Council in doing likewise.—According to our information, if the banks persist in refusing to receive those notes, it is the intention of the company to establish a sort of "sub-treasury" in this city, as a depository for all the specie and specie funds that may come into their possession, that their notes may not only rest on the city's credit, but on that desirable foundation, "a specie basis." If, in addition to this, the Council should see fit to authorise the collector to receive them in payment of taxes, we doubt whether the banks and brokers combined could drive them into investment. Why the banks should be hostile towards them we cannot conceive, unless they look on them as an obstacle in the way of a legalized issue of small notes by themselves, a measure which, sanctioned by the legislature, would by no means add to the popularity of the members. These notes are in favor even with multitudes who are opposed, on principles, to paper of small denominations, and who are willing thus far to be guided by an expediency which promises good results; and the banks will certainly do themselves no good service, by opposition to the popular will and the interests of a favorite work of internal improvement.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Franklin Rail Road opened to Hagerstown.—The section of the Franklin Rail Road between the State Line and Hagerstown, being completed, the Cars commenced [illegible] WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN, from Chambersburg, with large and elegant Cars attached, filled with volunteers and visitors from Franklin county, arrived at the terminus of the road in Hagerstown—where they were received amid the acclamations of our citizens from Town and Country, who had assembled to welcome them.

The Franklin Rail Road being completed, we have now a continuous chain of rail road communication between Hagerstown and Philadelphia; and intersecting, as it does, the great western turnpike leading to Wheeling, and extending thence through Ohio into Indiana, forms an unbroken chain of rapid and pleasant communication, between the vast regions of the West and the Eastern and Southern Cities of our country generally, which must, at no distant day, become one of the most important thorough fares in the Union.—*Hagerstown Torch Light.*

A case in which a husband sued for articles furnished his wife, after she had quitted "his bed and board," was tried in New York on Wednesday last. Judge Inglis charged the jury that if a wife leave her husband of her own free will he is not even liable for her necessaries. But if he drive her out he is in effect giving her a bill of credit upon the world, and she binds him by all the necessary contracts she makes. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant—the husband.

The St. Louis papers mention the death of Mr. Ransom Jones, a citizen of that place, who was shot through the body on the 22d ult, while on a hunting excursion, by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of another of the party.

McLEOD.—The Buffalo Commercial of the 28th ult. states that McLeod was discharged from custody on the 27th, the requisite bail having been procured. No sooner was he released, however, than a numerous band of men, two or three hundred in number, seized upon him and conveyed him back to prison, where he is yet confined. The avowed object of this disorderly proceeding, it is stated, was to afford the owner of the Caroline an opportunity to arrest McLeod for the destruction of that boat, on a suit for damages.

This lawless act is much to be condemned. The pretext is a *mere* nothing. There are, no doubt, many reckless men on the frontier, some perhaps with special designs, who are seeking to precipitate matters between this country and Great Britain, and for this purpose apply themselves to the prejudices and excited feelings of the people along the border. The nation's honour should not be allowed to rest in the keeping of such. It is an unworthy deed to wreak upon one poor prisoner that indignation which is due to a national act now avowed by Great Britain. [*Baltimore American.*

Wonderful Discovery.—Mr. Lorenzo Sibert, one of the firm of L. & G. W. Sibert, Iron Masters, in this county, has lately discovered a *Mountain of Iron Ore*, near the works owned by the firm. The ore covers the mountain for several miles, projecting on every side like huge rocks putting forth from the body of the earth, and, upon actual experiment, proves to be very valuable, yielding 70 per cent., after being fused. The mountain alluded to has gone heretofore by the name of Paddy Mountain. We learned the above particulars from a gentleman of undoubted veracity and a near relative of the fortunate discoverer. It is our impression that not only that mountain, but all the mountains of the Valley are full of iron ore or coal. We rejoice with the discoverer aforementioned at the advantages secured to him by so noble a discovery as that he has made.—*Woodstock, Va. Sentinel.*

We learn from the Cumberland Civilian that a deliberate murder was committed on the body of Mr. WM. DUDLEY, from Cornwall, England, who for the last two years has had charge of the works in the tunnel of the Chesepeake and Ohio Canal. He was shot down on the night of the 23d ult. while on his way home from work, and was afterwards severely beaten with clubs. It is suspected that the murder was committed by three laborers whom he had discharged from employment some weeks before.

BOSTWICK, convicted of robbing the mail, in March last, between Dayton (Ohio) and Springfield, at the late term of the United States District Court, held in Dayton, was sentenced to 13 years confinement in the Ohio Penitentiary, from the 4th of January, 1841.—*Dayton Jour.*

SUGAR FROM BEET ROOT.—In Bohemia the manufacture of sugar from beet root in very great. Of 52 manufactories, there are at present 46 at work, not to mention many refining houses. There are also nine manufactories for syrup from potato meal. During the last working season, [illegible] great part of this goes to Austria.

There is a family at Montreal, the father of which is a Frenchman, the mother a Russian, the eldest child a Maltese, the second a Sicilian, the third a Spaniard, and the fourth a Canadian.

Cooking Beets.—Take beets of middle size, and after removing the tops and dirt, roast them in a fire as potatoes are roasted. When done, they are peeled and served up in the usual manner. One who has tried them in this way, says they are much sweeter and richer than when boiled.

The Newark Daily Advertiser says that there is not now a distillery to be found in that State.

THE MARKETS.

Office of the Baltimore American, Tuesday, Feb. 9

CATTLE.—About 200 head of Beef Cattle were offered for sale this morning and nearly all sold at $6 50 to $7,50 per 100 lbs. for good to strictly prime quality. Live Hogs are only in fair supply, and sell moderately at $6 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR.—The market for Howard Street Flour is rather firmer to-day than at the close of last week, but without any advance in price. We note sales of several hundred barrels good common brands from stores this morning at $4,50.—The receipt price continues at $4,37½. We hear of no sales of City Mills Flour, which is held at $4,62½.

GRAIN.—Good red Wheats would command about 90 cts. Sales of white Corn, afloat, at 45 cents, and of yellow at 45 a 46 cts. Sales of Md. Oats this morning at 31 cts.

FLAXSEED.—We note limited sales from stores at $1,18½. The wagon price continues at $1 per bushel.

WHISKEY.—Limited sales of hhds. at 20½ cts. and of bbls. at 22½ a 23 cts. The wagon price of bbls. is 18 cents.

[illegible]

" in New York, [illegible]

" in Winchester, 8th " 3 90

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 2d inst., by the Rev. Stephen Staley, Mr. STEPHEN STALEY Jr., to Miss ANN R. METCALF, both of Shepherdstown.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. ———, Mr. JACOB FERRELL to Miss SUSAN C. CAMERON, daughter of Mr. Daniel Cameron,—all of Shepherdstown.

DIED.

On Wednesday evening, 3rd inst., in Richmond, Va., Mrs. MARY W. BOTTS, wife of the Hon. John M. Botts.

COMMUNICATED.

Died on Friday morning last, Mrs. CATHARINE JOHNSON, wife of Mr. Benjamin Johnson of this town, in the 53rd year of her age.—Seldom, indeed, has the awful decree, that "In the midst of life we are in death," been more forcibly and painfully illustrated than in the sudden demise of this worthy lady. Up to twenty minutes before the "Insatiate Archer" had sped his arrow to the vitals, she was in the enjoyment of the most perfect health and buoyant spirits, and had every prospect of a lengthened life and honored age. But, Death came, and though little expected, he was true to his purpose, and the demand had to be satisfied; and the spirit that was but so lately mingling in the transitory scenes of earth, was called to Him who gave it. How strikingly does this case exhibit to us all the importance of hearkening unto the solemn injunction—"Be ye also ready, for at such an hour as ye know not the Son of Man cometh." She has left behind her many who will long deplore the loss which Time can never heal, and the world never replace. 28*.

Notice.

☞The regular Meeting of the Harpers-Ferry Tippecanoe Club will be held on Saturday evening next, at the usual hour. As business of importance will be brought up for consideration a full attendance is desirable. Feb. 11.

HARPERS-FERRY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

WE the undersigned, a Committee appointed by the President and Directors of the Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution to investigate the affairs of said Institution for the last six months, ending 31st December, 1840, and publish a Report thereon, report—That we have examined the books, notes, accounts and memorandums, from which we submit the following Statement, viz:

Amount of promissory notes and officers receipts,	$10299 18	
Account,	83 87	
" Rec'pts from monthly depositors,	329 00	
" of discounts, interest and fines,	140 19	
" Cash on hand,	10 95	
		$10863 19

Cr.

By cash paid monthly depositors,	$478 29	
By cash paid special depositors,	71 25	
By cash paid for interest on do.,	89	
By cash paid to redeem Small Certificates,	41 31	
By cash paid Treasurer's wages,	100 00	
By am't of cash on hand,	80 34	
By amount of notes, accounts, and officers receipts on hand,	10043 41	
		$10863 19

Abridged Statement of the affairs of the Institution, 31st Dec'r, 1840.

Notes, accounts and officers receipts in hands of the Treasurer,	$10043 41	
Cash in hands of the Treasurer,	80 34	
		$10123 75

Liabilities:

Due special depositors,	$376 23	
" for interest,	9 42	
" to monthly depositors,	9570 14	
		$9955 79
Leaving a balance of [illegible] dend.		$167 96

WASHINGTON SPANGLER,
ZADOK BUTT,
PHILIP COONS.

Feb. 11, 1841.

MORE WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Eastern Markets, and added largely to his former stock. He has received a beautiful, fashionable, and splendid ASSORTMENT of *Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Glass, and Queens-Ware—Liquors, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.*, which in point of quality, quantity and price, cannot be surpassed. He invites all to call and judge for themselves, as he is satisfied they will find goods offered upon such terms as cannot fail to please. JOHN ROKENBAUGH.
Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 11, 1841.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public auction, *on Thursday, 25th inst., (February,)* at the subscriber's residence, on the farm of George Shaull on Opequon Creek, one and a half miles from Smithfield,

6 head of valuable Work-Horses;
Sheep—1 good Road-Wagon;
Several sets of Gears, nearly new;
Ploughs—Harrows, &c. &c.

☞A credit of nine months will be given—the purchaser giving bond and approved security on all sums of $5, and upwards. Sums under $5, cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
BARTHOLOMEW SHAUL.
February 11, 1841.*

FOR SALE.

UNTIL Christmas next, a likely young NEGRO WOMAN, without children. She is a first-rate washer and ironer, and accustomed to doing all descriptions of housework. Application as to further particulars, to be made at THE FREE PRESS OFFICE.
Feb. 11, 1841—3t.

NOTICE.

THE accounts due Hector Bell for the services of Pamunky, Mediator, Emancipation and Sarpedon, are in my hands for collection; if these accounts are not promptly paid, they will be put in suit without respect to persons. It will be well for those indebted to attend at once to this notice. I can be seen at Berryville at any time, or at Charlestown, and Winchester, on the court days at those places. Letters addressed to me at Berryville, postage paid.
P. M'CORMICK.
February 11, 1841—3t.

Plaster! Plaster!

THE subscriber takes this method to inform those persons who may wish to have Plaster GROUND, that he is prepared to do so, at the shortest possible notice and on reasonable terms, as he intends keeping his mill grinding during the ensuing Spring. Gentlemen who may want a quantity ground, residing near the Rail-road, can have it done promptly, and delivered to the agent of the Company, to be sent to their nearest point.
HUGH GILLEECE.
Island of Virginius, Feb. 11, 1841—4t.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in February 1841:

Thornton C. Sigafoose and George W. Sappington, merchants and partners, trading under the name and firm of T. C. Sigafoose & Co., PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

William Hicks, George W. Sappington, [illegible] *T. Brown, Richard S. Blackburn, Isaiah Gannitt, Fisher A. Lewis, Thomas A. Moore, Colin C. Porter, John H. B. Lewis, Joseph Myers and Jas. W. McCurdy*, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, William Hicks, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.
Feb. 11, 1841.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in February, 1841:

William Moore, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

John H. Shropshire, and William W. Wyman and Samuel G. Wyman, merchants and partners, trading under the name and firm of W. & S. Wyman, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE DEFENDANTS, William W. Wyman and Samuel G. Wyman, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.
Feb. 11, 1841.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in February, 1841:

Zachariah Shugert, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Charles C. Starbuck and Harvey Foreman, trading under the name of Starbuck & Foreman, and Benjamin Ford and Daniel Snyder, trading under the name of Ford and Snyder, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE DEFENDANT, HARVEY FOREMAN, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.
Feb. 11, 1841.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold, in front of the Court-house door of Jefferson county, *for cash, on Monday, the 15th day of February*, (being the first day of February Court,) about

20 new Saddles—a part of them finished or nearly so;
Bridles and Martingals,
English Bridle Leathers—Saddle Cloths and Girths;
A number of Blind Bridles—about 36 new Collars;
Wagon Whips—Whip Stocks—English Hogskins—and Wagon Harness;
1 Saddler's Press—Tools—Shop Furniture, &c., &c.
A large lot of Plated and Steel Snaffle and Stiff Bridle Bits—Plated Stirrup Irons—Plated Buckles—Curbs—Saddler's Tax, &c. &c.
Also, one finely finished Sword.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE:

Two Feather Beds and Bedding—2 Acorn Bedsteads—and 1 low-post Bedstead;
Two Bureaus—1 Book Case—2 Tables; 1 Parlour, and one 9 or 10 plate stove and Pipe;
1 Corner Cupboard—Rag Carpeting;
1 large Map of the United States, with many other articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture.
1 good Milch Cow, and several hundred feet of good Pine Plank.

The above is the property of William Hicks, taken to satisfy executions in my hands against him. THOMAS RUTHERFORD, D. S.,
Feb 4, 1841. for S. Ealy.

Notice.

PURCHASERS at the sale of the property of the late John Dalgarn, are notified that their Notes will come due on the 20th of February, and unless prompt payment be made suits will be brought in all cases, without respect to persons. J. W. DALGARN, Adm'r of John Dalgarn, dec'd.
Feb. 4, 1841—3t.

Charlestown and Jefferson County SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

JANUARY 22d, 1841.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Directors of the Charlestown and Jefferson County Savings Institution, pursuant to a provision of its charter, a Committee to investigate the affairs of said Institution for the last six months, and to make a report thereof, have carefully examined the books, accounts, securities, and moneys of the Institution, and present the following Statement, shewing its condition on the first day of this month: And we further certify that we have particularly examined the security taken for money loaned, and that the same appears to us to be good and sufficient.

1841 **Dr.**		
[illegible] 1st, 1840,	$137 77	
Notes discounted at same time,	18470 00	
Regular deposites during the last six months,	1661 65	
Special deposites during the same time	634 00	
Cash received for costs on suits,	13 12	
Interest on loans,	567 71	
		$21484 25

Cr.

By dividend to stockholders and depositors, July 1st, 1840,	$443 36	
By interest paid special depositors,	18 27	
By regular deposites withdrawn,	235 00	
By special deposites withdrawn,	191 69	
By fees paid Sheriff,	1 26	
By Treasurer's salary to 1st January, 1841,	50 00	
By notes discounted,	20362 00	
By cash in the Treasurer's hands,	182 74	
		$21484 25

Assets:

Notes discounted,	$20362 00	
Cash in Treasurer's hands,	182 74	
		$20544 74

Liabilities:

Due special depositors,	$5443 00	
Due stockholders,	4330 00	
Due regular depositors,	10268 15	
		$20041 15
Leaving a profit of - - - for a dividend.		$503 59

T. W. SIMPSON,
JOHN YATES,
WILLIAM F. LOCK,
HUMPHREY KEYES,
THOMAS RUTHERFORD.

January 28, 1841.

REPORT

Of the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company, made to the Board of Public Works.

RETURNS of the state of the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company, for the year ending 30th September, 1840:

Capital Stock	35,750 00
Subscribed by individuals	21,750 00
Subscribed by the State	14,000 00
Due from individuals (most of them insolvent)	578 65
Nothing due from State	000 00
Debts due from the Company, about	3,600 00
Receipts for tolls from the commencement to this date	12,528 51
Expended on the work from the commencement	47,661 36

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures within the year:

Receipts for the year, viz:

Balance on hand at the last annual report	368 96	
Tolls received	966 84	
		1335 80

EXPENDITURES:

Paid to contractors and others (old debts)	948 62	
Expenses for collecting tolls	191 66	
Repairs	19 62	
Incidental expenses	7 79	
		1167 69
Balance on hand		$168 11

Debts due from the Company on the 1st January, 1841, (on which Judgments have been obtained,) to the following persons, viz:

To John Buckmaster's Administrator	444 23
To Ramsay & Grantham	1605 56
To William Watson	738 34
To Samuel Scollay	173 79
To John Koap	86 37
To Braxton Davenport	147 03
To Dixon's heirs	433 13
	$3,633 44

HUMPHREY KEYES, Sec'y & Treasurer.
January 28, 1841.

CLARKE COUNTY LAND FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND belonging to the estate of John Castleman, dec'd, which was advertised to be sold on the 29th ult., at Battletown, was not sold, but is still in market, which I will sell by private contract. It lies in the above county, on the North side, and very near the turnpike road leading from Snickers' Ferry to Battletown—adjoining the lands of Col. Ware, Province McCormick, Joseph Anderson, and others; containing by a recent survey

Two hundred and seventy-four and one-half ACRES.

As for location and fertility of the soil, and other advantages which this property possesses, it is deemed unnecessary to say much about, as it is presumed that all persons disposed to purchase will take a view and judge for themselves. Suffice it to say that it 'can't be beat' in the Valley. There is upon the premises, a tolerable good HOUSE, part frame and part log, and with a little expense could be made quite a comfortable dwelling—there are also other Houses, and an excellent Spring at the door—besides a never-failing stream of water running through the farm, so that every field has water in it.—There is about 30 ACRES OF BOTTOM, 10 of which are in timothy Meadow and 20 more could be made—upwards of 80 ACRES IN TIMBER. This land is situated in the best of neighborhoods—easy of access, there being a good out-let on both sides of the farm, and within 3 miles of three Merchant Mills—in sight of the turnpike road, and only 14 miles from the Shenandoah river, and 33 miles from Battletown.

A choice spot, and a rare chance is this—Possession will be given by the first of April next, except for about 75 acres, which are seeded in wheat. TERMS will be made known by application to Province McCormick, or myself.
JOSEPH SHEPHERD, Adm'r de bonis non with the will annexed.
January 21, 1841—tf.

VIRGINIA, Jefferson county, Sct.

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Sebastian Ealy, against *Lewis Smith,* } In Chancery.

AT a Court held for the said county, on the 18th of January, 1841, the Defendant not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next April Term of this Court, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in this county, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,
T. A. MOORE, Clerk.
January 21, 1841.

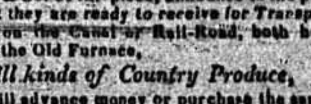
Oysters! Oysters!

THE subscriber will be happy to furnish persons from the country with OYSTERS, fresh from Baltimore every day, in any quantity they may desire, either in Cans, or by the bushel. Having made arrangements to be regularly supplied through the Winter, persons visiting Harpers-Ferry will please call, Up-Stairs, in Wilson's New Building, opposite the Arsenal, where they can have them cooked in all the different varieties of the Eastern Cities—with neatness, comfort, and good order, to enjoy them. The public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM CLARKE.
Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 10, 1840.

Oysters! Oysters! Oysters!

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the lovers of the Oyster, that he receives every day from Baltimore a supply of Fresh OYSTERS, and will serve them to order in the very best manner. He will supply those in want either by the plate, can, or bushel. He [illegible] fresh and genuine order, and hopes the [illegible] and the public will give him a call.
SOLOMON WILLIAMS.
Charlestown, Dec. 3, 1840.

TRANSPORTATION



On the Canal, &c.

THE undersigned having purchased the Boats, Ware-House, and Stock, of Messrs. Wager & Co. at this place, announce to the public that they are ready to receive for Transportation on the Canal or Rail-Road, both here and at the Old Furnace,

All kinds of Country Produce,

And will advance money or purchase the same, upon the most favourable terms. They will also Receive and Forward Merchandise and other articles on the most reasonable terms.
WM. RUSSELL & CO.
Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 20, 1840.

N. B.—They will keep on hand, for sale Plaster, Fish, Salt, Coal, &c.
W. R. & CO.

SWEEPSTAKES.

FOR three year olds, to come off over the Winchester Course, Wednesday, May 26, 1841—mile heats—to name and close 15th February. Subscription $100 each—forfeit $50. Three or more to make a race. Now two subscribers, to wit:

1. Richard R. Carter enters b. c. by Felt, dam ———.
2. H. J. McDaniel enters b. f. by Felt, dam by Trafalgar.

☞Any gentleman wishing to enter for this sweepstakes will address
H. J. McDANIEL, Proprietor.
Winchester, Jan. 14, 1841—5t.

Circulating Library.

SUBSCRIBERS to my CIRCULATING LIBRARY in Shepherdstown, are hereby notified that I have on hand a choice collection of BOOKS, [illegible]
Shepherdstown, Dec. 24, 1840.

Circulating Library.

THE subscribers have established at their Store in Charlestown, a Circulating Library, which already contains several hundred volumes, affording a rich fund of amusement and instruction, for the long winter evenings, and in such variety as to please all tastes. It is contemplated, if sufficiently encouraged to justify the expenditure, to make large monthly additions to their Library, and they expect to effect arrangements by which they will be furnished with all the new publications as soon as they are issued from the press.
JOHN P. BROWN & CO.
Charlestown, Dec. 10, 1840.

Harper's Patent Metallic Compound Powder.

Warranted to give a keen and sharp edge to a Razor or any fine instrument in 1 minute, or the money returned—

A FRESH supply just received by
J P BROWN & CO.
Feb 4, 1841.

PEN KNIVES.

JUST opened a fine assortment of Pocket and Pen KNIVES—some of very superior manufacture.
E M AISQUITH.
Feb. 4, 1841.

Oil Cloth Carpeting.

A SMALL quantity of Oil Cloth Carpeting, for Rugs, &c. for sale by
J J & E P MILLER.
Feb. 4, 1841.

WINES.

A FEW quarter casks of very superior OLD WINES.
C W AISQUITH.
Jan. 28, 1841.

GROCERIES.

NEW Crop Orleans Sugar—Rio and Java Coffee—superior Gunpowder Tea, together with every article in this line.
C W AISQUITH.
Jan. 28, 1841.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

THE FREE PRESS
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS
PER ANNUM,
Payable half yearly; but Two Dollars will be received as payment in full, if paid entirely in advance. Whenever payment is deferred beyond the expiration of the year, interest will be charged.
☞ Subscriptions for six months, $1 25, to be paid invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING.
The terms of advertising are, for a square or less $1, for three insertions—larger ones in the same proportion. Each continuance 25 cents per square. ☞ All advertisements not ordered for a specific time, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

VARIETY.

Evening.—How sweet and beautiful is the close of a calm and clear summer's day, when not a cloud is visible to cast the least shade of gloom upon the fair, tranquil face of the azure canopy of Heaven. All Nature seems clad in joyous smiles—and odors, sweet and balmy, rising in the greatest profusion, perfume the atmosphere and bid adieu to the fiery orb of day. The silvery queen of night, just peeping over the summit of yon eastern hill, gilds the tops of every knoll, and adds much to the beauty of the scene; and the stars, following in her train, soon fill the space above, and sparkle with their wonted splendor. Oh, how delightful is such a scene to the reflecting and upright mind. Aspirations, pure and holy, arise to him who made them all, and who guides and directs them in their respective courses, in such a way as ever to secure perfect harmony and regularity in all their motions. Human thought cannot comprehend nor understand the power that controls the works of nature, and man can only look on with surprise and awe, and admits the goodness and love of an omnipotent, yet a kind and merciful Providence.

Emblematic Properties of Flowers.—The fair lily is an image of holy innocence; the purpled rose a figure of heartfelt love; faith is represented to us in the blue passion flowers; hope beams forth from the evergreen; peace from the olive branch; immortality from the immortelle; the caresses of life are represented by the rosemary; the victory of the spirit by the palm; modesty by the blue, fragrant violet; compassion by the peony; friendship by the ivy; tenderness by the myrtle; affectionate reminiscence by the forget-me-not; German honesty and fidelity by the oak leaf; unassumingness by the corn flower (the cyane;) and the sur culus, 'how friendly they look upon us with their childlike eyes.' Even the dispositions of the human soul are expressed by the flowers. Thus silent grief is portrayed by the weeping willow; sadness by the angellica; shuddering by the aspen; melancholy by the cypress; desirous of meeting again, the starwort; the night-smelling rocket is a figure of life, as it stands on the frontiers between light and darkness. Thus, nature by these flowers seems to betoken her sympathy with us; and whom hath she not often more consoled than heartless and voiceless men were able to do?

[illegible]

In the reign of Charles the First, the Mayor of Norwich actually sent a man to prison for saying that the Prince of Wales was born without a shirt to his back.

Pursuit of Knowledge.—He that enlarges his curiosity after the work of nature demonstrably multiplies the inlets to happiness; therefore we should labor in the pursuit of knowledge, and remember that blighted spring makes a barren year, and that the vernal flowers, however beautiful and gay, are intended by nature as preparatives to autumnal fruits.—*Johnson.*

"No Time to Read."—We have often encountered men who profess to believe they have "no time to read." Now we think of it, they have always been men of *one* character, the points of which are easily summed up. Nine times out of ten, they are men who have never found *time* to confer any substantial advantage either upon their country, their families, or themselves. They generally have time to go to elections, attend public barbecues, camp meetings, sales and singing schools, but they have "no time to read." They frequently spend whole days in gossipping, tipling, and swapping horses, at the cross roads and county town, but they "have no time to read." They sometimes lose a day in asking advice of their neighbors—sometimes a day in picking up the news, the prices current, and the exchanges—but these men never have "any time to read." They have time to hunt, to fish, to fiddle, to drink, to "do nothing," but "no time to read." Such men generally have uneducated children, unimproved farms, and unhappy firesides? They have no energy, no spirit of improvement, no love of knowledge; they live "unknowing and unknown," and often die unwept and unexpected.—*Southern Cultivator.*

How to Keep One's self Warm all Winter with one Log of Wood.—Take an ordinary sized log of wood, and carry it into the upper garret, open the window, and throw the aforesaid log into the street, taking care not to knock any body on the head; then run down stairs as fast as you can, take up the log again, and scamper with it back again to the garret. Repeat the process until you are sufficiently warm, then lay by the log for another occasion.

How to shake off Trouble.—Set about doing good to somebody. Put on your hat and go and visit the sick and the poor; inquire into their wants and minister to them. Seek out the desolate and oppressed, and tell them of the consolations of religion. I have often tried this method, and have always found it the best medicine for a heavy heart.

Burning Lovers.—It is said that in Persia men who are deeply enamored, often burn their arms and chests with irons, in order to manifest the strength of their passion for their mistresses.

This Persian custom may have given rise to that in use among European and American sailors, who frequently tattoo hearts, and anchors, and various other devices, on their arms, by way of recording the strength of their feelings.

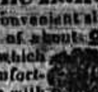
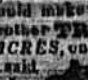
"Do you like novels?" said a Miss Languish to her up country lover. "I can't say," answered he, "for I never ate any, but I'll tell you what, I'm death on a young possum."

"You shan't kiss me—no you shan't, nor touch me, you naughty man, unless you are the stronger, and I know you are," as the girl said to her fellow, when he attempted to steal a buss.

LAND SALES, &c.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Personal and Real Property
In Clarke County, Virginia.

WILL be sold at Janeville, in the county of Clarke, the former residence of Robert Page, dec'd, on *Wednesday, the 10th day of March*, 1841, on a credit of nine months,
All the Personal Estate of said deceased,
viz:
About TWENTY-TWO NEGROES, among whom there is a valuable Blacksmith and rough Carpenter, a first-rate Cook, and several field-hands of both sexes;
A valuable stock of HORSES;
Cattle of improved breed;
Sheep and Hogs;
Wagons, Carts, and Plantation Utensils;
Household and Kitchen Furniture;
A small Law Library and other Books;
And a set of Blacksmith Tools.
☞ The purchaser will be required, before the property is removed, to give bond and approved security for all sums above ten dollars; for all purchases of ten dollars and under, the cash will be required.
At the same time and place, will be offered for sale, ALL THE REAL ESTATE of the deceased, being about
Twelve hundred and ninety ACRES of
First-rate Limestone Land,
divided into several Farms of convenient sizes, viz: one farm called "Willis's," of about 200 ACRES, on which farm there is a comfortable *Dwelling-house*, with five rooms; another TRACT called "Thornton's," of about 300 ACRES, on which there is no dwelling house, but its relative situation with "Willis's" is such that the union of the two would make a very compact farm of 500 acres; another TRACT called "Janeville," of 600 ACRES, on which is the mansion house of the said deceased, containing nine comfortable rooms, also a stone kitchen with four rooms, a stone building corresponding with the kitchen, also having four rooms, a stone dairy, a large Barn shedded all round, in which there is a *Threshing Machine* of Wright's construction—Ice House, Carriage-House, 2 Stables, and several Dwelling Houses, for negroes. There are

FOUR GOOD ORCHARDS
On the Janeville farm, and one on each of the first named farms. A large portion of each of the above named farms is well taken in clover. Also, another
Unimproved Tract called "Larue's,"
Containing one hundred and eighty or ninety acres.
One-fifth of the purchase money of each of the above named tracts will be required in 60 days, or in a substitution of well endorsed accommodation notes of that time in either of the Banks in Winchester to the amount of the said fifth part. The balance of the purchase money of each of said tracts will be divided into five equal annual instalments, bearing interest from the date—the interest on each instalment to be paid annually. If the purchaser of the Janeville farm should find it inconvenient to pay the principal as the instalments become due, a further indulgence will be given upon two-thirds of the purchase money of the said tract during the life of the widow of Mr. Page, provided the interest is punctually paid up annually. A deed of trust will be required upon each tract to secure the deferred instalments, together with approved personal security. Immediate possession will be given to the purchaser after complying with the terms of sale.—There were about one hundred and twenty acres sown in wheat on the Janeville and Thornton tracts last fall, which will be thrown into the purchase. The above land is situated about [illegible] miles from Winchester, two and a half or three miles from Berryville, the seat of justice of Clarke county, and about six miles from the nearest point of the Winchester and Potomac Rail-Road. Janeville is a beautiful country residence, with every convenience, as appears from the description above—the land around the dwelling house is laid off into lots of handsome size and arrangement and has been highly improved. The will of Mr. Page, and the consent of his widow as to her interest, authorizes the sale of the above mentioned real estate by THE EXECUTORS.
Clarke county, Jan. 7, 1841—ts

SPLENDID
MILL PROPERTY
At Private Sale.

IN consequence of another investment, the subscribers will sell, at private sale,
Two very Desirable Mills
With their appurtenances, situated near Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia—one of which is unsurpassed by any in Western Virginia, and equal to any of the kind in the United States.—This splendid Mill is situated on the Shenandoah River, with an abundant supply of water at all times, 5 miles from Harpers-Ferry, four miles from Charlestown, and within one mile of a *Depot of the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road*, with a good road thereto. The Mill House is of brick, 60 by 52 feet, 4 stories high, built in the most substantial and splendid manner, and finished in perhaps the best *style* of any Mill in Virginia or the adjoining States. It runs four pair of best French Burrs, two pair 5 feet and two pair 5½ feet in diameter—with all the necessary machinery, rubbers, &c for doing the work in the best style. It is capable of making from 125 to 150 barrels of Flour per day. This Mill was built in 1837 and 1838, and already the flour manufactured at this establishment commands an extra price, and is much sought for by the Merchants in the Eastern markets. To any one desirous of engaging in such a business, there is no property possessing greater advantages than this, being situated in one of the best Wheat neighborhoods to be found any where, with the best possible facilities to market, and possessing every thing which [illegible] Attached thereto, is of brick, [illegible] feet, with Back Building and Kitchen, Smoke House, Dairy, and Office, all of brick, and finished in the best possible style. Also, fine Stables for 10 or 15 horses, Wagon Shed, Corn House, &c, and Yard and Garden neatly enclosed with palling, and embellished with fine Fruit Trees. There are also belonging to this Property, about
95 Acres of LAND,
A part of which is in fine Meadow, and a good proportion in Timber.
There is also attached to this Property, another
MILL,
Which was used before the new Mill was built for grinding Wheat, about 200 yards higher up the river, and is now used as a
COUNTRY & PLAISTER MILL,
Which has also one pair of Burrs for Wheat and Machinery therefor, in which the country grinding for the neighborhood is done. By this means the new Mill is kept entirely for Wheat.
THE OTHER MILL PROPERTY
Is situated within 5 miles of Charlestown, in a fine Wheat neighbourhood, and is capable of making 3500 barrels of Flour per year. The House is of Stone, running two pair of burrs, with new machinery, and constructed in the most approved plan, in good order, and is doing a fair business. There is attached to this Property
A Dwelling House and Cooper Shop,
And 10 or 12 Acres of fine MEADOW LAND, and two of the finest Springs in the county.—To any one desirous of engaging in a business of this description, there is no better location.
The whole Property will be sold on accommodating terms. Any information in relation to it, can be had by applying to either of the parties, in Charlestown or at the River Mill, or by letter addressed to them at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia.
DANIEL SNYDER,
BENJAMIN FORD.
December 3, 1840.

A few Tons of HAY,
WILL be taken in payment of dues to this Office, if delivered immediately.
Free Press Office, Jan. 28, 1841.

MECHANIC ARTS

Boot & Shoe Making

AT MYERSTOWN.
THE subscriber having rented the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Samuel Myers, in Myerstown, and supplied himself with a large and general stock of Leather, is prepared to execute in the most substantial and durable manner, all kinds of work in his line. Gentlemen's fine Boots, Ladies' Shoes, Coarse Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., made to order at the shortest notice. By strict attention to business and a desire to please, he hopes to be favored with a portion of the work of the neighbourhood.
☞ *HIDES and SKINS* will be received in exchange for work at the market price.
LEWIS JOHNSON.
Myerstown, Feb. 4, 1841—3t.*

Wagon & Plough Making.

THE undersigned tenders his acknowledgments for the liberal patronage that has heretofore been extended towards him, and hopes to merit for the future a continuance of the public's favour, in his line of business.—He will be found at all times ready to make or repair, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms, every description of Wagons, Carts, or any article appertaining to his business. He intends keeping constantly on hand an assortment of PLOUGHS, and will take in payment for them, or any other work done at his shop, white oak timber, from 15 feet down to spoke timber.
ALFRED O'BANNON.
Charlestown, Jan. 14, 1841.

Saddle and Harness MAKING.
ANDREW H. KALB
RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public generally that he continues his line of business, in Shepherdstown, next door to the Post Office, (Mr. Cookus's store,) where he offers for sale and can furnish at the shortest notice.
All articles manufactured in his business, consisting in part, of
Patent-Spring, Shafter, and Plain SADDLES;
Bridles and Harness of every description and quality—inferior to none in the State. *Also,*
Leather Travelling Trunks, together with an assortment of Wagon and other WHIPS; do. Raw-Hide, the best ever offered to the public in this place.
☞ All the above articles, together with every other description belonging to the business, will be offered at reduced prices, in order to suit the times and convenience of purchasers. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as they can be accommodated on as good terms as they can be any where.
Shepherdstown, Nov 12, 1840—tf.
☞ WANTED, as an Apprentice to learn the Saddling business, a Boy of from 12 to 15 years of age, of good moral habits and industriously disposed. None other need apply.
February 4, 1841. A. H. KALB.

TO MECHANICS.
WISHING to add some further improvements upon the Rock's Ferry estate in Jefferson county, I will contract forthwith for the building of a DWELLING-HOUSE—the materials for which, are all upon the farm, and easy of access, except the stone, which will have to be quarried.
I have also other work, such as repairing and re-building. I shall also want several thousand Shingles made.
As a means of saving trouble to any person or persons who may be disposed to manage said work, I need only say that I wish it done, or the greater portion thereof, as soon as practicable, and will contract with none other than steady and industrious workmen, who can ascertain fully as to size, &c., &c., by calling on Mr. William Steward upon the premises, with whom information will be left.
GEORGE BACKHOUSE.
Jan. 21, 1841—4t.

A CARD.
DR. N. R. SMITH
WILL resume his practice, and the instruction of private pupils, in Medicine and Surgery in BALTIMORE, *on the 20th of March next.*
January 14, 1841—7t.

A CARD.
IN my absence during the Winter, my clients and others who may wish to confide to my care and management any Professional Business, will confer with my father. By an arrangement, of which he is informed, business will be done with the same despatch and attention as if I were present; and from him information can be received as to business already committed to my care.
Persons indebted to me professionally or individually, will please make payment to my Father, who is authorised to make collections in my name, and whose receipt will be given for money due me as attorney, agent, trustee, or otherwise.
WM. C. WORTHINGTON.

NOTICE.
HAVING entered into an arrangement with Messrs. Webb & Markell, of this place, for the supply of WOOL necessary for my business, I wish to recommend all those who have heretofore been supplying me with that article, to those gentlemen, where they will meet with prices as satisfactory as ever, and also with my Goods upon the same terms as allowed by myself, heretofore.
I also wish, *respectfully*, to decline Carding Wool, except for cash, as I find it to be a serious impediment to my other business.
GEORGE PRICE.
Shepherdstown, Feb. 13, 1840—tf.

NOTICE.
THE President and Directors of the Shepherdstown Savings Institution have this day (Jan 25) declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months, payable at the Office of said Institution on demand.
JAMES HIGGINS, *Treasurer.*
January 28, 1841.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having open accounts against me, are requested to have them drawn off and ready for settlement during the next month. And I give notice to all against whom I have *unsettled accounts*, that said accounts will be presented during the next month for settlement, and that settlement must be made either by note or payment, as many of my claims have been laying unsettled for years, and I am determined to have no accounts bearing *date before January 1st*, 1841, either pro or con, longer unclosed. I hope, therefore, that all who have been deferring a settlement with me, will regard this reasonable request, as longer delay must be injurious to both parties, and I wish to establish the habit of settling at least once a year.
JOHN J. H. STRAITH.
December 3, 1840.

Negro Woman for Sale.
A LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, without a fault, will be sold in the neighborhood. Inquire of the PRINTER.
December 24, 1840.

NOTICES.

VIRGINIA, to wit:
In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, November Term, 1840:
Johnson Garrett, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
George Rowles' Adm'r, and heirs, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.
UNDER an order of Court, rendered 26th day of November, 1840, directing the Commissioner "to audit any other claims which may be produced before him against the estate of the said George Rowles, dec'd," notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I shall attend at my Office on *Tuesday, the 16th day of next month, (February,)* for the purpose of receiving and auditing claims against the aforesaid estate—When and where those interested are requested to attend, by 10 o'clock, A. M., with their claims, and prepared to prove them according to law.
R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Comm'r.*
Commissioner's Office, Charlestown, Jan. 21st, 1841.

VIRGINIA, to wit:
In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, November 23d, 1840:
Elizabeth Howard, and others, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
Samuel Howard's devisees, to wit: Samuel T. Strider and wife, George W. Griffith and wife, Benjamin F. Beeler and wife, Sidney S. Gallaher and wife, Samuel H. Crum and William T. Crum, DEF'TS,
IN CHANCERY.
THIS cause came on to be heard on the report of Master Commissioner Worthington, made in conformity with an order of the June Term, 1840, which required him to take an account of the debt alleged to be due from the estate of Samuel Howard, dec'd, to Marmaduke and Thompson, and to report the evidence of the same to this Court, and was argued by counsel: Whereupon the Court doth adjudge, order and decree, that the said report of the Commissioner be recommitted, with instructions to take still further and other evidence of the debt alleged to be due from the estate of Howard to Marmaduke & Thompson, and report the evidence of the same to this Court at the next Term
A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, *Charlestown, January 21st, 1841.*
☞ The parties interested in the above recited Order of Court, are hereby notified that I shall attend at my Office aforesaid, on *Tuesday, the 16th day of next month, (February,)* for the purpose of receiving any evidence they may have to offer, connected with the above mentioned debt due to Marmaduke and Thompson from Howard's estate—When and where they are requested to attend, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Comm'r.*
Jan. 21, 1841—td.

VIRGINIA, to wit:
In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson county, on the 21st day of November, 1840:
Charles Butler and Richard Duffield, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
Richard Williams, Adm'r de bonis non of Hamilton Jefferson, dec'd, Ann S. Jefferson, widow, and Maria Elizabeth, Frances Ann, and Ann Hamilton, children and infant heirs of said [illegible] *jamin W. Jefferson, individually, and as Administrator of said Hamilton Jefferson, dec'd, Francis Silvers, Ellis Rees, and John Lamon,* DEF'TS,
IN CHANCERY.
IT IS ORDERED—That Master Commissioner Worthington do proceed to execute the decretal order, made on the 27th day of November, 1838—and he is further directed to ascertain the input of the partners, respectively, the value of the social effects, the debts due the same, and the debts due therefrom, at the time of said Hamilton Jefferson's death, so as to ascertain the interest of said Hamilton Jefferson in the same at the time of his death; and in case the said Benjamin W. Jefferson fails to produce the books and papers of said mercantile concern, so as satisfactory to show the state and condition of the business at that time, to wit: the debts, credits, effects, &c., the said Commissioner is directed to receive any further general testimony touching the same which may be introduced; making, as directed in said former decretal order, all reasonable presumptions against the said Benjamin W. Jefferson.—And the said Commissioner is directed to state specially any *project* of a report, or other matter which he may be *required* to state by the counsel of the Plaintiffs, as well as all such matters as he may deem pertinent, or as he may be directed to state specially, and make report at the next Term, in order to a final decree.
A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, *Charlestown, January 21, 1841.*
☞ The parties to the above mentioned suit will please take notice, that I shall attend at my Office on *Wednesday, the 17th day of next month, (February,)* at 10 o'clock. A. M., to enter upon the duties required of me by the above recited decree—when and where they are hereby notified to attend with the necessary books, papers, and evidence, connected with the settlement directed to be made by the aforesaid decree.
R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Comm'r.*
January 21, 1841—td.

[illegible]
In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson county, on the 26th day of November, 1840:
Richard Williams, Administrator of John Griggs, dec'd, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Nimrod Hutt and wife, William Stone and wife, Kitty Atwell, and Julian Atwell, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.
THIS cause came on to be heard by consent, upon the bill, answers and exhibits, and was argued by counsel: On consideration whereof, it is adjudged, ordered and decreed, that this cause be referred to Robert Worthington, to audit, state and settle the accounts between the parties mentioned in the proceedings in this suit, and report to the Court, stating all matters deemed pertinent by himself, or particularly requested to be stated by any of the parties.
A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, *Charlestown, January 21st, 1841.*
☞ The parties to the above mentioned suit will please take notice, that I shall attend at my Office on *Thursday, the 18th day of next month, (February,)* at 10 o'clock, A. M., to enter upon the settlement of the accounts referred to in the above recited order of Court—When and where they are requested to attend, with the necessary papers and evidence to enable me to settle the aforesaid accounts.
R. WORTHINGTON, *Comm'r.*
Jan. 21, 1841—td.

Fruit, Confectionary, &c.
ORANGES, Lemons, Prunes, Figs, Dates, Malaga Grapes, best Bunch Raisins, Bloom do., Carabund do., Dried Currants, Citron, &c. Almonds, English Walnuts, Filberts, Palm Nuts, &c. &c.
Also, a large supply of very superior Confectionary, just received and for sale by
JOHN P. BROWN & CO.
Charlestown, Dec. 31, 1840.

MERCHANDIZE.

CARPENTER'S LOCKS,
ALSO, American made Stock Locks, with brass Keys—Pad, Chest and Door Locks, of every kind, at E M AISQUITH'S.
Jan. 28, 1841.

NEW YORK STYLE HATS.
JUST received a case of the above superior HATS, at E M AISQUITH'S.
Jan. 28, 1841.

ZEPHY WORSTEDS,
A NEW and large supply at E M AISQUITH'S.
Jan. 28, 1841.

LADIES' FRENCH BOOTS.
NEW and beautiful winter Walking Boots, and Fur trimmed Shoes, at E M AISQUITH'S.
Jan. 28, 1841.

PIANO COVERS, at E M AISQUITH'S.
January 28, 1841.

NEW GOODS.
THE undersigned have just received a supply of New and Seasonable *GOODS.*
W. & S. B. ANDERSON.
Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 3, 1840.

New Fall & Winter Goods.
I AM now receiving and opening the largest and cheapest Stock of *GOODS* I have ever had to offer to the public. They will be sold at very small profits, *for cash*, or to punctual customers on credit. I respectfully solicit my customers and the public generally to call and examine my Stock.
WM. S. LOCK.
Charlestown, Oct. 15, 1840.

ALL IS RIGHT.
THE subscriber has finished his new Store Room on Washington Street, one door east of his former store room, where he is now receiving and opening an extensive supply of
Seasonable Dry Goods.
Also, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,
Queens, Glass and China Ware,
Medicines, Paints, Oils,
Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,
Which, added to his former Stock, makes his assortment nearly complete. His customers and the public generally are invited to give him an early call, and he will endeavor to please by offering them *good Goods—Cheap Goods*—either *for Cash* or *on credit to responsible dealers.*
WM. F. LOCK.
Charlestown, Oct. 15, 1840.

New and Seasonable Goods
THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has in Store a Splendid Assortment of
New Goods,
SUCH AS
Superfine and common Cloths,
Cassimeres and Cassinets,
In fact every thing for gentlemen's Wear,
Silks, Mouselanes, Merinoes, Calicoes,
Brown and Bleached Cottons,
Fulled, Plaid and Plain Linseys,
Groceries and Liquors, all kinds,
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,
A beautiful assortment of China,
Besides every decription of Goods usually kept in the best assorted Stores.
JOHN ROKENBAUGH, Jr.
Harpers-Ferry, Nov 26, 1840.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO. are receiving and opening their fall stock of GOODS, amongst which may be found a great variety of [illegible] to which they would invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.
October 8, 1840.

NEW FALL GOODS.
I HAVE just returned from the Eastern markets and am now opening a large and well selected stock of *FALL & WINTER GOODS*, which will be sold LOW for cash, or to punctual dealers on time. J. B. PACKETT.
October 8, 1840.

New Fall & Winter Goods.
WE are now opening our Fall and Winter supply of GOODS.
E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
Oct. 8, 1840.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.
THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public generally, the receipt of his
Fall and Winter Supply of Goods,
Embracing every article of the season, which will be sold as low as they can be had any where. He respectfully invites a call from all who may be in want of cheap and good Goods.
GEORGE E. CHAMBERLIN.
Kabletown, Oct 29, 1840.

NEW STORE.
THE undersigned having rented the Store House lately occupied by Mr. Shropshire, is now opening a general assortment of
Dry Goods and Groceries.
His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, as he will endeavour to give general satisfaction.
CHARLES W. AISQUITH.
January 7, 1841.

New Fall & Winter Goods.
J. J. & E. P. MILLER are now receiving and opening a large and well selected
Stock of Fall & Winter GOODS,
which they feel no hesitation in saying is the *cheapest, the most splendid, and fashionable Stock* [illegible] friends and the public generally.
Charlestown, Oct 8, 1840.

NEW GOODS.
THE subscriber has just replenished his stock—adding many very desirable articles in the Dry Goods line, and making his stock full and complete.
January 21, 1841. E. M. AISQUITH.

ASPHALTUM CASSIMERE,
FOR hunting and riding pantaloons, at E M AISQUITH'S.
Jan 21, 1841.

NEGRO CLOTHING.
JUST opened a large stock of spring NEGRO CLOTHING—such as Burlaps, Stripe and Plaid Cottons, br. Cotton, Cotton Osnaburg, &c., for sale very low by
Jan 21, 1841 E M AISQUITH.

CLOTH & CASSIMERES.
I WOULD particularly invite all who want superior West of England *Cloth and Cassimeres*, to call and look at some recent selections. E M AISQUITH.
Jan 21, 1841.

FANCY GOODS.
YARD-WIDE SILKS, of various shades; Mouslin de Laines, new style; Hem stitched L. C. Handkerchiefs, very fine; Ladies' super. Buskin Gloves—very low; Glove Knotts—new style— Veil Crapes, and bl'k Lace Veils. With a great variety of Select Goods, at
Jan 21, 1841 E M AISQUITH'S.

FRESH GROCERIES.
THE best 10 cent Sugar in town—prime old Rio Coffee—Fresh Teas, &c. &c., at
Jan 21, 1841. *E M AISQUITH'S.*

NEW LIST CARPETING,
A NEW and durable article—with some very good figured Carpeting, at low prices. Also, Door Mats, at
Jan 21, 1841. *E M AISQUITH'S.*

[illegible] and blue bl'k BOMBAZINES, extra quality, at E M AISQUITH'S.
Jan 21, 1841.

DRUGS, &c.

DR. STRAITH
HAVING replenished his stock by purchases just made from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, offers to the attention of Physicians and the public generally, an extensive and complete assortment of fresh
MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS and DYE-STUFFS,
As can be found any where in the Valley.—Buying as he does on the most favorable terms, and believing that the character of his Store for goodness in quality of his selections and low prices is established, he deems it unnecessary to say more on this point, and will only use the present occasion farther to renew his acknowledgments of gratitude to his friends and patrons for past favours, which have been very liberal, and to assure them as to the future, that every effort will be exerted to please them and merit a continuance of encouragement.
N. B.—Dr. S. has his business so arranged that his Store will not interfere with the duties of his profession, which he is determined to pursue with perseverance, care and diligence.
Also, received, an elegant assortment of plain and fancy Stationary, Perfumery and Fancy articles. Nov. 5, 1840.

Aldridge's Balm of Colombia
TO RESTORE THE HAIR,
AND
Swain's & Houck's Panacea
RECEIVED and for sale at my Drug Store in Shepherdstown. J. HIGGINS.
Dec. 24. 1840.

Compound Syrup of Gum Arabic,
Prepared only by James Higgins, Shepherdstown, Virginia.
For Coughs, Colds, Influenzas, and diseases of the Breast and Lungs.
PERSONS who are afflicted with the above named diseases are invited to call and procure this Medicine, and after a fair trial, if it does not afford relief, the money shall be refunded. JAMES HIGGINS.
Dec. 24. 1840.

J. Higgins' Vegetable Preparation,
FOR the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholic, Fever and Ague, &c. This Medicine has been used for the above named diseases, and in nearly every case it has effected a cure in a very short time. It is a fine family medicine.—Persons who are subject to severe attacks o Cholic should never be without it.
Shepherdstown, Oct. 10, 1839.

Adam Young, Jr.
PRESENTS his grateful thanks to many kind friends for their support and patronage, and hopes to merit a continuance thereof. To very many who profess to be his friends, he would respectfully say, that any further amount they may wish to have placed to their credit, will be received in money. If promises would satisfy his creditors, he has sufficient on [illegible]
Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 17, 1840.

Sick Head Ache Remedy.
SPOHN'S Remedy for Sick Head Ache. I have received a fresh supply of the above article, and take pleasure in testifying to its efficacy in this distressing complaint.
A. YOUNG.
Harpers-Ferry, Sept 17, 1840.

Expectorant Syrups.
JAYNES', Bartholomew's, New England, and other Expectorants, for coughs, colds, &c., on hand at YOUNG'S.
Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 17, 1840.

Apothecary's Hall.
HENRY'S, Butler's, Davidson's, Moxon's, and McKim's Calcined Magnesia, warranted pure, for sale by YOUNG.
Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 17, 1840.

Sulphate of Quinine, &c.
WE are now receiving from Philadelphia a general supply of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines*, including a large stock of Quinine, Morphia, English Calomel, and other articles adapted to the diseases of the season.
JOHN P. BROWN & CO.
August 6, 1840.

Granville's Irritating Lotion
THE attention of Physicians is invited to this useful preparation, which in the practice of Dr. Granville of London, has acquired great reputation.—Applied for a few moments, it is powerfully rubifacient, and if continued for five minutes will produce full vesication. For sale by J. P. BROWN & CO.
July 16, 1840.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam
A CURE for Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholic, Sour Stomach, &c., and all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels; also all Spasmodic and Nervous Diseases. Price 50 cents.
For sale by J. P. BROWN & CO. Agents.
July 30. 1840.

Davies's Celebrated Family PILLS.
[illegible] Agents for the Proprietor.
Charlestown, August 6, 1840.

MEDICINES.
WE keep a constant supply of Thompsonian Medicines—Davies' Family Pills—Davies' Tooth Ache Drops, to remove the pain in one minute—Brandreth's Pills—and Fahnestock's Vermifuge. Enough has been already said, and we believe known, of these Medicines, to supercede any necessity by us, further than to let the public know that we keep them for sale.
W. & S. B. ANDERSON.
Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 3, 1840.

Panaceas, &c.
SWAIM'S Panacea, Houck's Panacea, Moffatt's Life Bitters, Phenix Bitters, Hygean Syrups—Extract Sarsaparilla, Elixer Life, [illegible] designed as purifiers of the blood, some of which stand deservedly high, and are worthy of being tried by those afflicted with Scrofulous disease. A fresh supply of the above, all warranted genuine, offered for sale by
Sept. 17, 1840. YOUNG.

Brides' Sealing Wax.
A BEAUTIFUL article of Stationary. Also, an additional supply of elegant Penknives, Metallic Pens, including the Sam Slick, and U. S. Government, this day received and for sale at *STRAITH'S.*
December 3, 1840.

Assorted Confectionary.
600 POUNDS, consisting, in part, of Lemon, Mint, Sassafras, Hoarhound, Almond, Walnut, Filbert, Spice, Nutmeg, Vanilla, Calamus, Aniseed, Ginger, and Butter Candies—Wholesale price 21 cents—Retail 25 cents. For sale at YOUNG'S.
Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 17, 1840.

Soothing Syrups.
EVANS'S Soothing Syrup, a valuable article for children Teething, allaying irritation and inflammation of the gums, and producing calm and sweet repose. Mune's Elixer of Opium, a similar preparation used for the same purposes. For sale at YOUNG'S.
Sept. 17, 1840.

MEDICINES.

Important Discovery.
THE public are hereby directed to the medical advertisements of Dr. HARLICH'S celebrated *COMPOUND STRENGTHENING TONIC*, and *GERMAN APERIENT PILLS*, which is a medicine of great value to the afflicted, discovered by O. P. Harlich, a celebrated physician at Altdorf, Germany, which has been used with unparalleled success throughout Germany. This Medicine consists of two kinds: the German Aperient, and the Compound Strengthening Tonic Pills. They are each put up in small packs, and should both be used to effect a permanent cure. Those who are afflicted would do well to make a trial of this invaluable Medicine, as they never produce sickness or nausea while using. A safe and effectual remedy for
DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION,
and all stomach complaints, pain in side, Liver Complaints, Loss of *Appetite, Flatulency*, palpitation of the Heart, General *Debility, Nervous Irritability*, Sick Headache, *Female Diseases, Spasmodic* Affections, Rheumatism, Asthmas, Consumption, &c. The German Aperient Pills are to cleanse the stomach and purify the Blood. *The Tonic or Strengthening Pills* are to strengthen and invigorate the nerves and digestive organs and give tone to the Stomach, as all diseases originate from impurities of the Blood, or disordered Stomach. *This mode of treating* diseases is pursued by all practical physicians, which experience has taught them to be the only remedy to effect a cure. They are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced Physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves whenever they feel the symptoms of these diseases, in which they know them to be efficacious. This is the case in all large cities in which they have an extensive sale. It is not to be understood that these medicines will cure all diseases merely by purifying the blood—this they will not do; but they certainly will, and sufficient authority of daily proofs asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended by the directions which accompany them, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the stomach, lungs, and liver, by which impurities of the blood are occasioned.

Riches not Health.
☞ Those who enjoy Health, must certainly feel blessed when they compare themselves to those sufferers that have been afflicted for years with various diseases which the human family are all subject to be troubled with.—Diseases present themselves in various forms and from various circumstances, which, in the commencement, may all be checked by the use of DR. O. P. HARLICH'S COMPOUND STRENGTHENING and GERMAN APERIENT PILLS,—such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Side, Rheumatism, General Debility, Female Diseases, and all Diseases to which human nature is subject, where the stomach is affected. Directions for using these Medicines always accompany them. These Medicines can be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate FEMALE, as they are mild in their operation and pleasant in their effects.

Liver Complaint
Cured by the use of Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills.
Mr. William Richard, Pittsburgh, Pa., entirely cured of the above distressing disease: His symptoms were, pain and weight in the left side, loss of appetite, vomiting, acrid eructations, a distention of the stomach, sick headache, furred tongue, countenance changed to a citron color, difficulty of breathing, disturbed rest, attended with a cough, great debility, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver. Mr. Richard had the advice of several [illegible] but received no relief, until using Dr. Harlich's Medicine, which terminated in effecting a perfect cure.

DR. O. P. HARLICH'S
Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient Pills.
These pills remove all those distressing diseases which Females are liable to be afflicted with. They remove those morbid secretions which when retained, soon induce a number of diseases and oftentimes render Females unhappy and miserable all their lives. These pills used according to directions, immediately create a new and healthy action throughout the whole system by PURIFYING the BLOOD, and giving strength to the stomach and bowels, at the same time relieving the pain in the side, back, and loins, giving appetite and invigorating the system again to its proper functions and restoring tranquil repose.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!!
More PROOFS of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Medicines.
Mr. Jonas Hartman, of Sumneytown, Pa., entirely cured of the above disease, which he was afflicted with for six years. His symptoms were a sense of distension and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, loss of appetite, giddiness and dimness of sight, extreme debility, flatulency, acrid eructations, sometimes vomiting, and pain in the right side, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, faintness, and not able to pursue his business without causing immediate exhaustion and weariness. Mr. Hartman is happy to state to the public, and is willing to give any information to the afflicted, respecting the wonderful benefit he received from the use of Dr. HARLICH'S *Compound Strengthening and German Aperient PILLS.*

Dyspepsia and Hypochondriaism.
Cured by Dr. Harlich's celebrated Medicines.
Mr. Wm. Morrison, of Schuylkill Sixth St., Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the above distressing disease. Sickness at the stomach, headache, palpitation of the heart, [illegible] general debility, [illegible] and weight at the stomach after eating, severe flying pains in the chest, back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society or conversation, languor and lassitude upon the least occasion.—Mr. Morrison had applied to the most eminent physicians, who considered it beyond the power of human skill to restore him to health; however, as his afflictions had reduced him to a deplorable condition, having been induced by a friend of his to try Dr. Harlich's Medicines, as they being highly recommended, by which he procured two packages for a trial, before using the second package he found himself greatly relieved, and by continuing the use of them the disease entirely disappeared—he is now enjoying all the blessings of perfect health.

Liver Complaint.
This disease is discovered by a fixed obtuse pain and weight in the right side under the short ribs, attended with heat, uneasiness about the pit of the stomach;—there is in the right side also a distension,—the patient loses his appetite, and becomes sick and troubled with vomiting. The tongue becomes rough and black, countenance changes to a pale or citron color, or yellow, like those afflicted with jaundice—difficulty of breathing, disturbed rest, attended with a dry COUGH, difficulty of laying on the left side—the body becomes weak, and finally the disease terminates into another of a more SERIOUS nature, which in all probability is far beyond the power of human SKILL. *Dr. Harlich's Compound Tonic Strengthening and German Aperient Pills*, if taken at the commencement of this disease, will check it, and by continuing the use of the medicine a few weeks, a perfect CURE will be performed. Thousands can testify to this fact.
☞ Ask for *Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient Pills.*
Principal Office for the sale of this Medicine is at No. 19, North EIGHTH street, Philadelphia.
Also—for sale at the store of
J. J. H. STRAITH, *Charlestown;*
CHARLES G. [illegible], *Harpers-Ferry.*
June 2, 1840.

CHA…
VOL. 34.
THE FREE PR…
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, A…
TWO DOLLARS & FIFT…
PER ANNUM,
Payable half yearly; but Two Do… received as payment in full, if pa… advance. Whenever payment is def… the expiration of the year, interest wil… ☞ Subscriptions for six months, … paid invariably in advance.
ADVERTISING.
The terms of advertising are, fo… less $1, for three insertions—larger… same proportion. Each continuance… square. ☞ All advertisements not… a specific time, will be continued unti… charged accordingly.
TO ADVERTISER…
☞ It may be well enough to rem… sers, that all notices, not ordered for… number of insertions, are continued… and charged at 25 cents per square… every continuance. This explanation… necessary, because, sometimes, p… give us no directions are wonderfull… that we should charge them the us… advertising, after inserting their… months. Remember, if a few quar… peoded through inattention, the fault… It is our business to charge for our… the business of others to say to what… are willing to be charged.

CLARKE COUNTY …
FOR SALE.
THAT VALUABLE TRACT … belonging to the estate of John… [illegible] … trust. It lies in the above county,… side, and very near the turnpike r… from Snickers' Ferry to Battletown… the lands of Col. Ware, Province … Joseph Anderson, and others; cont… recent survey
Two hundred and seventy-four … half ACRES.
As for location and fertility of th… other advantages which the property… it is deemed unnecessary to say mu… it is presumed that all persons dispo… chase will take a view and judge… selves. Suffice it to say that it … in the Valley. There is upon the … tolerable good HOUSE, part fra… and part log, and with a little expen… could be made quite a comfortab… dwelling—there are also other Hous… and an excellent Spring at the door… never-failing stream of water runni… the farm, so that every field has wa… [illegible] … could be made—upwards of 50 … TIMBER. This land is situated… of neighborhoods—easy of access,… [illegible] … within 2 miles of three Merchant… sight of the turnpike road, and onl… from the Shenandoah river, and 3… Battletown.
A choice spot, and a rare chance… Possession will be given by the fir… next, except for about 75 acres, whic… ed in wheat. TERMS will be made… application to Province McCormick,… JOSEPH SHEPHERD. … *de bonis non with the w…*
January 21, 1841—ts

FOR RENT,
THE House and Lot in Bolivar, … in the occupancy of Mr. Georg… ly. It is presumed that this pro… perty is so well known that a de… scription of it would be superflu… ous—suffice it to say, however,… that for arrangement, comfort, … situation, there are none more desir… place. Possession given on the first … Also, Three other comfortable Dwell… SES—the STORE HOUSE—and s… Lots, the property of the late J. H. … tuated in Bolivar, will be rented for … year. As to further particulars, &c… tion can be made to Mr. James Foul… SCOTIA W. HA…
Feb. 4, 1841.

FOR SALE or RE…
THE undersigned will let for on… years, to a good tenant, on … terms, that beautiful residence ad… Joining Charlestown, known as
"DIXON'S HILL,"
With all the grounds adjacent, bein… *four and three-quarter ACRES.* The … which is large and commodious, wil… complete repair as soon as the mat… be had—as also the fencing, &c. … party has now all the necessary out-… render it comfortable, with a numbe… lent fruit trees. Possession can be h… first day of April next.
☞ The undersigned, if applied t… leases, will sell the above property … [illegible]
… good lap Shingles—also a quantity of … Plank for fencing, or Posts and Rails … and rail fence. A. HU…
Feb. 4, 1841.

Charlestown Prope…
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber wishes to sell the … TING-HOUSE and LOT now oc… him. (The Office adjoining the dw… be sold with it if desired by the purc… the subscriber would prefer an arran… which he can continue to occupy the … Also, the BRICK STORE-HOUSE … pied by Dr. John B. Packett.
Also, the DWELLING-HOUSE on … lot and near the Store house.
Also, the building now occupied as… shop by Mr. James Crider.
☞ The above property will be s… accommodating terms.—A long credit … wa upon having the purchase money … cured,—the interest to be paid annual… J. T. DAUGH…
Dec. 31, 1840—tf.

SALE of a HOUSE an…
IN CHARLESTOW…
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust e… me by William Hicks and wife,… tober 10th, 183… and recorded in the C… fice of Jefferson County Court, I wi… sale in front of the Court-house in Ch… *on Friday, the [illegible] of February,* …
THE HOUSE & LOT …
conveyed to me, in Trust as aforesaid… for cash, to the highest bidde… T. A. M…
January 28, 1841—ts.

FOR HIRE…
UNTIL Christmas next, a likely … GRO WOMAN, without … She is a first-rate washer and iron… sustomed to doing all description… work. Application … further … … Feb. 11, 1841—3t.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection