

MEDICINES

DR. DREDBACH'S KIDNEY & BLADDER DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL

FOR Dyspepsia, Sick Head Ache, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gravel, etc. The Proprietors of this preparation deem it proper to announce, that it is the result of a careful and scientific study of the human system, and is adapted to a wide range of ailments...

DEAR SIR:—Circumstances have prevented me from writing to you with the relief of Dr. Dredbach's Kidney and Bladder Dyspeptic Cordial, with considerable advantage. For some time past I have been afflicted with a severe attack of dyspepsia, which has been attended with a great deal of suffering...

From the Rev. William Runnels. Having frequently used Dr. Dredbach's Cordial for Sick Head Ache, with relief, I have no hesitation in recommending it to you as a most valuable medicine for the relief of this complaint...

From the Rev. Leonard B. Gurley. I have confidence in the Dyspeptic Cordial, prepared by Dr. Dredbach, and which I have used in my family for Sick Head Ache, and severe Rheumatic Pains, affecting the shoulder and chest, and has afforded immediate and apparently permanent relief...

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CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY

VOL. 34.

RECORDED.

ROMANTIC—TRUE LOVE.—A few days since a lady and gentleman arrived at Cincinnati from the south. The gentleman appeared to have plenty of money, and of his real estate. The lady appeared to be a very quiet and peaceable body, said but little, and seldom made her appearance at the table of the hotel where they lodged. After being in the city two or three days, one of the landlady's daughters, suddenly became very much enamored of the lady above mentioned, and they were almost any time to be found together in the room of the latter. The two ladies went out to take a ride in a new carriage, which the landlady had lately purchased. Night came, and they did not return. Servants, footmen, bootmen, and almost every body about the place, started out in search of the two ladies, but nothing could be heard from them. In the morning, the gentleman was to have come to the hotel with the lady, who was supposed to be his wife, and to himself perfectly easy. He was, however, in the search for the ladies, and expressed any apprehensions on their account. Two days after a letter arrived at the hotel for the stranger, and on opening it, it was found to be from the lady, bringing her baggage over to Paris. Tell Mr.—, that my wife, (his daughter) is perfectly well, and hopes he will come and spend the summer with us. The landlady, who had been looking over the street, suddenly saw the ladies, and said: "What does this mean, really, they said the man, and really they said, 'I do not know, but I have a daughter, and she is not my daughter, because he was nothing more than your barkeeper. You like her discharged him. Since that time he has been to the south and made a fortune. He came here dressed in female's clothes. He found the affections of your daughter were all true to him. 'Deuce take the fellow,' exclaimed the landlady, 'he has outwitted me; but, sir, who are you?'"

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

TRAFFIC NOTES.—The amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st instant is estimated to be \$5,293,004 41.

U. S. BANK.—According to a late report of the U. S. Bank, the legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1838, passed an act for the redemption of the stockholders in Pennsylvania, 1841. In other States of the Union, 1838. In Europe, principally in England, 1830. Total number of stockholders, 4520.

During last year, no fewer than 120 churches were built in Great Britain by the Wesleyan Methodists.

Milk Sickness.—The Legislature of Kentucky have passed a resolution, offering a bounty of \$5,000 for the discovery of the cause of the milk sickness cow, at any time within five years.

Dead Letters.—It is stated that over one million of dead letters are opened annually at the General Post Office in Washington.

Among other resolutions adopted by the Convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which assembled in Baltimore, during the last month, the following are reported to be the following: Resolved, That in order to the suppression of the slave trade, and the abolition and salvation of the native tribes of Africa, it is highly expedient and absolutely necessary to colonize on the coast of Africa (with their own consent) free persons of color from the United States.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Conference, there is no analogy between the course of the British Government, in the purchase and liberation (by the payment of twenty millions of pounds) of the slaves of the West India Islands, and the purchase and purpose of modern abolitionists in the United States.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the agitation of the subject of abolition, and that we discountenance all such interference as is calculated to prejudice the minds of the free people of color against the benevolent objects of African Colonization.

A Fine Cow.—In an advertisement of some Durham cattle to be sold near Philadelphia, mention is made of a cow which has yielded twenty pounds of butter in one week; her cream possessing the singular property of being turned into butter in ten seconds by simply placing it in a bowl and stirring with a spoon.

Wonderful Transmigration.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says the office holders in the different departments at Washington are now all Whigs. They are absolutely ignorant of the expiring Administration. No doubt the poor fellows have heard of the Yankee flag, and they had a wonderful aptitude in adapting his politics to suit his circumstances.—Sciota Gazette.

Extract of a Letter, dated Havana, Feb. 6th.—Fanny Ellier is more the rage here than she was in New York. The people of Havana are still greater fools than they were in New York. On her hands, she has made a fortune, and she is now in the city of Havana, where she is making a fortune.

LAY PEOPLE.—Thanks to Heaven and our ancestors, and to all others who have preceded us, we are now in a state of peace and tranquility, and we are all well and happy.

My wife had been afflicted with Dyspepsia and Sick Headache for a length of time, and was induced to use Dr. Dredbach's Kidney and Bladder Dyspeptic Cordial, which afforded me immediate relief.

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ITEMS.

Child not the inhering hours of life, Its toils will soon be o'er, In absence of play and strife, Its drear and dissipated life, Will vex the heart no more— And yet the weary souls that groan, Perhaps in after years would give, A world to win it back.

Child not the lingering lapse of Time, Nor count its moments dull, For soon the bell with mournful chime, Will waite thy spirit to a clime, Most bright and beautiful, A land where grief will never sting, In darkness on the soul, Their faith and hope will gladly rise, Their path without a goal.

Child not the woe and silent hours, Though heavy they may seem; The past has sought oblivion's shores— The present will be all we care, Nor count the moments drear, And when they cease, our souls will rise, To meet our Maker's face.

Child not a moment's weary flight, Too soon it passes away, And e'er the heart is full of light, And e'er the soul is free, And when the morning star appears, Without a sin regret; And death shall gladden the heart, When life's bright sun hath set.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Called upon a retirement which I had proposed to retire for the rest of my life, I had the honor to be elected President of the United States, and I feel it my duty to address you on this important occasion.

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Printed and Published Weekly

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1841.

BY JOHN S. & H. N. GALLAHER.

THE CONSTITUTION—THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE—AND LIBERTY.

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The great dread of the former seems to have been that the reserved powers of the States would be absorbed by those of the Federal Government, and a consolidated power established, leaving to the States the shadow, only, of independence. The latter, on the other hand, were anxious to see the States preserved in their independence, and the preservation of which they relied as the last hope of liberty. Without denying that the result to which they looked with so much apprehension is in the way of being realized, it is obvious that they did not clearly see the mode of its accomplishment. The Federal Government has seized upon none of the reserved rights of the States. As far as any open warfare has gone, the State authorities have uniformly maintained their rights. To a casual observer, our system presents no appearance of discord between the different members which compose it. Even the high degree of intelligence which characterizes the People, the enlightened character of its Legislatures, not to have the fullest confidence that the two bodies elected by them would be worthy representatives of such constituents, and of course, that they would require no aid in conceiving and maturing the measures which the circumstances of the country might require. And it is not surprising to suppose that a thought could for a moment have been entertained, that the President, placed at the Capitol, in the centre of the country, could better understand the wants and wishes of the people than their own immediate representatives, who spend a part of every year among them, living with them, after the manner of a citizen, and bound to them by the triple tie of interest, duty, and affection. To assist or control Congress, then, in its ordinary legislation, could not, I conceive, have been the motive for conferring the veto power on the President.

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THE CONSTITUTION—THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE—AND LIBERTY.

highly desirable than the gratification of the curiosity of speculative statesmen; its precise situation could be ascertained, a fair exhibit made of the operations of each of its Departments, of the exercise of its respective claims and exercise, of the collisions which have occurred between them, or between the whole Government and those of the States, or either of them. We could then compare our actual condition, after fifty years trial of our system, with what it was in the commencement of its operations, and ascertain whether the predictions of the patriots who opposed its adoption, or the confident hopes of its advocates, have been best realized.

The great dread of the former seems to have been that the reserved powers of the States would be absorbed by those of the Federal Government, and a consolidated power established, leaving to the States the shadow, only, of independence. The latter, on the other hand, were anxious to see the States preserved in their independence, and the preservation of which they relied as the last hope of liberty. Without denying that the result to which they looked with so much apprehension is in the way of being realized, it is obvious that they did not clearly see the mode of its accomplishment. The Federal Government has seized upon none of the reserved rights of the States. As far as any open warfare has gone, the State authorities have uniformly maintained their rights. To a casual observer, our system presents no appearance of discord between the different members which compose it. Even the high degree of intelligence which characterizes the People, the enlightened character of its Legislatures, not to have the fullest confidence that the two bodies elected by them would be worthy representatives of such constituents, and of course, that they would require no aid in conceiving and maturing the measures which the circumstances of the country might require. And it is not surprising to suppose that a thought could for a moment have been entertained, that the President, placed at the Capitol, in the centre of the country, could better understand the wants and wishes of the people than their own immediate representatives, who spend a part of every year among them, living with them, after the manner of a citizen, and bound to them by the triple tie of interest, duty, and affection. To assist or control Congress, then, in its ordinary legislation, could not, I conceive, have been the motive for conferring the veto power on the President.

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THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN.

Thursday Evening, March 11.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Of President Harrison does not, as might well have been expected, please either of those very refined and liberal spirits, the Globe and Enquirer. The latter thinks it is a feeble address, while the former conceives it to be entirely too Websterian in its style and principles. Doctors may well differ upon a subject like this; but it is easy to perceive that the editor in question is but carrying out their "foreign conclusions."

We have no space for extended commentary, nor need we trouble our readers with opinions on the several points embraced in the Address. Each will read carefully, and judge for himself. But it is gratifying to us to perceive, that, after a just review of the principles upon which our government is founded, the new President pledges himself to sustain these principles by a course of action which will be well calculated to secure the preservation of the Union, and to maintain the integrity of the Constitution.

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THE END OF THE SESSION.

The 50th Congress of the United States expires by the limitation of the Constitution, on the 3d of March. In general terms, it may be stated, that all the annual appropriation bills were passed. So that the care of Government will continue in motion along its accustomed course. And this comprises nearly all the legislation of Congress at the present session for the common defense and general welfare. No more than one or two of the bills reported by committees at this session have been acted upon; and very few of those which laid over from the preceding in the late session have been carried into law. Very few of the mass of private bills, chiefly for the payment of just claims upon the Government, have passed.

We learn from the National Intelligencer that the bill for the relief of the Bank of the District, which had passed in the House, failed to get through the Senate, although on the vote to suspend the rule in order to permit the bill to be taken up, 100 members voted in the affirmative and 59 in the negative. Two-thirds of the members present not voting to suspend, the bill was lost.

The Pre-Emption Bill, which was so fully discussed in the Senate, was not reached in the House. When the late President of the Senate, Col. Johnson, vacated his seat in the chamber, he took a formal leave, and made a brief and very good address upon the occasion.

Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, moved a resolution of thanks for the dignity and impartiality with which the Vice President had presided over the deliberations of the body. The resolution was accompanied with a complimentary remark in reference to the merits of the officer who had just left his seat. The Senator from North Carolina said he did not know whether it was customary to make such a compliment, but he thought it proper to do so on the present occasion, and particularly as he had differed profoundly from the Vice President upon great and important questions. The Vice President had great magnanimity of character, great generosity, and great kindness of heart; virtues which weigh all diversity of opinion.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, seconded the resolution, and would have offered it himself had not the President of the Senate come from his own State. Mr. C. bore willing testimony to the great worth of the late Vice President, and to the wisdom of the course which he pursued in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Mangum submitted the following resolution which he asked should be laid on the table until to-morrow: "Resolved, That Blair & Rives be dismissed as Printers to the Senate for the 57th Congress."

On Monday the Senate proceeded to ballot for Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, when there were forty-six ballots thrown—necessary to a choice. For Edward Dyer 96. For Robert Beale 90. Mr. Dyer having been declared elected, he was sworn in and entered upon the duties of his office.

Mr. Mangum then moved to take up his resolution in regard to Blair & Rives—upon which a debate of more than usual duration ensued, and continued until the hour of adjournment.

Among the gratifying incidents of Inauguration Day, was the assistance of some of the surviving members of the late war, who were placed immediately in front of the President in the procession, and conducted by Gen. Leslie Roberts, of Kentucky, in the costume of a Kentucky volunteer, and such a one as Gen. Harrison himself generally wore while commanding on the Northern frontier.

Mr. Speaker Rozzo has received the nomination of the Local Convention of his Congressional District, as a candidate for reelection.

FIRE!

About nine o'clock on Friday night, the 8th inst., a fire broke out in the property now in the occupancy of Messrs. Brown, Gray, Hill, &c., was discovered to be on fire. Owing to the combustible matter which the building contained there was a very large fire. The fire broke out in the building owned by the Fire Company, and spread by the time the Fire Co. made ready for action, and all attempts to save the building from total destruction, proved abortive. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and but for the favorableness of the night, and very few of those which laid over from the preceding in the late session have been carried into law.

Many of our citizens desire great praise for the parsimonious efforts they made upon this occasion, to prevent the further extension of the devastating flame. There are others, who, from frequent complaints made to us, we are forced to utter our condemnation against 'tis those who, especially if they be property holders, will stand silent lookers on, and make no exertion, and render any assistance towards quenching the destructive element. We cannot think that such conduct, were they property to estimate the full influence of such a course, pursue a similar one for the future.

We have seen a letter, received by a gentleman in Charleston, from Dr. W. M. L. R., Principal of the Blind Institution at Stanton, N. C., made ready for action, and all attempts to save the building from total destruction, proved abortive. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and but for the favorableness of the night, and very few of those which laid over from the preceding in the late session have been carried into law.

The Philadelphia North American of Monday last, says that from Washington last night leads us to apprehend trouble. The Dispatches received by the British Minister, as well as our own Government, all indicate a state of great alarm and apprehension. It is moved and seconded, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Free Press."

It appears that, after the Senate, by an unexampled majority, had passed a bill abolishing the circuit, which the late Justice Barbour was attached to, and which that bill was pending before the House of Representatives, a member of the Senate Representative, a member of the House of Representatives, and a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, on Tuesday night. It was in vain that the Whigs protested against filling an office, which had been suspended as far as the Senate could act; by laying their hands upon the bill, and by voting in favor of it, they were to be known as the authors of the measure.

On Saturday, the resolution submitted for dismissing Blair & Rives as Printers to the Senate, was announced as the unfinished business; but Mr. Clay of Kentucky expressed a hope that the Senate would, with as little delay as possible, act on the nominations presented by the President, and he moved to lay the Executive Session, which was agreed to.

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