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Virginia Free Press

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—BY JOHN S. & E. N. GALLAHER.

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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.*

CARTER'S HOTEL,
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia.

THE LARGE WHITE HOUSE, nearly opposite the Court House. 1842.

BANKRUPTCY.

BENJAMIN A. LAVENDER,

PRACTISES in the United States District Court held at Staunton, and will attend to all cases in Bankruptcy, as well as other business committed to his care. Office on Loudoun street, Winchester, three doors below Logan's. Oct. 20, 1842—3m.

THOMAS J. STUART,
Attorney at Law,

PRACTISES in the Federal Court at Staunton. Applicants for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law in Jefferson county, desiring his services, can have all necessary papers prepared by William L. Baker, Esq. of Charlestown. Staunton, Oct. 13, 1842—4t.

JOHN M. JEWETT,
Attorney at Law,
SHEPHERDSTOWN,
Jefferson County, Va.

HIS OFFICE is opposite Messrs. Webb & Markell's Store. Dec. 9, 1841.—tf.

JAMES B. STEWART,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS permanently located himself at Martinsburg, Berkeley County, and respectfully offers his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Berkeley, Jefferson, and Morgan Counties, and give prompt attention to any business entrusted to his care.

Office nearly opposite the store of Messrs. Wilson & Doll. March 24, 1842.—tf.

Great Inducements
FOR CASH.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of offering the following GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH—

Super wool dyed black Cloth formerly sold for $8 & $9 for $7,
Super do do formerly $5 & 6 now 4
Do do blue do 7 & 8 " 6
Do do " do 5 & 6 " 4
Beautiful fancy colored do. from $2,75 to $3,
Do Beaver Cloths at $3—last year $5,
Superfine black Cassimere at 1,00 to 1,25, last year brought 2,00,
Fancy colored Cassimere (*all wool*) for 75 cents per yard, worth 1,50,
A splendid assortment of superfine fancy colored Cassimeres, latest style, at a decline of 33 to 50 per cent.,
A large assortment of fine and super Cassinetts, at a decline of 50 per cent. on former prices,
Beautiful Cassinetts for 68 cents, which last year would have brought from 1,00 to 1,25,
Wide Flannels, good quality, *all wool*, for 25c.,
Finer do. in same proportion,
Beautiful assortment of Vestings, *very cheap*,
Beautiful Mouselains, rich colors at 25
Rich Prints, fast colors, at 6 1-4 worth 10, at 8 and worth 10, at 10 & 12 worth 16 to 19,
Cotton Flannels formerly worth 19 to 25 for 12½, and best (Savage) 4-4 cotton formerly 12½ for 8½,
A large stock of bleached do from 6 upwards,
Beautiful yard-wide do for 10,
Superior 4-4 Bed Ticking for 18¾,
Gloves—beautiful Kid for 18¾, Mitts for 6¼,
Together with almost every article in the Dry Goods line in the same ratio, with
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Fresh Groceries,
Among which will be found—
The very best Rio and Laguira Coffee for 12½,
Good do do do 9 & 10,
Super New Orleans and Porto Rico Sugar from 8 to 11 cents,
Superior Gun Powder Imperial Tea at $1,
Prime Lump Sugar at 14, best double refined 17,
Best Porto Rico Molasses for 37½,
Pepper, Allspice, Starch 12½,
Winter Strained Sperm Oil 1,25,
Cheese, Crackers, Tobacco, &c., with all articles in the grocery line very low.
—ALSO—
A general assortment of
Queensware, Hardware & Wooden Ware,
all of which will be sold at the most astonishingly low prices, for cash, or to punctual customers at *short time*, as low as they can be had in the county.
I would most respectfully ask a call from those who buy for cash, and will guarantee they will not go off disappointed.
Nov 3, 1842. J J MILLER.

Stocking Yarn.

BLACK, Gray Mixed and White Stocking Yarn, of beautiful quality, for sale by Sept 29. J J MILLER.

HOPS

OF a superior quality just received by Sept 29. S H ALLEMONG.

Confectionary.

THE subscriber has just received in addition to his former stock, 250 LBS CANDY, (assorted)—1 bbl. Soft Shell *Almonds*—6 boxes best bunch *Raisins*—1 bbl. *Filberts*—1 bbl. *Palm Nuts.* S. H. ALLEMONG. Oct 6. 1842.

Cheap Beaver Cloth, and other Cloths, of every shade,

TOGETHER with a splendid assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, at half the former prices. Also, a beautiful assortment of Merino and Silk Vestings. Oct 26. C W AISQUITH.

BREAST PIPES, Nipple Glasses, and Children's Sucking Bottles, just received by Sept. 22. A M CRIDLER.

Animal Magnetism.

THE Philosophy of *Animal Magnetism*, together with the system of Manipulating adopted to produce ecstacy and somnambulism—the effects and the rationale. For sale by Oct. 6, 1842. J H BEARD & CO.

Woolen Socks.

3 DOZEN pair strong Woolen SOCKS, for sale cheap, at S H ALLEMONG'S. Oct. 6, 1842.

ABELL'S HOTEL,
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.

THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE, adjoining the Public Square, and nearly opposite the Post Office. April 22, 1842.

☞ There was a *report* in circulation, I have been informed, that I intend giving up my Hotel in Charlestown, with the view of going West. I am at a loss to know how such a report originated—certainly not from any thing I have ever said—for nothing is farther from my present intention. Besides, I have the property I now occupy under a lease for a term of years, where I should be pleased to see my old friends and as many others as may choose to give me a call, and I shall always be thankful for their custom.
JOSEPH F. ABELL.
Charlestown, Oct. 20, 1842.

New Fall & Winter Goods.

I AM now receiving and opening my *fall and winter supply of GOODS*, and they will be sold VERY CHEAP for cash or to punctual customers on a short credit.
Nov. 3, 1842. WM. S. LOCK.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall and Winter Goods, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.
Nov 3. RHYES & KEARSLEY.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in saying to his dealers and others that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now receiving a large and *well selected stock of Groceries, Queensware, and other GOODS,*
bought at very low prices, and will be sold CHEAP for cash. Those who wish to purchase for cash will please give me a call and price my goods before purchasing elsewhere. I want no dealers on credit, nor will I have any. S. H. ALLEMONG.
Nov. 8, 1842.

NEW GOODS!

THE subscribers announce to their customers and the public generally that they have just returned from the Cities with a new and complete assortment of
Fall and Winter GOODS,
laid in upon the best terms, and which they are enabled to offer to PURCHASERS generally on CASH, at the most unheard of LOW PRICES. They invite the public to call and see them.
WEBB & MARKELL.
Shepherdstown, Oct. 27, 1842—tf.

NEW GOODS.

E. M. AISQUITH,

HAS just received from Baltimore, and is now opening, a large assortment of GOODS—all of which he is now offering at prices to suit the times, and on his usual terms, but will make a still further reduction of ten per cent. on all cash purchases.
Oct 27, 1842.

NEW FALL AND
WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber is receiving his supply of FALL & WINTER GOODS, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public.
Oct. 27, 1842. J J MILLER.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now opening a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, among which are some rare and beautiful styles, and will be sold at unheard of low prices. I respectfully invite my customers and the public generally, to give me a call. C W AISQUITH.
Oct 27, 1842.

The Cheapest GOODS ever offered in Charlestown!

T. C. SIGAFOOSE has but time to announce to the public that he has just received and opened decidedly the CHEAPEST and most FASHIONABLE stock of
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS,
ever offered in this market. To all friends and customers, and to every one in pursuit of GREAT BARGAINS, he would say *now* is your time to call, and prove for yourselves that his assertion is not mere rant but plain matter of fact. Particulars hereafter.
Charlestown, Oct. 27, 1842.

"OBERMONT"
FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE this valuable FARM, situated in Jefferson county, Virginia, on the Smithfield and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike, and the Winchester and Potomac Rail-road, equidistant from Charlestown and Harpers-Ferry.
IT CONTAINS
390 ACRES of LAND,
equal to any in the Valley—300 cleared and under a high state of cultivation; the residue well timbered. The tract is well watered, having several fine springs, a well, and a bold stream, all never failing and convenient to the buildings. The improvements are good, and consist of a well constructed STONE DWELLING HOUSE—ROOMS for servants—good Barn and Stabling—Corn Crib, Dairy, Ice House, Smoke House, Cistern, besides several Tenements under rent to mechanicks. It has also a good *GARDEN* and a variety of Shubbery and Fruit, and ornamental *TREES.*

This FARM is susceptible of being divided into two tracts, one containing 265 and the other 125 ACRES—each having timber and water. The tract of 125 acres would be sold separately, if desired.

An opportunity is seldom offered for purchasing so desirable a FARM, and persons disposed to buy are invited to make examination before the 1st day of January next—for, if it shall not be sold by that day, it will be
RENTED FOR A TERM OF YEARS.
Possession may be had either the present fall or next spring, at the option of the purchaser.

☞ The TERMS will be made easy—only a small portion of the purchase money will be required in hand. Application may be made to the subscriber on the premises.
RICHARD H. RANSON.
Halltown, Jefferson County, Va., Oct. 6, 1842—$5

JOHN SCHLAGATER'S
Hat, Cap and Fur Store,
HARPERS-FERRY.

THE subscriber has just received from the City a very fine assortment of Fur and Cloth CAPS—also FURS SKINS for over-coat collars, and Lady's TRIMMINGS, &c. The following comprise part of his Stock, to wit:
Muskrat, Hair, Seal, Oil Cloth and Sealskin CAPS;
Gentlemen's Cloth Caps, new style;
Robosson and Velvetleen CAPS;
Children's and Youth's fancy do.
Also on hand and constantly manufacturing, all kinds of HATS, such as Shea-Napped Castor Hats, fine black Moleskin SILK HATS, fine black and white BRUSH and plain RUSSIA HATS, all of the latest New York Fall Fashions.
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 13, 1842—1y.

DEATH OF CHILDREN.

BY JOHN G. ADAMS.

I.
Sure, to the mansions of the blest,
When infant innocence ascends,
Some angel brighter than the rest
The spotless spirit's flight attends.

II.
On wings of extacy they rise,
Beyond where worlds material roll,
Till some fair sister of the skies
Receives the unpolluted soul.

III.
There, at the Almighty Father's hand,
Nearest the throne of living light,
The choirs of infant seraphs stand,
And dazzling shine, where all are bright.

IV.
That mortal mingle with the beam,
With dust united at our birth,
Sheds a more dim, discolored gleam,
The more it lingers upon earth.

V.
Closed in this dark abode of clay,
The stream of glory faintly burns,
Nor unobscured the lucid ray
To its own native fount returns.

VI.
But when the Lord of worlds breath
Decrees his bounty to resume,
And points the silent shaft of death,
Which speeds an infant to the tomb,—

VII.
No passion fierce, no low desire
Has quenched the radiance of the flame;
Back to its God the living fire
Returns, unsullied, as it came.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your paper, which is the vigilant and intelligent guardian of the Whig interests of Jefferson, you intimated a week or two ago, the necessity of our holding a meeting at some convenient time for the purpose of nominating Delegates to the Whig State Convention, which is to meet in Richmond on the 22d February, 1843.

That suggestion, sirs, is a good one. Many other Counties I find have been moving in this matter, and it is to be hoped that old Jefferson will not be behind them. It is an occasion which should call forth all the energies of the party, for I sincerely believe that we are now upon the eve of a crisis which is to decide the destinies of this nation. Old Time is rapidly approaching with 1844 emblazoned upon his brow, as an epoch which is to be the most memorable in the history of American liberties. It cannot but be evident to every one, whether he be an observer or not, (for the melancholy fact forces itself upon him,) that for the last several years we have been retrograding instead of advancing in prosperity. The currency of the country has been destroyed; manufactories are obliged to cease operations; some States have repudiated their debts, while others have been unable to pay their interest. The Government Agent, who went abroad to borrow money, has just returned unsuccessful, and was taunted and mortified with the sneers of foreigners about our bankrupt condition. The public workshops are stopped; and we see within our own county, at Harpers-Ferry, hundreds of poor families turned out of employment, who are beginning the winter without the means of procuring fire, food, or raiment.—The produce of our lands is so reduced in price, as scarcely to pay the current expenses of the farmer, and mechanics of every kind are paralyzed. This picture falls far short of the reality; and we can trace it all to the mal-administration of those to whom have been entrusted the reins of Government. It is useless to reiterate the oft-told and well known usurpations of Andrew Jackson, or the profligacy and self-devotedness of Martin Van Buren. These evils the people in 1840 sought to correct. I say *People*, for it was such an overwhelming majority as to constitute, by Democratic rule, the whole, who in indignation rose as the tide of a mighty sea, and swept away the reign of Loco Focoism. But, alas! as the matin song of prosperity and confidence was heard upon the Eastern hills, and *Reform*, like a new budding rose, began to spread its fragrance on the breeze, there came the chilling frost of death and nipped it ere it bloomed. And while the Nation was enveloped in the gloom of sorrow, and bowed its head in disappointment, under the insufferable bereavement, there sprung up in the stead a briar, which pricked the hands of those who had nurtured it. It was thought, when planted, to be indigenous, and that it would bear a beauteous flower, rivalling even the hopes formed of the lovely rose-bud; and while it received the attention and all the care of those who watched anxiously for its development, it sprung up a horrid and repulsive thorn. Its friends had been deceived—betrayed—and they shrunk from it with disgust; and there it now stands, in the beautiful white mansion at Washington—which it was intended to adorn—without a friend, without sympathy, without any to care for it, save a few worthless and obnoxious brambles which twine themselves around it for a distinction which is loathsome, and for support.

And thus, sirs, we are still without relief, and the evil measures of the two administrations, to which I previously alluded, are left to work their ruinous consummation. A most gallant and indefatigable Congress, at its last session, exerted themselves to prune and cultivate the mighty waste; but that envious briar would protrude its thorn and veto all their efforts. It was used by the Locos to thwart, to annoy and to prick us, but as soon as these purposes are accomplished, they also will cast it aside, as a treacherous and useless thing, not worthy to cumber the ground.

Almost every election return sounds the sad requiem o'er our lifeless energies. The banner of Whiggery is trailed in the dust, behind the sweeping light of Loco Focoism as it passes over a prostrate Nation, and every wind is laden with their shouts of victory. This might alarm and cover us with despair, did we not know that it is not by the force of superior power or greater numbers, but because of our own disaffection and lethargy, that they are successful. We have a great majority in the land, but are, as it were, asleep, while they are wide awake and sweeping every thing before them. The number of their votes is not increased, and they have had no accession to their strength, but they use all that they have and use it effectually. Then, sirs, it is time for us to arouse ourselves, and to prepare for that mighty contest which in 1844 is to shake this union to its centre. We have the right, and we have the might, and therefore the responsibility is upon our shoulders. A responsibility which, if we but once feel it sensibly, will awaken all our dormant energies, and call forth that high purpose, that resistless determination and overwhelming zeal, which comes down upon the startled adversary like an avalancho from the mountain. That responsibility is the liberty and happiness of this people, and the perpetuity of this Republic. The current of public affairs for the last several years, the deranged and paralyzed condition of our country at this time, and the cries of her distressed citizens for relief, tell us so in tones that cannot be mistaken—tones that are heart-rending and appalling to the patriot.

Now, sirs, this is the responsibility and this the stake! and these considerations press us to make immediate preparation and to drill ourselves well for the vital struggle. This Nation calls upon us, and Liberty, as she now lies almost prostrate, shrieks her invocations into our ears for succour. The civilized world calls upon us, and even the Heathen, as he turns from his falling idol, casts his eye wistfully toward us as beseeching a preservation, from extinction, of that light which alone has illumined the darkness of his land.

Then let us move in this matter, by holding a full meeting at our Court-House on the evening of the third Monday in this month.—Let us send a proper number of Delegates to the Convention; and let the Convention act with spirit, and send forth an address to the people of Virginia which will rouse them from their lethargy. Let the Whigs of Virginia set an example to the other States of the United States, and let them all, with union and harmony, rally around the banner already thrown by acclamation to the breeze; and as the fire of the prairie sweeps away the grass which has grown in rank luxuriance, so shall the fire of patriotism consume briars and the brambles, and sweep down Locoism, whose fate shall be like Eve[illegible]

A TRUE [illegible]

November 5, 1842.

Miscellaneous

INTERVIEW WITH NAPOLEON IN 1810.

From the Memoirs of Varnhagen von Ende.

"At length the moment of audience arrived, and on a signal given the whole assembly rushed in disorder to the door, crushed and squeezed right and left without any ceremony. Pages and guards filled the passage [illegible] here also to fix the general eye on itself, and the soldiers seemed the only ones in the crowd who appeared to know how to perform their part in a decent and orderly manner—a virtue, however, which they had learnt not at court, but from their corporals.

"After a semi-circle had been formed in the hall of audience, and the expectants had arranged themselves in several close rows, the call of L'Empereur announced Napoleon, who came in from the far end of the room. In simple blue uniform, his little hat under his arm, he advanced heavily [schwerfällig] up to us. His manner indicated the inward struggle of a mind that wishes to attain an object by means of certain persons whom he is inwardly compelled to despise. On this occasion he would have wished to appear as favourably as possible; but it seemed as if he thought it not worth the trouble of the effort; for naturally his manner was anything but pleasing. He was accordingly in some things too intentional, and in some things too careless; in every word and gesture restlessness and dissatisfaction were visible. He turned first to the Austrian embassy, which occupied the one end of the half-moon. The unlucky fete afforded matter for various inquiries and observation. The Emperor evidently wished to appear sympathetic; he even used words of emotion, but in this tone he did not succeed at all, and he accordingly dropped it. He was much less polite to the Russian ambassador Kurakin; and as he went along the circle some look or thought must have strangely disturbed him, for he fell into a terrible fit of ill-humour, and let out his passion violently on one of the persons present of less note, whose name I do not recollect; was displeased with every answer, rated and threatened and kept the poor mortal for a short season in the most painful state of suffering. Certain persons who stood next to this victim, and were themselves in no small apprehension lest the thunder might also break before them, assured me afterwards that there was no cause whatever for this volcanic outbreaking. The Emperor only took the nearest object on whom he could safely let out his ill-humor; and that he was accustomed to do this even intentionally, that others might be kept in due terror and submission.

"As he passed further on, he sought to speak in a more moderate tone, but it would not do. He spoke in short, hasty and abrupt sentences, running over the more indifferent subjects with a passionate celerity; and even when he meant to be kind, there was always something of anger in his tone. A more rough, untamed voice indeed I have scarcely heard.

"His eyes were dark-vaulted (dunkel unwölbt,) fixed straight before him on the floor, and turning only backwards quick, and then to the individuals whom he successively addressed. When he smiled, it was only with the mouth and a part of the cheek; forehead and eye remained immoveably dark. When he, as I once or twice observed, forced his whole countenance into a smile, the effect was yet more forbidding. The unnatural union of playfulness and seriousness had something truly terrible in it. I know not what to think of those persons who have found grace in the expression of these features, and captivating friendliness in these manners. However much of plastic beauty his countenance might boast, it was hard also and severe as marble, far from all confidence, of any thing like heartiness incapable.

"His conversation, when I heard him, was commonplace, both in matter and manner, without soul, without wit, without power, nay, even now and then, altogether low and laughable. Faber, in his Notices sur l'Interieur de la France has discoursed at length on the interrogatories which Napoleon used to put to so many parties, and which have been often so unreasonably lauded; on the occasion of which I am now speaking I had not yet read the book; but I have since found every thing in it confirmatory of my own experience. His questioning frequently resembled the lesson of a school-boy not quite certain of his game, and continually repeating to himself what he fears otherwise may not be ready for the moment when it is required. This is literally true of a visit which Napoleon, a short time before, had made to the great library, on which occasion even when going up the staircase he was continually asking for the celebrated passage in Josephus where the historian speaks of Christ, and appeared to have no other object for his present visit than thus to make a display of his scrap of classicality which he had just acquired: it seemed quite as if he had learned his questions by heart. No man was fonder of displaying his knowledge, even when it was of the most general and superficial kind. He happened to ask a respectable gentleman from the south of Germany, to what country he belonged, and when the gentleman named a district bordering on Holland, Napoleon, turning on his heels with an air of triumph, interrupted him—"Ah je sais bien, c'est du Nord, [illegible]

[illegible] the many French who [illegible] Emperor's minute geo[illegible] on this occasion [illegible] admirable: those [illegible] requisite local information [illegible] of the border districts of [illegible] could not but smile [illegible] ostentatious affectation of knowledge. [illegible] however, with La[illegible] museum. He took the gi[illegible] and as such praised it to [illegible] who with Lacepede became quite serious about Napoleon's blunder; which the Emperor observing, broke off the conversation roughly, and went away in evident ill-humour. The petty zeal with which Napoleon endeavored to shine in the social circle—a sphere for which he was altogether unfitted—was on occasions perfectly ludicrous; here he failed [illegible] uniformly succeeded. One cause of his bad success as a conversationalist lay no doubt in the habit he had of saying severe and unpleasant things; but even when he wished seriously to make himself agreeable, he seldom could bring it beyond the trifling and insignificant; and I was myself witness to an occasion in St. Cloud, where to a whole row of ladies he could say nothing but the same sentence twenty times over—Il fait chaud.

"It is true that not a few energetic phrases are current from Napoleon's mouth, and his commands are for the most part short and severe; but in these it is more the might of the mind that speaks than the speech itself that compels attention. It is always the Emperor who speaks, and in him, not in the orator, lies the charm. Several happy ideas, again, that are commonly ascribed to him, belong properly to other persons, who were too polite to revindicate the intellectual property which the Emperor had neatly pocketed. When on the other hand he spoke continuously in greater fulness of communication, as he loved to do, and let himself out in an infinity of phrases, heaping facts and arguments with the greatest fluency on one another, on such occasions one missed very much order and continuity, clearness, and precision of ideas; at the same time he never lost sight of his purpose; but it was not by his words so much as by his superiority as a general, and by the iron might of his will, that he was wont so surely to attain that purpose! In these latter qualities indeed consists his true greatness; and there is no necessity for decking him out in excellencies which he did not possess; as the incarnation of victory and the instinct of command he remains one of the greatest men that ever have been. Alexander, Cæsar and Frederick possessed the gift of eloquence; Napoleon could never acquire it; his intellectual constitution, and yet more the tone of his feelings, would not admit of it.

"This is the true reason why Napoleon was so sensitive to all attacks with the weapons of wit: he was utterly naked here, and could not return the thrust; a clever song or a well-pointed lampoon could make him perfectly rabid. At that time there was current in Paris a song on his new marriage, written in the tone of the commonest street ballads, but without doubt composed by some of the higher classes. The Emperor saw his splendor and his power stained by a vulgar rhyme, and snorted revenge; but the police knew as little of the writer as of the distributors. I had received a copy by the penny-post without name and badly written, and had repeated the words so often to my intimate friends that I could now say them by heart. Strangely enough, as these things will happen, at the very moment when the Emperor was frowning and out of humor as I have described him, was passing the spot where I stood, what should come into my head but this same song, words and melody. An incarnation to my fancy, and the little devil began to work so busily, that I was on the point of yielding to the temptation and humming the fatal stave audibly, when suddenly, to my great relief, the levee broke up, and repeated deep bows from all sides accompanied the departure of Napoleon, who had aimed none of his harsh words but only a single penetrating look at me, on the withdrawal of which, however, I felt as if I had escaped from imminent bodily danger."

THE DUTCHESS DE BERRI.

Her Royal Highness is frequently heard to relate, with a feeling of grateful recollection, the following trait of devoted fidelity, which occurred during her perilous adventures in La Vendee after the Revolution of 1830:—

After the battle of Chene the Princess wandered about for a whole night, over a marshy tract of land, seeking a place of concealment. She was accompanied by Baron de Charette and a few faithful followers. Three young men, brothers and natives of La Vendee, acted as guides to the fugitive party.

After a long and weary journey, they reached a retired farmhouse, which promised to be a safe place of concealment. The Dutchess entered, and the persons of her escort kept watch by turns. In this retreat the party proposed to remain until the following night, then to pursue their journey, as they could not easily elude observation in the day time.

After a little time it was discovered that one of the three guides was missing, and some degree of uneasiness was felt, notwithstanding the repeated assurance of his two brothers that there was no reason to apprehend treachery. Morning dawned, and he did not appear, noon passed over, and still he was absent. The Dutchess, however, whose confidence remained unshaken, allayed all suspicion by the remark—In a palace I have found treachery, but I fear it not in a cottage.

At length footsteps were heard, and the lost Vendean was seen advancing to the door of the cottage with a lantern in his hand. All rushed out to meet him, uttering exclamations of reproach and anger, which, however, he speedily silenced by the following explanation:—

"The prints of our footsteps along the path we took at night cannot be distinguished from the marks that might be left by any other feet. But the small feet of the dutchess left prints which might have led to the discovery of our track. I therefore walked back again all the way, and by the light of my lantern I have obliterated her Royal Highness's footsteps by imprinting over them larger marks of mine." What a beautiful example of simple and watchful fidelity!

VENERABLE REMINISCENCES,

Of a military character associated with the past history of Alexandria.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE:

From the Custis Recollections and Private Memoirs of the Life and Character of Washington.

Alexandria, in 1799, on the occasion of a sham fight, exhibiting the landing and capture of an enemy; and the very last military spectacle he ever beheld, was in the autumn of the same year, the closing year of his life.

The General arrived in town from Mount Vernon, in the morning, and after transacting some business, was dining at the City Hotel with a few friends, when a Captain Piercy, (an officer of the Revolution,) marched a volunteer corps that he commanded, called the Blues, to the Quarters of his former Chief, praying him to review the fine company of Blues, and to permit them to perform some evolutions and firings in his presence. Washington kindly consented, and taking post on the platform in front of the Hotel, attended by Dr. Craik and Col. Fitzgerald, his old and valued companions in arms, and several other gentlemen of Alexandria, the veteran Piercy proceeded to perform various manœuvres, concluding by the discharge of numerous vollies.

We had the honor of hearing the last military orders of the General of the Armies of the United States,* which were very complimentary to Captain Piercy, his officers and his privates, for the soldierly appearance and discipline of the corps, and for the skill and promptness with which they had executed their various manœuvres, and firing.

*The title of Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief first bestowed upon Washington, as holding rank under the President, the Constitutional Commander in Chief by sea and land, was changed to that of General of the Armies of the United States.

To the Editor of the Virginia Herald.

Lewisburg, October 26th, 1842.

In looking over the Virginia Herald of the 22d instant, I read a piece headed the "Battle Sword," having reference to the Sword of Gen. Washington. It appears from that notice that it would be desirable to know what has become of the Sword.

Mr. Samuel T. Washington, the great nephew of General Washington, has it in his possession, and is the rightful owner—he lives in Kanawha county, Virginia. It is a Sword of moderate size, with a green hilt, an old buckskin belt, with solid silver buckles, &c.—the letters G. W. 1757, are engraved on the clasp or buckle—he also has the black gold-headed Cane, which was bequeathed to Gen. Washington, by Dr. Benjamin Franklin. The above Sword and Cane were left by Gen. Washington to his nephew, Samuel Washington; and, at his death, became the property of his son, Samuel T. Washington, the present proprietor.

Mr. Samuel T. Washington was in Lewisburg in August last, on his way to Jefferson county, Va. He had the above Sword, Belt, and Cane, with him—he was on horseback, and finding them unhandy to carry in that way, he left them in my care until his return.

The Court of Appeals was then in session, at this place, and I took great pleasure in showing them to the Judges and a number of gentlemen who were then boarding at my house. On the return of Mr. Washington, I gave them to him, and he took them with him to Kanawha, where I have no doubt they are at this time. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES FRAZER.

HENRY CLAY AS HE NOW 'S.

HENRY CLAY is now, (1842,) in his sixty-sixth year, and, notwithstanding his varied and arduous labors, tasking his mental and physical powers to an extraordinary degree, and the several periods of dangerous illness to which he has been subject, he bears in his personal appearance, the promise of a vigorous, healthful, and protracted old age. In stature he is tall, sinewy, erect and commanding, with finely formed limbs, and a frame capable of much endurance. From his features you might at first infer that he was a hardy backwoodsman, who had been accustomed rather to the privations and trials of a frontier life than the arena of debate and the diplomatic table. But when you meet his full, clear, grey eye, you see in his flashes the conscious power of a well trained and panoplied intellect, as well as the glance of an intrepid soul. Its lustre gives animation to the whole countenance, and its varying expressions faithfully interprets the emotions and sentiments of the orator. Much of the charm of his speaking lies in his clear, round and indescribably melodious voice, which is of wide compass, and as distinct in its low as in its high tones. The effect of it, when a passion is to be portrayed, or a feeling of pathos aroused, is like that of a rich instrument upon the ear. It thrills us, we cannot tell why.

In his tastes and habits of life, Mr. Clay is remarkably simple and unostentatious. On his fine estate of Ashland, he has for many years devoted his leisure to the breeding of cattle, on an extensive scale, and no man has done better service than he in this way to the farming interests of the country. He is an early riser, and methodical and industrious in the disposition of his time. In early life he had a passion for play—not for the sake of the money sported, but for the company and the excitement. He has on several occasions, given up large sums that he had won, and often saved men from ruin. He has never played at public tables, or in gambling houses. For thirty years he has not played at any game of hazard. We mention these facts because there is much misrepresentation abroad on the subject.

Here is a beautiful thing from the pen of Mrs. Cornwall, Baron Wilson:

THE HEAD AND THE HEART.

"Please, my lady, buy a nosegay or bestow a trifle," was the address of a pale, emaciated looking woman, holding a few withered flowers in her hand, to a lady who sat on the beach of Brighton, watching the blue waves of the receding tide she was perusing with a listless gaze; "if I had, I would give them to you." "I am a poor widow with three helpless children depending on me; *would* you bestow a small trifle to help us on our way?" "I have told you I have no half-pence," reiterated the lady, somewhat pettishly.—"Really," she added, as the poor applicant turned meekly away, "this is worse than the streets of London; they should have a police on the shore to prevent such annoyance," were the thoughtless dictates of the HEAD. "Mamma," said a blue eyed boy who was lying on the beach at the lady's feet flinging pebbles into the sea, "I wish you *had* a penny, for the poor woman *does* look hungry, and you know *we* are going to have a nice dinner, and you have promised me a glass of wine." The HEART of the lady answered the appeal of her child; and with a blush of shame crimsoning her cheek at the tacit reproof his artless words conveyed, she opened her reticule, placed half-a-crown in his tiny hands, and in another moment the boy was bounding along the sands on his errand of mercy. In a few seconds he returned, his eyes sparkling with delight, and his countenance glowing with health and beauty. "Oh! mamma, the poor woman was so thankful; she wanted to turn back, but I would not let her; and she said, God bless the noble lady, and you, too, my pretty lamb; my children will now have bread for these two days, and we shall go on our way rejoicing." The eyes of the lady glistened as she heard the recital of her child, and her HEART told her that its dictates bestowed a pleasure the cold reasoning of the HEAD could never bestow.

CALOMEL.—The following extract is from the lectures of N. Chapman, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia. He thus discourses on the use of *calomel*:

"Gentlemen: If you could only see what I almost daily see in my private practice in this city, persons from the South in the very last stages of wretched existence, emaciated to a skeleton; with both tables of the skull almost completely perforated in many places; the nose half gone, with rotten jaws, ulcerated throats, breaths more pestiferous, more intolerable than poisonous upas, limbs cracked with the pains of the inquisition, minds as imbecile as the puling babe, a grievous burden to themselves and a disgusting spectacle to others, you would exclaim as I have often done, 'O! the lamentable want of science that dictates the abuse of that noxious drug, calomel, in the Southern States!' Gentlemen, it is a disgraceful reproach to the profession of medicine; it is quackery, horrid, unwarranted murderous quackery. What merit do gentlemen of the South flatter themselves they possess, by being able to salivate a patient? Cannot the veriest fool in Christendom salivate—give calomel? But I will ask another question. Who is it that can stop the career of mercury, at will, after it has taken the reins in its own destructive and ungovernable hands? He who, for an ordinary cause, resigns the fate of his patient to mercury, is a vile enemy to the sick; and if he is tolerably popular, will, in one successful season, have paved the way for the business of life; for he has enough to do ever afterwards to stop the mercurial breach in the constitutions of his dilapidated patients. He has thrown himself in fearful proximity to death, and has now to fight him at arm's length as long as the patient maintains a miserable existence."

CHURCH STATISTICS.

It appears by a table in the Southern Churchman, that the number of [illegible] of the Episcopal Church in the U[illegible] has *somewhat more than doubl*[illegible] ten years. The number of [illegible] has increased from 12 to 21 in the [illegible]me. The present number of the Clergy is 1112.

The Presbyterian Church.—Old School.—We learn from the Presbyterian Almanac for 1843, that there are attached to this branch of the Presbyterians, 1399 Ministers, 140,463 Communicants (exclusive of 4 Presbyteries not reported,) and 2025 churches.

JO SMITH NOT ARRESTED.—The Quincy Whig of the 15th ult. says: "The rumor we spoke of last week, in relation to the apprehension of Smith, is not confirmed. We understand, however, that he was seen at Nauvoo on Friday last, apparently enjoying his liberty."

FEMALE INGENUITY.—Miss Jane Craighead, a young lady of this borough, has recently completed a quilt, which for beauty and ingenuity exceeds any thing of the kind we have ever seen. It is composed of 6,561 pieces, all of the same size and shape, but each one of different pattern. Any one can judge of the work there is on it, as well as of the patience of the lady who made it, from the fact that it was commenced sixteen years ago, and has occupied the most of her leisure moments ever since.—*Lancaster Gazette.*

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Richmond Enquirer [illegible] on the Abolition candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor last Lunar [illegible] Clay. If further evidence [illegible] is to defeat the Whig [illegible] for the Presidency.

The plan concocted by the Abolitionists seems to be, to run their candidate (Birney) for the Presidency, so as to draw him with the candidates of the two great parties before the House of Representatives at the session of 1844-5.

The New York Herald suggests, that, instead of Birney, some other candidate will be brought upon the tapis—and says, "all these movements indicate but one thing—the utter defeat of the Whigs in New York and Massachusetts at the approaching elections, and the demolition of Henry Clay and his prospects, in order to bring up General Scott or some other candidate for 1844. It is a most complicated, shrewd and curious movement, and will most probably be successful."

Verily, "mischief is afoot," but "let it work." There is still Whig material enough in the Union purified of the dross, to bring about the rescue of the country.

The Globe advises its party to defer a nomination of their Presidential candidate, until the spring of 1844, on the politic ground that it is much easier to rally the rank and file upon a [illegible] the party can use President Tyler and his patronage for their benefit, by keeping alive his aspirations to the latest moment; and other aspirants will be kept in the traces until they and their friends are warmed up to the greatest pitch of hostility to Mr. Clay and the Whig policy. In this way committals to a nomination by their Convention may be ensured, and the combinations so far completed as to render it difficult to sunder them.

In the meanwhile, the Whigs must hold on steadily to their principles and their man to carry them out. Let no preliminary defeat, under adverse circumstances, dishearten them. When the disturbed elements shall have settled down, the great Whig majority, existing in the country, have only to come forward and quietly take a certain and lasting victory.

The Madisonian, the Court Journal, gives the following picture of affairs:—

"Since the independence of this country, never has it stood more in need of the faithful and patriotic exertions of all the departments of Government, than at this time. A deranged currency, a meagre revenue, impaired credit, bankruptcy and ruin to an unprecedented extent, enterprise paralyzed, all the great interests of the country languishing, and the vast resources of the nation as unproductive as if they were unknown—all these considerations are appealing to the regularly constituted authorities of Government for help; and all this catalogue of calamities are within the reach of the prompt and effectual remedies of a wise and harmonious system of legislation."

And yet this identical paper, established and sustained by Whig charity until the period of its apostacy, is doing all in its power to restore the ascendancy of Loco Focoism, which brought about and inflicted upon the country the very evils here depicted! When the Whigs in Congress adopt remedies for the disease inflicted by the quack politicians who have ruled and ruined the country, the Madisonian's master interposes the "last remnant of kingly power left in the Constitution," and defeats the measure of relief; and the palace slave cries "Well done!"

Is not this a trial of the public patience which it requires Christian virtue to endure?

Who will say that the case cited below does not exhibit a moral triumph far greater than that achieved by the heroes of blood and carnage who figure so largely in history?

At a late meeting of the Total Abstinence Society of Charlestown, it was stated by a hard-working mechanic, who for more than six months past has been a faithful member of the Society, that for forty years he had been a drinking man, a slave to the debasing habit which ruins so many thousands—that he now feels like a new man, without the least appetite for the intoxicating beverage. His health is better than it had ever been, his life happy and peaceful, and he can now take home flour by the barrel, whereas formerly he was glad to get it by the pound.—By his industry and economy he has been enabled to buy himself a little carriage, to be used on a visit to a distant daughter; and by the blessing of God, he hopes to hold on to the end of his life in the path of industry and temperance.

There are several other examples in our village almost as striking—of men who have nobly overcome the besetting sin of the age, and whose appearance and condition have been most materially improved. The interests of these men should be vigilantly cherished by society—and their welfare promoted in every possible shape, by kind encouragement and attention. Let the influential and wealthy portion of our community look to this—the amount of good which may be thus accomplished is incalculable.

The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road has been opened for travel to Cumberland, an addition of 68 miles. The whole route is 178 miles, (traversed by the cars in ten hours,) and the new part of the road is described as unrivalled in its construction. Not having had the good fortune to be included in the list of editorial visiters, we shall be compelled to draw upon the Baltimore cotemporaries for a description of the road and scenery. The fare through from Baltimore to Cumberland is only six dollars and 50¢ [illegible] Will our friends tell us why it is in the rate [illegible] intermediate distances is not at the same low [illegible]

It is stated in the Philadelphia papers that Mr. Swartz, son of the Ex-Governor, has been turned out of the Custom House in that city, and Francis J. Grund put in his place. Mr. Grund is a foreign adventurer, a politician by trade, who lately published a book abroad abusive of this country. President Tyler seems to have a great regard for renegades.

The "last link" of Rail Road, between Fredericksburg and the mouth of Aquia Creek, emptying into the Potomac, is nearly completed, and the saving of time in a trip between Washington and Richmond will be nearly two hours.

JOHN C. SPENCER'S PRINCIPLES in 1841. "He [the President] has constitutionally exercised that last remnant of KINGLY POWER left in our Constitution, by the Executive Veto, against the UNDOUBTED wishes and PUBLIC OPINION through the Legislative body."

JOHN C. SPENCER'S PRINCIPLES in 1842. [illegible]

"I am [illegible] of the Constitution, [illegible] ABOVE [illegible] Congress, may [illegible] Veto."

We have seen a statement in the Baltimore and other papers, of an important decision by Judge Dangerfield, in our late Superior Court, in the case of Carter, Mason & Carter, Manning and others (involving the plea of usury) which is now entirely inaccurate. We shall next week endeavor to give a more satisfactory view of that decision.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON RATIFIED BY GREAT BRITAIN.

Intelligence has been received in the Cabinet, arrived at Boston, of the ratification by the Governments of Great Britain of the Treaty of Washington on the 14th of last month. Mr. Derrick, the bearer of the Treaty from this country as ratified by our Government, was to leave Great Britain in the Great Western on the 22d ultimo, with the official documents on the subject, and may be expected to arrive at New York within eight and forty hours from the date of publication of this paper.—*Nat. Int. of Saturday.*

Senator Woodbridge of Michigan is not dead, as reported in some of the papers. He has been ill, but has recovered. So Whig supremacy is still maintained in the U. S. Senate.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, dated

CUMBERLAND, Nov. 3.

On Sunday afternoon last, at Frostburg, the Rev. TOBIAS RIDLEY suddenly lost his sight during the afternoon services in the church; he has since been unable to distinguish one object from another. This circumstance has created a great sensation here, as he is generally beloved by those who know him.

HENRY CLAY.

The oft repeated, and stale assertion, that HENRY CLAY has been so frequently brought before the people as a candidate for the Presidency, and so often rejected, that it is useless for the CLAY PARTY ever more to put him before the people as the candidate of *any party* for the Presidency.—Let us look at the facts in the case. His name was first mentioned in connection with the Presidency in 1824. At that time Mr. Crawford, Gen. Jackson, and Mr. Adams, were the prominent candidates, and it was not until the canvass had nearly closed, that a few of Mr. Clay's friends nominated him, without any hope or prospect of success, but rather to express their disapprobation of the regular candidates. In the campaign of 1832, Mr. Clay was put in nomination by a Convention held in Baltimore, having on his ticket the name of John Sergeant as the candidate for the Vice Presidency, and to Mr. Wirt was confided the task of preparing a suitable address to the people of the United States. But a short time afterwards Mr. Wirt himself was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency by an Anti-Masonic Convention: he accepted the nomination, *and the address was never written.* The Locos, then known by the equally dignified appellation of the "*Whole-hog* Jackson-men," went en masse for the "*Old Roman.*" The Anti-Masons cast their votes for Mr. Wirt, and the Opposition thus divided, were defeated. At the election of 1836, the Whig party was again divided by Gen. Harrison, Judge White, and Daniel Webster. The "*Little Magician*" rode in on Gen. Jackson's popularity, and of course the Whigs were again defeated. Time rolled on, and the canvass of 1840 commenced. Whig delegates met at Harrisburg, and, in convention assembled, to nominate a candidate, it being expressly understood that all should abide by the issue. There can be no doubt but that Mr. Clay's supporters were decidedly in the majority, and his name was brought forward, but they were there to further the public good, and so expressed themselves; yet with that magnanimity characteristic of the man himself, they yielded to the minority, because they (the minority) declared that some of their constituents were so prejudiced against Mr. Clay, that they *probably* would not vote for him. Their sole aim being to preserve unity in the Whig ranks, so as to render the defeat of Mr. Van Buren certain, which was deemed of vital importance to the welfare of the country, as stated above, they yielded, Gen. Harrison was then nominated, and his own popularity, backed by that of Henry Clay, forced Mr. Van Buren to retire to the quiet shades of Kinderhook.

"The note of preparation" has again been sounded, and another canvass is near at hand. Mr. Clay has been put in nomination for the Presidency, not by a Convention, but by the masters of Conventions, THE PEOPLE, and they will vote for him—aye, and elect him! The recent elections to the contrary notwithstanding. He has neither sought nor consented to the nomination, but the country requires some one at its head upon whom dependence can be placed. It requires one whose *intended course as President is known—whose policy is understood*, and in a word, *an honest man.* Such an one is HENRY CLAY, and the people, no longer led by partizan leaders, themselves lead the way. He is now out, *fairly*, as *their* candidate, *Convention or no Convention*, and on this issue they will stand or fall.—*Fredericksburg Arena.*

THE JANUS-FACED PARTY.

The Locos are always twitting the Whigs with having "no principles"—for the same reason, we suppose, that the rogue is always the first to cry out "Stop Thief!" What, pray are *their* principles? The Richmond Enquirer is in favor of "a tariff for revenue," (which is another version of the "judicious tariff" phrase)—Mr. Wm. Smith of Culpeper, one of the ablest Locos in the State, is against even a revenue tariff, and goes openly for a *Direct Tax*, which very few of his associates are *yet* bold enough to avow themselves in favor of—Col. R. M. Johnson goes for a *protective* tariff—Mr. Benton for a *discriminating* tariff—and so on to the end of the chapter of contradictions! And, in pursuance of this politic plan of presenting a broad-side of their canvass, to every point of the compass,—being all things to all men, in order to catch votes,—they are absolutely seeking, in some quarters, to deprive the Whigs of the benefits of a position, into which that party are forced in other quarters, for the purpose of heaping odium upon them. Thus, in the South, *Tariff! Tariff!! Tariff!!!* is the parrot-cry, which meets our ears at every turn—and Clay is denounced as the great pillar of the system. On the other hand, we have now before us the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer, a Loco Foco paper, which swears most lustily, and in capitals, too, that "CLAY IS OPPOSED TO A PROTECTIVE TARIFF"—and inferentially argues that the only hope of the Tariffites is to elect Loco Focos!!!—Thus are the people bamboozled and hoodwinked! In the South they are told, put down Clay, or the Tariff will ruin you—(they are now pretty well ruined however, without a tariff)—while in the North, they swear that Clay is against the Tariff, and urge the people to reject him on that ground!—[*Lynchburg Virginian.*

A MIRACLE!—Mr. Clay has worked a miracle! He has delivered a speech (that to Mr. Mendenhall, published in this paper last week,) with which the Locofoco papers find no fault—and yet, we believe, none of them have published or even noticed it. Come, gentleman, let your readers know the opinions of *The Dictator* upon the subject of Abolitionism.

Winchester Republican.

Georgia Election.—The recent election in Georgia was a much closer thing than we had any idea it would be, previous to the election. One of our candidates for Congress, Mr. Habersham, is defeated by only 1,243 votes, while last year the Loco Foco majority was over 8,000.

Balt. Pat.

KENTUCKY RIVER CONVENTION AND HARMONY.

The Lexington Intelligencer of the 28th ult. contains a notice of the occurrences at the State Convention of Kentucky, which was held at Frankfort on the 20th. Notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the weather of the two preceding days, the town of Frankfort was crowded to overflowing by citizens from various parts of the State. The Convention was distinguished by the appointment of Gen. THOMAS METCALFE as President, twenty-one Vice Presidents, and two Secretaries.

Gov. Metcalfe appeared upon a staging erected upon the Capitol steps, and returned his thanks in a few eloquent and appropriate remarks. Breck, Esq. of Richmond, then [illegible] after a short address, proposed the [illegible] consideration of the Convention, the [illegible] resolutions, which were adopted by [illegible] unanimous:

Resolved, That a sound [illegible] currency, of uniform values, is an [illegible] to the well being of of the great [illegible] politic of the United States, as the unrestricted circulation of the blood is to the human body.

Resolved, That Executive power has increased is increasing, and that it ought to be circumscribed, and such limitations and safe guards thrown around it as will render it no longer dangerous to the public liberties.

Resolved, That as one means of checking Executive encroachment, the veto power should be more precisely defined, and be subjected to further limitations and qualifications.

Resolved, That the constitution sought to be so amended as to render a person ineligible to the office of President of the United States, after a service of one term.

Resolved, That the public lands, in conformity with the trusts created expressly, or by just implication, in a spirit of liberality, towards the new States, and as an act of justice, to all the States.

Resolved, That the revenue for the support of the general government, ought to be raised by duties upon foreign imports, and not by direct or *internal* taxation upon the people; and that in the interposition of duties for this purpose, it is the true policy of government to make such discriminations as will protect and encourage American industry, coming in competition with the rival productions of Foreign Industry; and to meet the unfriendly restrictions of foreign nations by countervailing enactments.

Resolved, That at a time of unexampled pecuniary distress, brought upon the country by the mal-administration of the general government, a strict and wise economy in the disbursement of the public money should be rigidly enforced, all unnecessary and useless offices abolished, and extravagance of every kind repressed.

Resolved, That we recognise in our fellow-citizen, HENRY CLAY, the faithful exponent of the principles here announced, and Kentucky heartily responds to the nominations which have been made of him by her sister States for the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That Kentucky, proud of the nomination of her own favorite son for the first office of the nation, will cheerfully acquiesce in the nomination of any distinguished and patriotic individual who may be selected for the second office.

The Intelligencer then goes on to say: "When the 8th resolution was read, the air was rent with the continued and enthusiastic shouts of the dense mass. In compliance with the invitation of a committee appointed for that purpose, Mr. CLAY appeared upon the stand and addressed the multitude for the space of about three quarters of an hour, in one of his very happiest efforts. We shall not, for the present, attempt a sketch of his remarks, hurried as it would be, but will promise our readers to endeavor to lay before them a full sketch of his speech in a few days. In reply to his nomination, or rather the concurrence in his nomination, by several other States, for the next Presidency, he maintained the ground taken by him in his speech delivered in this city at the festival on the 8th of June last, and which has formed his invariable answer to all applications for his consent to the use of his name in this behalf. At the close of his address, the anxious crowd were clamorous for him to proceed. He repeatedly begged to be excused, and it was with the greatest reluctance that he was permitted to retire from the stand, which he did amidst the deafening shouts of that vast multitude, who had greedily drank in the words that fell from his lips, and were yet unsatisfied & eager for more."

Hon. Wm. Owsley, according to previous arrangement, then rose to greet and welcome the Whig members of Congress from Kentucky, and to assure them of the approbation with which their constituents viewed their political course, and the gratitude they felt for the constant and untiring efforts of a Whig Congress, at every sacrifice except that of honor, to grant relief to a suffering and distressed people, and to restore sound and healthy action to the Government.

The Convention was also addressed by the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Gen. Combs, Hon. Garret Davis, of the Bourbon District; Hon. John White, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. L. W. Andrews, Hon. J. T. Morehead, Hon. C. Allen, Hon. J. C. Sprigg, and S. Turner, W. F. Bullock, and W. J. Graves, Esq'rs.

MILITARY—*Col. Johnson's Arrival in Philadelphia.*—Quite a brilliant military display took place yesterday, connected with the arrival of Col. R. M. JOHNSON. Between 5 and 6 o'clock, the whole body of troops passed up Arch street, and made an imposing appearance. The officers and men not only looked well, but marched in the finest order. The turn-out was altogether creditable to the Committee of Arrangement.

The Colonel occupied a barouche, and with his hat off, bowed to the crowds of spectators, and was evidently much gratified at his cordial reception. The escort, indeed, was quite a brilliant affair. The music, the flags, the mounted troops, and the infantry, as they passed down Chesnut street, after night-fall, produced quite an excitement, and presented a gay, animated, and enlivening scene. The Ex-Vice President had every reason to be proud of such a reception.—*Phil. Inquir.*

Important Developments.—We understand that an interesting correspondence will shortly see the light between the Whig State Central Committee and Gov. Seward, touching the views entertained at Albany by Mr. Spencer and his former friends, on his becoming a member of the Cabinet at Washington. We presume the saddle will be placed on the right horse.—*N. Y. Express.*

Distribution of the Proceeds arising from the Sales of the Public Lands.—The last number of the Madisonian says:—"We learn that the accounting officers of the Treasury have adjusted the accounts of the States and Territories under the Distribution Act, and that the Governors have been notified by the Treasury Department of the amounts payable to their respective States. The amount to be divided is $902,144 16, [illegible] per centum to the States in which the lands have been sold."

Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

NEW HAVEN, WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1842.

The Abolitionists are at work in this neighborhood, in a manner which deserves the most prompt exposure, as well as the severest censure. A gentleman in this immediate vicinity, an enterprising young farmer on the other side of the Potomac, being about to remove to Missouri, where he has lately purchased a plantation, had procured the assent of his field and family hands to the removal and was about to take his departure, when suddenly all his negroes were missing.—He had treated them with kindness, uniformly, and their position on his place was comfortable and happy. He had procured them a supply of clothing for the coming winter and the next summer, and they were all in their agreement to follow [illegible] of their indulgent master. Judge of his surprise, then, upon waking a few mornings since, and finding them all gone. They had not only taken every thing in their possession of a personal nature they could find, but even the [illegible] and bedsteads, and other articles of household furniture with which their quarters" had been abundantly provided by their careful and considerate owner. He has tried, but in vain, to obtain information of them, and has now left the neighborhood of the District, in the hope of meeting with them, or tidings of them, in some of the free States between this and the British provinces.

About a year ago, Mr. Mason, a member of the present Congress from Maryland, lost twelve of his slaves in the same manner, and in a careless manner. He used every [illegible] but vainly, to track them, and in the midst of his endeavors, he received a letter from Gerrit Smith, Esq., of the State of New York, bidding him give himself no farther trouble on their account; that they were safe and in good health, and contented; that they had arrived in good order at his house, and he was happy to say that they were on their way to the Canada lines, with every prospect of reaching their destination in safety. This statement of facts I heard from the best and most reliable of sources, my informant having been at Hagerstown, the place of Mr. Mason's residence, when the letter was received by that gentleman from the distinguished abolitionist alluded to.

It is said that a well-concerted scheme for the escape of slaves from this neighborhood has been, for some time, in operation, in which the conductors of the rail-road, after it enters Pennsylvania, are concerned. A car takes up the slaves at or near Chambersburg, they having gone over the Maryland line on foot. This gives them a start upon their pursuers, difficult to be overcome, and the losses are fast becoming very numerous. The Maryland and District papers are daily full of advertisements for the recovery of lost slaves, and the excitement is great indeed.

What a mistaken kind of philanthropy is that that lies at the bottom of these rash and most impolitic movements! Who can wonder at the existence, and increase, of hostile feeling between the different sections of the country, the fruitful parent of so much of our political difficulty, when such things are permitted by the authorities of free States, to take place without the most prompt and vigorous efforts for their prevention?

MONROE EDWARDS.—The Philadelphia Evening Journal says the counsel in the case of Monroe Edwards withdrew their appearance in the District Court on Saturday; and the certificate of the Clerk of Oyer and Terminer of New York, certifying conviction of the defendant, having been read, the Court ordered judgment to be rendered for the plaintiffs. This settles the destination of the large amount of money in the possession of Recorder Vaux, taken from the trunk of Edwards at the time of his arrest in this city. It goes, of course, back into the hands of those from whom it was fraudulently obtained.

CASE OF JOHN C. COLT.—The application of the counsel of John C. Colt, to the Supreme Court of New York, for a writ of error to carry up the case to the Court of Errors for argument, with a view to the obtainment of a new trial, was unanimously denied by the Judges. Application was then made by counsel of accused to Chancellor Walworth, who also refused to allow the writ—and the unhappy man remains in prison, subject to the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, sentencing him to be executed on the 18th inst., from which nothing except a respite or commutation of punishment by the Governor of New York, can save him.

William Cost Johnson's Plan.—The National Intelligencer of Wednesday contains a letter from the Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson to his constituents, setting forth the grounds upon which he made a movement at the late session of Congress for the relief of the indebted States upon the basis of the Public Land fund. Mr. Johnson's proposition was that the Government of the Union should issue two hundred millions of stock to be divided among all the States in proportion to their representation in Congress, and that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands go into the National Treasury until the redemption of the stock by the Government.

A friend in Virginia, who, as Mr. Grundy said of himself, "was born a Democrat," and has continued an unwavering Jeffersonian Republican up to this day, in writing to us says:—"I, of course, however I may respect many of you Whigs, and agree with *some* of *your* opinions, can never join you, and must continue to be ranked by you amongst the Loco Focos. But, if there has been one thing more than another that has disgusted me with politics, and nearly driven me out of the Democratic ranks as at present organized, it is the *sycophancy* and *toadyism* displayed towards John Tyler by most of the party. *No true Democrat* can approve of *treachery.* And if office or the loaves and fishes, are to depend upon the disgusting *lick spittle* conduct of professing Democrats, their President, party and all may go the d—l for me."—[*Alex. Gaz.*

CHANGE.—A lady who was very modest and submissive before marriage, was observed by a friend to use her tongue very freely after. He remarked, 'there was a time when I almost imagined she had no tongue.' 'Yes,' sighed the husband, 'but it is my turn now.'

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

The packet-ship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning, in a little short of fourteen days from Liverpool, bringing Liverpool papers to October 19th, and London to the 18th. She brought 36 passengers from Liverpool, four of whom were landed at Halifax, and eleven from Halifax.

At a public meeting in London Mr. Featherstonhaugh had made a speech vindicating the provisions of the American treaty relative to the boundary.

Mr. Wheaton, American Minister to the German Commercial and Customs' Union, who has been attending the Congress of the Union at Stuttgardt, has returned to his post at Berlin, where the negotiations commenced by him will be continued during the ensuing winter.

The quarterly account of British revenue was made up to October 10. The result was less favorable than had been anticipated. Notwithstanding the receipts from corn duties, which amounted to only £206,760, and from the property tax £313,844, there had been so great a falling off in other branches that there was a decrease on the quarter of £67,473.

The annual meeting of the Bank of Manchester was held October 14, at which a report was made by the directors that from the multiplicity of bad debts the whole capital, £741,030, had been lost, besides the surplus fund, which amounted to £43,609; and there was a deficit of £16,248, for the meeting of which it was proposed there should be a call of £2 per share for the purpose of discharging the obligations of the company. The report was agreed to, as well as a resolution to dissolve the company. A few days before the annual meeting, Mr. Bundehim, the Manager, absconded, being a debtor to the bank to the amount of £13,000.

The steamer Acadia arrived at Liverpool from Boston on the night of October 14, having made the passage in thirteen and a half days. She carried out Mr. Webster's Boston speech, which was republished in the London papers.

The steamer Great Western arrived at Bristol at half-past 11 on the night of the 12th, in thirteen and a half days from New York. Lord Morpeth was a passenger and arrived in perfect health.

The last average of wheat returns was 51s. 6d. The average of six weeks 52s. 8d., duty 18s.

The attempts to navigate the Euphrates and Tigris by steam have been abandoned, the impediments to the navigation being found too numerous to overcome.

AMERICAN PRODUCE IN LIVERPOOL.

The quantity of American tobacco on hand in Liverpool was so large that it was found necessary to procure additional storehouses for its storage. There were upwards of 11,000 hhds. and packages already stowed in the old establishment. The reason assigned for this is the lessened demand for cotton, the lands before used in the growing of this latter article being now employed for the growth of tobacco.

Some of the overplus of tobacco may likewise be due to the recent distresses of the laboring classes, which have prevented them from indulging so freely as they otherwise would have done in this favorite luxury.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 18.—We had no change in the tone of the cotton market to-day. The business done was only on a limited scale, and prices for most descriptions, particularly the coarser qualities of America, had a downward tendency. The trade were the principal purchasers.

United States Charge to Caracas.—On Friday, the 8th ult., the sloop of war Falmouth, Captain MacIntosh, arrived at La Guira, having on board Mr. William Blackford, Charge de Affairs of the United States, near the Republic of New Granada. Mr. Blackford, the captain, surgeon and purser, availed themselves of the opportunity to visit Caracas, and on the next day were presented to the President, both parties being highly satisfied with the visit. Mr. Blackford was to proceed in the Falmouth to Maracaibo, then disembark and pursue his journey to Bogota.

Phila. Chronicle.

Counterfeits.—The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer states that there is a large number of thirty dollar notes, purporting to be of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, in circulation. They are made payable to C. Done, and dated 4th of April in different years. They are not well executed, and very little caution will suffice to detect them, with those acquainted with the genuine paper.

The completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to Cumberland, has created quite a stir in that town. A considerable number of buildings were erected last summer, in anticipation of that event, and others are now going up. The influx of population during the last few weeks is said to have been very great. Houses and all kinds of tenements are sought for with avidity, and the boarding houses and taverns are thronged. The editor of the Civilian says—"When, fifteen years ago, we first established this paper, it was accounted most speedy travelling, to reach Baltimore from this point in two and a half days. And that man would have been regarded as moon-stricken, who would then have predicted that the day would come when we could take our breakfast in Cumberland, and spend the afternoon of the same day in Baltimore! And yet such a fact is now realized."

[*Balt. American.*

Suffocating Cough.—A correspondent of the London Medical Gazette has discovered a remedy for this distressing affection. "My method of proceeding," says he, "is to close the patient's nostrils with my thumb and forefinger during expiration, and leaving them free during inspiration, and in a very short time the patient will be relieved from his paroxysm. I have followed this plan whenever I have had occasion to do so, and always with success."

Bleeding at the Nose.—A communication on *Nasal Hemorrhage* was lately read to the Academy of Sciences of Paris. The author, M. Negrier announces that bleeding from the nose may be almost instantaneously checked by raising the arm on the same side as that of the nostril from which the blood flows. It is well known that such hemorrhages are often formidable and sometimes fatal. This, as the Washington Spectator remarks, is important if true.

COLLISION.—We learn that the passenger train from Cumberland and a train of burthen cars from Baltimore came into collision yesterday morning on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road, a short distance above Ellicott's Mills. The cars were detained at Cumberland some time beyond their proper time of starting, and at the time of the collision the conductors of both trains were on the alert. The Locomotives were thrown off the track and one of the cars broken, but no injury was sustained by any of the passengers.

[*Balt. Amer., of Tuesday.*

"Why not try it (John Tyler's exchequer) and, if it fail, let the administration bear it? If you will not try it, propose something else."—[*Daniel Webster's late speech at Boston.*

Why, sir, we are all very much of the opinion which you entertained during the Administration of Gen. Jackson. You then said, in the Senate, "the next best thing to an old-fashioned National bank, is to have just nothing at all."

Louisville Journal.

WISCONSIN.—The Whigs have elected five members of the Council, and fifteen members of the House; and the Locofocos seven members of the Council, and ten of the House—giving the Whigs a majority of three on joint ballot in the Legislature. The voters of the Territory have decided against calling a Convention to frame a Constitution, preparatory to requesting admission into the Union.

Balt. Pat.

Ohio Legislature.—The Columbus Journal says:—It turns out, after all, that the Whigs have carried two of the Representatives in Clermont District. This gives us 33 in the House, and the Locos 39.

The Peoria (Illinois) Register of the 21st ult. states, that a meeting was held at Newburg, in Peoria county, on the 18th ult. when a petition was drawn up and signed, praying Congress to raise the standard value of specie coin from *one* hundred to *five* hundred per cent. The petition had a great run, and every body signed it.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that the Marquis of Wellesley, whose death has just been chronicled, derived his name from the family of the Wesleys, so famous as the founders of the Methodist Church. The Earl of Mornington, who was grandfather of the late Marquis and of the Duke of Wellington, inherited some estates in Ireland from Mr. R. Wesley; and, on that account, adopted the name. The heirship of these estates was offered to Charles Wesley, while he was at school at Westminster, on condition of his going to Ireland. This he declined; and nearly the whole world, in its commerce, politics, and religion, feel now the effects of the young student's decision.

An extraordinary instance of voluntary honesty in a Bankrupt occurred at Bangor, Maine, the other day. A subscriber to the Democrat paid that paper a white-washed debt of $7.

The Boston Times says that a lady walked into the Police office the other day, and asked the clerk if he had any silk and fur cloaks?

"No ma'am," replied the clerk, "we are all fair and above board, here—we've no *cloaks.*" "I beg pardon sir, I really thought this was the celebrated *Pelisse* Office."

A Good Joke.—Fashion, owned by Mr. Gibbons, won the race on Saturday, over Blue Dick, owned by Col. Johnson. Of course Mr. G. pocketed the "tin." Some time after as Col. Johnson stood talking in a crowd, he felt a hand intruding itself into his pocket. Laying hold of it firmly, he cast his eyes over his shoulder to the face of its owner, and drily remarked, "You are mistaken, sir: Mr. Gibbons took the Purse!"—[*Phila. Spt. Times.*

The following recipe is from an English paper:

PICKLED EGGS.—An industrious farmer's wife, residing at Shipton, near Andover, among a variety of other pickles, puts up pickled eggs. The process is, to boil six or seven dozen till they become hard. She then divests them of the shell, and puts them into large jars, pouring upon them scalding vinegar, seasoned with ginger, garlic, whole pepper and allspice. This pickle is an admirable aid to cold meat, and is, in the winter months, regarded as a perfect farm-house luxury.

We have already remarked, gratefully, we hope, upon the *weather* we have experienced—especially at the close of the past week. HEAVEN sends a positive *blessing* to mortals in such days. Simply *to live*—to walk abroad and realise our own existence, has been a luxury of enjoyment!—to those in health. And how many feverish brows have been cooled by the balmy wind—how many lack-lustre eyes have brightened up to look through the hazy atmosphere—how many languid pulses have quickened under the influence of the veiled sun! Providence must surely *give* these days to the weak, and feeble, and sick, to make them well, and make them thankful too. There comes upon the glad earth, the breath of Heaven so mildly, that even the flowers of Spring seem almost inclined to wake up from their Winter slumber; and the very Light itself falls upon all around so subdued and so gently that every thing is steeped in its qualities. Nature is quiet, and lovely, and mild—and speaks to the heart now in a voice, if not loud and commanding, with a touching earnestness in its tones not to be resisted!—*Alex. Gazette.*

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—*The Oak.*—We pause at the foot of the great oak, and survey its majestic height and its wide reaching branches. We count on its trunk the many years that it has been rearing its head against the mighty storms that have in vain spent their force upon its gnarled boughs. We dig about its roots to find out the secret of its deep hold upon the earth, and we discover that time, instead of weakening its grasp, gives a firmer grip. This noble tree is a fit emblem of our matchless republic. It protects all that comes within its range, and stands upright in every peril. It has no Upas poison lurking about its fibres, and therefore all may rest safely beneath its branches. 'Tis the tree of Liberty, that points its head to heaven, in adoration of its high source, and stretches out its leafy arms for protection to the hardy sons of freedom all the world over.

FASHION AGAIN VICTORIOUS.—Fashion and Blue Dick met again on the Trenton Course, near Philadelphia, on Friday last. The purse was won by Fashion in two heats—time 7m. 36s., and 7m. 43s. Blue Dick, though unsuccessful, contested the race well with his competitor, and was only beaten about half a length the first heat, and two lengths the second.

COMMUNICATED.

HARPERS-FERRY RACES.

The Harpers-Ferry Races came on last week, over the Ballentine Course. Three horses were started on Thursday, the first day, Miss Fanny of Ohio, Zemo by John Richards, and Levi by Star. The weather being fine, the track in good order, the horses fleet and well matched, greatly increased the sport and pleasure of the day.—The horses came up to the stand with vigorous action, Fanny taking the lead in quarter style, Levi following in bold competition, and Zemo driving all before him in the beginning of the first heat, but before it ended and after several tugs of war, he transferred the command of driving to Levi, which he performed like a major, bringing up the rear in close order. Fanny however come in a length or two ahead and winning the heat, something less than a mile, in 1m. 38s., making a very fast and beautiful race. The second heat was equally beautiful and nearly as fast—1m. 42s.—the horses coming home in the same order and close together, Fanny's face being clean, though she had smutted Zemo's, and he was similarly impolite to Levi.

On the second day, Zemo and Thomas Jefferson had the fun to themselves, rather hard fun the first heat, Zemo beating Tom eighteen inches and under a hard press, Tom having permitted his adversary to pass at the head of the stretch, then rallied and come again, time about 1m. 40s. Tom again took the lead the second heat, and run three-fourths of the round like a coon, but after three or four severe struggles, the old loco foco, he is hard to beat, came up and collared him, when the coon surrendered, sulked and would run no more.

Two fast races of one round and repeat were run on Saturday. In the first, four horses started, the Long Western, Tom Jefferson, Old Rose, and Old Dick. Dick was soon found nowhere. The Long Western taking the track, closely pursued by old Rose and Tom moving slowly behind as if he intended to veto the chance of his owner, but like the Vice President of the United States acting as President in 1841, in giving promise that he would sanction the second Bank bill, took a fresh start and passed the field like a bird, coming in ahead, winning the heat with ease and thereby promising not to veto his owner's fortune by sulking as he had done the day before. But, following the example of the Vice President, he sulked in both of the subsequent heats and vetoed the luck of his master the second time—Whereon his owner stripped him instantly of the good name of Thomas Jefferson and bestowed upon him the merited appellative of John Tyler, being in his opinion a common name unworthy of trust, and declared that the one ought never to be run again for a purse, nor the other for a public office. The second and third heats were very interesting, Rose taking the track at the beginning of the second heat and was hard pressed the whole round and beaten a few feet by Western—Tom coming in slow and sullen behind, with a veto frown. Western led the van in the beginning and the ending of the last heat, closely pursued by Rose until coming near the quarter stretch, when she gave up her run, and Tom, then John Tyler, passed her, all coming within the distance. In the second race on Saturday, which was perhaps the most flat of all during the races, Achilles, Yaho and ——— started, the latter got the lead but Achilles, with Grecian vigor, overtook and captured his rival within a few feet of home, winning the heat in a bold and rapid stride, Yaho dropping within the distance. In the commencement of the second heat, Achilles led from the word and came home gallantly under the loud roar of victorious shouts, leaving ——— far behind; but Yaho, like a shooting star, exhibited a streaming blaze over the quarter stretch in the twilight of the evening.

On Saturday next, a match race, for $100 will be run over the Ballentine Course, near Harpers-Ferry—and a splendid gold watch and also a fine saddle will be run for, by saddle horses.

November 7, 1842.

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN, Nov. 7, 5 P. M.

CATTLE.—About 600 head of Beef cattle were offered for sale at the Scales this morning, and 400 sold at prices ranging from $1,37½ to $2,25 per lbs. on the hoof, which is equal to $2, 75 a $4,50 net. Most of the sales were made however at about $3,50. Upwards of 200 head remain in the market unsold.

FLOUR.—There is very little demand for Howard street Flour, and but few transactions are taking place. We note one sale to-day at $4 for good standard brands, and another at $4 06¼. We quote at $4 a $4,06¼ from stores, and at $3,87½ offered from stores, and at $3,87½ offered from wagons.

Very small sales of Susquehanna Flour at $4,12½.

GRAIN.—Wheat continues scarce and wanted. The limited receipts sell at 80 a 85 cents for good to strictly prime Md. reds, and inferior sorts at 50 a 75 cents as in quality. A sale of Penn. red, not prime, was made to-day at 84 cts. Sales of old Md. White Corn to-day at 42 cents, and of yellow at 42 a 43 cents. Sales of new, suitable for shipping, at 40 cents, for both white and yellow. Maryland Oats are worth 21 cents.

Sales of City Mills Flour on Saturday and to-day at $4, on time with interest.

PROVISIONS.—We are not advised of any transactions in provisions. Prices are without change and we continue to quote Mess Pork at $8 50; No. 1 at $7; Prime at $6,25; New Baltimore Packed Mess Beef at $7,50; No. 1 at $5,50; Prime at $4,25; Prime Western assorted Bacon at 5½ a 6 cents; Hams at 7½ a 10 cents as in quality; Sides at 5 a 5½ cents and Shoulders at 5 a 5½ cents; No. 1 Western Lard is held at 7½ cents.

WHISKEY.—Sales of hhds which are scarce, at 22 cts. and of bbls. at 22½ a 23 cts. The wagon price of bbls. is 20 cts. exclusive of the barrel.

The Wheeling Times of Saturday has the following paragraph:

PORK.—Should the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, in connection with such transportation companies as may be formed, put freights over the Central Route sufficiently low, there might, we would suppose, be a good business done here, this year, in putting up pork for export. There will, doubtless, be large quantities shipped for England, and if put up well, there is nothing, that we can see, to prevent this section from coming in competition with other portions of the west for the market.

WHEELING.—The Times of Thursday last says:—"The market yesterday morning was the most abundant we have seen this year. Chickens, fine, large and fat, sold at 6¼ cents; butter at 8 cents, and vegetables for the buyer's price."

ILLINOIS—BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.—The Alton Telegraph of the 22d ult. says:—"Wheat has come in during the past week in greater quantities than for the few weeks previous. It has maintained the price quoted by us last week with firmness, that is from 35 to 37½ cents per bushel; good lots only commanding the latter price. Most that comes in is taken for foreign account

To the Editor of the Virginia Herald.

DEAR SIR:—I have just ascertained to my satisfaction, that a weed bearing a white blossom, growing in great abundance in the fields, called Life Everlasting, having a long narrow leaf, not unlike the sage, is an excellent substitute for the hop in making yeast. Indeed, I never fail in loaf bread, when that is used—your subscribers may like to know this fact. R. C. C.

Rheumatism & Lameness

POSITIVELY CURED, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the *Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment*—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

SARSAPARILLA.

Comstock's Compound Extract.

THERE is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.

THE most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old burns and scalds and sores, and sore eyes. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the piles.

☞All of the above Family Medicines constantly kept on hand and for sale, at the Drug Stores of

J. H. BEARD & CO.,
Charlestown, Va.;
A. M. CRIDLER,
Harpers-Ferry, Va.

Nov. 10, 1842.—1y.

MARRIED.

On Sunday the 23d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Dutton, Mr. JACOB MOLER, (son of Charles Moler,) to Miss VIRGINIA LANCASTER, (daughter of Mahlon Lancaster, dec'd.) all of this county.

On Thursday the 20th ult. Mr. JAMES M. SIBOLE to Miss MARY E. HOOPER, both of Berkeley county.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Randan, Mr. JOHN J. PAINE, of Harpers-Ferry, Va., to Miss CATHARINE F. FITZSIMMONS, of Baltimore.

At Silver Ridge, Clarke county, on Thursday evening week, by the Rev. Thomas Kennerly, Mr. JESSE S. BURNS, of Berkeley, to Miss MARY LOUISIA, daughter of Col. John B. Earle, of the former place.

At Pine Grove, on Tuesday evening the 1st instant, by the Rev. Mr Chisholm, Mr ROBERT A. SOMMERVILLE, of Martinsburg, to Miss ANNIE, daughter of Harrison Waite, Esq., of Berkeley.

DIED

At 5 o'clock, on Monday morning the 31st ult. in the 23d year of her age, after a severe fever of a fortnight's duration, LUCY ASHBY, consort of Mr James Ashby, Editor of the Fredericksburg Arena.

We are sorry to announce the death of Mr. GEORGE STEERS, one of the original six reformed drunkards of the city of Baltimore. One of the glorious *six* who started and gave Temperance its first impulse in Maryland, so that the good cause has reached in its influence the whole Union; and, like the rising sun, which first gilded the mountain top, it will gradually give its vivifying influence to all the nations of the earth. His name will long be remembered as a true friend of mankind.—*Hagerstown Pledge.*

We learn from the Wilmington (Del.) papers that Capt JOHN GALLAGHER, of the U. S. Navy, died at his residence near that city on the morning of the 1st instant, in the 59th year of age.

Sale Memoranda.

Sale of the interest of James Duncanson in Two Lots of Ground, at Harpers-Ferry, by George W. Sappington, Trustee, *on Saturday the 12th inst.*

Sale of George Porterfield's Land in Berkeley, *on Monday the 14th instant.*

Sale of F. H. Whiting's Land in Berkeley, *on the same day.*

Sale of Daniel C. Burns' Dower Interest in Jefferson and Berkeley, and Personal Property, *on the same day.*

Sale of James J. Grogan's Land in Clarke, *on the same day.*

Sale of Mathew R. Throckmorton's Land and other Property, *on Tuesday the 15th instant.*

Sale of John Sigler's Property, Shepherdstown, *on Thursday the 17th instant.*

Sale of Richard Duffield's large crop of Grain and extensive Stock of Horses, Cattle, &c., *on the same day.*

Sale of John G. Wilson's large Brick House at Harpers-Ferry, *Saturday the 19th inst.*

Sale of James Foley's large Tavern House at Harpers-Ferry, by Messrs. Fouke and Unseld, Trustees, *on the same day.*

Sale of John Keller's House and Lot at Bolivar, by Isaac Fouke, Trustee, *on the same day.*

Sale of John O'Hara's Brick House at Harpers-Ferry, by the same, *on the same day.*

Sale of John Hopkins' Land by John E. Page, Trustee, *on Monday the 21st inst.*

Sale of Corn, by John G. Morris, Agent, on the farm of the late James Hurst, *on Tuesday the 22d instant.*

Sale of William Grantham's Personal Property, near Smithfield, *on the 23d instant.*

Sale of George Reynolds' Personal Property, at his residence near Shepherdstown, *on the 24th instant.*

Sale of George Reynolds' Land and Personal Property, at the same place, by Henry Berry, Trustee, *on the same day.*

Sale of Alexander G. Gordon's Land, by C. B. Harding, Trustee, *on the same day.*

Sale of John G. Wilson's House at Harpers-Ferry, by Edward Lucas, jr. Trustee, *on the 26th instant.*

Sale of Land in Berkeley, belonging to the Heirs of Thomas Gill, *on Monday the 28th inst.*

Sale of Francis and Sally C. Moore's Tract of Land, near the Old Furnace, by Messrs. White and Moore, Commissioners, *on Wednesday the 30th instant.*

Sale of John Strider's Land the Gulf Mills' Tract, by Messrs. Lucas and Fouke, Trustees, *on Friday the 2d of December.*

Sale of Edward Hughes' House and Lot in Charlestown, by Thomas Griggs, Trustee, *on the same day.*

Sale of Samuel Strider's Tract of Land, by William Lucas, Trustee, before Carter's Hotel, *on the 16th of December.*

Sale of Horses belonging to Robert Ridenour and Wm. H. Chichester, to take place at the Court-house in Charlestown, (instead of elsewhere as advertised,) on Monday the 21st inst., being first day of November Court.

Notices.

☞The Presbytery of Winchester will meet in the Presbyterian Church in this place, on Friday the 18th day of November. Protracted religious services may be expected; and on Sabbath, the 20th, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

Nov. 10, 1842.

☞Persons indebted for PEW RENTS in the Episcopal Church in Charlestown, for the half-year ending October 1st, are earnestly requested to pay the same to WILLIAM N. CRAIGHILL, without delay. Nov. 3.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

The Methodist Protestant Quarterly Meeting will commence in the Free Church at Harpers-Ferry, on Sunday the 20th of this month. The President of the Conference, with several other Ministers will be in attendance.

Nov. 10, 1842.

An Apprentice Wanted.

☞An intelligent youth, from 14 to 16 years of age, of good education, and of industrious habits, will be taken as Apprentice to the Printing business at the

Nov. 10, 1842. FREE PRESS OFFICE.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving his fourth supply of GOODS, which he will sell as low as they can be purchased in the county. It is unnecessary to mention all the articles on hand, but his stock consists in part as follows:

Cloths from One Dollar upwards,
Cassimeres " " "
Cassinetts from 37½ Cents "
Wide Flannels (all wool) from 25 cts. upwards,
Beautiful assortment of Vestings very cheap,
" Mouslains, fast colors, 25 cents,
Rich Prints from 4 cents upwards,
A large stock of Bleached Muslins from 6 cents upwards—and other articles in the same proportion.

A general assortment of Groceries:
Coffee from 8 cents upwards,
Super Sugar from 8 to 10 cents,
Gunpowder and Imperial Tea for $1,
Loaf Sugar from 12½ cents upwards,
And all articles usually kept in the grocery line.

I would respectfully request a call from my customers and the public generally.

CHARLES HARPER.

Shepherdstown, Nov. 10, 1842.—3t.

GROCERIES
CHEAP for CASH.

TO enable us to furnish our customers with Groceries at the lowest possible terms, and to prevent them from being put to the trouble of going to neighboring towns, where the *cash system* has been introduced, we have concluded to sell our Groceries for cash. We have consulted some of our friends who approve our plan, and we hope it will meet the approbation of all of our customers. We believe the interest of all parties will be promoted.

KEYES & PEARSLEY.

Nov. 10, 1842.

Overseers of the Poor.

A MEETING of the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson county, will be held at Abell's Hotel in Charlestown, *on Friday the 25th of the present month,* (November.)

Proposals will then be received for a Superintendent of the Poor-house for the ensuing year. The Superintendent will be required to furnish a suitable house for the accommodation of the poor, ground for a garden, firewood, stoves if required, servants to cook and wash for them, and to nurse them if required; pasturage and rough food for a cow.

At the same time, proposals will be received for the usual supply (2500 pounds) of pork, also for corn, flour, beef, &c. All proposals to be sealed and handed to the President either before or on the day of meeting. A full attendance of the members of the Board is required.

By order of the President,

JNO. P. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Nov. 10, 1842.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the undersigned, as Trustee for Philip Coons, by James Duncanson, dated the 10th day of January, 1840, and of record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson, for the purposes therein mentioned, I will offer for sale, *on Saturday the 22d day of October next,* for cash, on the premises, the following property at Harpers-Ferry, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of the said James Duncanson, being one moiety thereof, in those

TWO HOUSES & LOTS purchased by the said Duncanson, jointly with Philip Coons, from the commissioners to sell the real estate of James B. Wager, in the town of Harpers-Ferry, which two Lots are marked and numbered on the plat of said estate as Nos. 53 and 46, the one being situated on the South side of the street leading from Harpers-Ferry to Charlestown, and opposite the lot owned by W. & S. B. Anderson—the other on Potomac street, adjoining the U. S. line on the South, near the house now occupied by Henry Ward.

The sale will be made at 2 o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE W. SAPPINGTON,
Trustee.

Sept. 29, 1842.

☞The deed above mentioned required a notice of sixty days previous to the sale, but by consent of parties, the sale will be made with my approbation on the day specified by the trustee.

JAMES DUNCANSON.

POSTPONEMENT.

☞The sale of the above property has been again postponed until *SATURDAY the 12th day of NOVEMBER instant,* at which time the sale will *positively* take place.

GEORGE W. SAPPINGTON,
Trustee.

Nov. 10, 1842.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed Constable for the Southern District of the County, the undersigned is prepared to give his prompt and faithful attention to all debts placed in his hands for collection. His residence is at Kabletown, but for the convenience of persons in the neighborhood of Charlestown, he has made an arrangement to have claims deposited at the shop of Mr. F. W. Rawlins, with whom receipts will be left; and he pledges himself to pay over immediately all money collected by him. By punctuality and promptitude, he hopes to receive and deserve public favor in his new vocation.

Nov. 10, 1842. DOLPHIN DREW, Jr.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

ON Saturday night last, from the door of Mrs. Kennedy, in Shepherdstown,

A BAY HORSE,

About fifteen hands high, with some white on his hind feet. He is a first-rate riding horse, and very handsome; and will be six or seven years old next spring. He had on a new Saddle, (made by Sheetz and Vinsenheller,) and single rein Bridle.

Any information will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded by the subscriber and owner of the Horse, one and a half miles East of Shepherdstown.

JOHN WYSONG.

Nov. 10, 1842.

A SERVANT WOMAN for Hire.

I WILL hire my servant woman until Christmas, 1843. She is about 19 years old, a good cook, washer and ironer, healthy and without encumbrance. Immediate application is desired. WM. ANDERSON.

Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 10, 1842.

Latest Parisian Fashion.

TO be found at the store of J J MILLER, a case of new and beautiful HATS, the latest style, just from Paris—the material and style more admired than any ever offered in this place.

Nov. 10, 1842.

Children's Shoes.

A VERY large supply, among which are many new styles; together with a general assortment of ladies' shoes—also, men's and boys' boots and shoes. Just received by

Nov 10. J J MILLER.

Fresh Teas and Coffees.

TEAS of superior quality—Java and Laguira and Rio and St. Domingo COFFEES, of good quality, just received by S. H. ALLEMONG.

Nov. 10, 1842.

TAXES! TAXES!

ALL militia fines in the Sheriff's hands for collection, must be accounted for on the 19th day of this month, (Nov'r,) and it is therefore important that those who are indebted for fines, should pay the same, or provide themselves with stays against the collection thereof, as no excuse can be taken, or indulgence given, after that period.

THOS. RUTHERFORD,
G. W. SAPPINGTON,
JOHN R. FLAGG,
J. H. McENDREE,
Deputy Sheriffs.

Nov. 10, 1842.

MUSTARD.

GROUND MUSTARD put up in half pound tin cans—warranted to retain its strength for any length of time, at

Nov 10. E M AISQUITH'S.

BLACK-EYE PEAS,

FOR sale at the store of

Nov 10. E M AISQUITH.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me as Trustee for Henry Miller, by Sam'l Strider and Nancy his wife, on the 8th day of April, 1835, for the purposes therein mentioned, I will proceed to sell, at public vendue, for ready money, before Carter's Hotel in Charlestown, on the 16th *day of December next.*

All that Tract of Land

lying in the county of Jefferson, State of Virginia, adjoining the lands of John Peacher, William Smallwood, and the heirs of Francis Moore, being the same conveyed to the said Samuel Strider by Henry Strider, by deed dated 25th of June, 1833, and containing as stated in the deed of trust 261 *ACRES & 3 ROODS 32 PERCHES.* The boundaries of the tract are set forth in the deed of trust, which is duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of Jefferson county, Va.

WM. LUCAS,
Trustee.

Nov. 10, 1842.

CAPS! CAPS!! CAPS!!!

CLOTH, Fur, Sealette, Velvet and Glazed CAPS—a great variety for sale very low, at the store of J J MILLER.

Nov. 10.

To Families and Invalids.

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at the agencies mentioned below:

PILLS, &C.

Are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAY'S LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. All cures and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outer application. It acts like a charm—use it.

Headache.—Dr. Spohn's Headache

Remedy will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge

Will eradicate all Worms in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co., New York.

STARTLING FACTS.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exists but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases, sad to relate a supposed fever, scarlatina, cold, or some other ailing, carries off the flowers of the human family—while in truth they die of Worms! and these could have been eradicated in a day, by the use of a bottle of Kolmstock's Vermifuge, at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening the thought that these things should be—and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying this Worm Exterminator, when they *know* that even if the case was not worms, this remedy could not by any possibility do hurt—but always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may? How important then to use it, and who will dare take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent that is not a brute, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

Mr. J. C. RINGOLD had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, without relief, when *Kolmstock's Vermifuge* was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

For sale at the Drug Stores of

J H BEARD & CO.,
Charlestown, Va.;
A M CRIDLER,
Harpers-Ferry, Va.

Nov. 10, 1842.—1y.

Balm of Columbia,

FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

All Vermin that infests the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. Bear this in remembrance.

Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant

WILL prevent or cure all incipient consumption, coughs and colds if taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's.

For sale at the Drug Stores of

J H BEARD & CO.,
Charlestown, Va.;
A M CRIDLER,
Harpers-Ferry, Va.

Nov. 10, 1842.—1y.

Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,

FROM 375 BOWERY STREET, NEW YORK,

FOR the cure of coughs, colds, pain in the side and breast, difficulty of breathing—and all those affections of the throat, lungs and liver, which unarrested terminate in consumption—this Medicine is unrivalled.

The following is from the New York Medical Magazine.

CONSUMPTION.

"The surprising effect produced by the genuine Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, made at 375 Bowery, in consumptive cases, cannot fail exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout the world. We have so long believed this disease (consumption) incurable, that it is difficult to credit our senses when we see persons, evidently consumptive, restored to health.

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs are readily cured by the healing Balsam, Taylor's Liverwort. Bronchitis, sore throat, catarrh, inflammation of the throat, and all those dangerous and painful diseases yield at once to this mild vegetable remedy. If mercury has been taken, this Balsam is sure to counteract its effects and restore the organs to their proper tone.

A wrapper will accompany each bottle containing certificates of cures that will satisfy even the incredulous.

Beware of the counterfeit; the genuine is from 375 Bowery street, and is sold by J. P. BROWN, Druggist, sole agent for Charlestown and vicinity.

Nov. 10, 1842.—6m.

CHARLES G. REINHARDT,
Surgical Instrument Maker,
No. 8, Light street,
(Below Beltzhoover's Fountain Inn,)
BALTIMORE,

MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, *of every variety,* TOGETHER WITH

DENTAL INSTRUMENTS,

combining all the recent improvements in the art. Cupping Apparatus, and Stomach Pumps, complete, and warranted in order. *TRUSSES* of superior quality always on hand, and altered and adapted to every emergency when required.

☞His Instruments are always subjected to his personal inspection before offering them for sale, consequently are *warranted* of the finest material and workmanship.

Patent Spring Lancet.

He would call the attention of the Medical Faculty to the LANCET recently invented by himself, and said to be superior to any thing of the sort in use—combining strength and beauty, and perfectly safe in the hands of any one.

Baltimore, Oct. 13, 1842—3m.

$30,000, $10,000,
Maryland Consolidated LOTTERY,

Class G. for 1842.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore,
On Wednesday, November 16th, 1842.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.

	30,000	*Dollars*
	10,000	*Dollars*
	5,000	
	3,500	
	3,000	
	2,500	
	1,995	
2 Prizes of	1,500	Dollars
30 "	1,000	Dollars
50 "	250	Dollars
75 "	200	Dollars
80 "	100	Dollars
&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion.

For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries,—address

J. G. GREGORY & CO.,
Managers,
WASHINGTON CITY.

JEFFERSON LAND
For Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for the county of Jefferson, the undersigned will offer for sale, on *Monday the 21st day of November,* next, in front of the Court-house in Charlestown,

A TRACT OF LAND,

lying on the east side of the Shenandoah river, in the said county, belonging to the heirs of John Horsman, dec'd. The Tract contains 800 ACRES and upwards of land, and is valuable for the *TIMBER and ORE* it contains. It will be sold upon a credit of six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, with interest from the day of sale.

JOHN E. PAGE,
Special Comm'r.

Oct. 20, 1842.

SALE OF Berkeley LAND.

WILL be sold, at Public Sale, on *Monday the 14th day of November,* (being Court-day,) in the town of Martinsburg, a valuable *TRACT OF LAND,* situate in Berkeley County, Va., and known as Whiting's Neck, containing 200 ACRES, 70 of which are in Wood, 30 acres of first rate river bottom, and the balance upland of superior quality. Persons wishing to see the land before the sale, can do so by calling upon Dr. C. H. Whiting, living on the adjoining farm, who will show it.

The advantages possessed by this farm, from its proximity to the Canal, render it very desirable property.

The terms of sale will be—One-third cash, the balance in two equal instalments, of one and two years, with interest from the day of sale—the deferred payments secured by bonds and a deed of trust on the land.

F. H. WHITING.

Millwood, Va., Sept. 22, 1842.—sowts

SALE OF LAND.

THE undersigned, Executor of George Porterfield, dec'd, will expose to sale at public auction, *on Monday the 14th day of November,* next, before the Court-house door in Martinsburg, the farm on which Henry Gwilliams now lives, adjoining the lands of Wm. Cunningham, sen., Daniel Lemarter and others, containing

175 ACRES.

The improvements comprise a good comfortable Dwelling, Stabling, &c.

The Land is Limestone of best quality, and the property in every respect highly desirable.

☞Terms made known on the day of sale.

DANIEL B. MORRISON, *Ex'tor*
of George Porterfield, dec'd.

Oct. 20, 1842—ts.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
AT
PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL SELL at public sale on *Saturday 19th of November,* (next,) that VALUABLE

Three-Story BRICK HOUSE

on Shenandoah street, Harpers-Ferry,
opposite the Arsenal Yard.

The situation is one of the best for business at the place, either for tavern, boarding-house or store, it being not more than fifty yards from the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Winchester Rail-roads. The House is large and convenient, having 17 good rooms, independent of the rooms in the basement story.

This Property is well worthy the attention of any person wishing to engage in business.

☞TERMS will be accommodating, and made known on the day of sale.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, Va, Oct. 13, 1842.

SALE OF VALUABLE
TAVERN PROPERTY
At Harpers-Ferry, Va.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by JAMES FOLEY, now deceased, on the 9th day of July, 1840, and of record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson County, to secure the payment of a sum of money due Gerard B. Wager, we will sell, *on Saturday the 19th of November next,* at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the premises,

The South-East end or division of that large & valuable

Brick Building,

At Harpers-Ferry, known as the U. States Hotel, at present in the occupancy of E. H. Carrell.

This property is in the immediate vicinity of the Baltimore and Ohio, and of the Winchester and Potomac Rail Roads and receives a large share of the patronage they afford.

TERMS OF SALE—$1500 cash, $1200 on the 1st of October 1843, and the balance in annual payments of $1200 each; the deferred payments to bear interest payable annually, and to be secured satisfactorily.

ISAAC FOUKE.
J. C. UNSELD.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 22, 1842.—ts.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, *on Monday the 28th day of November instant,* that very desirable Farm the late residence of THOMAS GILL, dec'd, on Mill Creek, near Bunkers Hill, Berkeley county, Va., containing about 262 ACRES—60 of which are well *Timbered,* and the balance in a high state of cultivation and very convenient to water. With an expense of $50, every field on the farm can be watered. The improvements are a comfortable DWELLING, good barn, stabling, corn crib, and carriage house. This farm, for beauty of location, convenience to market, and fertility of soil, is not surpassed by any farm in the Valley of Virginia.

Terms—Easy.

The Heirs of Thomas Gill, dec'd.

Nov. 3, 1842.

ADAM YOUNG, JR.
DRUGGIST,
Main St. Harpers-Ferry,

Lambaugh's Composition again Triumphant!

Charlestown, Oct. 25, 1842.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiry, I take pleasure in stating that I have been the second time relieved of a most violent Rheumatism by the use of Lambaugh's Composition. In the spring, I had a severe attack, which deprived me of sleep for five weeks, and of all comfort night or day, and after drinking about two quarts of the Composition, all pain was banished. In September last, during the well-remembered hot weather, I was again afflicted, and after the loss of sleep for three weeks, and extreme suffering, which rendered me unfit for business, I resorted to my old friend, and I am again free from pain! I have therefore not the slightest doubt of the efficacy of the Composition prepared by you, and mean to keep a supply of it always at my command. It has twice cured me, when all external remedies proved utterly powerless. Very respectfully,

Yours,
JOHN S. GALLAHER,
Senior Ed. Free Press.

Mr. ADAM YOUNG.

☞WILL any person be so heedless of his own comfort, with such a remedy at hand, as to suffer for a single day with Rheumatism? The Composition is prepared and sold by

ADAM YOUNG, Jr.,
Harpers-Ferry, &
J H BEARD & CO.
JOHN P BROWN,
Charlestown.

Oct. 27, 1842.

Hops.

A FRESH supply of HOPS, just received and for sale by A M CRIDLER.

Oct. 13, 1842.

Rodger's Penknives.

1 DOZEN Rodger's Penknives, a splendid article, received at YOUNG'S.

Corner Main street, Sept. 22.

Jewelry.

A SPLENDID lot of Jewelry, just received and for sale by A M CRIDLER.

Oct. 13, 1842.

Public Sale of LAND
IN CLARKE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Clarke county, in the cases of Grogan et al against Clara's administrators, &c., I will proceed to sell on the premises, to the highest bidder, on *Monday the 14th day of November, 1842,* so much of the tract of LAND in the proceedings mentioned to will be sufficient to raise the sum of $2350, with interest from the 1st day of October, 1840, and the costs of suit. This land is situated in Clarke county, on the head of Long Marsh, adjoining the lands of James J. Grogan and others, and was sold some time since by Alfred Powell, late a master of James Chace, dec'd.

☞The terms of sale will be cash, the purchaser to secure the payment of the purchase money by bond with approved security, and the land will be held as the property of the purchaser, pending the delay of sale, and in default of payment the property to be resold at the risk of the purchaser.

WM. R. SEEVERS,
Special Com.

Clarke county, Oct. 20, 1842.

☞The sum to be made under the above named decree has been reduced, by injunction, to about the sum of $2000, and so much land only will be sold as may be necessary to satisfy the decree as now reduced, with the costs. The land to be sold will be taken from the south end of the tract, adjoining Wm. Castleman's heirs, Grantham and others, and will be sold by the acre as far as necessary to raise the sum required under the decree.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock, precisely.

W. R. SEEVERS,
Special Com.

Nov. 3, 1842.

Commissioner's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, pronounced on the 26th of October last, in a cause therein depending, in which Thomas BotelER, guardian for the infant children of Jesse H. Moore, dec'd, is plaintiff, and the adult heirs of Francis and Sally C. Moore, dec'd, are defendants, the undersigned, as Commissioners, will proceed to sell, at the house of Daniel Moler, on the premises, to the highest bidder, *on the 30th day of November next,* at 12 o'clock, M.,

ALL THE LAND

In the proceedings mentioned—being the Lands of which Francis and Sally C. Moore, died seized, estimated at 280 Acres. *Said Lands lie upon the road leading from the toll-gate below Halltown to the Old Furnace.*

They are well watered and timbered, and possess many other recommendations, which will best be seen by a personal examination.

The two tracts will be sold in a body.

Terms of Sale—One-third on the 1st April 1843; the balance in two equal annual payments to be made on the 1st April '44, and the balance 1st April '45. The deferred payments to be secured by a deed of trust upon the land.

Possession to be given on the 1st April next.

A M. MOORE,
N. S. WHITE,
Commissioners.

Nov. 3, 1842.—4w.

PUBLIC SALE.

INTENDING to give up farming altogether, the subscriber will sell, at his residence, on *Thursday the 17th day of this month,* the following property, to wit:

About 2000 Bushels Wheat,

(If not sold previous to the sale;)

180 *Acres of GRAIN in the ground,* seeded in good time and in good order;
300 *Barrels of CORN,*
100 *Tons of Hay, by the load or stack,*
About 50 *head of Steers, most of them* good beef,
30 *or* 40 *head of fine young Cattle, all* of which are crossed with the Durham, and many of them thorough bred,
One fine Durham Bull,
Three or 4 thorough bred Angus Heifers, a stock of cattle celebrated for their milking qualities,
Eighty Saxony Sheep,
Sixteen good work and riding Horses,
One Hundred Fat and Stock Hogs,
Five Wagons, and two Carts,
One six-horse Thrashing Machine, complete,
One Patent Corn Sheller and Crusher,
One hundred Barrels of Apples,
Sixty Barrels of Cider,
Two hundred bushels of Potatoes,
Three Wind Mills,
Twenty Ploughs, several Harrows,
Shovels, Spades, Forks, and all necessary Implements for a farm.

I will also sell at the same time, some NEGROES, and the balance will be hired from Christmas next for one year.

TERMS—For all sums above $5 a credit of 12 months will be allowed; the purchasers giving bond with approved security—for sums under $5 the cash will be required. No property to be removed until the terms of the sale be complied with.

RICHARD DUFFIELD.

Nov. 3, 1842.

PUBLIC SALE OF CORN.

WILL be sold at public auction, *on Tuesday, 22d November next,* at the farm of the late James Hurst, adjoining the land of Colonel James Hite,

150 barrels first-rate CORN,

gathered on the stalk, and to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JOHN G. MORRIS, for
M. C. KLEIN

Nov. 3, 1842.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered for sale, at the late residence of John Sigler, dec'd, *on Thursday 17th of November,* all the

PERSONAL PROPERTY

of said deceased, consisting in part of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs;
A quantity of Wheat, Rye and Oats,
Farming Utensils;

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

☞*Terms of sale*—Six months credit on all sums of $5 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Sums under that amount, cash. The Wheat will be sold for cash.

MICHAEL SIGLER, *Adm'r*
of John Sigler, dec'd.

Berkeley county, Oct. 20, 1842.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Of HOUSE and LOT.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made on the 31st day of March, 1834, to the subscriber, as Trustee, by EDWARD HUGHES and CATHARINE his wife, which deed is of record in the Clerk's Office of Jefferson County, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I will sell, to the highest bidder, for ready money, *on Friday the 2d day of December next,* in front of Carter's Hotel, the

House and Lot

In Charlestown, now in the occupancy of John Donavin and Francis B. Sagee. This property is on the Main Street, and is amongst the most valuable and desirable in town. A further description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as it is well known. Sale to take place at 3 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS GRIGGS,
Trustee.

Sept. 29, 1842.—ts

Tobacco and Segars.

A SUPERIOR article of Tobacco and Principe Segars, and all other kinds, to be had at the cheap store of A M CRIDLER.

Sept. 22.

EYE SALVE & EYE WATER.

DR. Jayne Thompson's celebrated Eye Water and Eye Salve, warranted to cure, or the money refunded. A M CRIDLER.

Sept. 1, 1842.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the undersigned by WILLIAM GRANTHAM, for the purposes therein mentioned, will be offered, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on *Wednesday the 23d November next,* the following property, to wit:

Sixteen head of Horses and Colts,
12 head Cattle,
Fifty Sheep, Fifty Hogs,

Corn by the barrel, Rye and Oats by the bushel, Hay by the ton.

Farming Utensils of every description—such as Plows, Jackets, Harrows, two Wagons, two Carts, Wood ladders, Wheat Fan, one half of a Horse Machine, a Barouche.

ALSO—

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Of every description—such as Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Chairs, Safe, Carpets, 1 Clock, A lot of Books, &c.; in a word, all the property of said Grantham.

ALSO—AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE,

A first-rate WAGON and team of FIVE HORSES, together with Harness complete, which is of the most superior quality. The Wagon is a superior one, Being the team conveyed to us as Trustees of Grantham & Barns. A Jack-screw & lot of Bags.

☞*Credit* will be given for all sums of $5 and upwards until the first day of August next; for less amounts, the cash will be required. Bond and approved security must be given before the property is removed. Sale to commence early, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

JAMES GRANTHAM,
JOHN H. SMITH,
JOHN F. SMITH,
Trustees.

Nov. 3, 1842.

☞As the above property is sold for the benefit of the creditors of Grantham & Barns, it and bid liberally, and make it extend as far as possible.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust executed to the subscribers by Mathew R. Throckmorton, for the purposes therein mentioned, will be offered at public sale on the premises, to the highest bidder, on *Tuesday the 15th day of November,* 1842, the TRACT OF LAND in said Deeds mentioned, called 'Upton,' containing by estimation 304 ACRES, being the farm on which said Throckmorton resides, and purchased by him some time since of Province McCormick. This land is situated near the head of Long Marsh, in this county. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, a good Barn, and other improvements, and supposed to be about seventy acres of the land in TIMBER. A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed persons wishing to purchase will examine for themselves.

Will be sold, at the same time and place, by virtue of the Deeds of Trust aforesaid, a Negro Boy, John, about 12 or 13 years old, and a Negro Girl, Betsy, about 15 years old. *Terms* very accommodating, not more than $1,500 or $2,000 will be required in cash, or on a short credit on the land and negroes, and for the residue of the land payments eight to ten years can be had. The negroes if not sold for cash, will be sold on a credit of twelve months.

FRANCIS McCORMICK,
WM. R. SEEVERS,
Trustees.

Clarke county, Oct. 20, 1842.

Also, on the same day, immediately after the sale above advertised, by virtue of one of the deeds of trust above referred to, and to satisfy sundry executions, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the residence of Matthew R. Throckmorton, 800 to 1000 bushels of Wheat, 100 to 150 barrels of Corn, 40 to 60 tons excellent Timothy Hay, 6 Horses, 1 Waggon, 1 Cart, 1 Barouche and Harness, Ploughs, Harrows, &c., 3 Feather Beds, Bedding and Bedsteads, 1 Bureau, 14 dozen Chairs, 1 Book Case, 1 Carpet and Rug, Tables, Pots, Ovens, and a great variety of other Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.

Also, at the same time and place, if an arrangement which is now in progress shall be consummated, and the property delivered to me, (and it is believed that this will certainly be done,) I will offer for sale, 8 likely negroes, description and ages as follows: 2 men, one about 52 and the other about 38 years old; 1 woman about 38, 4 girls from 2 to 15, and 1 boy about 7 years of age.

Terms—As much of the above named property as will be sufficient to raise the sum of about $2000 will be sold for cash; the residue upon credits from sixty days to twelve months, to meet the provisions of the deed of trust, the purchasers giving bond and approved security.

☞The creditors of Mathew R. Throckmorton are all particularly invited to attend this sale, the object being to sell the property to the best advantage, and if possible to make it meet all his debts.

WM R. SEEVERS, *Trustee.*

Clarke county, Oct. 20, 1842—ts.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Daniel C. Burns, for certain purposes therein set forth, the undersigned, Trustees, will sell, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, before the Court-house door in Martinsburg, *on Monday the 14th day of November next,* being the first day of the County Court, all the remaining Estate and Interest of the said Daniel C. Burns, in the dower lands of Mrs. Frances Burns, situate in Jefferson and Berkeley counties, all the Interest of the said Daniel C. Burns in the dower Slaves of said Frances Burns.

Also, the following slaves and personal property belonging to said Daniel C. Burns, to wit:

One Negro Woman and her five Children,

Three Boys and two Girls,
Four HORSES,
One Sleigh and Harness,
One Secretary, one Wardrobe,
One Saddle and Bridle,
Two Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding,
One Fifth-Chain,
One pair of Wood Ladders,
One pair Breast-Chains,
*Two

[illegible] LOVE THOSE BUN.

[illegible]

"What [illegible] will dressed individual passes by. "Nothing—nothing at all," is the frequent reply. "But what supports him in his extravagance?" None can tell—but we, being a Yankee, have the privilege of guessing. That young man, who dresses in fine broadcloth, carries a cane, and is so extremely polite to all his acquaintance—especially the ladies—is the son of a man in moderate circumstances, who finds it difficult to sustain himself with a moderate income. His son wishes to be a gentleman, and to live without labor. The father, in his folly, refuses to put him to a trade, or send him to work on a farm, hoping that something may turn up, by and by, when business will be better, for his son to obtain a good living without work. He is now obliged to dispense with the luxuries of life—perhaps with [illegible] for his son to keep up appearances, and go into good society, as that kind of company is termed, where young men have nothing to do but dress according to the latest fashions. He is quite independent, and uses language to his seniors that might be considered uncourteous in a king. He faces all classes and conditions without a blush, and dares to look with contempt on the honest apprentice, whose generous soul would outweigh a thousand as light as his own.—The companions he chooses are like himself, puffed up with vanity, swelling with importance, and who make a pretence of doing something, by occasionally visiting a lawyer's office, to read a page or two of Blackstone. The end of such a youth it needs no prophetic vision to see. "It is as plain as the way to market," as Dr. Franklin would say, "that he will turn out a low, despised, and miserable rascal." Perhaps the Penitentiary will bring him up—perhaps the gallows. But if he escape these, it will be to hang like an incubus on those of his friends who for pity's sake have not the heart to send him where he deserves.

The above is a true picture of many of the young men who may be seen daily in our streets. You meet them at every corner, in all public resorts, at all parties of pleasure—riding, sailing, talking, laughing, joking eternally; apparently with money enough, more impudence and less brains. But how they all contrive to keep body and soul together, without work, always spending, and never earning, we confess is sometimes a mystery to us. When a project of pleasure is talked of, the expenses are last thought of and the least considered. Of one thing we are certain, that we are fast verging to a nation of paupers. It is impossible for a people to live long in idleness, enjoying the luxuries and blessings of life, without gradually diminishing the resources of comfort and wealth. To be prosperous as a people, each must do his part—at least do sufficient labor to gain his own support.

Parents are very guilty in this matter. They should not permit their great lubberly boys to hang on them for a support, when they are well able to labor, and when to work would promote their health and make them cheerful and happy.—You do them a mighty wrong, while you dandle them in folly and nurture them in extravagance, and tell them how manly they appear, when you know—you must know—the deleterious consequences.—If your great boys will not work, you should not support them; drive them away, if they are lazy, and it will be for their good and your glory in the end.—Let them see that they must depend upon themselves, as you have done before. It is a burning shame for aged parents to be burthened with the support of stout, rugged boys—men in size, but pigmies in knowledge, sense and manners—at that time of life when their children should take them under their protection and care, and provide for their health, comfort and happiness.

A FIRST SPEEL.—"Never was drunk but once in my life," said a chap once in my hearing, "never mean to be again. The street seemed to be very steep, and I lifted my legs at every step as if I was getting up stairs.—Several cart wheels were making revolutions in my brain, and at one time I fancied my head was a large carting and turning establishment, the lathes of which I was keeping in motion with my own feet. I couldn't conceive what was the reason that the town had turned into such an enormous [illegible] seemed all the time growing higher and threatened to pitch over on me.—Stop, thought I, and I'll head the old hill yet, or, at least, it shan't head me.—So I turned to go down and get on the bottom—but hang me if the town didn't turn right round with me, keeping me all the time, and presenting the high bluff in front of me. Well, I came enough the ground soon flew up and knock me in the forehead; and as soon as my senses cleared away, I commenced climbing with my hands and knees. The first thing I saw was a big brick house coming right round the corner! and I believe it ran right over me, for I don't remember any more!"—*N. O. Picayune.*

An exchange paper says the [illegible] plain that the times are so hard that the young men can't pay their addresses.

Why don't the girls sue and have them bound over to court?—*N. H. Gazette.*

Sign for a Gazette [illegible] CO.

Fulled and Plaid Linsey.

A [illegible] Fulled and Plaid Linsey, [illegible] of the best [illegible] LOCK.

Fruit and [illegible]

[illegible]

S[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] OIL.

[illegible] Sperm [illegible]

B[illegible]

[illegible]

S[illegible]

[illegible] CLOTHS—Superfine [illegible] and other VESTINGS—CASSIMERES, a great variety—SATTINETTS, of all shades and prices, offered cheaper than the cheapest, by

Nov. 3, 1842. WM. S. LOCK.

Shoes, Boots and Caps.

A LARGE assortment of coarse and fine Boots—Shoes of all kinds—superior Fur Caps, common do.; boy's and men's Cloth do., Sealette and Hair do. for sale cheap by

Nov. 3, 1842. WM. S. LOCK.

Reilly's Medicated Clarified Horehound Candy,

COMPOUNDED from Horehound, Elecampine Root, Liverwort, Wild Cherry, Liquorice, Comfrey, Flaxseed, Irish Moss, Slippery Elm, Squills, Coltsfoot, Iceland Moss, and other choice *vegetable Cough ingredients.*

Warranted to cure if taken in time, and in [illegible] asthma, whooping cough, croup, sore throat, spitting of blood, and all diseases tending to Consumption, and is an admirable clearer of the voice for public speakers and vocalists. The reputation of the common Horehound in relieving Coughs, &c. is well known; this however is entirely a different and superior article, carrying its curative qualities into the seat of all pulmonary diseases, and frequently produces radical cures of the most inveterate attacks, as can be attested by many who have used it with entire satisfaction.

REFERENCES:—

Dr. J. H. MILLER, Professor, Washington University of Baltimore.

Dr. J. H. O'DONOVAN, corner of Franklin and Park streets, Baltimore.

Dr. C. MAGRUDER, Frederick street, Balt.

For sale at E. M. AISQUITH'S.

Charlestown, Nov. 3, 1842.

Groceries.

I HAVE just received a large supply of *Groceries*, good and cheap.

Nov. 3, 1842. *T C SIGAFOOSE.*

Mill Saws.

I HAVE in store and for sale another lot of Rogers and Philadelphia made MILL SAWS

Nov. 3, 1842. *T C SIGAFOOSE.*

Boots and Shoes.

300 PAIR misses, boys' and youths' *Boots and Shoes* in store, and for sale by

Nov. 3, 1842. *T C SIGAFOOSE.*

Cross Cut Saws.

JUST received a half dozen of those superior and much approved *Cross-Cut SAWS.*

Nov. 3, 1842. E. M. AISQUITH.

Under Shirts.

GENTLEMEN'S buckskin, merino and Shaker-knit under Shirts and Drawers, at

Nov. 3, 1842. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

Calicoes.

25 PIECES 12½ cent Calico, extra good, for sale by T C SIGAFOOSE.

Nov. 3, 1842.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinetts.

CALL and see my stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts—*they are very cheap!*

Nov. 3, 1842. *T C SIGAFOOSE.*

FANCY AND ELLSEER COMFORTS, for sale by *T C SIGAFOOSE.*

Nov. 3, 1842.

Shawls.

A GREAT VARIETY of Winter Shawls, and Ladies Silk and Velvet Cravats, for sale by *T C SIGAFOOSE.*

Nov. 3, 1842.

Hardware.

I HAVE just received a large lot of *HARDWARE*, which, added to a former supply, makes my stock on hand complete, embracing all articles in general use. Carpenters' and others in want, will please give me a call.

Nov. 3, 1842. *T C SIGAFOOSE.*

Matches, Matches!

JUST received a supply of superior Friction Matches.

Nov 3. JOHN H BEARD & CO.

FISH.

A FEW Barrels No. 1 Herring and Mackerel, For sale by

Nov 3. S H ALLSMONG.

Notices in Bankruptcy.

United States District Court,

Western District of Virginia, Staunton,

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE to Creditors, and all others concerned in interest, to shew cause against the Petition of—

No. 401. Thomas W. Keyes, of Jefferson County, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next.

No. 403. John G. Cockrell, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next.

No. 436. William Crow, of Jefferson County, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next.

No. 437. Malcolm C. Kirk, of Jefferson County, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next.

No. 399.—James Merrick, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next.

No. [illegible]—Charles Wright, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next.

No. 73.—Thomas Cockrell, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next.

Teste,

NICH'S K. TRUST, *D. Clerk.*

October 3, 1842—4t.

Regimental Orders.

A COURT OF ENQUIRY, for the 1st Battalion of the 55th Regiment of Infantry is hereby ordered to convene at Daniel Entler's Tavern in Shepherdstown, on *Friday the 11th instant, November.*

And for the 2d Battalion, on *Saturday the 12th November*, at the tavern of I. N. Cavins, Charlestown. The Regimental Court of Inquiry will convene at [illegible] in Charlestown, on *the 13th of the same month.*

All excuses for delinquencies for the present year, are required to be made at the respective Battalion Courts.

All persons wishing to get rid of them in the [illegible] will make application [illegible] days before the day of [illegible] [illegible] will be 10 o'clock [illegible]

Officers [illegible] required to be prompt [illegible] and [illegible] ed to and [illegible]

By order [illegible] 55th Regiment [illegible]

Nov. 3, 1842. [illegible]

NEW GOODS

And Great Bargains.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city of Philadelphia, and is now opening

A New and Splendid Assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS

[illegible] them on the lowest terms, a [illegible] only will be added, and sold for [illegible] punctual customers on a short credit—[illegible] of BARGAINS, are respectfully [illegible] him a call and examine for [illegible] his stock may be found the [illegible]

[illegible] GOODS.

[illegible] Cassimeres, Sattinets, [illegible]

[illegible] Blankets, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Bleached Muslins—all qualities,

" and Brown Muslins,

Checks, Ginghams, [illegible]

Scotch and English Plaids,

Mousseline de Laine and Shalleys,

Merinos from 25 to 100 cents,

Jaconet, Swiss, Mull, and Book Muslins,

Thread, Swiss, Book, and Lisle Edgings,

" " " " Insertings,

Ladies' Linen and Dress Handkerchiefs,

Silk, Pongee, and Spittlefield do

Gentlemen's French Merino and Silk Cravats,

" Gingham "

" Gum Suspenders from 25 to 50 cts.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves, Cotton, Silk, and Kid,

Shawls, assorted,

Black Italian Crape, Hat do.

Hosiery, a general assortment,

Cotton Laps from 8 to 10 cents, Candle-wick,

Cotton Yarn all numbers,

Brown and Bleached Cotton Diapers,

" " Linen Dispers,

Crash and Bird Eye do

Irish Linens, Comforts,

[illegible] of all descriptions,

Ready-made Clothing, &c.

GROCERIES.

Good New Orleans Molasses 31¼, best 37½,

Best Sugar House Molasses 50 cents,

Best New Orleans Sugar from 6¼ to 8 cents,

Best Lump Sugar 12½,

Good Rio Coffee at 10 cents, better 12½,

Best do 16 cents,

Gun Powder and Imperial Tea $1,

Young Hyson and Black Tea 75 cents,

Rosin Soap 8 cents, Alum 8 cents, Indigo 16½c.

Candles—Mould 16½, Dipped 12½, Sperm 37½,

Tobacco—good 12½, better 25, best 50,

STOVES OF ALL KINDS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, of every description,

A full supply of Queensware, Hardware, Tin Ware, Cedar Ware,

Segars and Snuff,

Bacon, &c. &c., all of which he offers to sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any in the market.

R. D. DORAN.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct 27, 1842.—4t.

Harpers-Ferry Merchant

TAILOR & READY MADE

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers having REMOVED their Establishment to the Corner Store adjoining the Virginia Hotel, more generally known as Gibson's Corner, would respectfully make known to their customers and the public in general, that they have just received from the Eastern Markets a full & complete assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS

In their line, of the *LATEST FASHIONS* and most approved style. Their assortment consists as follows, viz:

Cloths.

Super wool dyed black	Super belgic coating
Do do blue do	Do double-waved beaver
Do do green	Do single-waved do
Do invisible do	Do diamond do
Do polish do	Do plain drab
Do drab	Do plain blue & bl'k
Do light & dark mixed	Do blue, black, and drab pilot coating

Cassimeres.

Super wool dyed black	Super invisible green
Do do blue do	Do blue ribbed
Do do drab	Do blue fancy
Do do plaid	Do black ribbed
Do do drab ribbed	Do striped & fancy

Satinetts.

Super blue	Super ribbed fancy
Do black	Do light mixed
Do drab	Do dark mixed
Do green	Do light fancy

Vestings.

Super cut silk Velvet	Super Cashmere
Do plain & figured satin	Do fancy merino
Do valencia	Do various fancy

Hats and Caps.

Super. Neutria Beaver,	Superior Otter CAPS,
Do. do. Russia,	Do, Musk,
Do. do. Silk,	Do, Seal and Selette.

Boots and Shoes.

Super. Calf Boots, do. Kip, water proof, do. Seal.

Super. pegged Monroe SHOES,

Do do Calf,

Do. brogans, and boys' Shoes.

Ready-made Clothing,

A general assortment, such as Over-Coats, close and frock Coats, Cassimeres, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, and Roundabouts, Buckskin and other Gloves—Suspenders, Socks, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs—Fur Collars, Umbrellas, Trunks, and a general variety in the Gentlemen's way. And we would respectfully ask those wishing to purchase to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as we pledge ourselves to sell as good and as CHEAP GOODS, and on as accommodating terms, as can possibly be sold in Harpers-Ferry or Jefferson county.

W. J. & J. G. STEPHENS.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 27, 1842—4t.

☞N. B. All orders in our line attended to at the shortest notice. A neat fit and good work warranted. W. J. & J. G. STEPHENS.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 27, 1842.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

FRESH burnt Lime for sale, near the Depot, Charlestown, by

Sept. 22, 1842. KEYES & EBY.

LIME.

A FEW hundred bushels of good Stone Lime for sale near the Academy.

WILLIAM S. LOCK.

Oct. 6, 1842.

Tobacco.

JUST received another supply of that superior Cavendish Tobacco, at 25 cents per pound. E M AISQUITH.

Oct 27.

Sperm Oil.

BLEACHED Winter Sperm Oil, a *pure* article, for sale by

Oct 27. E M AISQUITH.

Mouseline de Laines and Plaids.

A GREAT variety and some most beautiful style. Also, Manchester Ginghams, Paris 4-4, Chintz and Domestic Prints, at prices that will suit these very hard times.

Oct 27. C W AISQUITH.

Groceries and Hardware.

EVERY thing in the above line "*dog cheap.*"

Oct 27. C W AISQUITH.

PUTTY and WINDOW GLASS, by

Oct 27. *E M AISQUITH.*

To the Gentlemen.

CALL for Cloths and Cassimeres, at [illegible] sale by

Oct [illegible] E M AISQUITH.

Gray's Vegetable Bitters,

JUST received and for sale by

Oct 13, 1842. *A M CRIDLER.*

SALT.

50 SACKS Ground [illegible]

NEW GOODS.

For Cash.

THE undersigned has just received and opened his splendid STOCK OF GOODS, bought lower than they were ever bought before. A small profit only will be added, and sold for cash. Customers, friends, and persons in search of bargains, will find it greatly to their advantage to buy on these terms.

Heavy 5-4 brown Sheetings 11 cents,

" 4-4 " " 9

" 3-4 " " 6¼

Bleached Muslins, all qualities,

Sattinetts, do.

Flannels, do.

Bed Tickings, do.

Linseys, do.

Coloured Canteens, do.

Calicoes, from 4 cents upwards,

Checks, all qualities,

Cotton Laps—Candle Wickers,

Cotton Yarn, all numbers, 22½ cents per lb.,

Broad *CLOTHS* generally,

Cassimeres and Vestings, a full assortment,

Mouslin de Laines,

Challeys and Merinoes,

Swiss and Book Muslins,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves,

Thread and Lisle Edgings and Insertings,

Whitney and Negro Blankets,

Hosiery, generally,

Ginghams—Scotch Plaids for children,

Brown and bleached Table Cloths,

Handkerchiefs and Shawls,

Irish Linens—Long Lawns,

Ladies and Men's Boots and Shoes,

Boys, Lads, and Children do.

Groceries generally,

Brown Sugar, 7 and 8 cents,

Gun Powder Tea, $1 12½,

Imperial do. 94

Cheese 11 cents—Indigo 15 cents,

Lump Sugar 12½—Loaf do. 15 a 16 cents,

Molasses 31½ a 37½ cents,

Brown Soap 8 cents,

Candles, mould, 16½—do. dipped 12½,

Sperm Candles 37½ cents,

Best Tobacco 44—good do. 25 cents,

Nails 6¼—Alum 8 cents

Putty 9—Madder 20—Vinegar 25 cts.

Cooking and Parlor Stoves,

Queensware generally,

Hard-ware, Stone-ware, Iron Hollow-ware,

Bar Iron by the ton or otherwise,

Strap and Sheet Iron,

Zinc in sheets, &c. &c.

☞All of which the public may rest assured are for sale at *lower* prices than have ever been known in this part of the country.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 13, 1842.

Attention, the Universe!!

NEW GOODS,

AND AWFUL SACRIFICES!!

THE subscribers have just returned from Baltimore with the most *splendid assortment* of GOODS they have ever offered. These Goods were laid in on the best CASH TERMS, and will be sold at unheard of *low prices!* To enumerate all the articles it would be useless to attempt, suffice it to say we have almost every thing necessary to supply the wants of any person. The attention of our friends and the public generally is invited to the following

Dry Goods:

Merinoes, all colours, from 25 cents to $1 00;

Calicoes, very good, 6¼ cts;

Superior do. 10 and 12½ cents;

British do. 20 to 25 cents;

Curtain Calico, warranted fast colours, 12½;

Excellent Long Cloth Muslins 6¼—super. 10;

4-4 French Chintz, from 20 to 37½ cts;

Shawls, of every variety;

Ladies Dress Hdkf's (silk) for 37½ cents;

Silk Mitts, for ladies, 12½ cts—Worsted 12½;

Worsted, Merino, Cashmere, Silk and Cotton HOSIERY, very cheap;

Black Mattiona Silk—splendid figured Gro de Nap, and Foulard do.;

Bonnet Silks, French Braid & Straw Bonnets;

Beautiful Artificial Flowers and Ribbands,

Lace Muslins, Thread and Lisle Edgings and Insertings, Victoria Skirts, Zephor Worsted and Canvass for same, all for little less than one-half their value;

White, scarlet, green and yellow Flannels, all wool and very fine, from 25 to 75 cents;

Earlston Ginghams, from 25 to 37½ cents;

Kersey, 25 cents—Cassinetts of all colours from 37½ cts. to $1 00, fine and heavy;

A beautiful assortment of CLOTHS, one-third less than they were over sold for;

Pilot Cloth, $1 00 per yard;

Fine *CASSIMERES*, $1 25;

Linen Collars and Bosoms 25 cents—spotted Flannel 37½ cents;

Super. wool-dyed black Cassimere, $2 50 a $3, worth $4;

Fashionable Coat Trimmings, together with a splendid assortment of Merino, Italian and Velvet VESTINGS, &c. &c., for gentlemen's wear.

Domestic Goods:

Excellent heavy Ticking, from 12½ to 25 cts;

Canton Flannels, all colours, 12½ cents;

Osnaburg No. 1, 12½; super. broad black Cotton 6¼ to 10 cents; 13-4 Whiting Blankets, $6 00; white and coloured Carpet Chain; Cotton Yarn, all Nos.; Random scarlet and white Yarn, No. 1 2 and 3; Burlaps, &c. &c.

STOVES, of all kinds,

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, of every kind, very cheap, together with a full assortment of Hardware, Tin-Ware, Groceries, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Cedar-Ware, Bacon, &c. &c.

☞We earnestly invite *every body* in the neighbourhood to give us a call, as we feel assured we have the Goods to please, and at such prices as will remunerate persons for coming from the most distant parts of the County.

Call at the N. W. corner of High & Shenandoah streets.

A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 13, 1842.

NEW SHOE, BOOT,

Hat & Cap Establishment

Just opened at Harpers-Ferry, Va.

THE subscriber has just opened in the Store Room lately occupied by John Rokenbaugh, jr., on the Corner of Shenandoah and High Streets, a large and general assortment of *Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.*

The citizens of Harpers-Ferry, Bolivar, and the public generally, are respectfully requested to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is well prepared, and is determined to sell at prices to suit the times. His stock is comprised of the following, viz:

Men's fine calf boots, seal, kip, sewed kip, and water proof boots, men's pegged monroe shoes, do thick brogans, and calf monroe shoes, boys' thick pegged boots, brogans and monroes, women's seal spring, pegged shoes, jefferson springs, morocco slippers, kid run-rounds, morocco springs, kid springs, gaiter, sewed and pegged boots, misses seal spring welts, sewed and pegged boots, men's fine heel and dancing pumps, children's morocco, leather, city made, assorted colored, and welted boots, men's and ladies' gum shoes, tavern slippers,

Men's extra Beaver, Russia, and Silk Hats,

" super Otter Caps,

" Musk and Neutria do

" Cloth and Velvet do

Seal skin, Sealet, and Boys' Velvet do

Hat-boxes, Fur skins,

Men's patent wove woolen Socks,

Ladies' fine woolen half boots,

Hair Trunks assorted sizes,

Morocco do do do

Shoe Thread, Brushes, Blacking, &c. &c.

ARNOLD S. STEPHENS.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 27, 1842—3t.

TAXES! TAXES!

THE taxes and fees for the present year have been due since the first of July last, and the time is almost at hand when the Sheriffs of the County must account for the same. We therefore respectfully request all those indebted to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot and will not be given.

THOS. RUTHERFORD,

C. P. SAPPINGTON,

[illegible] R. FLAGG,

[illegible] McENDREE,

Oct. [illegible] Deputy Sheriffs.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE undersigned has taken in possession his MILL, known by the name of the BLOOMERY MILLS, situated three miles from Charlestown, and in sight of the Shenandoah River.—The Mill is in complete order. Having had long experience in the business, he is enabled to say that he feels satisfied that he is able to turn out as good Flour as any other concern in the county. Farmers who wish to grind their Wheat will find it very convenient to deliver their Wheat to him—at any rate they are respectfully invited to give him a call before going elsewhere. In addition to the advantage of the navigation on the river, he has two points on the Rail Road, Keyes' Switch, and Charlestown, both about the same distance from the Mill.—He will at all times purchase Wheat, and pay the fair market price. All that grind their Wheat with him, for every three hundred pounds of Merchantable Wheat he will give a barrel of superfine Flour. His country Mill will be kept in complete order. Any person having any thing to do in that line will be accommodated in the best possible manner.

BENJAMIN RODRICK.

July 28, 1842.—tf.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

HAVING made a change in my business at the POTOMAC MILL near Shepherdstown, and by agreement placed the whole management and control into the hands of Mr. WILLIAM BUTLER, EDWARD LUCAS, and JOSEPH MCMURRAN, who will see that every Farmer, or any other person having Wheat to grind, shall have their dues promptly.

Having declined purchasing Wheat for the present, we will grind upon the most favorable terms possible, being able to make from

Eighty to one Hundred Barrels of Flour,

Per day, which will enable us to grind the Wheat nearly as fast as it comes in this season of the year. Having made engagements for a prompt supply of empty barrels weekly, there shall be no delay on our part, and we hope that our friends will find it to their interest to grind rather than sell. We will give for every hundred bushels of Wheat weighing sixty pounds to the bushel, twenty barrels of Flour, and twelve hundred pounds of Offal. One-fourth of this to be ship-stuff, or find the barrels for the offal—and still being more desirous to induce our friends to grind their Wheat, we will further give for every hundred bushels of Wheat clear of all filth, (such as cheat, cockel, rye, garlic, or smut,) and weighing sixty pounds to the bushel, twenty-one barrels of Flour, and the above named quantity of offal; the farmer to furnish his own barrels, or if found by us, to pay for the same in a reasonable time. We will stand the inspection for all Flour made by us either in Baltimore or the District. We will further state that Flour can be delivered from here to Georgetown for twenty-five cents per barrel carriage.

We will furnish any of our customers with Plaster, Salt, &c., upon the most reasonable terms. GEORGE REYNOLDS.

July 28, 1842.—tf.

WHEAT WANTED.

WE will at all times give the highest price for WHEAT, payable on delivery, at the Old Furnace, Kerneysville, and at other points on either of the rail roads, above Harpers-Ferry, and will keep constantly on hand for sale,

Plaster, Fish, Salt, &c.

One of the firm will be in attendance at all times at the Old Furnace.

M. H. & V. W. MOORE.

July 7, 1842.—tf.

JEFFERSON FARM

IN MARKET.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on easy terms, his farm, called *Bellevue*, lying in Jefferson County, two miles west of Charlestown, on the turnpike road leading to Smithfield, and on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, containing 226 ACRES. The dwelling is of stone, large and commodious, having four rooms on the first floor, three of them large. There are all necessary outbuildings, including a good ice-house, with a handsome office built over it. There is running water in *every field*, (seven in number,) and in the barn-yard. Also, a well of very fine water with a pump, near the dwelling.

J. T. DAUGHERTY.

March 3, 1842.—tf.

JEFFERSON LAND FOR SALE.

THE Executors of the Rev. W. C. Walton, deceased, offer for sale that beautiful and desirable FARM in the county of Jefferson, on the Shenandoah River, called "*Bethany*," containing about

400 Acres of Prime Land,

A large part of which is in fine TIMBER—having a large and commodious Dwelling, &c. &c.

A small part of the purchase money is to be paid in hand and the balance on long credit.

Apply to J. T. Daugherty, (postage paid,) Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia.

December 30, 1841.—tf.

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 shewn 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.

MOTHERS,

SPARE YOUR CHILDREN.

DR. PARIS' SOOTHING SYRUP,

For Children Cutting Teeth.

THIS medicine is used and recommended by thousands of families for the immediate relief of those "little, helpless offsprings." As soon as this medicine is used according to the directions, the child is relieved, and recovers without the painful use of the lancet. No family should be without this medicine where there are young children.

CAUTION.—There is a deleterious Soothing Syrup, put up in plain bottles, and the name of PARIS spelled with two *R's*, when the genuine is spelled with only one, with several other alterations, in order to evade the law. These base villians who sell a counterfeit medicine to destroy the health and lives of "LITTLE BABES," should meet the contempt of every person that has one drop of paternal humanity in them. One of these "heartless villains" has gone so far as to publish a Soothing Syrup for sale at his store, in his own name, and attaches the Directions, &c. verbatim as that of DR. PARIS. Any individual that will thus rob the Proprietor of that which is secured to him by law, is worthy a seat in the Penitentiary. HE IS MARKED.

☞REMEMBER, the only place in *Charlestown* for the GENUINE DR. PARIS' SOOTHING SYRUP, is at the Drug Store of

J H BEARD & CO.

AND AT

S KILHAM'S *Store, Harpers-Ferry.*

☞Price 50 Cents.

Linseys and Flannels.

A LARGE stock of Fulled and Plaid Linseys, and Home-made Flannel of superior quality, just received and for sale as low as they can be had in the county, at the store of

Sept. 22. *J J Miller.*

NEW DRUG STORE

AT HARPERS-FERRY.

THE subscriber has opened a Drug Store at the old stand formerly occupied by F. W. Springer, and has just received and opened a general assortment of

Drugs, Paints, and Dye Stuffs,

which are fresh and good, and will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be bought in the place, for cash.

☞All orders will be punctually attended to, and persons accommodated either night or day, or at any hour, by calling on

AUGUSTUS M. CRIDLER.

Harpers-Ferry, July 21, 1842.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his variety store, and is now located on High street, in the New Store Room belonging to William Anderson, a few doors from the Post Office, and directly opposite George W. Cutshaw's Merchant Tailor Shop. His present establishment is known as

Social Retreat, No. 4,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, together with Fruits, Confectionary, and a choice selection of

Mineral and Vegetable Medicines.

Amongst the latter of which stands pre-eminent H. V. ANDREWS' "Mirium Arcanum," which has been successful in curing all diseases of the stomach, and is the best remedy for Fever and Ague now known. His prices will be made to suit the times as usual—he solicits a visit from all who are in search of cheap articles in his line. Come and see me at all events. As I am not a regular physician, I make no charge for visits—so drop in without fear of costs.

H. V. ANDREWS.

Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 11, 1842.

MILL & CROSSCUT SAWS.

THE undersigned having been frequently applied to, for the difficult task of making choice of MILL and CROSSCUT SAWS for other persons, has determined to become Agent for a manufactory upon which he himself relies, and can safely recommend to others.

He built his first Saw Mill in 1798, and has never been without one since, and for a number of years has had three or four mills. He has used all kinds of Saws, but never met with any equal to those of STEAD, TAYLOR & CO., which he can warrant from experience.

Purchases can be supplied with Saws of all kinds, of the above manufacture; and the undersigned having a Machine Shop in full operation, on the Island Virginius, near Harpers-Ferry, can make any alterations required by purchasers.

Stead, Taylor & Co.'s Saws are warranted to be well made, of the best material, and perfectly true; and if not found so, and returned before using, they will be exchanged. A Price Current can be seen at the Agency.

LEWIS WERNWAG.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 22, 1842.—2m.

J PEASE & SON'S

Clarified Essence of Hoarhound Candy.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1841.

GENTLEMEN:—I have recently used your ESSENCE OF HOARHOUND CANDY, with great effect in the cure of those diseases so fatal to children, Croup and Whooping Cough.

Children are bad patients, because the nausea of most medicines prevent their taking them with the same mental effects as adults. Your Candy, however, is eagerly taken by children, and I think I may safely say that I never knew so valuable a Medical Compound, under so pleasant a guise. It combines the healing, laxative and tonic, in just proportions, and it is to be recollected that the beauty of medicine consists in proper combination. I should think that in all complaints of the lungs, weakness of limbs, oppressions or other complaints arising originally from a cold and chilled state of the system, your Candy would be found as useful a specific as exists.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

J. C. DAVIS, M. D.

To Messrs. J. Pease & Son.

☞J. H. BEARD & CO., are our authorised Agents for the sale of the Candy in Charlestown.

Sept. 29, 1842.—6m.

COACH MAKING.

I AM still to be found at my old stand—I am determined to keep the wheels rolling, in spite of the "HARD TIMES." I have a large supply of good tough Hickory and Ash, which I will warrant, when manufactured into Carriages, to stand hard driving and hard times.

My friends will please give me a call, as I will sell my work on accommodating terms.

I am responsible for all debts contracted by the late firm to this date.

W. J. HAWKS.

March 24, 1842.

NOTICE.

Office of the Winchester & Potomac Railroad Company,

WINCHESTER, March 19, 1842.

TO prevent all misapprehension and misrepresentation, notice is hereby given, that all freight collected at the Depots of this Company, whether due to this Company, or any other for which it acts, will be received in Virginia paper, current at Winchester. It is also further made known, that all goods and merchandize, or other freights, shipped from Philadelphia or New York, sent to the care of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, will, by an arrangement between the Company and the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company, be forwarded directed to Winchester, without any commissions for receiving and forwarding charged at Baltimore, and the whole freight through from either of those places, or any other point north of Baltimore, will be collected at Winchester.

April 7, 1842. J. GEO. HEIST.

Rail Road Notice.

THE Passenger Train leaves daily at five o'clock, A. M—returning, leaves Baltimore at a quarter past 7, A. M. and arrives at Winchester, about 4 P. M.

N. B. Passengers to Washington, will hereafter receive tickets to Harpers-Ferry, at the regular rate of passenger fare until further notice. J. GEO. HEIST, *Agt.*

Winchester Depot, Jan. 13, 1842.

MILL FOR RENT.

THE Rock's Mill having been put in repair, is now offered for rent. The situation is an advantageous one, and worthy the prompt attention of any one disposed to engage in the business.

☞Possession given immediately.

July 21, 1842. MARY LEWIS.

Domestics.

A LARGE stock of cheap domestics just received and for sale, which will be sold at a short advance, by piece or otherwise.

Sept 22. J J MILLER.

HATS.

1 BOX *Fashionable black Beaver HATS* quality, just received by

Oct. 6, 1842. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Batting.

A BALE of superior Batting for Quilts, &c. just received and for sale by

Sept 29 J J MILLER

Fulled and Plaid Linseys.

I HAVE received my Fall supply of Fulled and Plaid Linseys. *T C Sigafoose.*

Sept 22.

COPAL VARNISH,

Japan Varnish, and Black Varnish,

Sept. 1. A M CRIDLER.

MRS. TRAWIN'S SEMINARY.

THE Seventh Scholastic year or thirteenth Session of this Institution commenced on MONDAY the 29th ultimo. Mrs. Trawin offers her acknowledgments to those Parents and Guardians who have hitherto afforded the most agreeable proof of their approbation, by committing to her care the education of their Daughters and Wards. With an increasing feeling of the weighty responsibility of this sacred charge, of training the youthful mind, of expanding its powers, watching its development, and cultivating the heart, mind and manners of her pupils, she can, (trusting only to Divine assistance,) pledge herself to increasing faithful exertions in this arduous but delightful employment.

TERMS PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS:

Board $40, (Washing included,) $45

Tuition in all the English Branches, 10

French, (In order to enlarge the French Class, no extra charge will be made for that language during the ensuing session,)

Music, (by Mr. Goertz,) per quarter, 14 50

Use of Piano, 2 50

Drawing and Painting, Mezzotinting, Wax Work in Fruit, Flowers, and Shell Work, each, 5 00

☞No deductions made for absence, unless on account of protracted sickness.

Charlestown, Sept. 1, 1842.

STOCK OF GOODS

AT COST.

HAVING determined to quit the Merchandizing and remove to my Farm, I will sell my *ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS* to any one wishing to purchase, on fair terms. The stand is one of the most desirable in the county, to any one desirous of engaging in the mercantile business. The Store house and Dwelling are both new and in good order. From and after this date, I will SELL AT COST, for cash, or approved paper. Persons in pursuit of BARGAINS are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, which consists in part of the following articles, viz:

CLOTHS OF ALL COLORS,

Cassimeres & Sattinets,

VESTING—Summer and Winter,

Bombazine and Merinoes,

Mouselines and Shalleys,

Calicoes from six and a-quarter up,

Brown and Black Muslins 6¼,

Figured and Plain Muslins,

Jaconet and Cambric,

Boots and Sho