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

VOL. 35. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1842. NO. 43.

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

THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE, adjoining the Public Square, and nearly opposite the Post office.

April 28, 1842.

☞ There is a report in circulation, I have been informed, that I intend giving up my Motel, 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 P. ABELL.

Charlestown, Oct. 20, 1842.

"CLERMONT" 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—200 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 near the dwelling 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.

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

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,

JAMES W. ALLNUTT,
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 F BROWN, *Charlestown*

Oct. 27, 1842.

J. PRAKE & 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 nature of most medicines prevent their taking them with the same essential effect as adults. Your Candy, however, is eagerly taken by children, and I think I may safely say that I never knew an 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 benefit of medicine consists in proper combination. I should think this to all complaints of the lungs, weakness of habit, appearance or other complaints arising originally from a cold and chilled state of the system, your Candy would be found an excellent adjunct as an opiate.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

J. C. DAVIS, M. D.

To Messrs. J. Prake & Son.

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

Sept. 22, 1842.—3m.

Fresh Teas and Coffees.

TEAS of superior quality—Java and Laguira COFFEE, just received and for sale by

T. H. ALLEMONG.

Nov. 10, 1842.

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

THE LARGE WHITE HOUSE, nearly opposite the Court House.

1842.

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.

ALL militia fines in the Sheriffs' 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. SAFFINGTON,
JOHN R. ELLIOT,
J. H. McENDREE,
Deputy

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.

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.

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 & KEARSLEY.

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.

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 Sheets 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.

STRAY HOGS.

STRAYED from the residence of the subscriber on the turnpike road from Charlestown to Harpers-Ferry, the latter part of September last, **SIX HOGS**—three black and white spotted; three all white, except one which has a black spot about the middle of the back. Their right ears are cropped and slit—and all have wattels on their neck—all barrows except one. Any information in regard to the above estrays will be thankfully received; and if leading to their recovery will be reasonably rewarded if desired.

SAMUEL HOOSIER.

Nov 3 1842

STRAYED,

FROM the premises of Mrs. Griggs, in Charlestown, about the 23d of October, two **MILCH COWS**, about medium size or perhaps a little below it. One is a red and white cow, with one horn only. The other is altogether red, and muley. A liberal reward will be given for such information, left at Mrs. Griggs' or at the office, as will lead to the recovery of them or either of them.

Nov 3, 1842—3t.

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 this **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.

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.

From the Southern Literary Messenger for Nov.

DIRGE FOR A YOUNG CHILD.

Underneath the sod, low lying,
Dark and drear,
Sleepeth one who left, in dying,
Sorrow here.

Yes, they'll ever bending o'er her,
Eyes that weep;
Forms that to the cold grave bore her,
Vigils keep.

When the summer moon is shining,
Soft and fair,
Friends she loved, in tears, are twining
Chaplets there.

Rest in peace, thou gentle spirit,
Thrioned above;
Souls like thine with God inherit
Life and love!

From the New York American.

THE WIFE.

She clung to him with woman's love,
Like ivy to the oak,
Whilst o'er his head, with crushing force,
Earth's chilling tempests broke.

And when the world looked cold on him,
And blight hung o'er his name,
She soothed his cares with woman's love
And bade him rise again.

When care had furrowed o'er his brow,
And clouded his young hours,
She wove, amidst his crown of thorns,
A wreath of love's own flowers.

And never did that wreath decay,
Or one bright flow'ret wither,
For woman's tears e'er nourished them,
That they might bloom forever.

'Tis ever thus with woman's love,
True till Life's storms have passed,
And like the vine around the tree,
It braves them to the last.

Miscellaneous.

From the United States Gazette

A MONUMENT TO A MOTHER'S GRAVE.—FLOWER GATHERING.

"The flowers that spring up on the sunny side of hillocks, beneath remnants of snow banks, are very small and entirely scentless, and the little beauty which is imparted to them, is chiefly from contrast with the desolation and coldness in which they are found"

The death of a friend who never spared a fault of my character, nor found a virtue which he did not praise, had cast a gloom over my mind, which no previous deprivation had produced. I remember how skeptical and heart smitten—(not heart-broken—the broken heart always believes)—I stood at his grave, while the clergyman touched too little on his virtues, and spoke with humble confidence, that he would spring from the tomb to an immortality of happiness; and suggested the promises of Scripture, and argued with logical precision, from texts and analogies, that my friend should rise from the dead. Despondency is not more the child than the parent of unbelief—deep grief makes us selfish—and the naturally timid and nervous lose their confidence in promises, including their own particular wish, which they yield to them when the benefit of others is alone proposed. A little learning is dangerous in such matters; we suffered a mental argument upon the probability of an event which we so much desired, to displace the simple faith which would have produced comparative happiness. Those who have contended with, and at length yield to this despondency, alone know its painful operation.

Occupied with thoughts resulting from such an unpleasant train of mind I followed into a burying ground, in the suburbs of the city, a small train of persons, not more than a dozen, who had come to bury one of their acquaintance. The clergyman in attendance was leading a little boy by the hand, who seemed to be the only relative of the deceased in the tender group. I gathered with them round the grave, and when the plain coffin was lowered down, the child burst forth in uncontrollable grief. The little fellow had no one left to whom he could look for affection, or who could address him in tones of parental kindness. The last of his kinsfolk was in the grave—and he was alone.

When the clamorous grief of the child had a little subsided, the clergyman addressed us with the customary exhortation to accept the monition, and be prepared; and turning to the child, he added—"She is not to remain in this grave forever; as true as the grass which is now chilled with the frost of the season, shall spring to greenness and life in a few months, so true shall your mother come up from that grave to another life, to a life of happiness, I hope." The attendants shovelled in the earth upon the coffin, and some one took little William, the child, by the hand, and led him forth from the lowly tenement of his mother.

Late in the ensuing spring I was in the neighborhood of the same burying ground, and seeing the gate open, I walked among the graves for some time, reading the names of the dead and wondering what strange disease could snatch off so many younger than myself—when recollecting that I was near the grave of the poor widow, buried the previous autumn, I turned to see what had been done to preserve the memory of one so utterly destitute of earthly friends. To my surprise, I found the most desirable of all mementos for a mother's sepulchre—little William was sitting near the head of the now sunken grave, looking intently upon some green shoots that had come forth with the warmth of spring, from the soil that covered his mother's coffin.

William started at my approach, and would have left the place; it was long before I could induce him to tarry, and indeed I did not win his confidence, until I told him that I was present when they buried his mother, and had marked his tears at the time.

'Then you heard the minister say that my mother would come up out of the grave,' said little William.

'I did.'

'It is true is it not?' he asked in a tone of confidence.

'I most firmly believe it,' said I.

'Believe it,' said the child,—'believe it—I thought you knew it.'

'How do you know it, my dear?'

'The minister told me so true as the grass would grow [illegible] and the flowers bloom in spring, so would my mother rise. I came a few days afterward, and planted flower seeds on the grave. The grass came green in the burying ground long ago; and I watered every day for the flowers, and they came up too—see them breaking through the ground—by and by mamma will come again.'

A smile of exulting hope played on the features of the boy, as I felt pained at disturbing the fond confidence with which he was animated.

'But my little child,' said I, 'it is not there that your poor mother will rise.'

'Yes, here,' said he, with emphasis—'here they placed her, and here I have come ever since the first blade of grass was green this year.'

I looked around and saw that the tiny feet of the child had worn out the herbage, at the grave side, where he had been his attendance. What a faithful watch-keeper—what monument would desire a richer monument than a form of her only son, bending tearful, not hoping, over the grave?'

'But, William,' said I, 'it is in another world that she will come,' and I attempted to explain to him the nature of that promise which he had mistaken. The child was confussed, and he appeared neither pleased nor satisfied.

'If mamma is not coming back to me—if she is not to come up here, what shall I do? I cannot stay without her.'

'You shall go to her,' said I, adopting the language of the Scriptures—'you shall go to her, but she shall not come again to you.'

'Let me go then,' said William, 'let me go now, that I may rise with mamma.'

'William, said I, pointing down to the plants just breaking through the ground, 'the seed which is sown there would not have come up, if it had not been ripe; so you must wait till your appointed time, until your end cometh.

'*Then* I shall see her?'

'I surely hope so.'

'I will wait then,' said the child, 'but I thought I should see her soon—I thought I should meet her *here*.'

And he did. In a month William ceased to wait; and they opened his mother's grave, and placed his little coffin on hers—it was the only wish the child expressed in dying. Better teachers than I had instructed him in the way to meet his mother; and young as the little sufferer was, he had learned that all labors and hopes of happiness, short of Heaven, are profitless and vain.

From the Charlottesville Idea.

THE SABBATH.

It is a blessed appointment, that in a world, whose quietude is too often disturbed by the untamed heavings of unholy feelings, there should yet be moments, when the agitating events of the past are forgotten, when the apprehensions of the future are unthought of, and the generous emotions of the heart are no more repressed. It is a holy thing to yield up for a season the sober workings of reason, to the warm gushings of the heart, and to suffer the homage of the soul to go up before the Author of its being, unfettered by the chill formalities, the bustling parade and the soulless dissembling of the unbending courtesies of ordinary life.—And that there should be moments when the soul of man is called back from the heartlessness of life and pours forth its emotions gush after gush, in all the hallowed luxuriance of its nature; when from the levered turmoil of its existence it can retire, to swell up its sympathies alone, beneath the covert of a lulled and peaceful bosom. And when separated from the ordinary bustles of the soulless world, the peaceful hours of holy time and Sabbath sacredness can be passed amid the eloquent teachings of inanimate nature.

Such moments are (to us at least) the mellow radiance of the departing sun, when the trials of the day are over. And tenderly and softly do their influences descend upon the heart: Like the pure splendour of the star of even, how calmly does the sacred Sabbath-time beam out from the dark unquiet firmament of life? 'Tis the blessed rainbow of promise and consolation amid the rough storms of our pilgrimage, and its holy influences elicit all the untold richness of the heart. It is a season, soft as the memorial of buried affection, mild as the melody of departed years, pure as the prayer of feebleness from the lips of childhood, "beautiful as the floating islet, lying in sunset radiance on the blue Ocean's wave."

WORLDLY HAPPINESS.—Alas! how hard it is to be happy! The casualties of this world come on in waves, one succeeding the other. We may escape the heavy roll of the mighty ocean and be wrecked in the still waters of the land-locked bay. We dread the storm and hurricane and fog, how many have perished within sight of shore. But yet a secret fear is ever present with us when danger hovers near.

ENVY.—Envy ought, in strict truth, to have no place whatever it in the heart of man,—for the goods of this present world are so vile and low, that they are beneath it; and those of the future world are so vast and exalted, that they are above it.

Let no man be too proud to work. Let no man be ashamed of a hard fist or sunburnt face. Let him be ashamed only of ignorance and sloth. Let no man be ashamed of poverty. Let him only be ashamed of idleness and dishonesty.

THE FARMER.—With no inheritance but health, with no riches but industry, and no ambition but virtue, he is the sole king among men, and the only man among kings.

Speak well of your friends—of your enemy say nothing.

POLITICAL.

TENNESSEE.

At a Convention of Whig Delegates held at Jackson, West Tennessee, on the 16th ult. the following Declaration and Resolutions were adopted:

DECLARATION.

Without controversy, in the opinion of this Convention, our country should never have been reduced to its present state of ruin and degradation under a wise and wholesome administration of public affairs, in a time of profound peace.

From the day of the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States down to this moment, the Government has been in the hands of our opponents—the self-styled democratic party. With ample majorities in Congress, they have adopted and carried out their own system of measures. They destroyed the Bank of the United States, and with it the best currency ever enjoyed by any people on the face of the earth; and secured the acquiescence of the people in this course by inducing them to believe that a National Bank might and would be created by them, "without the objectionable features of the one they had destroyed. Then suddenly changing their ground, they opposed a National Bank in any form, and adopted the State Bank deposite system, which they promised would furnish the country with a "better currency," and cheaper exchanges, than the United States Bank had ever done. This experiment having failed, again, as if by magic, they changed their position, and took ground against all banks, and promised the country a currency exclusively of Gold and Silver. By this magnificent humbug they continued themselves in power another term; but suddenly this golden bubble burst, and immediately upon the heels of this explosion came the memorable Sub-Treasury scheme, to furnish a gold and silver currency for the office-holders and rag money and shin-plasters for the people.

Upon the adoption of this measure, so uncongenial with the spirit and genius of our free institutions,—the extent of our Territory and the magnitude of our commerce—coupled with the most reckless usurpation of executive power,—the people of the Republic, seeing the downward and disastrous tendency of things, were aroused to a sense of the dangers which threatened them, and with one accord, determined to redress the wrongs inflicted upon them by their selfish and ambitious rulers. The ever memorable Revolution of 1840 ensued. An oppressed and ruined people rose up in the majestic power of their might, and almost by acclamation our opponents were driven from power, and their destructive measures and daring usurpations were condemned and repudiated. The illustrious and lamented Harrison was chosen to preside over the destinies of the nation, and the people rejoiced in anticipation of better times. But by an all-wise, but inscrutable Providence, he was cut off in the very commencement of his public duties, and the nation was deprived of their choice, and the adoption of those cherished principles to which they had so fondly looked for the restoration of their prosperity, and the re-establishment of the principles of our whig fathers of the Revolution. The accession of John Tyler, and his base treachery, perfidy and treason to his principles, his party, and his country, are too fresh in the memory of all to require comment. Following "in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," Benedict Arnold, he sold himself to the enemy, and by the use and unparalleled abuse of the Veto power, he has been used by our opponents to thwart and defeat every measure adopted by a patriotic Whig Congress for the relief of a distressed and suffering country; and to continue upon us the unwise and desolating course of policy which commenced with the removal of the deposites down to the present moment, in its most aggravated form.

From this brief review of past events, coupled with the universal state of bankruptcy and ruin which stares us in the face wherever we turn our eyes over the face of our once prosperous and happy, but now fallen and degraded country, it must be obvious to the most superficial observer, that a crisis has arrived in our national affairs, which demands the exercise of the united wisdom, patriotism and energy of the Nation.—The slightest glance at the signs of the times will show great alacrity on the part of the people to engage in another conflict to redress their wrongs, and no less unanimity and enthusiasm as to the distinguished spirit by whom they are to be led on to victory. Therefore—

1st. *Resolved as the sentiment of this Convention*, that in consideration of the great ability of HENRY CLAY of Ky.—his well known advocacy of a United States Bank, the great and leading measure of the Whig party, and many other measures upon which we believe the prosperity of our country depends,—his inflexible consistency—his profound wisdom and experience, and unquestionable patriotism and public virtue, that we most heartily select him as our file leader; and hereby nominate him as our candidate for the Presidency, at the approaching election, and pledge ourselves, each to each, to use the most strenuous and indefatigable exertions to secure his election to a station which his important services to the country have long merited: and we earnestly exhort our Whig friends and brethren throughout the Union to a like effort.

2nd *Resolved*, That we consider the Bank question as having been the important issue in the last Presidential canvass, and that the denial of this position now, is disingenuous on the part of our opponents, and that we distinctly announce our wish to make it the pivot question on which the next Presidential election shall turn.

3rd. *Resolved*, That we regard the executive power of our State as safely lodged in the hands of our present enlightened Chief Magistrate, JAMES C. JONES, who will faithfully watch over her best interests, and wisely and firmly administer her laws, and that with one voice we nominate him as our candidate for the same office, at the approaching gubernatorial election.

SPEAKER WHITE AND MR. ADAMS.

The Frankfort (Ky.) "Commonwealth," in its account of the recent barbecue at that place, gives the following account of the speech delivered by Mr Speaker WHITE, who was present on the occasion:

"The Hon. John White, Speaker of the House of Representatives, succeeded Mr. Davis in a speech of an hour or more, distinguished by his peculiar manner of earnest, emphatic delivery, and pregnant with sentiments of the most ardent devotion to the true interests of the country. The lofty spirit, the unquailing firmness, the decisive intrepidity of the man, displayed in his principles and actions, were qualities which well justified the choice of him as the head of the House of Commons, and in which position his character, principles, and conduct made him a true and fit representative of the proud and free People of this noble Republic. He defended in the ablest manner the action of the Whig Congress, and delivered himself in sentiments of the most unequivocal hostility to the encroachment of Executive power upon the rights and prerogatives of the Representative branch of the Government. We were delighted, as indeed was every one in the large audience, at a splendid and merited eulogy which he paid that venerable and courageous old patriot, John Quincy Adams, who, though [illegible] in years, displays the [illegible] the energy and intrepidity of [illegible] is the influence of liberty and popular rights. Such a compliment, from such a source, at such a place, and before such a people, who received it with the most decisive marks of satisfaction, was one which that aged patriot and sage, loaded though he is with honors and fame throughout the civilized world, might well feel proud of receiving. It was indeed a spontaneous tribute to one of the ablest, the best, and purest patriots of the land, whose name is gloriously associated and identified with the whole history of his country."

Mr. WEBSTER said, in the Senate, February 16, 1835:—"I desire only for the present at least, that when the President turns a man out of office, he should give his reasons for it to the Senate when he nominates another to fill the place. Let him give those reasons, and stand by them. *If they be fair and honest, he need have no fear in stating them.* I deem this degree of regulation at least, necessary, unless we are willing to submit all these officers to an absolute and a perfectly irresponsible removing power—a power, which as recently exercised, tends to turn the whole body of public officers into *partizans, dependents, favorites, sycophants, and man worshippers.*"

GOOD!—Noah, the President's pensioned editor in New York, thinks, that, of all the "*Democratic*" candidates for the next Presidency, *John Tyler* is decidedly the most "available," and advises the withdrawal, therefore, of Van Buren, Calhoun, Cass, Buchanan, and Johnson, in favor of *the nominees of the* WHIG *Harrisburg Convention* in 1839! What think our friends, the Locos, of this modest proposition? Why, in these parts, they openly declare that they would not touch John Tyler, (except to use him as a tool,) with a forty foot pole!—*Lynchburg Virg'n.*

A Proud Declaration.—The Hon. Mr. Preston, Senator from South Carolina, in denying the charge that he had said in his place "that if any Abolitionist were found in South Carolina, he would inevitably be hung, in spite of the protection of this or any other government," says,—

"The unjustifiable and ferocious sentiment attributed to me would have been particularly inexcusable in a Representative from South Carolina, *whose history I believe is not sullied by a single act of popular violence.*"

General Intelligence.

From the Charlottsville (Va.) Advocate.

HOME INDUSTRY.—At the recent Agricultural Fair in this place we understand that many curious and valuable articles of domestic fabric were exhibited as evidences of the ability of our people to provide for their own comfort, and, independently of a foreign supply, to manufacture from their native resources, almost every thing necessary for ordinary family consumption. Among these we were shewn a beautiful suit of domestic cloth, worn on the occasion by *Doctor John R. Woods*, of this county, which being the entire product of his own farm, reflected much credit upon the Doctor's enterprise and public spirit, and the superior skill displayed in the preparation of the materials and the manufacture of the cloth. The neatness and finish of the cloth were very remarkable, and afforded another of the many proofs of the fact that the mechanical skill and enterprise of the American people are fully equal to the production and supply of, not merely the ordinary but even the elegant fabrics which are required for the consumption of the various classes of society.

ALTERED NOTES.—We saw yesterday a note of the Farmers' and Planters' Bank of Baltimore (sent to this city from a Pittsburg Bank) altered from one to ten dollars. The alteration was executed in a manner well calculated to deceive, but the cheat may be easily discovered by holding the note up to the light. The genuine ten dollar notes have for the vignette two farmers in a wheat field, and the letter X on each end. The one dollar notes have three female figures in the vignette.—*Balt. American.*

WM BROWN, of New York, has now on the stocks one of the largest, if not *the* largest steamboat in the world. She is designed for the Hudson river, and will be ready by the opening of the navigation in the spring. Her extreme length is three hundred and thirty feet, six feet longer than the great iron steamer Great Britain. Her breadth of beam is 30 feet, with nine feet and ten inches depth of hold. The dining room will be three hundred and ten feet long, and there are to be two rows of state rooms. Altogether, her hull will far surpass any thing of the kind yet seen in the world.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.—We have been much interested in the effects of a small instrument having the appearance of a *child's whistle*, but performing the important office of inflating and distending the lungs, and giving them a healthy action. It almost performs miracles. A friend who has just returned from Philadelphia and who has used one of these little tubes for a fortnight, measures about four inches more around the chest than when he commenced its use: his voice is fuller and stronger, and there is every indication of permanent improvement.—This important little agent in removing consumption is formed on very simple principles; the patient breathes entirely through a tube for four or five minutes, inhaling the air through one apperture, and exhaling it through a smaller apperture, thus retaining one quarter of each inspiration, which tends to expand the lungs. This instrument is the invention of Dr. J. S. Rose, of Philadelphia, a man of great talents, who makes that widespread disease *consumption*, his sole study, and who, if his directions are followed, promises almost to banish from the land this baleful and inveterate foe to human life. He has written a treatise on consumption which all who have weak lungs should procure and read.—*Boston Bulletin.*

The following case of the power of conscience is related in the Bangor Whig of the 4th instant:

On Thursday forenoon during the session of the Court in this city, a person by the name of Flint, of Lee, came into the Court House and very deliberately walked up to the witness box and seated himself in it, placing his head on the front rail. After sitting in that posture for a few minutes he raised himself in his seat and commenced praying for forgiveness for having committed perjury on that stand. The Court here interposed and the officer took the man from the room.—As however he seemed impressed with the duty of making confession for his crime in the place where he committed it, the Sheriff kindly offered him an opportunity of doing so during the recess of the Court after its adjournment for dinner. At the time appointed he took the stand, and there made a full confession of the crime, and detailed all the circumstances attending it. The false testimony was rendered in an action tried at the May Term 1840, in which his father was defendant and Isaac Hackes plaintiff. His testimony though false, did not, however alter the result of the cause, a default having been suffered notwithstanding the evidence. Since that time it seems the witness has undergone an infinite deal of remorse and trouble on account of the act, and he felt that he could not be forgiven or at ease till the crime was confessed in as public a place as it was committed. The witness bore no marks of being otherwise insane, and he protested that he was in his right mind and knew perfectly what he was about. He came all the way from Lee, 70 miles, for the express purpose of making the confession, and having made it returned peaceably home. He is known to be a person of respectability and intelligence—and during the recital of the circumstances connected with the case was frequently overcome with grief and tears.

Decision in Bankruptcy.—We here briefly state certain important decisions in Bankruptcy made by Judge Cranch and the District Court of the District of Columbia. The first was that, until the day of the final discharge of a Debtor applying for the bankrupt law, such debtor is amenable to all the laws on the subject of Insolvency, with their penalties, which were in force at the time of the passage of the Bankrupt Act. The second was that the creditors of a bankrupt cannot avail themselves of any of the rights and provisions of creditors under the operation of the law, nor raise objections to the final discharge of a bankrupt except they first come in and prove their debts as prescribed by the Act. Judge Betts, of the Southern District of New York, has also decided on the same points in the same way.—*Georgetown Advocate.*

DICKENS' WORK.—The Great Western brings out Dickens' new work on America. The book refers to the copyright question in particular, and to all questions more or less. He has a good word to say of his friends, and a bad word for all who are not. The London Times says that while he renders to his "generous friends" there a certain portion of lip-homage, no one who reads his book can fail to perceive that he is thoroughly sick of his "hospitable entertainers."

Mr. Dickens testifies that the Americans are a suspicious, impertinent, dishonest race of men—a race of men who deem the success of knavery the sufficing excuse of knavery. Their Press he describes as degraded beyond the lowest level of degradation, to which the basest portion of the press of Europe has ever descended.—*N. Y. Express.*

Unequalled Enterprise.—Dickens' new work reached this city by the Great Western on Sunday night at about 6 o'clock. At 1 P. M. yesterday—only nineteen hours after its arrival—Mr. Winchester of the New World issued the *complete work* in a neat octavo form, sent it to every part of the United States by mail, and deluged the city with thousands upon thousands of copies. If there be anything in the history of Printing to excel this, we are ignorant of it. It is but a fair specimen of the expedition with which foreign works are reprinted at the New World Office.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A TOUCHING CEREMONY.—A French paper states that a touching religious ceremony "was celebrated at the church of Orvilliers, near Houdan, in the Department of Seine and Oise, on the 15th of September. M. Segoux, a landholder, renewed his marriage after fifty years, and presented himself at the church to receive there a second benediction, followed by thirty-three children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren. After the ceremony, each of the members of the family received a present proportioned in its value to his degree of relationship."

A North Carolina paper says it is a well established fact, that any lot of poor land may be enriched to almost any extent, by planting it from year to year with sweet potatoes; and turning in the whole crop of vines every autumn. Let our planters try the experiment and satisfy themselves.

ELECTION JOKE.—It is stated in the New York Tribune that at the recent election in Luzerne county, (Pa.) which is strongly Loco Foco, the regular ticket had on it for the Legislature a Dutchman named *Koons*. The Locos swore they would not go it—they were against Coons, tooth and toe nail. So Mr. Koons was backed off and a Loco named Brodhead put in his place. This incensed some of Koon's friends, who instigated Chester Butler, a Whig, to come out as a stump candidate, and helped to elect him, though the Whigs had not deemed it worth while to make any nomination.

The amount of Treasury Notes outstanding on the 1st instant, was, it is officially stated, $10,049,000.

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VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

Thursday Morning, November 17.

THE WHIG BANNER.

HENRY CLAY and AMERICAN INDUSTRY

STAY AND RELIEF LAWS.

This subject is discussed in several of the newspapers of the State, and among the people—and, as usual, opinions differ as to its constitutionality and expediency. The Richmond Whig, Petersburg Intelligencer, Charlottesville Jeffersonian, and some other journals, have taken decided ground against it—and the Richmond Enquirer, thus far, has been silent.

Since our last reference to the matter, we have heard much said upon it, and have been induced to look into the law of November 1814, passed during the pressure occasioned by the war, when the General Government was levying direct taxes upon the people, and when all foreign intercourse was cut off, and consequently there was no other than the home demand for the agricultural products of the country. If ever an excuse for an extreme measure existed, that excuse was furnished at that period. Has such an exigency arisen as to demand so hazardous a remedy at this time? We shall present some extracts, and let the reader form his own conclusions. In the first place, we shall give the substance of the law itself. It was passed Nov. 25, 1814, and is entitled "An act concerning Executions, and for other purposes."

The first and second sections provided that Executions might be stayed from the commencement of the act, 10th Dec. 1814, until the [illegible] day of March, 1816, upon any judgment or decree for money, by tendering bond and security for the amount of principal and interest; and proceedings could be stayed, in like manner, on any distress for rent due in money.

The third section made provision as to executions in sheriffs' hands at the commencement of the act.

The fourth section provided that Bonds taken in pursuance of the act should have the force of judgments; and prescribed the mode of proceeding if the money should not be paid according to the condition of the bond.

The 5th section directed that proceedings should be suspended on decrees for sale of property, and on deeds of trust, except in certain cases, such as liens to secure the repayment of money paid by any person—as security for another, or money received by another as attorney, sheriff, receiver, &c.

The 6th section provided for new security, if that given in the first instance should be deemed insufficient.

The 7th section made the same provision in reference to judgments of justices of the peace.

The 8th section provided for counter security in certain cases.

The 9th section provided that the plaintiff might still resort to the original security, if due diligence had been used.

The 10th section provided that the original security might also move for counter security; and if not given, execution might issue.

The 11th, 12th and 13th sections provided for the commission, costs, &c.

The 14th section directed the manner of selling property, where the latter failed to give bond, &c; and made provision for a stay where the debt was secured by deed of trust, &c.

The 15th section provided that the lien on property mortgaged or conveyed in trust should not be removed until the bond was discharged. The security paying the bond to be entitled to the benefit of such lien.

The 16th section provided that where the property should sell, on a credit, for more than the debt, bond to be taken for the surplus, payable to the debtor.

The 17th section stayed proceedings against debtors absent on militia service.

The 18th section provided that whenever the debtor and creditor should agree, a bond having the force of a judgment might be given.

The 19th section provided for the annual payment of interest, and for the award of execution if interest were not paid. But this was not required, if the obligee refused to take Bank notes, the Banks then in suspension.]

The 20th section provided that the sheriff and other officers should not recover fees by motion, &c. if they refused Bank notes.

The 21st section provided that the costs of all motions authorized by the act should be awarded to the party prevailing.

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We quote an extract from a *Note* in the Revised Code, giving a history of the acts relating to *Stay Bonds* from 1807 up to 1816.

"By the acts of 1807, c. 6, and 1808, c. 5, and 1809, c. 13, 18, the provisions of the act of 1793, c. 3, in relation to twelve months bonds, were revived and continued till May 31st, 1810, when they again expired. These acts were occasioned by the exigencies of the times, produced by the system of embargo and commercial restrictions adopted by the Government of the United States. During the late war between the United States and Great Britain, the act of 1814, c. 27, authorised what were called *stay bonds*, to be taken on judgments, decrees, deeds of trust, &c, in court, or in the clerk's office, conditioned for the payment of the debt, &c, at the expiration or repeal of the act, which was limited to March 1st, 1816.

By the acts of 1815, c. 5, 6, 7, and 1816, c. 40, the act of 1814 was amended, and farther continued, and with respect to the recovery of the debts due on *stay bonds*, taken pursuant thereto, perpetuated; and provision was made for staying all executions, unless the creditor would take the notes of certain banks in payment, and a mode provided for ascertaining the depreciation of good notes.

The 1st September, 1817, was fixed for the expiration of all the laws suspending executions. The mode of enforcing payment of the *stay bonds* was so variously modified, by the several acts, that they must be minutely examined, in order to acquire accurate information on that head."

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The Richmond Whig presents many forcible arguments against a resort to such a remedy in time of peace, but we have not room for more than the substance of a few of its points of opposition. It says:

"The proposed law, or any law of such a nature, will only bind our State Courts. But all citizens of another State or of a foreign country may sue and recover, through the United States Court, wherever the debt amounts to $500. Whatever is due abroad, in this way, is almost entirely in large sums—more than $500.—Probably at least nineteen-twentieths of what is thus due beyond the State would come, by the amount of the debt, within the jurisdiction of the U. S. Courts.

It will be well that we should here trace out, distinctly, the practical operation of a Stay Law, in regard to our External Debt.

This, let it be in the first place remembered, is, and must ever be, the main cause of any monetary pressure, the point, the direction from which alone a violent pressure can come. What the members of a community owe among themselves could never produce any general derangement or distress, if the community or a large part of its members owed no other community or its members.

So true is this, that it would be of little consequence even what the currency of a country was, and whether excessive or not, but for its dealings with other countries. This is so [illegible] already true; but which we cannot now pause to examine, any further than [illegible] and it would be a mere shifting of money in a circle, every debt paid enabling some other to be paid, this yet a third, and so on in a series never ending but to begin again.

Not so of the Foreign debt; which carries off bodily, the entire value which it embraces, and therefore, to its whole extent, the general means of paying all other debts.

Now, what this amount, is not here of any great concern to our present purpose. We have, just now, only to inquire of causes. These understood, it is unnecessary to arrive minutely at the effect and its degree, since we know that, whether greater or smaller, it flows from this source.

The Foreign debt of a country—its habitual foreign debt—depends chiefly on its *forbearance*—its habit of consuming or not a greater value of foreign commodities than it pays for, with its own. It is enough to say of this, that we of the Planting States are very improvident consumers, whose consumption is usually about a year in advance of their production. We usually owe, that is to say, about the amount of that entire surplus of production, which we send abroad, to exchange for foreign commodities.

These plain propositions will exhibit not only the fact that it is our debt abroad which is pressing us, but that this debt is of an amount large enough to produce a great extent of distress.

Every thing else that we wish to infer follows easily and even irresistibly. This single view is of magnitude enough to settle the whole question of Stay laws and their policy.

For what follows? The remedy you propose for the embarrassment will only involve in fresh entanglements your Home Obligations; which, as we have seen, are never the source of the trouble; and the real cause, the foreign difficulty, it drags down upon your heads, all in one crushing heap.

Since a Stay law is nothing but enacting a General suspension of all debts except those which your legislation cannot bar—a suspension of all but Foreign Debts—it is, in reality (though not so intended certainly,) a law to give the Foreign debtor the exclusive preference. The Merchant, who stands between him and the Consumer, can collect nothing of those who owe him, and, by a law passed for *their* case alone, is placed at the mercy of his foreign creditor, whom the alarm and the dishonor of such a law brings at once upon his head. Every note of his must be protested: he fails. Writs from the United States Court issue against him—judgments are got—costs are piled upon him—his entire stock must be sold under executions—his personal property must follow to make good the sacrifice of so large a quantity of goods thrown upon the market for cash; and probably the very men who owe him will buy up his property or his notes with the very money which this flagitious law enables them to withhold from him.

Such are the individual blessings of this sort of legislation."

In another article, the Whig resumes the subject, and refers to the course of Kentucky, in adopting in time of peace the system to which Virginia had resorted in war. It proceeds:—

"Kentucky began with a Relief law, modelled (as we have said) upon those of Virginia. This was found incapable of affording the expected relief; and new provisions were tried. So, too, they began to mitigate and to make a matter of suffering—the confinement of debtors within certain prison bounds. These, they enlarged to the limits of the whole county. Presently the debtors found they were

'Cribbed, cabined and confined,'

by this distance of 25 miles square: it was absolutely suffocating; they gasped for breath; and the Legislature, that they might get a little fresh air, amended the law, and extended the prison-bounds to the whole State!

When once, by such laws, all Public Morality and all Individual Faith are overthrown, what step, what halting-place should there be? The guard, the fence of public and of private Integrity, is broken down. The law itself has declared that there shall be an end of nearly all Justice in matters of Property, and that each man shall, for a time perhaps limited at first, keep possession of whatever his neighbor has trusted him with. When once such laws are made, what probability that they will not, upon a new clamour, be extended? You may falsely assume that they for whose distress they were wanted, will have found sufficient relief, by the close of the term first appointed. That, we have shown cannot be, under natural causes. But grant it could be so; the pretended relief is then for the purpose of enabling them to retain the profits of their property, until they think the price they can get for it is a fair one. Indulge men with this sort of legislation, and when will they think the prices high enough? You have taught them that the laws is to yield to their private convenience, real or alleged: when are they like, after that, to find it convenient to strip themselves of all their goods, in order to pay their debts?

But the necessary effect of such a law is, for years, to demoralize the entire society. The mere conventionally good—they to whom what the Law sanctions is always moral enough—will, of course, support the new state of things, just as they before did the old. The distressed will want, as before, to better themselves, if they have found the law do them good; and others will want it for purposes of fraud or fortune, who had, in the beginning, no distress to plead."

* * * * * * * *

The article concludes:—

"But no other state of things [than war] can offer the least excuse for such a perversion, such a corruption of the laws. The nation that can bring herself to commit it, knows not and cannot know where she will stop. When people have made up their minds to plunge into an open iniquity, no more virtue need be expected of them, for some time, if ever. Here, after the first monstrous violation of all that is correct or safe, every thing else will be easy. 'Tis but like getting into the cold bath: one shudders some time on the brink; but once in, and the first shock over, 'tis very pleasant: we frolic about, souse ourselves all over, and dive to the very bottom. The general appetite to make mean of mum—the robber propensities of the human race once awakened, no man can tell what will be done, any more than the General, who gives up a city to the pillage of his soldiery, can say that they will not will slaughter and ravish, as well as plunder."

A correspondent of the Whig, writing from Buckingham, refers thus to the condition of things in that county:—

"A meeting was held by the people of Buckingham upon this very subject, [a Stay Law,] at our last September court, at which time they gave their voices against it by an overwhelming majority, which result ought, in my humble opinion, to be sufficient to convince any reasonable man, that the people of this county are opposed to any such measure. Your correspondent asserts that judgments for $100,000 were obtained at the Fall Term of our Superior Court, and that the sheriff has advertised 200 negroes for sale at November Court, which, according to his showing, will be sacrificed at one fourth of their value. As to the amount of judgments obtained at our last superior court, your correspondent may be right, but this fact was as well known by the people at the time of the meeting spoken of, as it can possibly be known by your correspondent at this time. Our superior court was then in session, and you may rely upon it, the advocates of a Stay Law did not fail to represent things in their worst light. The people were fully apprised of their condition, and, in addition to this, they were told by their Delegates to the next General Assembly, that they should consider their decision at that time as instructions to them.—With these facts fully before them, they decided against all action upon the subject, in a manner which, I think, did credit to the county in which they live.

As to the number of negroes advertised by the sheriff, your correspondent is certainly not so green that he does not know that the sheriff does not sell all the negroes he advertises; and if he will take the pains to examine your advertising columns, he will there find that the deputy sheriffs of Buckingham have not advertised more than one-half the number reported by him. In relation to the prices which will be obtained for negroes, the writer of this cannot speak positively; but he knows enough of such matters to hazard an assertion that they will bring something like their actual value, and he wishes with all his heart that the deputy sheriffs of Buckingham court, in the purpose of having an [illegible] sale of negroes, [illegible] Tuesday [illegible] Washington, Georgia.

[illegible]

and can know, and hazards nothing in asserting that the people of Virginia, and especially of Buckingham, are as law-loving and as debt-paying a people as any under the sun. There may be some exceptions, but such have generally placed themselves out of farmer's way by making deeds, and still they are the most clamorous for a Stay Law."

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From the Charlottesville Jeffersonian (Loco.)

A STAY LAW—RELIEF TO THE PEOPLE.

In 1814, amidst grievous burdens of debt, a law was passed, that property should not be sold under any execution, if the debtor would give bond with good security for paying principal, interest, and costs, at the end of one year. This measure procured much assistance at necessity. Before the year expired, most of the debts thus suspended were paid, or in some way arranged; and such relief was afforded, that many good minds doubted it an stonement for the strain of not the breaking of the Constitution, in thus interfering with the enforcement of contracts.

The reason why the Stay Law proved salutary was, that a great expansion of currency, and a great betterment of the times, occurred before the year expired. When the law passed, we were at war with the most powerful of nations. In the next January, news of peace came; and with peace, came such a flood of apparent prosperity as few countries have experienced. An immense expansion of the currency [illegible] wheat sold in the summer and fall of [illegible] 15, and 16 shillings a bushel—tobacco [illegible] and 25 dollars a hundred. The debts, [illegible] under the stay law, with their accumulated costs, were easily paid off, because two dollars and a half, then, were obtained as easily as one dollar had been the year before.

The posture of things, now, is totally different.—There is no war, soon to end in a peace which will bring a sudden spring-tide of prosperity over the land. The times are hard, it is true; but (although they [illegible] grow harder) no expansion of the currency will very specdily take place, because our banks have just resumed specie payments, will have [illegible] as little paper money as possible, for fear of having runs made upon them. Instead of an expansion, it is more probable that the contraction will go on further, for some time to come, as some capitalists will be gathering in their moneys through dread of insolvencies, and others hoarding, to watch for opportunities of speculation. Thus the end of the year during which the stay is to continue, will find the principal debtors as little able to pay as now; probably far less able; so that hundreds, or thousands, of innocent securities, will have become involved and the crash of fortunes will be doubled. Indeed, the main effect of the stay-law will be, to get men entangled as securities, who are now clear of debt.

Creditors, availing themselves of this consequence, will instantly bring suit upon all their demands, to have them made as safe as possible. We shall have thrice as many suits as we have had before. The limbs of the law (of whom I am one) will profit greatly: but it will be an unhealthy thrift to them—a diseased fatness—because whatever is bad for the community, is bad in the long run for every class in it.

There will be a gross inequality, and a flagrant injustice, and a ruinous oppression, in one part of the workings of a stay-law. The Virginia Legislature cannot stay the hands of the Judges and Marshals of the U. S. Courts. In those courts, therefore, the merchants, and others of our States, who owe debts to citizens of other States, will be sued, and made to pay; while their hands are tied up, from collecting their dues from their domestic debtors. Thus many an honest and strong house will be made to topple down headlong; crushing many an humbler one in its fall.

Creditors by deed-of-trust too—is it contemplated to stop *them*? to prevent their trustees from selling? If not, those who have given Trust Deeds will be pulled down, like those who may be sued in the U. S. Courts; without the power to avert their ruin, by exacting what is due to them. If the stay-law is to embrace them, will it be pretended that this is not "IMPAIRING THE OBLIGATION OF CONTRACTS?" If we, Virginians, thus flagrantly, palpably, violate the Federal Constitution through a fancied necessity, must we not ever after blush to oppose any stride which the advocates of a Bank or Tariff may take? If we do not wish to furnish usurpation with a silencing reply to all our future arguments in behalf of the constitution, let us not ourselves give it this open, this fatal blow!

Instead of a remedy thus at once mischievous and unconstitutional, let us retrench our expenses—save all we can—work hard—apply all our earnings, over and above our livelihoods, to the payment of our debts;—and, my word for it, creditors will be inspired with confidence, and wait with us; we shall soon cease to feel the hardness of the times; and in a year, all wishes for any interruption to the regular course of justice, will have disappeared.—When it is considered, that Virginia spends, far worse than uselessly, in STRONG BANKS, *five times the amount of her revenue*—ONE advisable retrenchment is obvious to the dullest mind.

S. L.

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A correspondent of the Richmond Whig, who sketches rather an exaggerated picture of the distress of the country, invokes Legislative protection against the immediate payment of debts, and advises the enactment of a Stay Law. The editor in his remarks, plainly demonstrates both the injustice and inexpediency of a resort to this measure, and points out the unpleasant consequences that might ensue, should such a proposition receive Legislative sanction. The distress that prevails, though great, cannot be said to be of that character and intensity that would justify a suspension of the due course of law, and an interference in private contracts. Nor is it owing to any afflicting dispensation of Providence, but to causes which the political history of the times sufficiently explain. Relief, in our judgment, is to be obtained in a very different manner from that recommended by the Whig correspondent. Many objections might be urged against the remedy proposed, but it is sufficient for the present to say, that while it would be of doubtful utility in the end to the debtor himself, it would be manifest injustice to the creditor, whose necessities it is too common to overlook, but who in truth as frequently suffers from the postponement of his claims, as does the other from their enforcement.

(Virginia Herald, (Neutral.)

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CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer gives his arrangement of Congressional districts, and challenges "any person to make one more equal and compact in form." He throws the largest surplus in the most populous districts, and says he conforms somewhat to the extent of territory as well as numbers. By his plan, he would give the Whigs 3 districts, the State Rights Republicans 3, and the so-called Democrats 9; and he fixes the Richmond district so as to exclude Mr. Botts, naming as his successor, John M. Gregory, the present acting Governor, or Gen. Philip Aylett (State Rights men.)

As to our own district, we should not object to his arrangement. He adds Warren and Hardy, and makes out the district thus:

No. 10.

Jefferson,	12,419
Berkeley,	10,904
Morgan,	4,200
Hampshire,	11,734
Frederick,	13,321
Clarke,	5,023
Warren,	5,054
Hardy,	7,169
	69,124

But we learn that the Virginia Loco delegation in Congress have kindly undertaken the work, and have cut out the districts to suit themselves, and will leave the Legislature nothing to do but to pass and register their edict. Are they not super-abundantly kind to the "dear people?"

The Hon. CHARLES G. AVERITTE, now a Representative in Congress, was on the 15th ult. elected by the New Hampshire Legislature United States Senator. His term of office will commence on the 4th of March next.

Mr. Daniel Moler has presented us with a sample of extraordinary Turnip—such as we have never seen before. They measure 25 inches in circumference, and a single one boiled makes a dinner for a [illegible]. Who can beat these Turnips?

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

On the 10th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Gobeen, Mr. Samuel P. Hensham, of Berkeley, to Miss Julia A. M. Hunsicker, of this county.

At Weverton, Washington County, Md., by the Rev. Thomas D. Hoover, Dr. Carlton C. Sams, of Hillsborough, Highland County, Ohio, to Miss Charlotte D. Weyer, daughter of Caspar Wever, Esq.

DIED

On the 31st ultimo, Mr. Wm. Roberts, of this county, aged 64 years 7 months and 4 days.

In Martinsburg, on the 3d instant, Mrs. Deborah Morrow, after a short but painful illness, aged about 50 years.

At 6 o'clock, at the residence of her father, in St. George's Addition, St. Louis, Missouri, on the 31st ult., after a severe attack of bilious pleurisy, Miss Susan Ann Bartenslagen, late of Harpers-Ferry.

Earth has lost another bright flower and Heaven has gained another angel! Pure, docile, and affectionate, her memory is embalmed in the hearts of all that knew and loved her. Light be the earth upon her bosom, and spring's fairest flowers bend and blossom over her repose.

In Abingdon, Mrs. Maria T. C. Preston, wife of John M. Preston, Esq., and sister to the Hon. Wm. C. Preston.

At his residence, in King George county, on the 3d instant, with an attack of bilious pleurisy, John Hoge, Esq., in the 53d year of his age. His numerous friends throughout the State of Virginia, where he has been long known as a member of the Legislature, will learn this sad event with feelings of deep regret.

We announce with inexpressible regret, the sudden death of Robert Camm, Esq. at his residence in Amherst on Tuesday night last, 8th inst. His attack was very violent, and before a physician could reach him, he was no more. Mr. Camm was in the prime of life, and many hopes were cherished of his future usefulness. A man of genius and talent, he bade fair to rank among the most distinguished sons of Virginia. But he is cut down in the vigor of manhood, and all these hopes are buried with him.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

We have been requested by Jerry Arter, well known as a most respectable and trust-worthy colored man, to record the death of his mother, as a tribute of his affection, and as the last testimonial which he can render. Why should not poor Jerry be gratified?

Died, on the 12th instant, in the 79th year of her age, Hannah Arter, an exemplary and faithful servant of Mr. William Grove of this county—a servant whose long life of good conduct is worthy of imitation.

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.

FEATHERS.

A SMALL lot prime Feathers, for sale low.
Nov. 17. T C SIGAFOOSE.

AXES, AXES!

MANN'S celebrated Axes, weighing from 6 to 7 pounds. For sale by
Nov 17. T C SIGAFOOSE.

COTTON YARN.

300 POUNDS Cotton Yarn, assorted numbers. *T C Sigafoose.*
Nov. 17.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general that he has recommenced the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, in the shop formerly occupied by Charles A. Keyser, and next door to Col. Harper's Store, where he is ready to make any work in his line of business with neatness and despatch, and in the most fashionable manner.

JAMES H. FOUKE.
Shepherdstown, Nov. 17, 1842.—3t.

Second-hand Barouches
FOR SALE.

I HAVE TWO GOOD SECOND-HANDED BAROUCHES for sale, which are suited for one or two horses. They have recently been repaired, and are in good order—the Barouches will be sold at the very low price of $75 apiece, with double and single harness.

Also—One first rate second-hand CLOSE CARRIAGE, which I will exchange for Pork, Hay or Wood. W. J. HAWKS.
Charlestown, Nov. 17, 1842.—3t.

A CARD.

THE subscriber ever grateful for past favors would return his unfeigned acknowledgments to the people of Charlestown and its vicinity for the encouragement and marked kindness he has received from them for more than 20 years residence in their midst. He would say to them that he will be always willing to serve those in want, and hopes from his thorough acquaintance with House-Building to give general satisfaction. He will have his Shop fitted up at his Old Stand, in a short time, where he will be glad to receive any orders and attend to them promptly. NATHANIEL MYERS.
Nov. 17, 1842.

SHANNONDALE COMPANY.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of Andrew Kennedy, Esq. in Charlestown, on *Saturday the 26th instant*, at 11 *o'clock*. A full attendance is indispensable.

B. C. WASHINGTON,
Nov. 17, 1842. *President.*

NOTICE.

THE Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned, by Dr. John Locke, on the 10th of the present month, and now of record in the County Court of Jefferson, conveys, among other property, the debts, by bond, open account or otherwise, due him professionally, as a Physician. Dr. Locke will attend to the settlement of the accounts, the amounts due upon which will be paid to the undersigned.

No delay can be permitted in the collection of the debts. Reasonable indulgence, however, will be given, if desired, upon the execution of bonds to the Trustee, with security, which may be placed in the hands of Dr. Locke.

EDMUND PENDLETON,
Nov. 17, 1842. *Trustee.*

ESTRAY COW.

STRAYED from the pasture of Mr. Michael Wysong, near Charlestown, about the middle of October last, a

White Muley Cow,

with red spots—no marks recollected. She gave milk at the time of straying off. A reasonable reward will be given for information so that the said cow may be recovered. *JOHN STEPHENSON.*
Nov. 17, 1842.

150 SACKS prime Ground Alum and Liverpool SALT, just received and for sale low for cash, at the Charlestown Depot, by
Nov 17. KERR & ENE.

NEW GOODS.

RECEIVED every *Wednesday or Thursday*, at the Store of A & G W HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, Nov 17, 1842.

Calicoes and Muslins.

WE have just received an additional supply of the above mentioned articles, and are selling, if possible, cheaper than ever.

Calicoes from 3 CENTS per yard up.

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

A & G. W. HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 17, 1842.

Cloths, Cloths, Cloths.

GENTLEMEN in want of superior West of England Cloth, beautiful fancy and black Cassimeres, Vestings, Hats, Caps, &c., are respectfully invited to call and look at our beautiful assortment. We pledge ourselves to sell at city prices, which is at least 25 per cent. less than country stores generally sell such goods at.

Splendid Olive Green West of England superfine Cloth at $4!

Wool-lined superfine Cassimeres, black, $2;

Other Cloths at proportionably low prices.

A & G W HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, Nov 17, 1842.

FOR THE LADIES.

BEAUTIFUL figured and plain Silks, superfine French Muslin, Mourning Collars, Edgings and Insertings, British and American Prints, Lace, Muslins, English and French Merinoes, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c., just opening and for sale at our usual low prices. Remember the N W Corner of High and Shenandoah Streets.

A & G W HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, Nov 17.

TO FARMERS.

WHILE we extend an invitation to every one, we must not neglect to invite the Farmers *particularly* to give us a call and judge for themselves whether or not we sell at the prices advertised. We believe no person has ever called to examine our stock without being pleased with the prices. We then say come, and we will sell you goods cheap and on accommodating terms.

A & G W HOLLAND.
Nov. 17, 1842.

BARGAINS!

Bargains, Bargains,

In Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, &c.

I HAVE just returned from the Eastern Markets with an additional and LARGE SUPPLY *Of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, &c.,* comprising all kinds now worn, and of the most fashionable and substantial make, *at reduced prices*, which I invite the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and the surrounding country to call and examine. As I am dealing in these articles altogether, the public may rest assured they will find every article that may be called for, on the very best terms.

Corner Shenandoah and High Streets.

ARNOLD S. STEPHENS:
Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 17, 1842.—4t.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his store to the well-known stand of Mathew Frame & Son, opposite Haines' Old Tavern, and S. W. corner from the store of David Humphreys, Esq. where he has on hand, and will keep, a good assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

suitable for the wants of the community, and he thinks on as good terms as can be found elsewhere. JOSEPH M. BROWN.
Charlestown, Nov. 17, 1842.

DENTISTRY.

J. LITTLE invites the attention of the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity, to his improved system of Cleaning, Plugging, Extracting and Inserting Teeth. He has an assortment of Incorruptible Teeth, which, for beauty and durability, cannot be excelled. His instruments are of the most improved kind, made to facilitate the operations, so as to produce the least possible pain, and secure the greatest safety. He is prepared to insert Teeth on the most improved method now in use, and to perform all operations thereon, in a manner which cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction. It is presumed that his method of inserting teeth on the single root, is the most durable of any invented. He has also practised with much success, a new and improved system of filling carious teeth, which renders them as serviceable as they were previous to decaying.

He will be in Charlestown on Monday next, and will also attend there on the third Monday of every month, and may be found at the house of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Trawin.

☞Ladies or gentlemen waited on, in Charlestown, or any part of Jefferson, if required.
Nov. 17, 1842.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me on the 15th day of May, 1839, and of record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson, I shall sell, *on Saturday the 10th day of December, next*, all the right, title, interest and claim of John Hyatt, to a certain LOT, *And the valuable Buildings thereon,* at Harpers-Ferry, known as No. 28, being that upon which said Hyatt now resides. The interest of said John Hyatt in the premises is derived to him under a lease duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson, from N. H. Swayne and Sarah Ann his wife. There are upon the premises a valuable STONE DWELLING HOUSE, and several small wooden buildings.

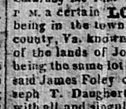
Terms of Sale.—One-third cash, and the balance in two equal payments, of two and four months. JAMES DUNCANSON.
Nov. 17, 1842. *Trustee.*

TRUSTEES' SALE OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by James Foley, (now deceased,) on the 16th of April, 1842, to the undersigned, as Trustees, (and of record in the office of the county court of Jefferson,) for the purpose of securing certain debts therein mentioned to Michael Foley, G. B. Wager and others, we shall offer at public sale, on the premises, on *Saturday the 14th of January next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M. a certain LOT OF LAND lying and being in the town of Harpers-Ferry, Jefferson county, Va. known and designated on the plat of the lands of John Wager, dec'd, as No. 7, being the same lot of ground purchased by the said James Foley of Andrew Kennedy and Joseph T. Daugherty, commissioners—together with all and singular the building and improvements on the said lot, and the appurtenances to the same in any wise belonging or appertaining.

This Property embraces a part of that

SPLENDID



BRICK HOTEL,

(At the junction of the two Rail Roads,) now in the occupancy of Mr. Eli H. Carrell, and may well be described as the most eligible business house at Harpers-Ferry. It is new, commodious, and in excellent condition, and yields a handsome rent.

TERMS—Twenty-five hundred dollars in hand—the balance in payments to be made known on the day of sale.

☞The undersigned, acting as Trustees, will convey only such title as is vested in them by the deed of trust above recited, which, however, is believed to be indisputable.

WM. C. WORTHINGTON,
JOHN G. UNSELD, *Trustees.*
Nov 17, 1842.

TEAS.

OF most superior quality, just received by
Nov 17. J J MILLER.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

A FRESH SUPPLY!

CHEAPER than EVER!!

THE undersigned has just received his regular supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, consisting of the usual variety of

Staple & Fancy Articles,

of the best quality, and at prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. He respectfully invites an examination of his stock, confident that he can give satisfaction to his customers. It is not an idle use of words to say, that goods never have been so cheap as at present.

GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN.
Kabletown, Nov. 17, 1842.

HUGH W. SHEFFEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.

WILL attend to cases in Bankruptcy in the U. S. Court at Staunton, on as reasonable terms as the rules of the bar will admit. Persons wishing to file their Petitions may call upon Mr. M. C. Kisk of Shepherdstown, who will prepare and forward them to Staunton.
Nov. 17, 1842.—5t.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN obedience to a Decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, rendered at the last October Term of the said Court, will be offered at Public Sale, at the Court-house door in Charlestown, *on Friday the 23d day of December next*, THE INTEREST of John McP. Brien, in the

ORE-BANK FARM,
AND FERRY LOT,

In the said County of Jefferson. Both Tracts of Land are on the Potomac river—the Ore-bank Tract is about four miles from Harpers-Ferry, and contains about 110 ACRES, and is chiefly valuable for the IRON-ORE which is found upon it, and is used at the Antietam Iron Works. The Ferry Lot is opposite to Brien's Forge, and contains about 10 ACRES. A minute description of the land is deemed unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase will examine it.

—ALSO—

On Saturday the 24th day of December, at the Ore bank farm, will be sold the PERSONAL PROPERTY of said John McP. Brien in this county, consisting of

Horses, Carts, Ploughs, 100 bushels of Corn in the field, &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—The Personal Property to be sold on a credit of sixty days;—the Real Estate as follows: one-third of the purchase money in hand—one-third in nine, and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale. The deferred payments to be secured by bonds with personal security, and the title to be retained as farther security.

WM. C. WORTHINGTON,
WILLIAM L. BAKER,
Nov. 17, 1842—ts. *Special Commr's.*

Commissioner's Office,
NOVEMBER 17, 1842.

IN the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County:

John C. Green PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Robert Slemmons, Adm'r of James Hurst, dec'd, and the Heirs of said dec'd DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

THE creditors of the deceased, James Hurst, who have not already, under a former order of Court, presented their claims to me to be audited, are hereby notified that I have appointed *Friday the 16th day of next month, (December,)* to attend at my office by 10 o'clock, A. M. to receive claims and the evidence supporting the same, against the estate of the dec'd—and shall on said day close my report, in regards the receiving of claims, unless good cause is shown to me to justify the keeping the account open.

R. WORTHINGTON,
Nov. 17, 1842. *Mas. Com.*

In the Circuit Superior Court
of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County:

John F. Hamtramck and others, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
John Briscoe's adm'r and others, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

NOTICE is hereby given to such creditors of John Briscoe, dec'd who have not heretofore presented their claims to me to be taken an account of, that I shall attend at my office *on Saturday the 17th day of next month, (December,)* by 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of receiving claims against the estate of the dec'd—and shall, unless good cause is shown, close my report on said day for the Court.

R. WORTHINGTON,
Nov. 17, 1842. *Mas. Com.*

In the Circuit Superior Court
Of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County:

Charles Butler and Richard Duffield PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
Richard Williams, Adm'r de bonis non of Hamilton Jefferson, dec'd, Ann S. Jefferson, widow, and Maria Elizabeth, Frances Ann, and Ann Hamilton, children and infant heirs of said Hamilton Jefferson, dec'd, and Benjamin W. Jefferson, individually, and as Administrator of said Hamilton Jefferson, dec'd, Francis Silvers, Ellis Rees, and John Lemon, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

IT is ORDERED, That Master Commissioner Worthington do proceed to execute the decretal order made on the 22th day of November, 1838, and he is further directed to ascertain the in-put of the partners, respectively, the value of the social effects, the debts due the same, and the debts due therefrom, at the time of said Hamilton Jefferson's death, so as to ascertain the interest of said Hamilton Jefferson in the same at the time of his death; and in case the said Benjamin W. Jefferson fails to produce the books and papers of said mercantile concern, so as satisfactorily to show the state and condition of the business at that time, to wit: the debts, credits, effects, &c., the said Commissioner is directed to receive any further general testimony touching the same which may be introduced; making, as directed in said former decretal order, all reasonable presumptions against the said Benjamin W. Jefferson.—And the said Commissioner is directed to state specially any *project* of a report, or other matter which he may be requested to state by the counsel of the plaintiff, as well as such matters as he may deem pertinent, or as he may be directed to state specially, and make report at the next Term, in order to a final decree.

A copy—Teste.

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

☞The parties to the above mentioned suit, will please take notice, that I shall attend at my office on *Monday the 12th day of next month (December,)* by 10 o'clock, A. M. to enter upon the duties required of me by the above recited order of court, when and where they are hereby notified to attend, with the books, papers, and evidence connected with the settlement directed to be made by the aforesaid decree of the court.

R. WORTHINGTON,
Commissioner's Office, *Mas. Com.*
Charlestown, Nov. 17, 1842.

ATTENTION, FIREMEN!

YOU are ordered to meet, without fail, in front of the Engine House, on Friday evening next at 3 o'clock, precisely. The meeting will be addressed by Mr. Lucas, and a full attendance is expected, as business of importance will be acted on.

By order of the Chief Engineer.

Nov. 17, 1842. THOS. GRATTAN.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at the residence of the subscriber, near Mount John Shafer, on Thursday, the 1st December, 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 BIGLER, *Adm'r of John Shafer, dec'd.*
Berkeley county, Oct. 20, 1842.

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 l[illegible] stack,*
About 50 head of Steers, [illegible] of them good beef,
30 *or 40 head of fine y[illegible]le, all* of which are crossed with the [illegible]m, and many of them thorough bred,
One fine Durham Bull,
Three or 4 thorough bred A[illegible] Heifers, a stock of cattle celebrated f[illegible] milking qualities,
Eighty Saxony Sheep,
Sixteen good work and [illegible] Horses,
One Hundred Fat and Sto[illegible] Hogs,
Five Wagons, and two Cart[illegible]
One six-horse Thrashing M[illegible]ne, complete,
One Patent Corn Sheller a[illegible] Crusher,
One hundred Barrels of App[illegible],
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.

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.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned, by John Keller and Maria his wife, bearing date on the 18th day of September 1839, and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson, to secure certain debts therein mentioned, I shall, *on Saturday the 19th day of November next*, before the Hotel of William Gorrell, in the town of Harpers-Ferry, sell, to the highest bidder, for ready money—

The LOT OF GROUND in said Deed of Trust to me conveyed—said Lot lies in the town of Bolivar, Jefferson county, State of Virginia, and has on it a comfortable Dwelling House, *some OUT HOUSES, and a first-rate well.*

The Lot is the same as conveyed to said John Keller by Jacomiah Serm[illegible] by deed bearing date on said 18th day of September 1839—the same property is now in the occupancy of said John Keller.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ISAAC FOUKE, *Trustee.*
Oct. 27, 1842.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a certain Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned, by John [illegible], to secure certain debts therein mentioned, which said deed bears date on the 18th day of January 1841, and is duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson County, I shall, *on Saturday the 19th day of November next*, on the premises, offer at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money—

The LEASEHOLD and the Improvements thereon, of the said John O'Hara, lying and being in the town of Harpers-Ferry. The improvements are a large Three Story Brick Building, *and all necessary Outbuildings.*

The property to be offered for sale is the same now occupied by Wm. N. Thompson, Esq. as a Hotel. ISAAC FOUKE,
Oct. 27, 1842. *Trustee.*

PUBLIC SALE OF CORN.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Thursday, 24th November (next,) at the farm of the late James Hurst, adjoining the town of Colonel James Rice,

[illegible] barrels first-rate CORN,

measured on the spot, 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
Nov. 3, 1842. M. C. KERR.

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 Hearne, dec'd. The Tract contains 300 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,
Oct. 20, 1842. *Special Comm'r.*

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold, at Public Auction, for cash, at the *RESIDENCE* of Capt. George Reynolds, near Shepherdstown,

On Thursday the 24th day of November, next,

Four Negro Men Slaves, eight Negro Boys, six Negro Women, nine Negro Girls, about twenty Horses and Mules, about one hundred and fifty Sheep, a lot of stock Hogs, about nineteen head of Cattle, one Patent Wheat Cutting Machine, Wagons, Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, Wheat Fans, Timothy and Clover Hay, about 400 cords of oak and hickory Wood, and a lot of Logs, besides farming Utensils for a large farm—all of the

Household and Kitchen
FURNITURE,

consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Chairs, Tables, Carpeting, &c.,

Including every kind of personal property belonging to the said George Reynolds, taken to satisfy sundry executions against him, &c.

☞The sale of the above property will positively take place as advertised, and the public will find it to their advantage to attend.

JOHN H. McSHERRE, D. S.
for S. Lady, and R. Duffield.
Oct 20, 1842.

☞The sale of the above property takes place with the consent of the undersigned, and it is my earnest desire that my friends and neighbors will come forward and bid liberally for the above property. *GEO. REYNOLDS*

Trustee's Sale of LAND, and
PERSONAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from George Reynolds to the undersigned, recorded in the county court of Jefferson, will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at his RESIDENCE, near Shepherdstown, on *Thursday the 24th day of November, next*, the following property, to wit:

The Farm and Spring MILL,

on the Potomac river, about five miles below Shepherdstown, known as Reynold's Lower Mill Tract, containing about 130 ACRES. This property is said to be very valuable, being fine limestone land, well adapted to farming purposes. And there is on it the finest *LIMESTONE QUARRY* in the county, which has heretofore yielded a very handsome profit to those who worked it. Lying on the bank of the Potomac, there is the greatest facility for getting the stone and lime, and all other products of the farm to market, by the way of the Canal. *Also*, three large BOATS, for conveying stone from the Quarry. *Also*, a large new

Brick Ware-House,

And WHARF at the Ferry Landing in Shepherdstown,

and all the personal PROPERTY of said Reynolds in Jefferson county.

HENRY BERRY, *Trustee.*
Oct. 20, 1842.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscriber, as Trustee, by Alexander G. Gordon and Juliet A. his wife, and Hiereme L. Opie, Jr., as her Trustee, on the 4th day of October, 1839, and admitted to record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson on the 10th of October 1839, to secure a debt due to William Castleman, Sen., for the sum of $1500, which debt, together with the deed, has been assigned to Jno. Ship—I shall proceed to sell, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Hotel of Isaac N. Carter in Charlestown, at 1 o'clock, *on Thursday the 24th day of November next*, that

Tract of Land

Lying in Jefferson County, which was conveyed to me in said trust, supposed to contain 306 ACRES—or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the debt of said John Ship, with the interest and costs; it being the same property which was purchased by Hiereme L. Opie, Sen., of John Hurst, Ex'r of James Hurst, deceased, and adjoining the lands of said Opie and William Castleman.

☞An indisputable title will be given the purchaser.

C. B. HARDING, *Trustee.*
Oct. 27, 1842.—6t.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust executed to the subscriber, as Trustee, by John G. Wilson, the one dated 10th February, 1841, to secure a debt of $700 due by bond bearing date with said Deed, given to Henry Miller, and by him transferred to James Roper, and credited by one hundred dollars on the 1st of April, 1841; the other dated 14th day of April, 1841, to secure a debt of $800, due by bond, bearing even date with the said Deed, given to James Roper, both of which said Deeds of Trust are duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of Jefferson County, for certain purposes therein stated, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, for ready money, *on Saturday the 26th day of November, next*, on the premises, all the right, title and estate of the said John G. Wilson, in and to a certain BRICK HOUSE, situated in Harpers-Ferry, on Shenandoah street, opposite the U. S. Arsenal, constituting a part of the splendid range of new brick buildings upon said street.

This large and commodious property has generally been occupied as a tavern or store, and is well adapted to either, being located in the most desirable business part of the village.—It has rented for as much as six hundred dollars in good times.

☞Sale to take place at 2 o'clock, P. M.

EDWARD LUCAS, Jr. *Trustee.*
Oct. 20, 1842.

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.

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 stand, the

House and Lot

in Charlestown, now in the occupancy of John Downey and Francis Gallagher. The property is on the Main [illegible] and is one of the most valuable [illegible] for business. For further description [illegible] unnecessary. The sale will take place at 3 o'clock.

[illegible] GRIGGS, for
Sept 29, 1842. *Trustee.*

TRUSTEE'S 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 *Thursday the 1st of December instant*, the following property, to wit:

Sixteen head of Horses and Colts,
12 Head Cattle,
Fifty Sheep, Forty Hogs,
Corn by the barrel, Rye and Oats by the bushel,
Hay by the ton.

Farming Utensils of every description—such as Ploughs, double shovel do., Harrows, two Wagons, two Carts, Wood-ladders, Wheat Fan, one half of a Spike 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, kept in a work, 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—till 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 continued 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 is hoped that all concerned will come forward and bid liberally, and make it extend as far as possible.

☞The undersigned requests his friends and the public generally to attend the above sale.—As all my property must be sold, I am very desirous that the Trustees should succeed in selling it on the day appointed.

Nov. 17. WM. GRANTHAM.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by Robert Ridenour, dated June 7th, 1841, and of record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson, I shall proceed to sell, for cash, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on *Wednesday the 9th day of November*, next, at the residence of Robert Ridenour, at John Strider's Gulf Mills,

1 Bay Mare, 2 Wagons, 1 Cart and Gears, 4 Cows, 9 Hogs, Bedsteads, and Bedding, 3 dozen Chairs, 4 Tables, one Walnut Desk and Bureau, 10 pair Wagon Gears,

Together with other property contained in said Trust Deed, for the benefit of Henry D. Garnhart, John Kable, and others.

G. W. SIPPINGTON, *Trustee.*
October 20, 1842.

POSTPONEMENT.

☞In consequence of the inclemency of the weather on the day advertised for sale, it has been postponed until *FRIDAY the 25th day of NOVEMBER instant*, at which time the sale will positively take place, (except the horses, which will be sold on the 1st day of Nov. Court.)

GEORGE W. SIPPINGTON,
Nov. 17, 1842. *Trustee.*

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 Butler, 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.

AM. MOORE,
N. S. WHITE,
Nov. 3, 1842—4w. *Commissioners.*

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscribers as trustees, by John Strider, on the 1st day of July, 1835, to secure a debt due to Henry Miller, for the sum of $3056, due by two notes, upon which payments have been made of $229 90, which notes bear date, one the 29th of December, 1830, and the other the 1st of October, 1832, and payable on demand, and also the further sum of $354, due by note, dated the 1st day of July, 1835, and payable six months after date, we shall proceed to sell, at public auction, for cash, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, in front of I. N. Carter's tavern, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 5, P. M., on *Friday the 2d day of December next*, 1842, all that certain

Tract of LAND with the appurtenances,

lying in the county and State aforesaid and upon the Shenandoah river, near Harpers-Ferry, and commonly called "Gulf Mills," conveyed to us by said Strider as aforesaid, containing

230 ACRES,

Or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said debts and the interest thereon due—it being the same tract on which said Strider now resides, and both valuable and desirable property, especially on account of the Mill Seat thereon and other Water Rights thereto belonging. Such title as is vested in us, which is believed to be indisputable, will be made to the purchaser.

WM. LUCAS,
ISAAC FOUKE,
Oct. 20, 1842. *Trustees.*

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.

SALE OF LAND.

THE undersigned, Executor of George Porterfield, dec'd, will expose to sale at public auction, *on Monday, the 12th day of December*, next, before the Court-House door in Martinsburg, the farm on which Henry Gwaltney now lives, adjoining the lands of Wm. Cunningham, sen., Daniel Lemaster 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 G. MORRISON, *Ex'tor of George Porterfield, dec'd.*
Nov. 17, 1842—ts.

A FAMILY HORSE

IS wanted by a gentleman who has to time to attend public sales. Apply at the Free Press Office.
Nov 17, 1842.

NEW CROP RAISINS.

6 BOXES best Bunch Raisins, just received and for sale by
Nov 17. [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of

THE FREE PRESS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM,

Payable half yearly; but Two Dollars will be received as payment in full, if paid entirely in advance.

☞ Whenever payment is deferred beyond the expiration of the year, interest will be charged.

☞ Subscriptions for six months, $1 25, to be paid invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING.

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

Variety.

THE OLDEN TIMES.

The modern fashion adopted by our belles of wearing bustles is not so new as many persons imagine. In the reign of James I, the fashion of ladies wearing verdingales, in order to make themselves appear to have enormously large hips, appears to have reached its height; and about the same period the men adopted the plan of stuffing their trunk hose for the same purpose. A writer of the day describes these stuffed trunk hose as a sort of "vercingale breeches. "This ridiculous custom occasionally led the wearers into awkward predicaments. On one occasion it is related that a young man, so dressed and distended with bran, while in conversation with some ladies, unfortunately tore his hose with a nail, and all the bran escaped, leaving him so much reduced in size as to be scarcely recognisable. At one time a law was passed prohibiting the men against wearing their breeches stuffed with bays; and a man, having been taken before a justice on supposition of infringing this law, established his innocence by drawing forth the stuffing, which consisted of a pair of sheets, two table-cloths, ten napkins, four shirts, a brush, a comb, night-caps, and some other minor articles. The ladies, who were the first to set the fashion in this way, were not a whit behind the gentlemen in the size which they distended themselves; but whether the gentlemen of the present day will have the gallantry to follow the fashion of the ladies, and adopt bustle breeches, yet remains to be seen.—*English paper.*

DESPERATION.—When a man's fortune has become so embarrassed that he is obliged to give up the broadcloth for homespun, poundcake for brown bread, kid for calf-skin, and calf-skin for cow-hide—in such circumstances we consider there is hope of a man, and that his credit ought yet to be accounted as good; but when he is driven so far and so low in hard times as to say—I must economise by stopping my newspaper! we conclude that the poor man's fortunes are really desperate, and that he is a gone case—To think of saving one's self by stopping a newspaper, is like the hungery man's calculating to grow fat, by total abstinence from every thing that can sustain life.

Law Poetry and Fancy Soap.—The St. Louis Organ tells the following: On Friday last, in Court of Common Pleas, a jury of twelve men and a large auditory were highly edified for a couple of hours with the details of a case touching the manufacture and quality of Fancy Soaps. The lawyers threw hot shot—we mean soap suds—at each other valiantly. In the midst of

"The wreck of lather and the crash of words."—

Counsellor P. perpetrated the following impromptu:

The case at bar is upon soaps,
From which it may be fairly gathered,
That each one keenly trusts and hopes
The other will be duly lathered.

A STRANGE BEDFELLOW.—At a ladies' temperance meeting in Newburyport, one of the members remarked that the temperance cause had been a great blessing to her—'for,' added she, 'I slept with a *barrel of rum* for nine years—but now,' she continued, her eyes brightening 'since my husband has signed the pledge I have a man to sleep with, thank God' Then all the spinters laid their hands on their hearts and said—Amen.

A physician remonstrating with a drunkard, asked him why 'he did not limit himself to a certain quantity per diem—set down a stake that thus far and no farther will I go.' 'I do,' replied the drunkard 'but I set the stake so far off that I invariably get drunk before I reach it.'

A small boy seeing a drunken man prostrate on the door sill of a rum shop, stepped in and very quaintly informed the landlord that his sign had fallen down.

A TRUE TEST.—Nothing, says a late writer, sets so wide a mark between a vulgar and a noble soul as the reverential love of womanhood. A man who is always sneering at woman is generally a coarse profligate or a bigot.

A POSER.—A boy asked one of his father's guests who his next door neighbor was, and when he heard his name, asked him if the gentleman was not a fool. "No my little friend," said the guest, "he is no fool, but a very sensible man; but why did you ask the question?" "Why," said the little boy, "my mother said the other day you were next door to a fool, and I wanted to know who lived next door to you."

Grammar on a new Plan.—A boy on being requested to parse the verb *go*, did it as follows: Go is an insensible rig'lar verb, finity mood; perfect tense; 1st person go it: 2d person, go ahead; 3d person, no go; made in the 3d person to agree with daddy's old grey mare understood.—*Cin. Sun.*

The Dutch have this good proverb: Thefts never enrich, alms never impoverish, nor prayers hinder any work.

How to have money plenty.—Let your expenses be a little less than your income. This is an infallible prescription.

STRIKING COINCIDENCE.—The Inauguration of Napoleon in the Old World, as First Consul of France, and the funeral of Washington in the New World, both occurred on the [illegible]

MRS. TRAWICK'S SEMINARY.

THE Seventh Scholastic year of Shepherdstown Seminary, of this Institution commenced on MONDAY the 25th ultimo. Mrs. Trawick 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 attention 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.

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.

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

HIS OFFICE is opposite Messrs. Webb & Markell's Store.

Dec. 9, 1841.—tf.

JAMES E. 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.

WILLIAM PAUL,
BOOK BINDER,
WINCHESTER, VA.,

INFORMS the citizens of Charlestown, and the adjoining country, that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

☞ Books or orders left at the "Free Press" Office, will be attended to at all times.

Aug. 18, 1842.—tf.

JOHN SCHLAGAITER'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 FUR 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 Seallett CAPS;
Gentlemen's Cloth Caps, new style;
Robosson and Velvetteen CAPS;
Children's and Youth's fancy do.

Also on hand and constantly manufacturing, all kinds of HATS, such as Short-Napped Castor Hats, fine black Molesskin 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.

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.

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.

Purchasers 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.

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.

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.

Servants Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to buy or hire a Negro Woman, that is a good house-keeper, and one that can wash and iron well. Also, a girl about 10 or 12 years of age [illegible]

J. J. Miller.

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. REYES & 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. 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.

FRANCY AND ELLSLER 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 ALLEMONG.

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 Rowland's 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.

Fulled and Plaid Linsey.

A LARGE stock of Fulled and Plaid Linsey, and home-made Flannels, all of the best quality, for sale by WM. S. LOCK.

Nov 3, 1842.

LARGE Whitney *Blankets*—heavy twilled Blankets, for servants, for sale cheap by

Nov. 3, 1842 WM. S. LOCK.

Fruit and Nuts.

FRESH Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Filberts, Almonds and Palm Nuts, just received at

Nov. 3, 1842. S. H. ALLEMONG'S.

Cheese.

8 BOXES New England CHEESE for sale by S. H. ALLEMONG.

Nov. 3, 1842.

SPERM & FISH OIL.

BEST Bleached Winter Strained Sperm and Fish Oil, for sale by

Nov 3 S H ALLEMONG.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c.

SUPER wool-dyed black, invisible green, blue, brown, olive and other fancy colored *CLOTHS*—splendid merino, valencia 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, Elecampane Root, Liverwort, Wild Cherry, Liquorice, Comfrey, Flaxseed, Irish Moss, Slippery Elm, Squills, Coltsfoot, Iceland Moss, and other choice *vegetable Cough ingredients.*

Warranted to effect if taken in time, and in proper quantities, colds, coughs, bronchetis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, sore throat, spitting of blood, and all diseases tending to Consumption, and is an admirable cleanser 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'DONAVAN, corner of Franklin and Park streets, Baltimore.

Dr. C. MAGENIS, Frederick street, Balt.

☞ For sale at E. M. AISQUITH'S.

Charlestown, Nov. 3, 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 29.

Jewellery.

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

Oct. 13, 1842.

HATS.

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

Oct. 6, 1842 REYES & KEARSLEY.

ORANGES, just received and for sale by J. H. BEARD & CO.

Oct. 20, 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.

Tamarinds.

A present lot of this excellent fruit, just received and for sale by *A M CRIDLER.*

Sept. [illegible]

F[illegible] QUITH.

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 fall & 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 invisible do	Do single-waved do
Do polish do	Do diamond do
Do drab	Do plain drab
Do light & dark mixed	Do plain blue & bl'k
	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 b[illegible]	Super ribbed fancy
Do bl[illegible]	Do light mixed
Do dr[illegible]	Do dark mixed
Do gr[illegible]	Do light fancy

Vestings.

Super cut [illegible] Velvet	Super Cashmere
Do pla[illegible] figured	Do fancy merino
Do va[illegible]	Do various fancy

[illegible]s and Caps.

Super. Neut[illegible] Beaver,	Superior Otter CAPS,
Do. do. Russia,	Do, Musk,
Do. do. Silk,	Do. Seal and Selette.

Boots and Shoes.

Super. Calf [illegible]s, do. Kip, water proof, do. Seal.
Super. pegge[illegible] Monroe SHOES,
Do. do. Calf,
Do. brogans and boys' Shoes.

Ready made Clothing,

A general assortment, such as Over-Coats, close and frock Coats, Cossees, 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 soon 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.

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 Shoes—coarse and fine,
Black and White Fur Hats,
Woolen Blankets of all sizes,
Bed Tick and Check,
AXES; NAILS BY THE KEG.
Tinware Hardware, Queensware, Earthenware & Stoneware,
MOLASSES & SUGAR.
TEA & COFFEE,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles and Collars, and nearly all things in the Sadler's line.

—ALSO—

Ten Plate Stoves, Clocks, &c. &c.

And in short all that is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. ESROM SLIFER.

Kabletown, Sept. 8, 1842.—tf.

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 [illegible] but plain matter of fact. Particulars hereafter.

Charlestown, Oct. 27, 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 CONSTANT BUYERS or for CASH, at the most [illegible] of LOW PRICES. They invite the public to call and see them.

WEBB & MARKELL.

Shepherdstown, Oct. 27, 1842—4t.

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.

Anodyne Shaving Cream,

HIGHLY recommended to those who wish to enjoy a pleasure in shaving—its healing properties make it desirable for surgical purposes, as well as the toilet. This Cream is positively calculated to wash the tender skins of infants, and can be used with the most pleasing effects, in all cases where the skin is chapped or excoriated, either from disease or exposure to the weather. For sale by

Sept 20, 1842. A M CRIDLER.

Mixing Cider Vinegar,

For sale by

Sept 27. T C Sigafoos.

Twilled Bags.

100 EXTRA heavy and well made [illegible]

Sept 20. E W AISQUITH.

Latest Style Hats.

A CASE of the latest style Beaver and Russian [illegible], just received by

Sept 20, 1842. J J Miller.

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.

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.

Having bought them on the lowest terms, a small profit only will be added, and sold for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. All in search of BARGAINS, are respectfully invited to give him a call and examine for themselves. Among his stock may be found the following articles, viz:

DRY GOODS.

Cloths of all qualities, Cassimeres, Sattinets,
Vestings, Linseys,
Whitney, Rose, Negro, and Saddle Blankets,
Heavy Brown Sheeting 5-4 at 12½ cents,
Super " " 4-4 - 9 "
" " " 3-5 - 6¼ "
" " " 5 8 - 5 "
Bleached Muslins—all qualities,
" and Brown Drilling,
Checks, Ginghams, assorted,
Scotch and English Plaids,
Mouseline de Laine and Shalleys,
Merinos from 25 to 100 cents,
Jaconet, Swiss, Mull, and Book Muslins,
Thread, Swiss, Book, and Lisle Edgings,
" " " " Inserting,
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 Diapers,
Crash and Bird Eye do
Irish Linens, Comforts,
Coat Trimmings 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.

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 and see Cloths and Cassimeres, at about half price, for sale by

Oct 27. E M AISQUITH.

Gouly's Vegetable Bitters,

JUST received and for sale by

A M CRIDLER.

Oct 13, 1842.

SALT.

50 SACKS Ground Alum and Blown Salt.

Nov 3. S H ALLEMONG.

Rags, Rags.

10,000 LBS. of CLEAN RAGS wanted, for which the highest price will be given in goods.

J J MILLER.

Oct. 20, 1842.

Novels.

COOPER'S Two Admirals—Bulwer's Night and Morning—Bulwer's Zanoni, for sale by

JOHN H. BEARD & CO.

Oct. 20, 1842.

PUTTY.

[illegible] POUNDS PUTTY, for sale by

S H ALLEMONG.

[illegible] of Fulled [illegible]

J C Sigafoos.

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 Lanes,
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 12½ 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.

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.

BARSAPARILLA.

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.

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.

To Families and Invalids.

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

PILES, &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 sets 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 rapacity 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, and 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. RIXOON 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.

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. AUDREWS' "Mirium Arcanium," 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 advice—so drop in without fear of costs.

H. V. ANDREWS.

Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 11, 1842.

Mocking Yarn.

BLACK, Grey mixed and White Stocking Yarn, of beautiful quality, for sale by

Sept 20 J J MILLER.

Batting.

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

Sept 20. J J MILLER.

STONE CUTTING.

WILLIAM LOCKRIDGE respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, and adjoining counties, who may wish to mark the graves of their departed 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. Meredith N. Gallaher, Charlestown, those who may desire any of the above articles can be shown the list of prices and the different plans. He will also forward any orders, epitaphs, &c., that may be desired. Or, by addressing him, at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., orders can be filled without delay.

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

January 21, 1841—1y.

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 desir