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The Free Press.

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

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THE FREE PRESS

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS

PER ANNUM,

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

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

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

ADVERTISING.

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

CART[illegible]'S H[illegible]EL,

Charlestow[illegible], Virginia.

[illegible] HOUSE, nearly opposite the Court House.

1842.

BANKRUPTCY.

BENJAMIN A. LAVENDER,

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

Oct. 20, 1842—3m.

THOMAS J. STUART,

Attorney at Law,

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

Staunton, Oct. 13, 1842—4t.

JOHN M. JEWETT,

Attorney at Law,

SHEPHERDSTOWN,

Jefferson County, Va.

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

Dec. 9, 1841.—tf.

JAMES B. STEWART,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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

Office nearly opposite the store of Messrs. Wilson & Doll.

March 24, 1842.—tf.

Magnificent Scheme.

30,000 DOLLARS.

The Virginia Monongalia Lottery.

CLASS O, for 1842.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.,

On Saturday the 5th of N[illegible]er, 1842.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	30,000	Dollars
1 "	10,000	Dollars
1 "	6,000	Dollars
1 "	5,000	Dollars
1 "	4,000	Dollars
2 "	2,500	Dollars
1 "	2,000	Dollars
2 "	1,747	Dollars
25 "	1,000	Dollars
25 "	500	Dollars
&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion.

$40,000!

Fifteen Drawn Ballots!

Virginia Leesburg Lottery.

CLASS P, FOR 1842.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.,

On SATURDAY, the 12th NOVEMBER, 1842.

GRAND CAPITALS.

1 Grand Prize of			$40,000
1	do	do -	10,000
1	do	do -	5,000
1	do	do -	3,255
1	do	do -	2,200
1	do	do -	1,900
1	do	do -	1,800
1	do	do -	1,600
10 Prizes of			1,000
10	do	-	500
10	do	-	300
15	do	-	200
15	do	-	200
100	do	-	150
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10 : Shares in proportion.

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

J. G. GREGORY & CO,

Managers,

WASHINGTON CITY.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS LIKENS,

Fashionable Boot and Shoe MAKER,

Charlestown, Virginia,

HAS REMOVED his SHOP to the new building lately erected by Mr. G. W. Sappington, on main street, 2d door above I. N. Carter's Hotel, where he respectfully invites old friends, and new ones, to give him a call.

October 20, 1842.

Latest Style Hats.

A CASE of the latest style Beaver and Russia Hats, just received by

Sept. 22, 1842. *J J Miller.*

Manager Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a *Foreman and Manager* for his farm, for the next year. Satisfactory recommendations will be required.

GEORGE W. TURNER.

Oct. 20, 1842—3t.

Lump Sugar.

300 POUNDS low priced Lump Sugar, for sale by

Sept 22. *T C Sigafoose.*

Strong Cider Vinegar,

FOR sale by

Sept 22. *T C Sigafoose.*

Twilled Bags.

100 EXTRA heavy and well made bags.

Sept 29. B M AISQUITH.

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 Hotel, in Charlestown, with the view of going West. I am at a loss to know how such a report originated—certainly not from any thing I have ever said—for nothing is farther from my present intention. Besides, I have the property I now occupy under a lease for a term of years, where I should be pleased to see my old friends and as many others as may choose to give me a call, and I shall always be thankful for their custom.

JOSEPH F. ABELL.

Charlestown, Oct. 20, 1842.

NEW 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 PUNCTUAL DEALERS or for CASH, at the most unheard 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.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

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

Oct. 27, 1842. J J MILLER.

NEW GOODS.

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

Oct 27, 1842.

The Cheapest GOODS ever offered in Charlestown!

T. C. SIGAFOOSE! has but time to announce to the public that he has just received and opened decidedly the CHEAPEST and most FASHIONABLE stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

ever offered in this market. To all friends and customers, and to every one in pursuit of GREAT BARGAINS, he would say *now* is your time to call, and prove for yourselves that his assertion is not mere puff but plain matter of fact. Particulars hereafter.

Charlestown, Oct. 27, 1842.

"OBERMONT"

FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE this valuable *FARM*, situated in Smithfield and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike, and the Winchester and Potomac Rad-road, equidistant from Charlestown and Harpers-Ferry.

IT CONTAINS

300 ACRES of LAND,

equal to any in the Valley—300 cleared and under a high state of cultivation; the residue well timbered. The tract is well watered, having several fine springs, a well, and a bold stream, all never failing and convenient to the buildings. The improvements are good, and consist of a well ROOFED 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 Shubbary 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. }

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

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

Oct 26. C W AISQUITH.

BREAST PIPES, Nipple Glasses, and Children's Sucking Bottles, just received by

Sept. 22. A M CRIDLER.

STAUB'S CATHOLICON.

ANOTHER lot of Staub's Catholicon, just received at S. H. ALLEMONG'S.

Sept. 15, 1842.

Animal Magnetism.

THE *Philosophy of Animal Magnetism*, together with the system of Manipulating adopted to produce ecstacy and somnambulism—the effects and the rationale. For sale by

Oct. 6, 1842. J H BEARD & CO.

Woolen Socks.

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

Oct. 6, 1842.

THORNE'S POWDERS,

FOR fevers, horse distempers, and swelling in the legs, or under the belly, for sale by

Sept. 22. A M CRIDLER.

Jewellery.

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

Oct. 13, 1842.

Russia and Beaver Hats.

2 BOXES black Beaver and Russia Hats, of Fall and Winter Fashions, just received by

Sept 22. *Hayes & Kearsley.*

Axes, Axes, Axes!

EXTRA heavy Axes of the most superior manufacture, for sale by

Sept 22, 1842. *J J Miller.*

Putty.

WHOLESALE and retail at

Sept 22. YOUNG'S.

From the October Knickerbocker.

LIFE'S MEMORIES.

I remember, I remember
When my life was in its prime,
Yet untouched and uncorrupted
By the blighting hand of Time;
When the flow'ret and the sunshine
Were companions of each scene,
And Hope was in its vigor then,
And Pleasure in its green.

I remember, I remember
When the storm of sorrow came,
And extinguished, and for ever,
All the glory of life's flame:
When one by one the blossoms
Of Affection dropped away,
And Despair came with the darkness,
And Affliction with the day.

I remember, I remember!
But ah! 'tis vain to mourn
For the bright hours and the loved ones
That will never more return!
Let the Present have its tortune,
And the Past its store of ill;
To the Future, to the Future
We will look with gladness still!

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY,

And Occurrences on the Delivery of an Abolition Petition to him, at Richmond, Indiana.

From the Lexington Observer.

On the first of October, 1842, Mr. CLAY, being on his way from Dayton, in Ohio, to Indianapolis, the seat of Government of the State of Indiana, to which he had been previously invited, stopped at Richmond, a flourishing town in that State, where a vast multitude, amounting to fifteen or twenty thousand, had assembled to meet him, and greet and welcome his arrival among them. After taking some refreshment, he repaired to a stand, provided for the occasion, from which he addressed the immense assemblage, in his accustomed manner, on the public topics of the day. It is not intended to report any part of that speech, which was received with enthusiastic applause. After its close, Mr. Clay was informed that a Mr. Mendenhall was present and desirous of presenting a petition to him, and he was requested for that purpose to ascend the stand. He did so, and delivered the petition to Mr. Clay. He handed it to a friend, who read it aloud to Mr. Clay, and to the assembly. The petition prayed, or requested, that Mr. Clay would forthwith liberate all his slaves, unjustly, as it alleged, held in bondage, and placed the application principally on the ground that by the Declaration of American Independence, it is declared "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights," &c.

After the reading of the petition, the assembly manifested great sensation; some cried out pull him (Mr. Mendenhall) down, and a high degree of excitement, of anger, and of indignation, was kindling against him. The slightest manifestation of displeasure on the part of Mr. Clay, might have exposed Mr. Mendenhall to great personal danger. But, Mr. Clay rose, with perfect calmness and composure, and first addressed the multitude, in a strain of persuasion and entreaty. He hoped that Mr. M might be treated with the greatest forbearance and respect. He assured his fellow-citizens there collected, that the presentation of the petition had not occasioned him the slightest pain, nor excited one solitary disagreeable emotion. It it were to be presented to him, he preferred that it should be done in the face of this vast and respectable assemblage. He thought he could give it such an answer as became him and the subject of which it treated. At all events, he entreated, he besought his fellow-citizens, for their sake, for his country's sake, for his sake, to offer no disrespect, no indignity, no violence, in word or deed, to Mr. Mendenhall.

This appearing to compose the assembly, Mr. Clay bowed to Mr. Mendenhall, and addressing him said:

I will now, Sir, make to you and to this petition, such a response as becomes me. Allow me to say, that I think you have not conformed to the independent character of an American citizen, in presenting a *petition to me*. I am like yourself, but a private citizen. A petition, as the term implies, generally proceeds from an inferior in power or station to a superior; between us, there is entire equality. And what are the circumstances under which you have chosen to offer it? I am a total stranger, passing thro' your State, on my way to its capital, in consequence of an invitation with which I have been honored to visit, to exchange friendly salutations with such of my fellow-citizens of Indiana as think proper to meet me, and to accept of their hospitality. Anxious as I am to see them, and to view parts of this State which I had never seen, I came here with hesitation and reluctance, because I apprehended that the motives of my journey might be misconceived and perverted. But when the fulfilment of an old promise to visit Indianapolis was insisted upon, I yielded to the solicitations of friends, and have presented myself among you.

Such is the occasion which has been deliberately selected for tendering this petition to me. I am advanced in years, and neither myself nor the place of my residence is altogether unknown to the world. You might, at any time within these last 25 or 30 years, have presented your petition to me at Ashland. If you had gone there for that purpose, you should have been received and treated with perfect respect and liberal hospitality.

Now, Mr. Mendenhall, let us reverse conditions, and suppose that you had been invited to Kentucky to partake of its hospitality; and that previous to your arrival, I had employed such means as I understand have been used to get up this petition, to obtain the signatures of citizens of that State to a petition, to present to you, to relinquish your farm or other property, what would you have thought of such a proceeding? Would you have deemed it courteous and according to the rites of hospitality?

I know well that you, and those who think with you, controvert the legitimacy of slavery, and deny the right of property in slaves. But the law of my State and other States has otherwise ordained. The law may be wrong, in your opinion, and ought to be repealed, but, then, you and your associates are not the law makers for us, and unless you can show some authority to nullify our laws, we must continue to respect them. Until the law is repealed, we must be excused for asserting the right—aye, the property in slaves—which it sanctions, authorizes, and vindicates.

And who are the petitioners whose organ you assume to be? I have no doubt that many of them are worthy, amiable and humane persons, who, by erroneous representations, have been induced inconsiderately to affix their signatures to this petition, and that they will deeply regret it. Others, and not a few, I am told, are free blacks, men, women and children, who have been artfully deceived and imposed upon. A very large portion, I have been credibly informed, are the political opponents of the party to which I belong—Democrats, as they most undeservedly call themselves, who have eagerly seized this opportunity to wound, as they imagined, my feelings, and to aid the cause to which they are attached. In other quarters of the Union, Democrats claim to be the exclusive champions of Southern interests, the only safe defenders of the rights in slave property, and unjustly accuse us Whigs with abolition designs, wholly incompatible with its security. What ought these distant Democrats to think of the course of their friends here who have united in this petition?

And what is the foundation of this appeal to me in Indiana to liberate the slaves under my care in Kentucky? It is a gen[illegible] in the act announcing to the [illegible] dence of the thirteen American Colonies, that all men are created equal. Now, as an abstract principle, there is no doubt of the truth of that declaration; and it is destitute in the original construction of society, and of all organised societies, to keep it in view as a great fundamental principle. But, then, I apprehend that in no Society that ever did exist, or ever shall be formed, was or can the equality asserted among the members of the human race, be practically enforced and carried out. There are portions of it, large portions, women, minors, insane, culprits, transient sojourners, that will always probably remain subject to the government of another portion of the community.

That declaration, whatever may be the extent of its import, was made by the representatives of the thirteen States. In most of them slavery existed, and had long existed, and was established by law. It was introduced and forced upon the Colonies by the paramount law of England. Do you believe that in making that declaration, the States that concurred in it intended that it should be tortured into a virtual emancipation of all the slaves within their respective limits? Would Virginia and other Southern States have ever united in the declaration which was to be interpreted into an abolition of slavery among them? Did any one of the thirteen States entertain such a design or expectation? To impute such a secret and unavowed purpose, would be to charge a political fraud upon the noblest band of patriots that ever assembled in council, a fraud upon the confederacy of the Revolution, a fraud upon the Union of these States, whose Constitution not only recognized the lawfulness of slavery, but permitted the importation of slaves from Africa until the year 1808. And I am bold to say, that, if the doctrines of ultra political abolitionists had been seriously promulgated at the epoch of our Revolution, our glorious Independence would never have been achieved. Never! never!

[Great applause, and many voices echoing "Never."]

I know the predominant sentiment in the free States is adverse to slavery; but happy in their own exemption, from whatever evils may attend it, the great mass of our fellow-citizens there do not seek to violate the Constitution, or disturb the harmony of these States. I desire no concealment of my opinions in regard to the institution of slavery. I look upon it as a great evil, and deeply lament that we have derived it from the parental government and from our ancestors. I wish every slave in the United States was in the country of his ancestors. But here they are, and the question is, how can they be best dealt with? If a state of nature existed, and we were about to lay the foundations of society, no no would be more strongly opposed than I should be, to incorporate the institution of slavery among its elements. But there is an incalculable difference between the original formation of society, and a long existing organized society, with its ancient laws, institutions and establishments. Now, great as I deem slavery, in my opinion, the evils of slavery are, they are nothing, absolutely nothing, in comparison with the far greater evils which would inevitably flow from a sudden, general, and indiscriminate emancipation.

In some of the States the number of slaves approximates towards an equality with that of the whites, in one or two they surpass them.—What would be the condition of the two races in those States upon the supposition of an immediate emancipation? Does any man suppose that they would become blended into one homogeneous mass? Does any man recommend amalgamation—that revolting admixture, alike offensive to God and man. For those whom He, by their physical properties, has made unlike and put asunder, we may, without presumptuousness, suppose were never intended to be joined together in one [illegible] you, sir, if you do not already know it, that such are the feelings—prejudices, if you please, and what man claiming to be a Statesman will overlook, or disregard, the deep-seated and universal prejudices of the People in the five States, that no human law could enforce a union between the races.

What then would certainly happen? A struggle for political ascendancy, the blacks seeking to acquire, and the whites to maintain possession of the government. Upon the supposition of a general immediate emancipation, in those States where the blacks outnumber the whites, they would have nothing to do but to insist upon and claim the part of the same Declaration of Independence, as Dorr and his adjudged democratic followers recently did in Rhode Island, according to which, an undefined, majority have the right at their pleasure, to subvert an existing government and institute a new one in its place, and then the whites would be brought in complete subjection to the blacks. A contest would inevitably ensue between the two races, civil war, carnage, pillage, conflagration, devastation, and the ultimate extermination or expulsion of the blacks. Nothing is more certain: And are not these evils far greater than the mild and continually improving state of slavery which exists in this country? I say continually improving; for if this gratifying progress in the amelioration of the condition of the slaves has been checked in some of the States, the responsibility must attach to the unfortunate agitation of the subject of abolition. In consequence of it, increased rigor in the police and further restraints have been imposed; and I do believe that gradual emancipation (the only method of liberation that has ever been thought safe or wise by any body in any of the slave States) has been postponed half a century.

Without any knowledge of the relation in which I stand to my slaves, or their individual condition, you, Mr. Mendenhall, and your associates who have been active in getting up this petition, call upon me forthwith to liberate the whole of them. Now let me tell you that some half a dozen of them, from age, decrepitude or infirmity, are wholly unable to gain a livelihood for themselves, and are a heavy charge upon me. Do you think that I should conform to the dictates of humanity by ridding myself of that charge, and sending them forth into the world, with the boon of liberty, to end a wretched existence in starvation? Another class is composed of helpless infants, with or without improvident mothers. Do you believe as a christian that I should perform my duty towards them, by abandoning them to their fate? Then, there is another class who would not accept their freedom if I would give it to them. I have for many years owned a slave that I wished would leave me, but he will not. What shall I do with that class?

What my treatment of my slaves is, you may learn from Charles, who accompanies me on this journey, and who has travelled with me over the greater part of the United States and in both the Canadas, and has had a thousand opportunities, if he had chosen to embrace them, to leave me. Excuse me, Mr. Mendenhall, for saying, that my slaves are as well fed and clad, look as sleek and hearty, and are quite as civil and respectful in their demeanor, and as little disposed to wound the feelings of any one, as you are.

[Great and continued laughter and applause.]

Let me recommend you, sir, to imitate the benevolent example of the society of Friends in the midst of which you reside. Meek, gentle, embued with the genuine spirit of our benign religion, whilst in principle they are firmly opposed to slavery, they do not seek to accomplish its extinction by foul epithets, coarse and vulgar abuse, and gross calumny. Their ways do not lead through blood, revolution and disunion. Their broad and comprehensive philanthropy embraces, as they believe, the good and the happiness of the white as well as the black race; [illegible] their commiseration, to the oppressed Texan sympathy. Their instruments are those of conciliation and of war, but of persuasion, and earnest appeals to the charities of the human heart. Unambitious, they have no political objects or purposes to subserve. My intercourse with them throughout life has been considerable, interesting and agreeable; and I venture to say nothing could have induced them as a society, whatever a few individuals might have been tempted to do, to seize the occasion of my casual passage through this State, to offer me a personal indignity.

[This part of Mr. Clay's speech was listened to with deep and absorbing attention, and was followed by loud bursts of applause.]

I respect the motives of rational abolitionists, who are actuated by a sentiment of devotion to human liberty, although I deplore and deprecate the consequences of the agitation of the question. I have even many friends among them. But they are not monomaniacs, who, surrendering themselves to a single idea, look altogether to the black side of human life. They do not believe that the sum total of all our efforts and all our solicitude should be abolition. They believe that there are duties to perform towards the white man as well as the black. They want good government, good administration, and the general prosperity of their country.

I shall, Mr. Mendenhall, take your petition into respectful and deliberate consideration; but before I come to a final decision, I should like to know what you and your associates are willing to do for the slaves in my possession, if I should think proper to liberate them. I own about fifty, who are probably worth fifteen thousand dollars. To turn them loose upon society, without any means of subsistence or support, would be an act of cruelty. Are you willing to raise and secure the payment of fifteen thousand dollars for their benefit, if I should be induced to free them? The security of the payment of that sum would materially lessen the obstacles in the way of their emancipation.

And now, Mr. Mendenhall, I must take respectful leave of you. We separate, as we have met, with no unkind feelings, no excited anger or dissatisfaction on my part, whatever may have been your motives, and those I refer to our common judge above, to whom we are both responsible. Go home, and mind your own business, and leave other people to take care of theirs.—Limit your benevolent exertions to your own neighborhood. Within that circle you will find ample scope for the exercise of all your charities. Dry up the tears of the afflicted widows around you, console and comfort the helpless orphan, clothe the naked, and feed and help the poor, black and white, who need succor. And you will be a better and wiser man than you have this day shown yourself.

[Rapturous applause followed the conclusion of the speech.]

Miscellaneous.

PUDSEY'S LEAP.

The young heir of Bolton, HENRY DE PUDSEY, by a long course of the most reckless extravagance and dissipation, had involved himself to such an extent, that his father, far advanced in the vale of years, irritated and exasperated by continual and large demands upon his purse and property, peremptorily refused to assist him any further; and in a moment of extreme indignation forbade him, at the peril of incurring his curse, to approach his presence, until he had by a new and reformed line of conduct atoned for his past vices. Betrothed to a lady of rank and beauty in the neighborhood, his profligacy had induced her—at the earnest suggestion of her kindred—to annul all proceedings of courtship or marriage between them, and thus cast off by father and relatives, the young [illegible] yet not utterly debased libertine, began to feel the stings of that inward monitor, which—even at this eleventh hour—he had good sense and resolution to *encourage*, rather than to *stifle*.

For several months Henry de Pudsey had contrived to evade his enraged creditors, but at length he was traced to the little cottage of his nurse, not half a mile from the paternal mansion. In the dusk of the twilight he stole from the arms of his weeping foster mother, and, determining to make one last appeal to his father, advanced stealthily and sadly to the Hall. He reached the doors, but he reached them not unobserved nor unpursued.

The myrmidons of the law were on his track, and only waited to see him fairly housed, ere they rushed upon their prey. The old gentleman was sitting in the twilight, near a casement, on whose panes the red glories of the departing day shone faintly. His thoughts were of his outcast child, but no feeling of compassionate forgiveness was mixed with those reflections. His eyes rested on the already extensive tract of felled timber, of which his lands had been shorn to foster the reckless expenditure of that child, and his breast was full of bitterness toward poor Henry, when at that very unpropitious moment a voice—a well-known voice, crying for

"Pardon! Pardon!"

rang in his ears, and he beheld his repentant son at his feet!

"Begone! profligate! begone! Approach me not, lest I curse you!" cried the old man: "fly this moment, or I summons my menials to fling you forth into the hands of your pursuers!"

Scarcely had the cruel menace passed the lips of the obdurate parent, ere loud and angry voices announced the proximity of danger; and the faithful nurse, hurrying into the room, half-dragged her sorrow-stunned foster-child down a narrow back stair case, which, entering through the gardens, led to the banks of the river, and was still unguarded.

Henry flew with the agility of youth and terror. He has passed the little postern that leads to the open country, but his path to the roads—to the hills—to the woods—is barred; on every side he hears the tramp of many feet, and the shouts of many voices. Either way—to the right—to the left—peril lies. Before him is the precipice and the river—perhaps escape—perhaps death! one moment he hesitates—another, and he sees his pursuers close upon him—the next, and he is on the topmost peak of the cliff! He draws a long breath—murmurs the name of Katherine—*thinks a prayer*—and, with scarce a hope of aught save death, springs from the promontory!—That promontory is full ninety feet above the bed of the Ribble!

* * * * * *

The ancient mansion of Gisburne contained one desolate heart, on the day that saw the stern Myrmidons of De Pudsey [illegible] for the cruelty [illegible] had driven his only child [illegible] to a [illegible] tery grave. A girl of extreme beauty sat in one of those little rooms, so often seen in the houses of our ancestors, that partake a divided character of solemnity and cheerfulness. There were scriptural paintings of high merit, to give something of conventual sedateness to its interior, augmented by the stained glass of an oriel window; while a harp, a lute, books, and a vase or two of flowers, agreeably mellowed the otherwise sombre aspect of the place. It was now, indeed, the sanctuary to which a sincere mourner had retreated, in order, by prayer and commune with her own pure heart, to attain some degree of composure, ere she mingled in scenes where, though the intensity of her grief might win respect, it would fail to meet with that deep sympathy so consoling to the afflicted.

Katherine of Gisburne was yet young, though [illegible] of the lands and heritage of Ribblesdale; and when her sense of duty induced her to discard the libertine heir of De Pudsey, she struggled in vain to conquer an attachment which had "grown with her growth," and which, in truth, was appreciated and returned. She had spent some hours in devotion, and many tears had fallen for him whom she believed to have perished beneath the waters of the Ribble, when a low tap at the door of the apartment announced an intruder. Slowly but composedly she inquired, "Who is there?"

"My lady," said an attendant, "Margery Moon entreats admittance for a brief space."

"She comes to sorrow with me," said Katherine, mentally. "It will be a trial, but I may not selfishly refuse the nurse of poor Henry." Then bidding the servant to admit the old woman, she seated herself, until the opening and closing of the door warning her that her guest was in her presence, she turned round to greet her. The aged nurse stood intently gazing on the countenance of Katherine, and, with a low courtesy, exclaimed—

"You have been weeping for him! you do not, then, cease to love him?"

"No, no, good Margery," cried the lady of Ribblesdale. "You know I ever loved him—never shall love another."—And with an uncontrollable burst of grief she flung her arms around the neck of the woman.

"God bless thee, my fair and good child," cried Margery; "I knew it was so, and all will be yet well, and he will deserve thy love."

Katherine started. She gazed on the face of the nurse, as if to ascertain by that scrutiny whether the senses of the visiter were not wandering, and was not without a degree of alarmion perceiving a smile steal across her withered features.

"Hush, dear lady," cried the nurse, lowering her voice to a whisper; "be not agitated, nor fearful. He lives."

A [illegible] quit. The promontory was full ninety feet from the bed of the Ribble, but Henry was saved! The waters were then high, swollen by long rains; and a sudden storm among the hills had increased each tributary torrent. He sank, and sank, and rose; and finally, for he was an expert swimmer, he reached the opposite bank, though far down the stream; whence, in the advanced darkness of the night, he effected his escape to Gisburne, where a dangerous illness held him for many days. The sun of prosperity, however, arose over his supposed grave, for his father's heart softened, and, hopeless from the detail given by the baffled pursuers of his child—melted toward him, and he grieved with great grief.—But Henry was quite safe in Gisburne; he had gained the hut of his foster-brother who resided there; and, watched and tended by his faithful old nurse, Margery Moon, he recovered to find himself once more restored to the arms of his father and the affections of his mistress. [illegible] was his after-life stained by even the shadow of a blot, such as had marred the beauty of his youth. So runs the legend of "Pudsey's Leap"—and a terrible leap it was.

THE BATTLE-SWORD.

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

WASHINGTON'S sword of service was a plain green hilted hanger. (See an accurate representation of the same in the original picture by C. W. Peale, now in the hall of the National Institute.)

It is matter of regret that this venerable and interesting relic of the Revolution has never been heard of since the peace of 1783. It was supposed in the army that the battle-sword was given by the Chief to General Greene, at the earnest solicitation of the latter; and it is since presumed to have been lost at sea, with the baggage of the General, while going round from Newport to Charleston. But President Jackson was pleased to say that he would cause inquiry to be made among the surviving relatives of General Greene, but nothing has as yet transpired touching this most interesting memorial of America's heroic age.

At reviews and upon occasions of distinguished ceremony, Washington wore a dress sword, with a plain swore knot, but always resumed the green hilted hanger, his sword of service.

In 1798, when appointed to his last command, it was arranged that the costume of the Lieutenant General should be blue, richly embroidered with gold. Washington inquired if the embroidery could be executed in the United States. And being informed that it was necessary it should be obtained abroad, he declined the arrangement altogether. Some magnificent plumes of the Carolina heron, of surpassing size and snowy whiteness, were presented by Major-General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney as a decoration for the hat. These the old Chief gave away to his adopted daughter, Mrs. Lewis, preferring to be attired in the veteran colors of liberty, the blue and buff, with the plain three cornered hat and black riband cockade, as in leading memorials of the days of his country's trial.—[*Nat. Int.*

LORD ASHBURTON.

The Philadelphia Inquirer is indebted to a friend for the following outline of this distinguished gentleman, gleaned from authentic sources.

"Lord ASHBURTON, whose name has now become so familiar to the American people in consequence of the happy termination of our difficulties with Great Britain, in the settlement of which he has borne so distinguished a part, is the *second* son of the late Sir Francis Baring, an eminent merchant of London, who was born 18th April, 1740, created a Baronet 29th May, 1793, and who died 12th September, 1810.

Sir Francis had ten children, five sons and five daughters. The eldest son is the present Sir Thomas Baring, born in 1772. The second, Alexander, now Lord Ashburton, who was born 27th October, 1774, and married Ann Louisa, eldest daughter of [illegible] Esq., of Philadelphia, (a Senator of the United States,) on 23d August, 1798.—The third brother, Henry, was born in 1776, and was married to the second daughter of Mr. Bingham, from whom he was divorced, after having had by her two sons and two daughters. The two brothers, Alexander and Henry, were the leading partners in the celebrated banking house under the firm of Baring and Brothers, in London, which from its extensive transactions in Loans, Stocks, &c. accumulated great wealth, and was for several years the agent of the Bank of the United States in that city.

"The family of the Barings is descended in a direct line from the Rev. Franz Baring, who was a Clergyman of the Lutheran Church, at Bremen; one of whose sons, John, emigrated to England in the latter part of the sixteenth century, where he married, and died.

"Lord Ashburton obtained his title to the peerage by letters patent, April 10th, 1835, and in virtue of his office, which he then held under the ministry as President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, became a member of the Privy Council and one of the Cabinet.

"The Barony of Ashburton was originally conferred upon the celebrated lawyer John Dunning, a native of that place, who married a sister of Sir Francis Baring. He was succeeded by his son Richard, who was the *second* Lord Ashburton, and who died without issue in 1825. The Barony thus became extinct, and remained so until the creation of his cousin, the present Lord Ashburton, who is the *third* Lord holding that title, and upon whom it was conferred with reference to the relationship which he sustained to his predecessor.

"Lord Ashburton has had a family of nine children. His two eldest sons, William Bingham and Francis, are members of Parliament, the first of whom is married to a daughter of the Earl of Sandwich, a French lady, and daughter of the Duke de Bassano. The third son is a Clergyman of the Episcopal Church. In the selection of Lord Ashburton as a minister to settle our difficulties with Great Britain, that Government has shown its wisdom and good sense. The appointment was doubtless made with reference to the talents and business habits of Lord A., and was *particularly appropriate*, from the fact that his wife and her connections are Americans, and that his knowledge of the affairs of this country, growing out of the large commercial transactions he had with our citizens through the Banking House of which he was the head, qualified him in an eminent degree for the responsible situation in which he was placed.

"In concluding the difficult negotiation with which he was intrusted to so successful a close, he has earned for himself unfading honors, and has shown to the world that the motto on his coat of arms—"*Virtus in arduis*"—courage in difficulties, is one which peculiarly in his case is most truly and properly applied."

Which is the Real British Party?

By the late arrival from Liverpool, we perceive that the *leading Tory papers* in London, (the Times, the Standard, &c.) have come out vigorously in defence of Tyler and the Locofocos, and in furious denunciation of the whole Whig policy in Congress, including the Tariff, which they condemn in the same language as the Madisonian, the Evening Post, the Charleston Courier, the Washington Globe, the Richmond Enquirer, and all the Loco Foco papers in the nation.

The London Times is also very animated in defence of the Veto power, against the attacks of Adams and Clay.

Which is the real "*British*" party in this country? Was not Mr. Van Buren right in 1830, when he instructed our Minister in London to assure the British Government that Gen Jackson and himself were much more favorable to British interests and pretensions than Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay had been?—*N. Y. Express.*

COLT'S BATTERY.—Another experiment of the power of Colt's sub-marine battery was made at New York on Friday, in the presence of the Secretary of War and thousands of spectators. A large vessel several miles distant was completely demolished, her timbers being scattered in every direction. No doubt now exists of the ability of Mr. Colt to destroy any vessel in that manner; but the difficulty is how can a battery be placed under an enemy's vessel?—*Baltimore Sun.*

The packet ship Virginian, arrived at New York on Sunday week from Liverpool, made her passage in twenty-one days. The Right Rev. Bishop J. Soule, of Ohio, of the Methodist Conference, and Rev. Thomas B. Sargeant, his travelling companion, came passengers in her. The Virginian brought nearly $100,000 in specie.

Gov. Cass, our Minister to France, writes that he expects to reach this country by the 1st December.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS,

Thursday Morning, November 3,

THE WHIG BANNER.

HENRY CLAY and AMERICAN INDUSTRY

MR. SPENCER'S LETTER.

John C. Spencer, Secretary of War, has lately been on a visit to New York, and is the author of the letter of four Loco Focos and two Tylerites has published a long commendation of the character of Mr. Tyler and in condemnation of the Whig party generally. We should publish this letter, for whatever of reference, and to give Mr. S. and his master all the benefit likely to be derived from their congratulation, but for its great length—being more than seven of our columns.

The reader may gather the object of Mr. Spencer's letter from the remarks of the Loco Foco press—hailing it as they do upon the eve of the great election, and penned with all the "adroit calculation" of a politician who has been "every thing by turns, and nothing long."

The New York Plebian anticipates great results from the Secretary's outpouring of spleen against Mr. Clay, and says:—

"It may thing were wanting to emphasize the defeat of the Whigs in this State at the ensuing election, it is just such a letter from just such a man as John C. Spencer."

The public know but little of Mr. Spencer, and therefore it may not be amiss to state, that he has, during his political career, been upon both sides in every contest—for and against Adams—for and against Jackson—for and against Clinton—for and against a bank—for and against Distribution of the Land proceeds—and is the same Mr. Spencer who wrote the address calling the Syracuse Convention in New York, in which Mr. Tyler is berated as a traitor to his principles and his party. The President knew him of old (they having served together in 1819,) and the high being given that Mr. S. was a "man of all work," called him to the Cabinet in less than a month after the promulgation of this very address.

[illegible] the gist of his letter, and tracks him thus:—

"And what has become of our *Whig* Secretary, John C. Spencer? He is Secretary still, but the Whig comes up missing! The mountain would not come to Mahomet, so Mahomet has gone to the mountain, and into it. He has ceased to desire the success of any distinctive Whig measure. He is so so on the Tariff, but on every other question he talks like a genuine Locofoco of the Pewter Mug order. A Bank is a horrible affair, and the Presidential Veto delusion, though he did call a State Convention to denounce Tyler for vetoing the only Bank bills he had any thing to do with. He berated the Captain for appointing one Locofoco to office, (and that was a mistake) yet now he sees Whig heads fall by the basket full, and Locos coolly hanging up their hats in their places, and he has nothing to say, unless to try Hayne!"

"The conclusion of the epistle, however, clearly discloses the purpose of the writer. Jealousy of Mr. Clay's popularity, and hatred of the "excellence they cannot reach," may be seen in the effusions of every small-fry politician whom that veteran statesman deigns to win to him by flattery or condescension. Mr. Spencer, as if conscious of his wrongdoing in times past, seeks to justify himself by the following effusion of his gall, as if any body in this whole world had ever heard of or cared about his course in the Harrisburg Convention.

"Finally, I will not consent to have any man forced upon me, as my candidate for the Presidency, by associated clubs, to forestall the action of a Convention, or by the denunciations of personal partizans. I doubt not that this exposition of opinion will be deemed, by those partizans, but a continuation of the sin committed in 1839, in having used my best exertions to prevent the nomination of Mr. Clay, at the Harrisburg Convention. That sin has already been deemed sufficient cause, by those assuming to speak for the party in our State, for pronouncing a sentence of excommunication against those who committed it. With regard to some, that sentence has been promulgated, while it is suspended over the heads of others.

"Freedom of thought and independence of opinion, in the choice of a candidate, even before a nomination, have become deadly crimes in the estimation of those whose severest reproach against their opponents, within a few years, was their slavish adherence to party, and their blind devotion to one man. So be it. A party which commences with the proscription of all who will not worship the same idol, at the very time when it is seeking to gain strength and numbers to its ranks, gives as a foretaste of the sacrifices to be offered on the same altar, when power shall serve its purpose. To the [illegible] doctrines as any of us. And in order to break up a stormy meeting of the rank and file, they suddenly shut off the gas lights of the Hall, and left the meeting in darkness. But the rank and file, anticipating the emergency, had provided themselves against it; and a hundred loco foco matches instantly lighted as many candles, which had been brought in the pockets of the determined radicals. Hence the name, which at first was only applied to a faction. In process of time, however, the faction became the dominant party, and the name is now applied to the whole party, many of whom proudly wear it."

And pray tell us what sort of "sacrifices" are offered at the "altar" at which the elastic Secretary at present worships?

Why does the Enquirer now withhold its admonitions to Mr. Tyler about Webster's Federalism and Spencer's craft?

The Albany Evening Journal—who has stood by Mr. Spencer in many a trial, who even now honors and respects him for his talents, and who heard of his apostacy more in sorrow than in anger—when advised through the columns of the Albany Argus—a paper that so lately teemed with abuse of Mr S.—that the letter was published, and filled seven columns of the paper in which it first appeared, says:

"We wait for this extraordinary development before making it the subject of extended comment.—In the meantime we will only observe, first, that John C. Spencer never wanted *seven columns* to vindicate a good cause, and *second*, that throughout the length and breadth of the Empire State he will find not one response in the Whig party, and those who have most respected and esteemed Mr. Spencer will most deeply lament and unequivocally condemn the course he has adopted.

These are times which try the fidelity of Whigs—when blows fall upon the party from men who have been made strong by its generous confidence and support.—But the result will prove that the cause is impregnable, and its unmingled assailants will be speedily left without the respect or gratitude even of those whose present unhallowed purposes are served by such defection."

Mr. Spencer in his recent letter lays some stress upon the advice which was given him by his former political friends in New York, to accept the War Department. The Albany Evening Journal noticing this, remarks:

"It is due to the friends referred to here to say, that their consent and advice, in regard to Mr. Spencer's acceptance of a place in the Cabinet, was based upon the ground that his exertions and influence there would be consistent with the duties and relations existing between them and himself. They expressed and cherished the hope that those exertions might be effectual in narrowing if not of healing the breach that existed between the President and Congress. And we feel authorised to say, that there is not one among the friends referred to by Mr. Spencer, who would not, had the slightest intimation of an intention to follow Mr. Tyler into the enemy's camp been given, have earnestly and warmly protested against his acceptance of office."

A special election for a Senator in Indiana, to fill a vacancy, has resulted in the success of the Whig candidate [illegible] by a handsome majority. [illegible] in the Legislature, [illegible] vacancies to fill, we [illegible] as the Whigs in [illegible] when they "have [illegible]

The [illegible] Saule [illegible] Indiana [illegible] Saule [illegible] election serious [illegible] ced in the afternoon, [illegible] who might well have been [illegible] heels of the speakers, were [illegible]

[illegible] REPLY TO THE ABOLITIONISTS.

[illegible] this week's speech from Mr. Clay will [illegible] be read by all parties with deep interest. It shows him off in his true character of fearless devotion to the country, and rising above all the petty influences which might be supposed to govern a politician. It is stated that, whilst this speech crowed the admiration of his hearers, as it will of most of its readers, among the Whig papers many votes in the fashion of Ohio. The Louisville Journal, referring to Mr. Clay's speech, says: "[illegible] Mendenhall and his associates [illegible] the amount necessary to provide for their comfortable support, says:—"This, these fanatics will never do. Their philanthropy is very vehement while it costs them nothing but hard words; but let them be required to evince it by hard dollars, and the holiness of their professions will soon be discovered. Address to them the searching question, 'How much do you love Cuffee?' to be issued by the amount of their benefactions, and they will fall away from the Abolition ranks as fast as leaves drop under the influence of the autumnal blasts. Mr. Clay knew that they would flinch, when the pocket-nerve was touched;—it was hitting them precisely on the raw."

"But why did Mr. Mendenhall and his associates approach Mr. Clay, rather than all other men with this insolent petition? If the petition sprung from no other feeling than one of generous philanthropy, seeking to confer a boon upon an oppressed race, why was Mr. Clay, of all the slave-holders present, alone honored with this demand? Why were Messrs. Crittenden and Metcalfe, and other Kentucky slaveholders, not embraced in it? It was manifestly because Mr. Clay is regarded as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, that he was selected from his crowd of friends—and the fact that he was thus selected renders it equally obvious that the purpose of the petitioners was as insidious as it was insolent; that it was to embarrass and injure Mr. C. and not to procure the emancipation of his slaves—every way, we doubt not, more comfortably situated, and happier, as nineteen-twentieths of the Southern slaves are, than their anxious sympathizers. But, if this was Mendenhall's purpose, he was, at the close of the interview, in the predicament of the man who went to the shearing, and came away shorn.—He ought to have known Mr. Clay well enough to be aware that he disdains to conceal his opinions on any subject—that he 'wears his heart upon his sleeve for daws to peck at.' Perhaps, however, he was not ignorant of Mr. Clay's candor and fearlessness; and it may have been because he knew that Mr. C. would avow his utter detestation of the Abolitionists and their schemes, even though he was in the heart of a State in which slavery is not recognized, and whose citizens are naturally averse to that institution, that the Fanatics thus approached him, in order, if possible, to counteract, by arraying all the Abolitionists against him, the anticipated influence of his visit upon public opinion in Indiana. Be their motive what it may, however, we do not regret that the event occurred. If *Abolitionism* is to be a topic of discussion in the next Presidential campaign—as we hope, for very obvious considerations, that it will not be, then, or at any subsequent period,—we do not regret that the Whig candidate has so soon and decidedly repelled their advances, and so severely lashed their weak and wicked instruments."

The New York Commercial Advertiser gives what we believe is considered the genuine version of the origin of the title "*Loco Foco*."—The rise and progress of party epithets is a curious matter, and especially perplexing in the etymology.

"The incident that gave rise to it is well known. When the present radical doctrines of Tammany Hall were first springing up from the seed sown by Fanny Wright and Robert Dale Owen, the leaders at Tammany Hall—those who had property to lose—were startled. They were [illegible] as any of us. And in order to break up a stormy meeting of the rank and file, they suddenly shut off the gas lights of the Hall, and left the meeting in darkness. But the rank and file, anticipating the emergency, had provided themselves against it; and a hundred loco foco matches instantly lighted as many candles, which had been brought in the pockets of the determined radicals. Hence the name, which at first was only applied to a faction. In process of time, however, the faction became the dominant party, and the name is now applied to the whole party, many of whom proudly wear it."

When the Locos first struck their lights in Tammany, and swore the silk-stocking Aristocracy should rule no longer, the Albany Argus denounced them as the "rabble," whose connection would bring disgrace and disaster to the party—and the Richmond Enquirer sneered at them, as the mere "followers of the camp," whose object was plunder and profit. But the mass became rather numerous for the regulars, and the proud dictators at Albany and Richmond were glad to lower their tone and receive the new lights into full fraternity.

The Locos are making themselves extravagantly happy with the result of the Ohio election, but we think it probable, when they come to look closely into the matter, they will find they have not exactly killed Whiggery *entirely dead* in that quarter. They have had the benefit of Abolition foolery for the present, but their *own strength* has not been increased within the last two years, notwithstanding the increase of population.

OHIO.

The State Journal, published at Columbus, sets down Mr. Shannon's plurality for Governor at 6,324 votes, his whole vote being less by some 1800 votes than the united vote thrown for Messrs. Corwin and King. The official statements show a large falling off from the aggregate Whig vote of 1840, of which the Journal says Mr. Corwin sustains the whole loss, the Locos having polled their full strength. This renders it apparent that the Whigs did not turn out at the late election. But, notwithstanding this remissness, they would have carried the State but for the course of the Abolitionists, who, besides losing them the Governor, caused a loss of one Senator in Clermont and another in Lorain, and two Representatives in Clermont, one in Ross, one in Guernsey, one in Harrison, one in Belmont, and one in Medina. If these nine votes had been reversed, there would be a Whig majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. As it is, that body now stands: Senate 14 Whigs, 22 Locos; House 33 Whigs, 39 Locos. The Abolition vote was somewhere in the neighborhood of 5,000.—[*Nat. Int.*

This hollow victory of the Locofocos in Ohio is far from being any evidence of a decrease of the Whig strength in that State. It is evident that Shannon's vote in 1842 does not exceed his vote of 1840, and that in many counties it is less. Another fact of no less importance, is, that the natural growth of the population has in that time added about twenty-five thousand new voters to the State. Add these to the old ones, who did not vote, and it is evident there are forty thousand unpolled votes, in whose hands the political destiny of Ohio lies. There are few men who do not know on what side these unpolled votes are. In 1844, should political questions remain open, they will be polled, and prove that the Whig party is larger than ever.—[*Louisville Journal.*

We are glad to see the Presidential Doctors putting the Smithfield and Ogdensburg Turnpike in order for winter. The income is small and [illegible] turn to the enterprising proprietors.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

[illegible] We must [illegible] we have [illegible] representatives, sometimes [illegible] times [illegible] and [illegible] the Whig party [illegible] [illegible] the existing political [illegible] of the Loco party.—But [illegible] be borne [illegible] mind, that, notwithstanding all the difficulties thrown in the way of legislation, the Whigs have already diminished the calculation of incumbrance of *twelve dollars!* And this other prominent fact, that every dollar of the twenty-four millions recorded in the subjoined statement was contracted before Gen. Harrison's term commenced!

From the Tuscaloosa Monitor.

Much labor and ingenuity have been exercised by the Democratic party, to fasten the reproach of a National Debt, in time of peace, on the Whigs. Even the authority of Mr. Calhoun has been lent to establish that error. In his speech on the Tariff bill, in August last, he arraigns the Whig party for many supposed misdemeanors, and among them, that of having raised the expenditures of the Government "from twenty-one or two millions, to twenty-seven annually! and increased the public debt from *five and a half* to more than twenty millions!" The only public debt which Mr. Calhoun concedes to have existed on the 4th of March, 1841, was the amount of outstanding Treasury Notes. Now, as much as we respect the word of Mr. Calhoun, it must not be allowed to outweigh or contradict official records. Fortunately for the Whigs, they are sustained in hurling back upon the late faithless and improvident Administration, the charge of wasting the public treasure, and thereby creating a National debt. Those sums which have had to be provided for by the present Congress, at so much cost and inconvenience to the Government, and which have so greatly embarrassed the Treasury, were debts chargeable against it previous to the 4th of March, 1841, as conclusively shown by Mr. Merriweather, of Georgia, in his Report to the House of Representatives last winter, the accuracy of which has never been impeached. The items constituting that debt are the following:

Indebtedness recorded in Treasury Department.

Treasury Notes	$5,983,831
Debts due in Holland	1,440,000
Funded debt of late war	999,554
Unfunded debt	36,997

Those two last items were contracted during the late war.

Debts recorded in War Department.

Amount due twelve tribes of Indians on which the Government pays an interest of 131,000 dollars	$2,580,000
Amount due Chippewa and Ottawa Indians	340,000
Amount due several tribes in trust and expended for use of Government	199,388
Amount due Florida militia	317,601
Amount due Georgia do	78,495
Amount due State of Georgia	207,000
Do do Maine	200,000

Those four last items, amounting to near a million of dollars, were embraced in bills which passed both Houses of Congress the last night of Mr. Van Buren's term of office, but too late to receive the signature of the Speaker, and yet it is now denied that even this amount is owing!—The Whigs have paid nearly all of it since they have come into power.

Debts recorded in Post Office Department.

Due arrearages to contractors,	$27,993
Due contractors beyond means	$354,9[illegible]

Debts recorded in Navy Department.

Amount Navy provision fund used,	$1,143,638
Actual deficiency of means to meet the appropriations made by the Congress which adjourned March 3, 1841, and previous Congresses	12,980,2[illegible]
	[illegible]

Here is the debt, and every d[illegible] have to be paid, and [illegible] fore the 4th March, 1841.

Before the democ[illegible] on that ground, they o[illegible] hands of all guilt or pa[illegible] This they cannot do by [illegible] "bill of particulars" forev[illegible] No wonder that with a dimi[illegible] causes brought [illegible] [illegible] in a long address to [illegible] indeed, that so far fro[illegible] Whigs have diminished [illegible] lions of dollars. T[illegible] regard to the fisc[illegible] Mr. Van Buren t[illegible] timony which has [illegible] which must forever seal the lips of the democratic party as to the origin of the present national debt. Not satisfied with having consumed a surplus of eighteen millions in the Treasury on the 4th of March, 1837, and all the accruing revenue in four years, the rapacity of the administration is well exhibited in its arrearages of twenty-four millions, with public creditors, when it was banished by the voice of the people, 4th of March, 1841. Had it been suffered to go on in a progressive ratio, another term, there is every reason to believe it would have left the country taxed with a public debt almost equal to half that created by the war of 1812. What miserable hardihood to accuse the Whig party with having inflicted a national debt on the people of the United States!

ASTOR HOUSE,
NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1842.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Express.

I read in your journal the following:

"A correspondent of the 'Richmond Whig' asserts, and offers to prove, if it is denied, that General Harrison was opposed to inviting Mr. Webster to take a seat in the Cabinet, and that he would not have done so but for the urgent advice of Mr. CLAY."

Annexed is an extract from my diary of January and February, 1841, being minutes of confidential conversations held with our lamented President, in Baltimore, when on his way to his birth place—the President not considering it consistent with delicacy to remain at the seat of Government until a few days previous his inauguration.

"The moment I ascertained my elevation to the Chief Magistracy, I decided to avail myself of the invaluable services of Mr. Clay, proceeded to Ashland, urged and entreated him to occupy the first or any other position in my administration at home or abroad, that might be acceptable to him. Mr. Clay firmly and unhesitatingly declined.

"Next to you, sir, (he said to Mr. Clay,) I look to Mr. Webster to aid me in the high duties that devolve on me. It is due to Mr. Webster and the Republic, Mr. Clay replied, that he should be invited to occupy any situation that he may prefer. I delayed all further arrangements, said the good old man, until I could receive Mr. Webster's answer,—having determined in case any thing should prevent his thus forming the Cabinet, to invite "honest John Davis," of Mass. to the head of the Treasury Department."

The sequel is well known. This conversation took place returning from St. Paul's Church, in company with the Hon. D. Jenifer, Minister to Austria—also high in the confidence of the good President—but as the General had my arm, and was addressing *himself* to me, it may not have been distinctly heard by Mr. Jenifer. [illegible] the communication was [illegible] [illegible] a portion of the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] TUMSEY'S STEAM BOAT.

[illegible] years ago [illegible] branch [illegible] Rumsey [illegible] claimed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN, Oct. 31, 5 P. M.

CATTLE.—Upwards of 1000 head of Beef cattle were offered for sale at the Scales this morning, and about 800 sold to the packers and butchers in the city at prices ranging from $1.50 to $2.25 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, or as a quality, which is equal to $3 a $4.50 net. A few head were driven North, and the balance remain in the market unsold.

FLOUR.—We note a sale of two of Howard street Flour of good standard brands from stores to-day at $4. The demand is not active. The wagon price is $3.87½.

Sales of City Mills Flour on Saturday at $4 06½. To-day a sale was made at $4.

Holders of Susquehanna Flour ask $4.12½

GRAIN.—Supplies of Wheat continue limited. We quote good to strictly prime Md. reds at 80 a 85 cents, and inferior to good at 50 a 75 cents. Sales of Md. Corn at 42 cents for white, and 42 a 43 cents for yellow. New Corn, dry enough for shipping, sells at 38 cents for white and yellow. Sales of several parcels of old Pennsylvania yellow at 45 a 46 cents. We quote Oats at 21 cts. Sales of new Cloverseed at $4.25, and old at $4 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—Small sales of Bacon continued to be made at former prices, viz: Prime western assorted at 5½ a 6 cents; Hams at 8 a 10 cents; Sides at 5 a 5½ cents, and Shoulders at 4 a 5½ cents. We quote No. 1 Western Lard at 7½ cents.

WHISKEY.—Continues dull at 22 cts. for hhds. and 23 cts. for bbls.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET—October 29.

FLOUR.—We have no change to notice—wagon price $3.87½. Sales from stores to a moderate extent at $4. There is rather firmness in the market.

GRAIN.—Wheat remains [illegible] quoted in our last report, with fair supply [illegible] prices varying from 60 to 80 cents, according to quality.—*Gazette.*

☞ WHEAT has fallen in Zanesville to 40 cts. per bushel, and FLOUR is $2,75 per barrel.

Notices.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editors, on business, will not be taken from the Office unless post-paid. The tax upon us heretofore has been rather heavy for endurance.

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

THE PEW RENTS

In the Presbyterian Church, were due on the 1st inst. Pew holders at respectfully requested to make payment to THOMAS RUTHERFORD. Charlestown, Oct. 6, 1842.

☞ Accounts for the Southern Literary Messenger, for subscribers at the Charlestown Post Office, have been left at the Free Press Office for collection. Immediate payment is desired by the publisher.

TEMPERANCE.—A meeting of the *Charlestown Total Abstinence Society*, will be held in the Methodist Church, on SATURDAY Evening next, at early candle light.

The public are particularly invited to attend.

Nov. 3, 1842. N. S. WHITE, *Sec'y.*

FIREMEN, ATTENTION!

☞ The Charlestown Fire Company will assemble at their Engine House, on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock. No excuse for delinquencies.

Nov. 3. A. HUNTER, *Capt.*

MARRIED,

In Hagerstown, on the 19th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Magee, Mr. GEORGE W. SNOW, of this town, to Miss MARY C. KEITHLER, daughter of Mr. George Keithler of Preston county, Va.

On Wednesday evening, 26th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Veitch, Mr. JACOB HAINES to Miss SARAH ANN HIPSON, all of this town.

DIED

At Shelbyville, Ky. on Tuesday morning the 25th ultimo, in the 23d year of her age, Mrs. SARAH A. REDFIELD, wife of Mr. George W. Redfield, and daughter of William Graham, Esq. of this county.

The friends of the deceased are informed that the Rev. Mr. Veitch will preach a funeral discourse, in reference to this sad bereavement, at Smithfield, on Sunday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

This is truly a heart-rending blow upon the family and friends of the deceased. It is but eleven short months since we announced her marriage and her transit to a distant home, where she was hailed with affectionate regard by a new circle of friends, and had the promise of a long and happy life. Now we record her removal to the far-off mansion, fashioned and furnished by the hand of her Heavenly Father, where neither sin nor sorrow intrudes. Yet the change comes with an awful suddenness which startles and saddens every heart, and numerous hearts throb in sympathy with the fond parent and relatives of this beloved lady, the memory of whose virtues and gentleness will long be cherished.

At Fontainbleau, King William co. Va., on the 24th ult., in the 74th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH AYLETT, daughter of the unrivalled orator, Patrick Henry.

Gen. JOSEPH DESHA, Ex-Governor of Kentucky, died at his residence in Georgetown, Ky. on Wednesday the 12th ult. His remains were interred the next day with Military and Masonic honors.

The Western mail brings us news of the decease of the Hon. DAVID TRIMBLE, of Kentucky, who departed this life on the 26th September last, aged about 60 years, leaving behind him many connexions, besides an extensive circle of friends, to lament his death. And well they may; for he was emphatically a just man, a true patriot, a faithful friend, and an affectionate relative, in whose bosom the love of country burnt with as pure a flame as in that of any living man.

Mr. Trimble was a native of the State of Virginia, descended from English and Irish ancestors; was educated at William and Mary College, and, after graduating, studied law. When but of age, he removed to and settled in Kentucky.

In the war of 1812 he took an active part, serving two campaigns with Gen. HARRISON, and at the siege of Fort Meigs rendered important services.

From the 4th of March, 1817, he was in Congress without interruption till the 4th of March, 1827, and his fidelity to his principles and devotion to his public duties will be attested by all his surviving associates and contemporaries.

From the time of his retirement from Congress until his death he was actively engaged in the pursuits of agriculture and the iron manufacture, to which latter interest he devoted all his energies, developing largely the resources of the State in that branch of industry; to which, in truth, it may be said he fell a sacrifice. [*Nat. Int.*

DEATH OF A SENATOR.

A letter of very late date from Detroit announces the death of the Hon. William Woodbridge, U. S. Senator from Michigan, at his residence in Detroit, after a very short illness. *Phil. Forum.*

Sale Memoranda.

Sale of Alexander G. Gordon's Land *To-morrow.*

Sale of James Duncanson's interest in Houses at Harpers-Ferry, *on Saturday next.*

Sale of Robt. Ridenour's Property at the Gulf Mill, on *Wednesday the 9th instant.*

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

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

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

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

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

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. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

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—navy twilled Blankets, for servants, for sale cheap by WM. S. LOCK.

Nov. 3, 1842.

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.

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.

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 long 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 10½ for 8½,

A large stock of bleached do from 6 upwards,

Beautiful yard-wide do for 10,

Superior 6-4 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,

Superfine Orleans and Porto Rico Sugar from 8 to 12½,

Superior Gun Powder Imperial Tea at $1,

Prince Lung Souchong 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 astonishing 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 in want of these goods, and will guarantee they will not be disappointed.

Nov. 3, 1842. J J MILLER.

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, decd, on Mill Creek, near Bunker's 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 expenditure of $50, every field on this 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.

☞ Hagerstown "*Torch Light*" insert 3t.

PUBLIC SALE OF CORN.

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

150 barrels first-rate CORN,

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

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

JOHN G. MORRIS; for

Nov. 3, 1842. M. C. KLEIN.

PUBLIC SALE.

INTENDING to give up farming altogether, the subscriber will sell, at his residence, on *Thursday the 17th 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 land;

300 *Barrels of CORN,*

100 *Tons of Hay, by the load or stack,*

About 50 head of Steers, most of them good beef,

30 or 40 *head of fine young Cattle, all* of which are crossed with the Durham, and many of them thorough bred,

One fine Durham Bull,

Three or 4 thorough bred Angus Heifers, a stock of cattle celebrated for their milking qualities,

Eighty Saxony Sheep,

Sixteen good work and riding Horses,

One Hundred Fat and Stock Hogs,

Five Wagons, and two Carts,

One six-horse Thrashing Machine, complete,

One Patent Corn Sheller and Crusher,

One hundred Barrels of Apples,

Sixty Barrels of Cider,

Two hundred barrels of Potatoes,

Three Wind Mills,

Two Wheat Fans,

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.

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.

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

SUPER. wool-dyed black, pure blue, blue, brown, olive and other fancy colored *CLOTHS*—splendid merino, velencia 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 cure 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 clearer of the voice for public speakers and vocalists. The reputation of the common Horehound in relieving Coughs, &c. is well known; this however is entirely a different and superior article, carrying its curative qualities into the seat of all pulmonary diseases, and frequently produces radical cures of the most inveterate attacks, as can be attested by many who have used it with entire satisfaction.

REFERENCES.—

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

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

Dr. C. MAGUIRE, Frederick street, Balt.

☞ For sale at E. M. AISQUITH'S.

Charlestown, Nov. 3, 1842.

Groceries.

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

Nov. 3, 1842. T C SIGAFOOSE.

Mill Saws.

I HAVE in store and for sale another lot of 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.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinetts.

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

Nov. 3, 1842. T C SIGAFOOSE.

FANCY AND 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 large supply, makes my stock on hand complete. Mechanics and all articles in general use. Carpenters and others in want, will please [illegible]

Nov. 3, 1842. T C SIGAFOOSE.

Matches,

JUST received a supply of superior Friction Matches.

Nov 3. JOHN H BEARD & CO.

SALT.

50 SACKS Ground Alum [illegible]

Nov 3. S H ALLEMONG.

FISH.

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

Nov 3. S H ALLEMONG.

Regimental Orders.

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

And for the 2d Battalion, on *Saturday the 14th November*, at the tavern of I. N. Carter, Charlestown. The Regimental Court of inquiry will convene at I. N. Carter's in Charlestown, on *the 19th of the same month.*

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

All persons wishing to get rid of fines in the hands of Sheriffs will make application for stays before the day of regimental court, as there will be none granted on that day.

The hour for meeting in each case will be 10 o'clock, A. M.

Officers and others interested are required to be prompt in order that business may be attended to and despatched without delay.

By order of the OFFICER Commanding the 55th Regiment, V. M.

JOSEPH G. PACKETT, *Adjt.*

Nov. 3, 1842.

$30,000, $10,000,

Maryland Consolidated LOTTERY,

Class G. for 1842.

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

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

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

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion.

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

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

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 leaving to their recovery will be rewarded if desired. SAMUEL [illegible]

Nov 3 1842

TRUSTEES' SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the [illegible] by William Griffith [illegible] the highest bidder, on the premises, on Saturday, the 19th day of November, instant, the following Horses and Mules, viz:

12 head [illegible]

Forty Sheep, Forty [illegible]

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, &c.; in a word, all the property of said Grantham.

ALSO—AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE,

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

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

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

Nov. 3, 1842.

☞ As the above property is sold for the benefit of the creditors of Grantham & Barns, it is hoped that all concerned will come forward and bid liberally, and make it extend as far as possible.

Commissioner's Sale.

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

ALL THE LAND

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

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

The two tracts will be sold in a body.

Terms of Sale—One-third on the 1st April 1843; the balance in two equal annual payments to be made on the [illegible] 1st April 1845 [illegible] secured by a [illegible]

Posse[illegible]

Nov. [illegible]

Public Sale of LAND IN CLARKE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for the Clarke county, pronounced on the 20th day of October, 1842, in the suit of [illegible] against Charles [illegible] the undersigned, Commissioner, will offer for sale, at the house of Mathew R. Throckmorton, in said County, on *Tuesday the 15th day of November, 1842*, at 12 o'clock, M., the following tracts or parcels of land, or so much of the tract of land whereon the said Mathew R. Throckmorton now resides, as may be necessary to raise the sum of $2000, with interest from the first day of November, 1842, and the costs of said decree. This land is situated in Clarke county near the head of Long Marsh, being the tract upon which James J. Grogan at present resides, and sold some time since by Alexander Fitzhugh, adm'r of James Clare, dec'd.

☞ *Terms of Sale*—One-third cash, the residue in equal instalments of four and eight months, the purchaser giving bonds and a deed of trust on the premises to secure the deferred payments.

WM. R. SEEVERS,
Clarke county, Oct. 20, 1842. *Comm'r.*

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

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

W. R. SEEVERS,
Nov. 3, 1842 *Special Com.*

TRUST SALE.

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

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

FRANCIS McCORMICK,
WM. R. SEEVERS,
Clarke county, Oct. 20, 1842. *Trustees.*

Also, on the same day, immediately after the sale above advertised, by virtue of one of the deeds of trust above referred to, and to satisfy sundry executions, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the residence of Matthew R. Throckmorton, 800 to 1000 bushels of Wheat, 100 to 150 barrels of Corn, 40 to 60 tons excellent Timothy Hay, 6 Horses, 1 Waggon, 1 Cart, 1 Barouche and Harness, Ploughs, Harrows, &c., 3 Feather Beds, Bedding and Bedsteads, 1 Bureau, 12 dozen Chairs, 1 Book Case, 1 Carpet Rug, Tables, Pots, Ovens, and a great variety of other Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.

Also, at the same time and place, if an article of wheat which is now in progress shall be threshed, and the property delivered to purchaser, it is believed that this will certainly be sold, and I will offer for sale, 8 likely negroes, description and ages as follows: 2 men, one about 30 and the other about 38 years old; 1 boy and 3 girls from 3 to 15, and 1 boy [illegible]

[illegible] have named properly [illegible] the sum of about [illegible] the residue upon [illegible] twelve months, to [illegible] the deed of trust, the [illegible] approved security.

[illegible] Mathew R. Throckmorton [illegible] to attend [illegible] property to [illegible] possible [illegible] make it [illegible]

[illegible] SEEVERS, *Trustees.*

[illegible] 1842—1s.

[illegible] SALE.

[illegible] Trust executed [illegible] Justice, by John G. [illegible] a debt of $700 due by bond bearing date [illegible] Deed, given to Henry Miller, and by [illegible] conferred to James Roper, and credited [illegible] hundred dollars on the 1st of April, [illegible] dated 14th day of April, 1841, [illegible] secure a debt of $800, due by bond, bearing [illegible] date with the said Deed, given to James [illegible], both of which said Deeds of Trust are [illegible] recorded in the Clerk's Office of Jefferson [illegible] 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.

TRUST SALE.

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

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

One Negro Woman and her five Children,

Three Boys and two Girls,

Four HORSES,

One Sleigh and Harness,

One Secretary, one Wardrobe,

One Saddle and Bridle,

Two Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding,

One Fifth-Chain,

One pair of Wood Ladders,

One pair Breast-Chains,

Two pair Hind Gears,

Four Short-Chains, one Sled,

One Cutting Box,

One Shot Gun,

One Corner Cupboard,

One ten-plate Stove and Pipe.

☞ TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

E. I. LEE, Jr.,
THO. BROWN,
Oct. 27, 1842. *Trustees.*

Domestics.

A LARGE stock of cheap domestics, just received and for sale, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, by piece or otherwise, by

Sept. 22. J J Miller.

HATS.

[illegible] Black Beaver HATS, [illegible] received by

[illegible]

Stocking Yarn.

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

Sept 22. J J MILLER.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned, by John O'Hara, to secure certain debts therein mentioned, which said deed bears date on the 18th day of January 1840, 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 Out-buildings.*

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.*

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 Hierome 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 Hierome L. Opie, Sen., of John Hurst, Exr 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.—3t.

Public Sale of LAND IN CLARKE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for the Clarke county, pronounced on the 20th day of October, 1842, in the suit of [illegible] against Charles [illegible] the undersigned, Commissioner, will offer for sale, at the house of Mathew R. Throckmorton, in said County, on *Tuesday the 15th day of November, 1842*, at 12 o'clock, M., the following tracts or parcels of land, or so much of the tract of land whereon the said Mathew R. Throckmorton now resides, as may be necessary to raise the sum of $2000, with interest from the first day of November, 1842, and the costs of said decree. This land is situated in Clarke county near the head of Long Marsh, being the tract upon which James J. Grogan at present resides, and sold some time since by Alexander Fitzhugh, adm'r of James Clare, dec'd.

☞ *Terms of Sale*—One-third cash, the residue in equal instalments of four and eight months, the purchaser giving bonds and a deed of trust on the premises to secure the deferred payments.

WM. R. SEEVERS,
Clarke county, Oct. 20, 1842. *Comm'r.*

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

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

W. R. SEEVERS,
Nov. 3, 1842 *Special Com.*

TRUST SALE.

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

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

FRANCIS McCORMICK,
WM. R. SEEVERS,
Clarke county, Oct. 20, 1842. *Trustees.*

Also, on the same day, immediately after the sale above advertised, by virtue of one of the deeds of trust above referred to, and to satisfy sundry executions, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the residence of Matthew R. Throckmorton, 800 to 1000 bushels of Wheat, 100 to 150 barrels of Corn, 40 to 60 tons excellent Timothy Hay, 6 Horses, 1 Waggon, 1 Cart, 1 Barouche and Harness, Ploughs, Harrows, &c., 3 Feather Beds, Bedding and Bedsteads, 1 Bureau, 12 dozen Chairs, 1 Book Case, 1 Carpet Rug, Tables, Pots, Ovens, and a great variety of other Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.

Also, at the same time and place, if an article of wheat which is now in progress shall be threshed, and the property delivered to purchaser, it is believed that this will certainly be sold, and I will offer for sale, 8 likely negroes, description and ages as follows: 2 men, one about 30 and the other about 38 years old; 1 boy and 3 girls from 3 to 15, and 1 boy [illegible]

[illegible] have named properly [illegible] the sum of about [illegible] the residue upon [illegible] twelve months, to [illegible] the deed of trust, the [illegible] approved security.

[illegible] Mathew R. Throckmorton [illegible] to attend [illegible] property to [illegible] possible [illegible] make it [illegible]

[illegible] SEEVERS, *Trustees.*

[illegible] 1842—1s.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me as Trustee, by Alexander G. Gordon and Julia A. his wife, and E. N. Cooke, her Trustee, bearing date the 5th of February, 1841, and of Record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson County, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, before the Hotel of I. N. Carter in Charlestown, at 12 o'clock, *On Friday, November 4th, next,*

THE NEGRO MAN Jefferson Co.

[illegible] in said Trust, entitled to freedom, **ONE ACRE**—Together, with

EIGHTEEN SLAVES,

among whom are MEN, Women, and Children.

Said Property is sold to satisfy the claim of Dr. Samuel C. Snyder, as in Deed mentioned.

JAMES J. MILLER, *Trustee.*

Oct. 6, 1842.

PUBLIC SALE.

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

PERSONAL PROPERTY

of said deceased, consisting in part of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs;

A quantity of Wheat, Rye and Oats, Farming Utensils;

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN

FURNITURE.

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

Berkeley county, Oct. 20, 1842.

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 HORNER, dec'd. The Tract contains **803 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.*

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

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

*All the right, title and interest

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

LINES,

To Her who understands the [illegible]

Lady, farewell! 'tis fate's decree,
That life's dreary waste [illegible]
Far from my early friends [illegible]
To seek in distant climes a home.

Yet 'tis not friendship's sweet [illegible]
My childhood's home [illegible]
That wrings my heart with misery,
And bids me hope [illegible]

Ah! no—not there [illegible]
My dearest friends [illegible]
The holiest ties [illegible]
That Heaven n'er [illegible] the heart.

There's something more that bids me weep:
It is that I must part from thee,
Perhaps to come to the shore to sleep,
Where not one tear will fall for me.

It is that I no more am [illegible]
Thy smile which once 'twas bliss to hear,
Thy smile which did so gently sweet,
Hath charmed away dark misery's tear;

That I no more am fondly twine
My arms about thy graceful form,
Or press my fervent lips to thine,
Forgetful of all fear of harm.

And yet 'tis well that we should part:
I would not cast thy love to wed
With this deserted, lonely heart,
Whose vernal hopes have early fled.

Ah! no—let one more bless'd than I,
Thy gentle love and kindness share,
Who ne'er hath known grim poverty,
Or felt the goading stings of care.

For me, I go a weary road,
Regardless whither I may rove,
My heart oppress'd with misery's load,
With naught to fear and none to love.

Then, fare-thee-well—may hope's sweet light
Dispel from thee each dark'ning fear;
May all thy days be glad and bright,
As mine are lonely, sad and drear.

MORTON.

Variety.

HON. JOHN POPE.—The Portsmouth (Va.) Banner calls our attention to an article in the Lynchburg Virginian, which says, that whilst Mr. Pope was recently at Fortress Monroe, he gave indications that he was Tylerish. The Lynchburg Virginian also speaks of Mr. Pope as an old rival and enemy of Mr. Clay, as the Wickliffes and Marshalls are, who hate him for his plebeian origin, and because he overshadowed them.

Whatever may be the feelings of the Wickliffes and the Marshalls towards Mr. Clay, (and we shall not deny that they are those of hatred and envy,) we know Mr. Pope entertains a very high regard for Mr. Clay, personally. We have many a time heard him express himself in eloquent terms of Mr. C's extraordinary talents, his high toned manliness, and utter scorn of every thing mean and underhanded. We have heard him say that he had tried hard to hate Mr. Clay, while they were rivals, but he never could; there was always something about him, that he could not help admiring, after all. "In our warfare," said Mr. P., "he was always honorable, manly, and above board.—Hang the fellow, he would make me love him in spite of our hostility to each other."—*U. S. Gazette.*

AN AWKWARD DILEMMA.—A London paper states that a young man and woman, inhabitants of Brighton, accompanied by a marriage procession of their friends and relatives, recently appeared at the altar of one of the churches of the metropolis for the purpose of tying the hymeneal knot. The ceremony had proceeded to the place where the clergyman had to pronounce the declaratory words that the man and woman had become husband and wife, when the minister had a notification made to him which induced him to exit was the bridegroom's former wife? The reply was the present bride's sister; when the clergyman announced that such marriage was illegal, and refused to proceed with the ceremonial. All the parties were aware of the relationship, but probably were not aware of the recent alteration in the law, making marriage with a deceased wife's sister illegal.

The Marchioness of Wellesley.—In consequence of the death of the Marquis of Wellesley, in England, the Marchioness is expected to return to this country in a few months. She is a lady of Baltimore, first Miss Caton, then Mrs. Patterson, the grand daughter of Carroll of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Patterson went to Europe in the bloom of youth and beauty, and soon after became the wife of the Marquis of Wellesley. Her re-appearance in Baltimore will create a sensation. She left a simple woman, without title—she returns a Marchioness of the British Peerage.—[*Phila. Chronicle.*

An English paper announces the death of Queen Dowager. A monument should be erected to the memory of this heroic girl, who was so house-like to her sex and humanity.—[*Phila. Chron.*

THE SLIPPING CAPTAIN.

A friend tells a story of a Yankee Captain and his mate, something after this fashion. Whenever there was a plum pudding made by the captain's orders, all the plums were put into one end of it, and that placed next to the captain, who, after helping himself, passed it to the mate, who never found any plums in his part of it. Well, after this game had been played for some time, he prevailed on the steward to place the end which had no plums in it next to the captain. The captain no sooner saw the pudding than he discovered that he had the wrong end of it.—Picking up the dish, and turning it in his hands, as if merely examining the China, he said, "this dish cost me two shillings in Liverpool," and put it down again, as though without design, and with the plum end next to himself. "Is it possible?" said the mate, taking up the dish, "I shouldn't suppose it was worth more than one shilling," and, as if in perfect innocence, he put the dish down with the plum end next to himself. The captain laughed—the mate laughed. "I tell you what, young man," said the captain, "you have [illegible] out this time, so we'll [illegible] lengthwise this time, [illegible] the plums fairly distributed [illegible]—Fork up [illegible] dropped, like [illegible] of the [illegible]

NEW GOODS
And Great Bargains.

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

A New and Splendid Assortment of
FALL & WINTER GOODS

Having bought them on the lowest terms, small profits only will be asked, only cash for them, as is usual customary with [illegible]. All is search of BARGAINS are respectfully invited to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Among the many [illegible] themselves. Among [illegible] following articles, viz:

DRY GOODS

Cloths of all qualities, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings, Linseys,
Whitney, Roan, Negro, and Saddle Blankets,
Heavy Brown Sheeting 5-4 at 12½ cents,
Super " " 4-4 - 9 "
" " " 3-4 - 6¼ "
" " " 5-8 - 5 "
Bleached Muslins—all qualities,
" and Brown Drilling,
Checks, Ginghams, assorted,
Scotch and English Plaids,
Mousseline de Laine and Shalleys,
Merinos from 25 to 100 cents,
Jaconet, Swiss, Mull, and Book Muslins,
Thread, Swiss, Book, and Lisle Edgings,
" " " " 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,
Soap 5 cents, Alum 3 cents, Indigo 16½c.
Candles—Mould 14½, Dipped 12½, Sperm 37½,
Tobacco—good 12½, better 25, best 50,
STOVES OF ALL KINDS,
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, of every description,
A full supply of Queensware, Hardware, Tin Ware, Cedar Ware,
Segars and Snuff,
Bacon, &c. &c., all of which he offers to sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any in the market.
R. D. DORAN.
Harpers-Ferry, Oct 27, 1842.—4t.

Harpers-Ferry Merchant
TAILOR & READY MADE
CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers having REMOVED their Establishment to the Corner Store adjoining the Virginia Hotel, more generally known as Gibson's Corner, would respectfully make known to their customers and the public in general, that they have just received from the Eastern Markets a full & complete assortment of
FALL & WINTER GOODS
In their line, of the *LATEST FASHIONS* and most approved style. Their assortment consists as follows, viz:

Cloths.

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

Cassimeres.

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

Satinetts.

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

Vestings.

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

Hats and Caps.

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

Boots and Shoes.

Super. Calf Boots, do. Kip, water proof, do. Seal.
Super. pegged Monroe SHOES,
Do. do. Calf,
Do. brogans, and boys' Shoes.

Ready-made Clothing,

A general assortment, such as Over-Coats, close and frock Coats, Coatees, 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 Gentleman's way. And we would respectfully ask those wishing to purchase to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as we pledge ourselves to sell as good and as CHEAP GOODS, and on as accommodating TERMS, as can possibly be sold in Harpers-Ferry or Jefferson county.
W. J. & J. G. STEPHENS.
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 27, 1842—4t.

☞N. B. All orders in our line attended to at the shortest notice. A neat fit and good work warranted. W. J. & J. G. STEPHENS.
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 27, 1842.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!
FRESH burnt Lime for sale, near the Depot, Charlestown, by
Sept. 22, 1842. EBYES & EBY.

LIME.
A FEW hundred bushels of good Stone Lime for sale near the Academy.
WILLIAM S. LOCK.
Oct. 6, 1842.

PUTTY.
150 POUNDS PUTTY, for sale by
Sept 29. S H ALLEMONG.

Tobacco.
JUST received another supply of that superior Cavendish Tobacco, at 25 cents per pound.
Oct 27. E M AISQUITH.

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."
C W AISQUITH.

PUTTY and WINDOW GLASS [illegible]

To the Country [illegible]

Goods! [illegible]
JUST received [illegible]
Oct. 13, 1842.

NEW GOODS.
For Cash.

[illegible] has just received and opening a [illegible] STOCK OF GOODS [illegible] never before brought before [illegible] added, and sold for [illegible] persons in search [illegible] to their advantage [illegible] 11 cents, [illegible] 9 [illegible] 6¼ [illegible]
Bleached Muslins, all qualities,
Flannels, do.
Red Tickings, do.
Linseys, do.
Coloured Canteens, do.
Calicoes, from 4 cents upwards,
Checks, all qualities,
Cotton Laps—Candle Wickers,
Cotton Yarn, all numbers, 22½ cents per lb.,
Broad *CLOTHS* generally,
Cassimeres and Vestings, a full assortment,
Mouslin de Laines,
Challeys and Merinoes,
Swiss and Book Muslins,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Thread and Lisle Edgings and Insertings,
Whitney and Negro Blankets,
Hosiery, generally,
Ginghams—Scotch Plaids for children,
Brown and bleached Table Cloths,
Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Irish Linens—Long Lawns,
Ladies and Men's Boots and Shoes,
Boys, Lads, and Children do.
Groceries generally,
Brown Sugar, 7 and 8 cents,
Gun Powder Tea, $1 12½,
Imperial do. 94
Cheese 11 cents—Indigo 15 cents,
Lump Sugar 12½—Loaf do. 15 & 16 cents,
Molasses 31½ & 37½ cents,
Brown Soap 8 cents,
Candles, mould, 16½—do. dipped 12½,
Sperm Candles 37½ cents,
Best Tobacco 44—good do. 25 cents,
Nails 6¼—Alum 8 cents
Putty 9—Madder 20—Vinegar 25 cts.
Cooking and Parlor Stoves,
Queensware generally,
Hard-ware, Stone-ware, Iron Hollow-ware,
Bar Iron by the ton or otherwise,
Strap and Sheet Iron,
Zinc in sheets, &c. &c.
☞All of which the public may rest assured are for sale at *lower* prices than have ever been known in this part of the country.
WILLIAM ANDERSON.
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 13, 1842.

Attention, the Universe!!
NEW GOODS,
AND AWFUL SACRIFICES!!

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

Dry Goods:

Merinoes, all colours, from 25 cents to $1 00;
Calicoes, very good, 6¼ cts;
Superior do. 10 and 12½ cents;
British do. 20 to 25 cents;
Curtain Calico, warranted fast colours, 12½;
Excellent Long Cloth Muslins 6¼—super. 10;
4-4 French Chintz, from 20 to 37½ cts;
Shawls, of every variety;
Ladies Dress Hdkf's (silk) for 37½ cents;
Silk Mitts, for ladies, 12½ cts—Worsted 12½;
Worsted, Merino, Cashmere, Silk and Cotton HOSIERY, very cheap;
Black Mattiona Silk—splendid figured Gro de Nap, and Foulard do;
Bonnet Silks, French Braid & Straw Bonnets;
Beautiful Artificial Flowers and Ribbands,
Lace Muslins, Thread and Lisle Edgings and Insertings, Victoria Skirts, Zephor Worsted and Canvass for same, all for little less than one-half their value;
White, scarlet, green and yellow Flannels, all wool and very fine, from 25 to 75 cents;
Earlston Ginghams, from 25 to 37½ cents;
Kersey, 25 cents—Cassimets of all colours from 37½ cts. to $1 00, fine and heavy;
A beautiful assortment of CLOTHS, one-third less than they were ever sold for;
Pilot Cloth, $1 00 per yard;
Fine *CASSIMERES*, $1 25;
Linen Collars and Bosoms 25 cents—spotted Flannel 37½ cents;
Super. wool-dyed black Cassimere, $2 50 a $3, worth $4;
Fashionable Coat Trimmings, together with a splendid assortment of Merino, Italian and Velvet VESTINGS, &c. &c., for gentlemen's wear.

Domestic Goods:

Excellent heavy Ticking, from 12½ to 25 cts;
Canton Flannels, all colours, 12½ cents;
Osnaburg No. 1, 12½; super. broad black Cotton 6¼ to 10 cents; 13-4 Whiting Blankets, $6 00; white and coloured Carpet Chain; Cotton Yarn, all Nos.; Random scarlet and white Yarn, No. 1 2 and 3; Burlaps, &c. &c.
STOVES, of all kinds,
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, of every kind, very cheap, together with a full assortment of Hardware, Tin-Ware, Groceries, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Cedar-Ware, Bacon, &c. &c.
☞We earnestly invite *every body* in the neighbourhood to give us a call, as we feel assured we have the Goods to please, and at such prices as will remunerate persons for coming from the most distant parts of the County.
Call at the N. W. corner of High & Shenandoah streets.
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 13, 1842.

NEW SHOE, BOOT,
Hat & Cap Establishment
Just opened at Harpers-Ferry, Va.

THE subscriber has just opened in the Store Room lately occupied by John Rokenbaugh, jr., on the Corner of Shenandoah and High Streets, a large and general assortment of *Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.*
The citizens of Harpers-Ferry, Bolivar, and the public generally, are respectfully requested to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is well prepared, and is determined to sell at prices to suit the times. His stock is comprised of the following, viz:
Men's fine calf boots, seal, kip, sewed kip, and water proof boots, men's pegged monroe shoes, do thick brogans, and calf monroe shoes, boys' thick pegged boots, brogans and monroes, women's seal spring, pegged shoes, jefferson springs, morocco slippers, kid gun-rounds, morocco springs, kid springs, gaiter, sewed and pegged boots, misses seal spring welts, sewed and pegged boots, men's fine heel and dancing pumps, children's morocco, leather, city made, assorted colored, and welted boots, men's and ladies' gum shoes, tavern slippers,
Men's extra Beaver, Russia, and Silk Hats,
" super Otter Caps,
" Musk and Neutria do
" Cloth and Velvet do
Seal skin, Sealet, and Boys' Velvet do
Hat-boxes, Fur skins,
Men's patent wove woolen Socks,
Ladies' fine woolen half boots,
Hair Trunks assorted sizes,
Morocco do do do
Shoe Thread, Brushes, Blacking, &c. &c.
ARNOLD S. STEPHENS.
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 26, 1842.—3t.

TAXES! TAXES!!
THE taxes and fees [illegible] have been due since the [illegible] and the time is almost at hand [illegible] County taxes [illegible]
[illegible] Sheriff.

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

HAS always on hand a supply of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Fruits, Confectionary, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Segars, Snuffs, Tobacco, &c.
July 14, 1842.

Lambaugh's Composition again Triumphant!

Charlestown, Oct. 25, 1842.
DEAR SIR—In reply to your inquiry, I take pleasure in stating that I have been the second time relieved of a most violent Rheumatism by the use of Lambaugh's Composition. In the spring, I had a severe attack, which deprived me of sleep for five weeks, and of all comfort night or day, and after drinking about two quarts of the Composition, all pain was banished. In September last, during the well-remembered hot weather, I was again afflicted, and after the loss of sleep for three weeks, and extreme suffering, which rendered me unfit for business, I resorted to my old friend, and I am again free from pain! I have therefore not the slightest doubt of the efficacy of the Composition prepared by you, and mean to keep a supply of it always at my command. It has twice cured me, when all external remedies proved utterly powerless. Very respectfully,
Yours,
JOHN S. GALLAHER,
Senior Ed. Free Press.
Mr. ADAM YOUNG.

☞WILL any person be so heedless of his own comfort, with such a remedy at hand, as to suffer for a single day with Rheumatism? The Composition is prepared and sold by
ADAM YOUNG, Jr.,
Harpers-Ferry, &
J H BEARD & CO.
JOHN P BROWN,
Oct. 27, 1842. *Charlestown.*

New Cheap Groceries,
JUST received and for sale, a large supply of new and cheap Groceries, consisting of
Prime Rio, Java and St. Domingo Coffee, from 10 cents upwards,
Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar,
Sugar House, New Orleans and West India Molasses,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Tea,
Loaf and Lump Sugars,
Mould, Dipped & Sperm Candles,
Pure Winter Strained Oil,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Starch, Indigo,
Madder, and other dye stuffs,
One bale of superior Hops, &c.,
Together with almost every article in the grocery line—all of which will be sold cheap for cash, or on a short time. *J J Miller.*
Sept 22, 1842.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned do hereby request all those having claims against the firm of GRANTHAM & BARNS, and also Wm. Grantham, Esq. to hand in the amount of their respective claims to either of the undersigned, at as early a day as possible, in order that we may ascertain the amount of the various liabilities, and be prepared to make adjustments of the same.
JAMES GRANTHAM,
JOHN H. SMITH,
JOHN F. SMITH,
Oct. 20, 1842—3t. *Trustees.*

A Miller Wanted.
A PERSON suitable to take charge of the manufacturing part of Mill, is wanted.—Apply at THIS OFFICE.
October 20, 1842—3t.

For Sale or Exchange,
FOR an older servant of the same sex, a likely young SERVANT GIRL about 21 years of age, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and without incumbrance. If sold, well endorsed paper will be taken. Enquire of the Editors of the "Free Press."
Oct. 13, 1842—4t.

OFFICE FACTORY.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has rented the old Factory of John M. Whitehill, formerly occupied by Grantham & Barns, where he is prepared to manufacture every description of work in his line, such as
Carding and Manufacturing Linseys, Blankets, Dressing Cloths, &c.,
And hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of patronage.
☞All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work. For all sums under fifty cents the cash will be required.
SAMUEL P. HARRISON.
Oct. 27, 1842—3t.

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

THE subscriber has just received from the City a very large assortment of Fur and Cloth CAPS—Ladies FUR SKINS, forever—boot collars, and Lady's TRIMMINGS, &c. The following comprise part of his Stock, to wit:
Muskrat, Hair, Seal, Oil Cloth and Sealett 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 Moleskin SILK HATS, fine black and white BRUSH and plain RUSSIA HATS, all of the latest New York Fall Fashions.
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 15, 1842—1y.

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

MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, *of every variety,* TOGETHER WITH
DENTAL INSTRUMENTS,
combining all the recent improvements in the art. Cupping Apparatus, and Stomach Pumps, complete, and warranted in order. *TRUSSES* of superior quality always on hand, and altered and adapted to every emergency when required.
☞His Instruments are always subjected to his personal inspection before offering them for sale, consequently are *warranted* of the finest material and workmanship.

Patent Spring Lancet.
He would call the attention of the Medical Faculty to the LANCET recently invented by himself, and said to be superior to any thing of the sort in use—combining strength and beauty, and perfectly safe in the hands of any one.
Baltimore, Oct. 13, 1842—3m.

WILLIAM PAUL,
BOOK BIN'DER,
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.

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—Gordon's Night and Morning—Pulwer's [illegible] for sale by JOHN H. [illegible] & CO.
Oct. 20, 1842.

ORANGES, just received and for sale by
J. H. BEARD & CO.
Oct. 20, 1842.

DISSOLUTION.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J J & E P MILLER, was dissolved on the 20th instant, by mutual consent. E P Miller will give his entire attention for a short time to settling the business of the late firm, and hopes all who know themselves indebted will come forward and pay at least part of their accounts or notes, and save us the trouble of giving them a personal call.
JAMES J MILLER,
E P MILLER.
Sept 22, 1842.

☞THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. E P Miller in the late firm of J J & E P Miller, respectfully informs the customers of said firm that he designs continuing the business at the old stand, and hopes to be able to supply all with Goods, on the same accommodating terms as heretofore—he has received a considerable addition of New Goods to the stock, which will be sold very low for cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit—he respectfully asks all to give him a call before buying. *J J MILLER.*
Sept 22, 1842.

MRS. TRAWIN'S SEMINARY.
THE Seventh Scholastic year or thirteenth Session of this Institution commenced on MONDAY the 29th ultimo. Mrs. Trawin offers her acknowledgments to those Parents and Guardians who have hitherto afforded the most agreeable proof of their approbation, by committing to her care the education of their Daughters and Wards. With an increasing feeling of the weighty responsibility of this sacred charge, of training the youthful mind, of expanding its powers, watching its development, and cultivating the heart, mind and manners of her pupils, she can, (trusting only to Divine assistance,) pledge herself to increasing faithful exertions in this arduous but delightful employment.
TERMS PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS:
Board $40, *(Washing included,)* $45
Tuition in all the English Branches, 10
French, (In order to enlarge the French Class, no extra charge will be made for that language during the ensuing session,)
Music, (by Mr. Goertz,) per quarter, 14 50
Use of Piano, 2 50
Drawing and Painting, Mezzotinting, Wax Work in Fruit, Flowers, and Shell Work, each, 5 00
☞No deductions made for absence, unless on account of protracted sickness.
Charlestown, Sept. 1, 1842.

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

Notices in Bankruptcy.

United States District Court
Western District of Virginia, Staunton,
IN BANKRUPTCY.
NOTICE to Creditors, and all others concerned in interest, to shew cause against the Petition of—
No. 405—Joseph L. Russell of Jefferson County, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Tuesday the 15th day of November, 1842.
No. 577—Remington B. Kownslar, of Berkeley county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Tuesday the 15th day of November, 1842.
Copy—Teste,
NICHOLAS K. TROUT.
Aug. 25, 1842.—11w. *Dis. Clerk.*

United States District Court,
Western District of Virginia, Staunton,
IN BANKRUPTCY.
NOTICE to Creditors and all others concerned in interest, to show cause against the Petition of—
No. 913—James Shepherd, of Jefferson county, to be declared a Bankrupt on Tuesday the 15th day of November next.
No. 944—Harvey M. Foreman, of Berkeley county, to be declared a Bankrupt on Tuesday the 15th day of November next.
No. 984—Washington Busey, of Jefferson county, to be declared a Bankrupt on Tuesday the 15th day of November next.
No. 985—Thomas Lemon, of Jefferson county, to be declared a Bankrupt on Tuesday the 15th day of November next.
TESTE,
NICH. K. TROUT,
Oct 13, 1842.—4t. *D. Clerk.*

United States District Court,
Western District of Virginia, Staunton.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
NOTICE to Creditors, and all others concerned in interest, to shew cause against the Petition of—
No 401. Thomas W. Keyes, of Jefferson County, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next.
No. 403. John G. Cockrell, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next.
No. 436. William Crow, of Jefferson County, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next.
No. 437. Malcolm C. Kirk, of Jefferson County, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next.
No. 592—James Merrick, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next.
No. 628—Charles Wright, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next.
No. 720—Thomas Cockrell, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next.
Teste,
NICH'S K. TROUT, *D. Clerk.*
[illegible] 13, 1842.—11t.

NEW DRUG STORE
AT HARPERS-FERRY.
THE subscriber has opened a Drug Store at the old stand formerly occupied by F. W. Springer, and has just received and opened a general assortment of
Drugs, Paints, and Dye Stuffs,
which are fresh and good, and will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be bought in the place, for cash.
☞All orders will be punctually attended to, and persons accommodated either night or day, or at any hour, by calling on
AUGUSTUS M. CRIDLER.
Harpers-Ferry, July 21, 1842.

REMOVAL.
THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his variety store, and is now located on High street, in the New Store Room belonging to William Anderson, a few doors from the Post Office, and directly opposite George W. Cutshaw's Merchant Tailor Shop. His present establishment is known as
Social Retreat, No. 4.
Where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, together with Fruits, Confectionary, and a choice selection of
Mineral and Vegetable Medicines.
Amongst the latter of which stands pre-eminent H. V. ANDREWS' "Mirium 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 visits—so drop in without fear of costs.
H. V. ANDREWS.
Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 11, 1842.

MILL & CROSSCUT SAWS.
THE undersigned having been frequently applied to, for the difficult task of making choice of MILL and CROSSCUT SAWS for other persons, has determined to become Agent for a manufactory upon which he himself relies, and can safely recommend to others.
He built his first Saw Mill in 1798, and has never been without one since, and for a number of years has had three or four mills. He has used all kinds of Saws, but never met with any equal to those of STEAD, TAYLOR & CO., which he can warrant from experience.
Purchases can be supplied with Saws of all kinds, of the above manufacture; and the undersigned having a Machine Shop in full operation, on the Island Virginius, near Harpers-Ferry, can make any alterations required by purchasers.
Stead, Taylor & Co.'s Saws are warranted to be well made, of the best material, and perfectly true; and if not found so, and returned before using, they will be exchanged. A Price Current can be seen at the Agency.
LEWIS WERNWAG.
Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 22, 1842.—2t.

J. PEASE & SON'S
Clarified Essence of Hoarhound Candy.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1841.
GENTLEMEN:—I have recently used your ESSENCE OF HOARHOUND CANDY, with great effect in the cure of those diseases so fatal to children, Croup and Whooping Cough.
Children are bad patients, because the nausea of most medicines prevent their taking them with the same mental effect as adults. Your Candy, however, is eagerly taken by children, and I think may safely say that I never knew so valuable a Medical Compound, under so pleasant a guise. It combines the healing, laxative and tonic, in just proportions, and it is to be recollected that the beauty of medicine consists in proper combination. I should think that in all complaints of the lungs, weakness of limbs, oppressions or other complaints arising originally from a cold and chilled state of the system, your Candy would be found as useful a specific as exists.
I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
J. C. DAVIS, M. D.
To Messrs. J. Pease & Son.
☞J. H. BEARD & CO., are our authorised Agents for the sale of the Candy in Charlestown.
Sept. 29, 1842.—6m.

COACH MAKING.

I AM still to be found at my old stand—I am determined to keep the wheels rolling, in spite of the "HARD TIMES." I have a large supply of good tough Hickory and Ash, which I will warrant, when manufactured into Carriages, to stand hard driving and hard times.
My friends will please give me a call, as I will sell my work on accommodating terms.
I am responsible for all debts contracted by the late firm to this date.
W. J. HAWKS.
March 24, 1842.

NOTICE.
Office of the Winchester & Potomac Railroad Company,
WINCHESTER, March 10, 1842.
TO prevent all misapprehension and misrepresentation, notice is hereby given, that all freight collected at the Depots of this Company, whether due to this Company, or any other for which it acts, will be received in Virginia paper, current at Winchester. It is also further made known, that all goods and merchandize, or other freights, shipped from Philadelphia or New York, sent to the care of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, will, by an arrangement between the Company and the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company, be forwarded directed to Winchester, without any commissions for receiving and forwarding charged at Baltimore, and the whole freight through from either of those places, or any other point north of Baltimore, will be collected at Winchester.
April 7, 1842. J. GEO. HEIST.

Rail Road Notice.
THE Passenger Train leaves daily at five o'clock, A. M—returning, leaves Baltimore at a quarter past 7, A. M. and arrives at Winchester, about 4 P. M.
N. B. Passengers to Washington, will hereafter receive tickets to Harpers-Ferry, at the regular rate of passenger fare until further notice. J. GEO. HEIST, *Agt.*
Winchester Depot, Jan. 13, 1842.

Fulled and Plaid Linseys.
I HAVE received my Fall supply of Fulled and Plaid Linseys. *T C Stonebouse.*
Sept 22.

COPAL VARNISH,
Japan Varnish, and Black Varnish,
Sept. 1. A M CRIDLER.

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 12 or 13 years of age, for a nurse.
JOHN H. McENDREE.
Shepherdstown, Aug. 25, 1842.—tf.

Fulled and Plaid Linseys.
A VERY large supply at factory prices, for cash, and very low on the usual time.
Sept. 8 C W AISQUITH.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.
THE undersigned has taken in possession his MILL known by the name of the BLOOMERY MILLS, situated three miles from Charlestown, and in sight of the Shenandoah River.—The Mill is in complete order. Having had long experience in the business, he is enabled to say that he feels satisfied that he is able to turn out as good Flour as any other concern in the county. Farmers who wish to grind their Wheat will find it very convenient to deliver their Wheat to him—at any rate they are respectfully invited to give him a call before going elsewhere. In addition to the advantage of the navigation on the river, he has two points on the Rail Road, Keyes' Switch, and Charlestown, both about the same distance from the Mill.—He will at all times purchase Wheat, and pay the fair market price. All that grind their Wheat with him, for every three hundred pounds of Merchantable Wheat he will give a barrel of superfine Flour. His country Mill will be kept in complete order. Any person having any thing to do in that line will be accommodated in the best possible manner.
BENJAMIN RODRICK.
July 28, 1842.—tf.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.
HAVING made a change in my business at the POTOMAC MILL near Shepherdstown, and by agreement placed the whole management and control into the hands of Mr. WILLIAM BUTLER, EDWARD LUCAS, and JOSEPH MCMURRAN, who will see that every Farmer, or any other person having Wheat to grind, shall have their dues promptly.
Having declined purchasing Wheat for the present, we will grind upon the most favorable terms possible, being able to make from
Eighty to one Hundred Barrels of Flour,
Per d[illegible] which will enable us to grind the Wheat [illegible]st as it comes in this season of the ye[illegible] making made engagements for a prompt [illegible] of empty barrels weekly, there shall be [illegible]ay on our part, and we hope that our friends will find it to their interest to grind rather than sell. We will give for every hundred bushels of Wheat weighing sixty pounds to the bushel, twenty barrels of Flour, and twelve hundred pounds of Offal. One-fourth of this to be ship-stuff, or find the barrels for the offal—and still being more desirous to induce our friends to grind their Wheat, we will further give for every hundred bushels of Wheat clear