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Virginia Free Press.

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

VOL. 35. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1842. NO. 39.

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.

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CARTER'S HOTEL,

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia.

THE LARGE WHITE HOUSE, nearly opposite the court House.

1842.

JOHN M. JEWETT,

Attorney at Law,

SHEPHERDSTOWN,

Jefferson County, Va.

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

Dec. 9, 1841—tf.

JAMES E. STEWART,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

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

March 24, 1842—tf.

A CARD.

Dr. J. T. Brooke,

HAVING been induced to change his location, for that of Charlestown, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

He may be found at all times (except when professionally engaged) at his Office at Mr. Abell's Hotel.

Charlestown, March 17, 1842

WILLIAM PAUL,

BOOK BINDER,

WINCHESTER, VA.,

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

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Aug. 18, 1842—tf.

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Oct. 6 1842—3t*

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July 14, 1842.

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October 6, 1842—3t.

A CARD.

A. W. HUGHES,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY be consulted at J. T. Abell's Hotel, Charlestown. From long practical experience in Dental Surgery, he flatters himself he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may place those delicate organs (*the Teeth*) under his professional care. Charges moderate as those of his respectable contemporaries. Oct. 6, 1842—3t.

SALE OF VALUABLE

TAVERN PROPERTY

At Harpers-Ferry, Va.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by JAMES FOLEY, [illegible] the 9th day of [illegible] Clerk's [illegible] County, [illegible]

OUR JESSIE, OR THE EXCLUSIVES.

BY MRS. EMMA EMBURY.

'Lizzy, who was that pretty girl I met on the stairs this morning?' said Frederick Carlton, as he threw himself into a well-cushioned chair beside his sister:—'she was some intimate friend, I presume, for she went into your apartment.'

'I suppose it was Sarah Morton, as she is the only person I am in the habit of admitting to my dressing room; was she very pretty?'

'Beautiful.'

'How was she dressed?'

'With the utmost simplicity and neatness.'

'It must have been Sarah: she dresses with great taste. Did the lady you met wear a black velvet mantilla, with a white hat and willow feather?'

'Pshaw! black velvet fiddle-sticks. Do you call that simplicity? No, the lovely creature I mean wore a little straw bonnet and a black silk apron; her dark hair was parted smoothly upon her forehead; she had soft blue eyes, and a mouth like an opening rosebud; now can you tell me who she is?'

'Oh,' exclaimed Lizzy, 'it must have been our Jessie.'

'And pray, who is *our Jessie?*' asked her brother.

'Only our seamstress, Fred, a pretty little creature, who looks scarcely sixteen.'

'By Jupiter! if that girl is a seamstress, fortune never made a greater mistake—it can't be.'

'Well, we can soon decide the matter, Fred; Jessie is now at work in our little sewing room, and as I am going up to give her some directions, you can accompany me.'

Frederick Carlton obeyed his sister's suggestion, and sauntered into the room, still hoping his sister was mistaken. But no—there sat the object of his admiration—there sat *our Jessie;* surrounded by pieces and patches, shaping and sewing with the utmost diligence, and scarcely raising her eyes from the work. Seating himself at a little distance, under pretence of waiting his sister's leisure, Frederick busied himself in studying the countenance of the unconscious girl.

'Her features are not perfectly regular,' thought he: 'but what soft eyes she has, what a lovely mouth, and how beautifully her fine forehead shines out beneath those bands of raven hair; her voice too is soft and low, 'an excellent thing in a woman.' What a pity such a creature should be the slave of fashionable tyrants!'

'Tell me,' said he to his eldest sister, Mrs. De Grey, as he returned to the dining room, 'tell me who is *our Jessie?*'

'Her story is soon told,' said Mrs. De Grey, laughing, 'and for your sake, my susceptible brother, I am sorry she is not a heroine of romance. Jessie Murray's father was a printer, who, meeting with a severe accidental injury, was confined to his bed for several years before his death, during which time his wife supported the family by seamstress work and dress making. Mr. Murray was always a reading man, and after he was disabled, he diverted his weary hours by books and the education of his children.

'I have been told that he studied Latin and Greek, in order that he might teach his son, and thus fit him, if possible, for college, while he carefully instructed Jessie in all the branches he deemed essential to a good education. After her father's death, which occurred not long since, when Jessie was about eighteen years of age, she determined to fulfil his wishes respecting her younger brother, and secure for him a collegiate education. She therefore adopted her present employment; she is a neat seamstress and an excellent dress maker. Her services are highly esteemed, and she works for a few customers who engage her as we do for several months together. Her brother entered college last fall, and she is at all the expense of his education.'

'What a noble minded girl she must be, to submit to a life of drudgery for such a purpose!'

'She is the more praiseworthy, Fred, because she could have obtained a situation of nursery-governess, which, according to a modern notion, would have been far less degrading; but she refused it because it would prevent her from returning every night to her mother.'

'Is she always cheerful and good humored?'

'She has one of the most winning tempers I ever knew.'

'She must be a lovely creature.'

'Yes, it is a pity to see so much beauty and grace wasted in humble life.'

'But why need it be *wasted*, Julia?'

'Because she will, in all probability, marry some rough mechanic, who never will perceive her grace, and scarcely appreciate her beauty.'

'Do you suppose then, that personal beauty is not appreciated by the poor as well as rich, Julia?'

'Yes, but only certain kinds of beauty; a healthy, coarse red cheek, and a blood shot eye, are the charms most admired among the peasants.'

'Julia, what are you talking about?—Are Americans running mad? Here have I returned to my native country after an absence of only five years, and find my love for republican institutions increased ten fold; I find my countrywomen have become perfectly beside themselves in their zeal of foreign follies.—Heaven, forsooth!—and pray, who are the Patricians of this most democratic community?'

'Why, Fred, there must be a difference between the upper and lower classes in every country.'

'Yes, Julia, the difference between the good and wicked, the honest and the dishonest, the educated and the ignorant, the refined and the gross.'

'You forget, the principal distinction, the rich and the poor.'

'Pshaw! a slaughter-house, as the French call it, in modern times, and the man who is the patrician, that be might have raked his wealth from the kennel, and the poor man is the plebian, though his ancestors should have been among the only *American* nobles—the signers of our Independence.'

'Oh no, brother, you are quite wrong; a mechanic, though he be as rich as Crœsus, cannot get into good society; but if he abandon his business before his children are grown up, *they* are received, and his *grand children* finally rank among our first classes.'

'Provided they retain the fortune for which their grandfather toiled, I suppose, Julia? Well, I am glad to have the matter so satisfactorily explained, especially as we are the children of a mechanic.'

'Heavens! Fred, how can you say so? Our father was an India merchant.'

'True, my high-minded sister, and he began life in a cooper's shop, down on the wharf, where he afterwards built his stores. Many a good barrel has he headed and hooped; and I remember, when a very little boy, how I loved to play in the shavings. But that is 20 years ago, Julia, and I suppose you think other people have forgotten it?'

'I wish, Fred, *you* could forget it. It is not pleasant to have such a thing brought to light so late in the day. They cannot injure you nor me, but they may mar Lizzy's prospects.'

'True, Lizzy might not be allowed to marry a mechanic's *grandson*, if it were known that she was only a mechanic's daughter.'

Frederick Carlton, with some eccentricity, possessed many excellent qualities. His father had bestowed on him all the advantages of a liberal education, and after completing his studies he had spent several years in Europe. While abroad, his father died, and his elder sister married, so that on his return he found the old family mansion passed into other hands, and his favorite sister Lizzy an inmate of Julia's stately mansion. His paternal inheritance insured him a competence, and he resolved to marry as soon as he should meet with a woman capable of realizing his notions of domestic happiness. It is not to be supposed that the rich and travelled Mr. Carlton (whose $3000 of yearly income was more than doubled by many-tongued rumor,) lacked opportunities of selecting a companion for life. But among the manœuvering mammas and displaying daughters, he had as yet seen no one who equalled his ideas of womanly loveliness.

A true American in feeling, he had lived long enough among foreign follies to despise them most heartily, and especially did he abhor this attempt to establish an exclusive system in society. 'I am no agrarian,' he would often say, 'nor have I any utopian notions of perfect equality; I am therefore aware that there must always exist different classes in society, such as working men and men of wealth, gifted with intellect, and others only one remove from idiocy, but let us never acknowledge that worst of all tyrannies, an oligarchy of mere words. A man of enlightened mind and virtuous principles is my equal, whatever be his occupation, and whether his hand be hardened by the blacksmith's hammer, or soiled by the ink of the learned professions, it is one which I can grasp with respect.'

His notions much displeased his fastidious sisters, and they took great pains to convince him of his folly. But it was in vain they tried to initiate him into the mysteries of modern fashion; he would neither conceal half his face beneath an overgrowth of mustaches and beard, nor would he imitate the long-eared asses of South America in the longitude of his superb raven locks. He even refused to carry the indispensible cane, alleging that since such a sudden lameness had fallen upon the spindle-shanked men of fashion, it was the duty of those who could still boast some solidity of understanding to depend on themselves for support. The ladies pronounced him very handsome, but shockingly unfashionable; while the gentlemen, who found that his rent-roll was not likely to be diminished either at the billiard table or race course, discussed his character as they picked their teeth on the steps of the Broadway hotels, and wondered how he contrived to spend his money.

The simple story of Jessie Murray had deeply affected Carlton, and the remembrance of her sweet countenance did not tend to decrease his interest. How much of self mingles in the best feelings of humanity! Had Jessie been a freckled, red-haired, snub-nosed girl, Fred would probably have soon forgotten her sisterly devotion, but she was too pretty to vanish quickly from his mind. Some how or other, it happened almost every morning that he found it necessary to see his sisters at an early hour, when he was sure of finding them in the sewing room. His presence became at length quite unheeded by Jessie as well as by his sisters, and, while he amused himself in romping with his nephew, or quizzing the changes of fashion which usually occupied his sisters' thoughts, he had constant opportunity of studying the character of 'our Jessie.' He noticed her quiet good sense, her fine taste, cheerful manners, her unaffected humility, the patience with which she bore the caprice of her sisters, and he repeated to himself again and again, 'What a pity she should be obliged to lead such a life!'

One winter evening, as he was hurrying to an opposite meal, he met Jessie, who with her bonnet drawn over her face and her cloak wrapped closely around her, was hastening in an opposite direction.—To turn and join her was his first impulse.

'Where are you going to at an late an hour, Miss Murray?' he inquired.

'Home,' she replied, still hurrying on.

'At least allow me to accompany you,' said he.

'Oh no, sir,' replied she, 'it is not necessary—I am perfectly safe.'

'But I am not,' [illegible]

[illegible]

'We poor girls are obliged to be our own protectors, sir,' [illegible] said Jessie. 'When my mother is well, she usually comes to meet me, but in such cold weather I do not want her to risk her health.'

'And your brother?'

'He is at New Haven College, sir.—Mr. Carlton, let me beg you not to go out of your way for me.'

Fred only answered by drawing her arm through his. Jessie at first seemed alarmed; but reassured by his respectful manner, she consented to accept his escort, and they soon reached her mother's door. The light of a cheerful fire gleamed through the half closed shutters, and as Fred looked into the room he could not avoid envying the [illegible] arrangement. But Jessie did not invite him to enter, and he unwillingly bade her good night, though he had a strong desire to take a seat beside that humble hearth. When next he met his sisters, he told them of his adventure, and asked why they did not send a servant with the little seamstress.

'Lord, brother, what an idea!' exclaimed Lizzy. 'I am sure she can take care of herself.'

'Should you feel quite safe, Lizzy, if you were sent out to walk a mile at eight o'clock on a winter's night?'

'No: but I have always been accustomed to a protector. Such poor girls as Jessie early learn to take care of themselves, and not feel the same fears which ladies do.'

'For shame!' exclaimed Frederick, 'do you suppose that poverty blunts every perception, and destroys every delicate feeling? Faith, I believe the poor girl is more favored than the rich in such respects, for I don't know one of your fashionable friends, Lizzy, who would shrink from taking my arm as modestly as our Jessie did last night.'

'Did you really give Jessie your arm, and escort her home?'

'I did; and when I saw the quiet, pleasant little parlor which she called home, I had a great mind to offer her my hand as well as my arm.'

'Frederick, are you losing your senses? If I did not know you were jesting, I should think you had taken too much wine!'

'I never was in a sounder state of mind, my dear sister, and yet I declare to you I have a great mind to make little Jessie your sister in-law—that is, if she will accept me.'

'Come, come, Fred,' interposed Mrs. De Grey, 'you are carrying the farce too far: Lizzy is ready to cry with vexation.'

'It is no farce, Julia! I am in earnest.'

'For heaven's sake do not be such a fool; a pretty business it would be to introduce one of my hirelings as *my* sister. No, no, Fred, that won't do!'

'You need not introduce her if you are ashamed of her. I dare say we should find society without your aid.'

'It would be ruinous to all Lizzy's prospects.'

'How so?'

'Why, do you suppose her rich admirer, Charles Tibbs, would marry the sister of a man whose wife had once been a seamstress?'

Frederick laughed heartily as he replied:—'True, I had forgotten; Charles Tibbs is the *grandson* of old Tony Tibbs, who used to peddle essences about the streets, and of course is now *good society*. Well, I will not interfere with Lizzy's matrimonial speculations, so banish your fears.'

'Oh, I have no fear about it, for with all your eccentricities I am sure you will never do any thing so degrading.'

Notwithstanding her boasted confidence, however, Mrs. De Grey really felt considerable anxiety about the matter, and she determined to send Jessie out of the way, until her brother should have forgotten his transient fancy. Convinced that Jessie was utterly unconscious of Frederick's admiration, and unwilling to lose her services permanently, she thought of a plan which promised success, and she consulted Lizzy as to its possibility.

'Aunt Tabitha has sent to us to procure her a seamstress for a few weeks, suppose we induce Jessie to go? the poor thing needs the country air, and it will be just the place for her.'

'Why, Julia?' asked Lizzy with a smile, 'because she needs country air, or because we need her absence?'

'Nay Lizzy, it is no laughing matter.—I want to send her out of Fred's way, before she has any suspicion of his folly.'

'But why send her to aunt Tabitha?'

'Because Fred will never find her there; he is so afraid of the old lady's *sentimentalities* that he never visits her, and by the time Jessie returns, he will have some new folly to engage his attention.'

The plan was matured; and Jessie, who really felt the need of a change of air, or relaxation from continual labors, consented to leave her mother for a few weeks. Accordingly, one bright sunny morning a stage deposited Jessie at the gate of a neat old-fashioned cottage which stood on the outskirts of a village about 30 miles from the great metropolis.

'Where is 'our Jessie?' asked Fred, when he had watched in vain for her daily return to the little sewing room.

'Lord, brother, do you think I keep a record of her comings and goings?' [illegible]

[illegible]

'Why, Julia, the difference between the good and wicked, the honest and the dishonest, the educated and the ignorant, the refined and the gross—'

'You forget, the principal distinction, the rich and the poor.'

'Pshaw! a slaughter-house, as the French call it, in modern times, and the man who is the patrician, that [illegible]

[illegible] to the honest cooper, our father? Yet I should hate to mar Lizzy's plans: I wish I had some one to advise me.—Now I think of it, I will go and see Aunt Tabitha; the dear good romantic old soul, whom I used to ridicule so much, will now be my best counsellor.' So with his usual impetuosity Fred started on a visit to Aunt Tabitha, leaving his sisters quite ignorant of his destination, and little dreaming of the unexpected pleasure that awaited him.

Dear old Aunt Tabitha! what a singular compound she was of good feelings and exaggerated sentiments. In early life she had been betrothed to one whose poverty was the only obstacle to their union. He had sailed for India, on the evening before the wedding day, but never returned, nor did any tidings of his fate ever reach his native land. The ship was missed, it had never reached its destined port, and the sea kept its own secret. Deeply tinged with the romance of warm-hearted youth, and greatly addicted to novels, Aunt Tabitha had always lived in a world of the imagination, and the mystery which overhung the fate of her lover seemed to strengthen the romantic fervor of her nature. For some years after his disappearance, she never left her apartment, and it was only by awakening the charities of her kindly nature that she could be induced to take an interest in every day life. She had grown old without having lost one atom of her early tendency to sentiment. Combining active benevolence with almost morbid sensibility, she was often a subject of ridicule to those who did not know her virtues, while she was sincerely loved by those who could forgive eccentricity in behalf of excellence. Fred Carlton, in his boyish days, had conceived a great dislike of her peculiarities, and, unable then to appreciate her real goodness, was terribly bored by what he styled her *sentimentalities*.'

But he had since learned to know her better, and her very foibles now seemed to render her better fitted to afford him counsel. What was the result of her advice?

* * * * * *

Let us pass over a lapse of three years, in the course of which Lizzy Carlton had married the rich, the aristocratic Charles Tibbs, who was the very pink of fashion, excepting his dislike of perfumes, an antipathy probably owing to early *associations*. The sisters were established to their heart's content. A fine house, French furniture, a splendid carriage, and plenty of servants, had fallen to the lot of both. It is true, the habitual failings of Julia's husband, had made him a byeword among honorable men, and Charles Tibbs became a mere notoriety—the very 'essence' of insipidity; but these were trifling drawbacks upon the felicity of women of fashion. Fred Carlton was residing in Paris, the happy husband of a charming woman, and enjoying all the pleasures of that gay city. Had he so soon forgotten our Jessie?

One morning Lizzy entered her sister's room with an open letter in her hand, exclaiming, 'Oh Julia, I have good news for you; Fred is coming home, and his Persian wife will arrive just in time to add brilliancy to our winter parties.'

Julia shrugged her shoulders. 'I hope it may be so Lizzy; but Fred is such a queer fellow that he is quite likely to have some dowdy of a wife, whom we shall be ashamed to introduce.'

'Oh no,' exclaimed Lizzy, 'I have seen Mrs. Grantham, who has just returned from Paris, and who saw Fred's wife very often in society; she says Mrs. Carlton is quite the fashion. They were wearing bonnets a la Carlton, mantillas a la Carlton; in short, there was no limit to the admiration she was exciting. The Duke of Orleans had asked her name as he met her in his daily rides, and had expressed himself in very decided terms respecting her beauty; the Duke of Nemours has danced with her at a ball, given her at the Tuilleries, and she has even sung a duett with the Princess Clementine, at one of the royal soirees.'

'Can it be possible? Well, if that be the case she will be a great acquisition to our society—she must be a woman of some rank to be admitted into such circles in Paris.'

'Mrs. Grantham thinks she is English; but you know Fred has always returned some quizzy reply to our inquiries respecting her, and we can only learn her origin from herself; she is quite distinguished for her vocal powers, and though little skilled in instrumental music, creates quite a sensation by her splendid style of singing. From all I can hear, I judge that Fred has led as eccentric a life abroad as he does at home; nobody knew when he was married, but after living in retirement for two years after his return to Paris, he emerged from his seclusion, bringing with him his lovely and gifted wife.'

'Well, we shall know all about her when they arrive; she will certainly be the fashion, but I should like to know who she is—however, she is a foreigner, and that will be sufficient to attract attention.'

A few weeks later, Fred Carlton arrived in his native city, and hurried to see his sisters, whom, in despite of their follies, he really loved.

'Where is your wife?' was the first question.

'At the Astor House.'

'[illegible] you bring her to your house?'

'[illegible] I couldn't tell [illegible] looking pale and travel-worn; I positively forsaide her receiving any visits for three days, for I want her to appear in all her charms at Mrs. Grantham's musical soiree next Thursday.'

'But surely, you will allow her to see her relatives?'

'No; you are precisely the persons I have determined she shall not see until she is looking perfectly well. I want you to do justice to my choice; she has been much admired in Paris, and I wish her claims to be as well established here.'

So you have become a convert to our system, brother; and really desire to see your wife a woman of fashion?'

'I have my reasons, Lizzy; when I have once seen her enjoying the undisputed possession of your elevation, we shall retire to our quiet home and laugh at the follies we now perpetuate.'

'Do you suppose your wife will be content to retire from the gay scenes which she now adorns?'

'My wife is only obeying my wishes in leaving the seclusion which she loves; I have my reasons, I tell you. By the way, what has become of *our Jessie?*'

'Ah Fred, you ought to thank us for manœuvering you out of that folly; if we had not sent Jessie out of your way, you might have been the husband of a little sewing girl, instead of glorying in a wife who claims the praise of princes.'

'Perhaps I might, Lizzy, but where is the seamstress?'

'I don't know; she and her mother removed from their old residence soon after you saw her here; and I could discover no trace of them. I suppose she is the wife of some honest carpenter by this time. But tell us, Fred, when shall we see Mrs. Carlton?'

'We will meet you at Mrs. Grantham's soiree.'

'Ah, I see; you think she needs the necessaries of dress, and the advantages of lamp light? Really I believe you are half ashamed of your wife, Fred.'

'Perhaps I am only ashamed of my sisters,' was the teasing reply, as with a merry laugh Fred Carlton hurried away.

When the appointed Thursday arrived, the sisters, full of curiosity, repaired to Mrs. Grantham's mansion; but they were far too fashionable to be punctual, and it was quite late when they entered the crowded room. Their steps were arrested by the sound of a simple prelude upon the harp. As they paused just within the door, a sweet, birdlike voice filled the apartment with melody.

The song was the fine ballad of 'Old Robin Gray" which, when well sung, never fails to thrill every heart; and as the singer now threw her whole soul into the mournful strains, all stood in breathless attention to catch the exquisite sounds.

'It must be Fred's wife,' whispered Lizzy, as they pressed forward to catch a glimpse of the vocalist. But her back was turned towards them, and they could only see a sylph like figure, attired with the utmost magnificence.

'How do you like your new sister,' said Mrs. Grantham, as she welcomed her guests; 'is she not all I pictured her?'

'We have not seen her,' was the reply, and at that moment Fred approached.—What was their astonishment, when, in the lady who leaned upon his arm, they discovered *Our Jessie.*

'But when did you marry her?'

'Ask Aunt Tabitha.'

Fred Carlton had devoted the two first years of his wedded life to the cultivation of his wife's fine musical talents, and he then brought her into society, determined to try whether beauty, talents, and grace, were not sufficient claims upon the admiration of the fashionable world. He had succeeded even beyond his hopes, and as he beheld her receiving the homage of rank and fortune, he could not but smile at the indignation which his sisters had once expressed respecting so *degrading* an alliance. As soon as he saw his wife's charms fully appreciated, and was assured that his sisters had become reconciled to the thought of introducing her into society, Fred gladly withdrew from its frivolous gaiety, and, during a long life of uninterrupted domestic happiness, never found reason to repent his marriage with *Our Jessie.*'

As he led his wife to a seat beside them and listened to their gracious welcome, he could not forbear whispering to Lizzy, 'you see how much I am indebted to your manœuvering; the partner of a royal duke, the belle of an hereditary prince, the songstress of the regal soiree, is, after all, only the hale *sewing girl.*'

A young and jolly spark was once urged by his sweetheart to cross the Atlantic. He coolly remarked that it would involve a useless expense, as he was finally *half seas over* when at home.

"You're a married man, Samivel, you'll understand a good many things as you don't now; but vether it's vorth while goin' through so much to learn so little—as the charity-boy said ven he got to the end of the alphabet—as a matter of taste, I think, eh?"

A rough Kentuckian, hearing a child sneeze very loud and forcibly, remarked [illegible] that small sample of man[illegible] amounting now, in the infantile [illegible] What will it come to when [illegible]?"

[illegible] as lay no temptation in the path [illegible] as the frog said when he [illegible] head under water on seeing a [illegible] snake.

[illegible] a cent if you'll let me [illegible] the snake said to the [illegible]

[illegible] a fair damsel, [illegible] as he embraced her.

[illegible] you looking for any one in particular [illegible] said ven he [illegible] for him.

OFFICE HARPERS-FERRY RAILROAD.

Langton, September 9th, 1842.

To the Hon. John C. Calhoun:—

My dear Sir—If I have addressed this letter to you, it is not alone from the pleasure which I find in the recollection of an old and cherished friendship, but from the fact that I desire to attract the gentle influence to this object, through the instrumentality of a name far more influential than my own. Be not surprised, if you see it first in the newspapers. I wish not only to think aloud, but speak aloud.

My purpose in writing you, is to put you in possession of a knowledge of the condition of the American credit in Europe, with a conception of the indispensable necessity of our doing something at home to meet the only alarming crisis, which this state of things presents.

I am far from defending the prodigious confidence, with which Europe regarded us from the memorable period of a few years from 1834 to 1840, to our countrymen, even on the fields of a variety of schemes exceedingly visionary and unsound. They did this, however, out of the excess of a virtue which may have been pushed to the extent of rather an amiable than criminal weakness; for they generally made these loans at a less rate of interest than they could be effected, if at all, at home, and apparently for objects of great public utility. But the loans to the States stand on a different footing. At least in reference to the public sanctions with which they are invested. They were made, according to your reading and mine, of the Constitution, to sovereigns under the obligations of a high public faith; many of them were contracted on terms greatly advantageous, under the agency of houses of the first respectability, whose liberality and confidence knew no bounds.

This confidence was given to our young country, because our resources (in no degree exaggerated) were considered immense, and because it was thought, as we are of the Saxon family, we were essentially a debt-paying people. Indeed, from an observation, which a larger residence for the last five years in Europe than in America enables me to make, it is quite obvious, if we had paid the interest on our foreign debt, that the rate of that interest would have fallen gradually to the level of that paid by some of the oldest and best established States in Europe, and that for objects of well founded public utility, and even of private enterprize, our industry at home might have been almost indefinitely invigorated out of the large surplus capital of this country. You will say, I am sure, that this facility of borrowing has been a great curse to our own. This, I admit, is true to a certain extent; but it was converted into a curse by the action of our government on the currency of the United States. Under judicious regulations and prudential guards, a state of things more propitious to the development of the resources of a young country like ours, borrowing of an old one like this, its capital to invigorate its labor, at a low rate of interest, cannot well be conceived. If the profits of labor transcended the rate of interest, it was to create capital at home. From what other source have sprung those miracles of enterprise and wealth that are to be found in our country in the midst of a population of eighteen millions, but this conjoint action of our labor on the capital of others? The Pilgrims found no Bank of England planted on the rock of Plymouth, nor the Huguenots of South Carolina the equivalent of a Bank of France.

But if you consider this facility of borrowing abroad, my Dear Sir, as an evil, you may certainly console yourself with the conviction that it no longer exists, although I am equally convinced that you will regret the cause which has produced this want of all confidence in the good faith of the people of the United States, and the consequences which have followed in fixing so severe a stigma on the character of our country.

It is absurd for us to talk in America that we do not want the capital of Europe: at the very moment when the General Government of the States has sent an Agent abroad to borrow for its daily bread. We do want their money, and they want the results of our labor. And greatly then is it to be deplored that this beneficial interchange has been suspended under circumstances so disastrous to both countries.

Let me now give you a brief statement of the present condition of American credit in Europe, and without presuming to suggest a remedy, to enquire of you whether the force of public opinion, (if Congress has not the constitutional competency to do any thing,) acting through the legislatures of the defaulting States, cannot be made sufficiently potent to convince them of the truth and force of the old adage, that, after all, in the long run, "honesty is the best policy?"

The first branch of my subject I can discuss in a very few words. As our old friend Randolph used to say, American credit is killed "stone dead." John Jacob Astor might obtain an uncovered credit for a reasonable amount, (where he was known,) and Mr. Bates of the house of Barings, by wearing out a pair of shoes in walking from the Mansion House to the Minories, might sell fifteen hundred pounds worth of Massachusetts stock, with large concessions to the buyer. The fact is not the less to be deplored, that we begin to be regarded as a nation of sharpers and swindlers, with whom, if the day of judgment should happen to be on Monday, our pay day will not be until the Tuesday following. This revulsion of confidence does not arise so much from a discredit, which attaches to our resources, or in other words, our ability to pay, as our seeming indisposition to pay—The former is still considered in most cases as undoubted, whilst a sickening distrust has fallen upon the latter. Hence it is, that whilst the rate of interest has fallen this day to two and a half per cent. in the London market, it is not probable that if the Commissioners of the U. States six per cent. loan were to offer a price which would secure an interest of ten per cent., ten pounds of the stock could be sold, without, from considerations of policy, under the advice of Lord Ashburton, on his return to England, the Barings should be induced to take the loan.

When we contrast the discredit of our own country, teeming with such gigantic resources, with the palmy credit of other States, that they have little else but good faith, and high taxation, to offer, it is impossible to refer it to any other cause but a deep moral distrust in us—the most ignominious curse that can fall on a people who aspire to be civilized and free. Of the truth of this fact, I cannot give you a better proof than that whilst no one will look to, and capitalists turn with aversion from, the United States loan, the comparatively insignificant town of Hamburg, with its population of 200,000 inhabitants, to enable it to rise out of its ashes, has borrowed at 3½ per cent. precisely double the amount of our proposed loan, one farthing of which the U. S. Commissioner will probably not be able to negotiate. Denmark and Belgium, [illegible] which would scarcely be a breakfast for the hungry stomach of Brother Jonathan on a [illegible] morning, can borrow at four per cent. what they want, and England and Holland, with the principal of a public debt, the payment of which is likely to be contemporaneous with the duration of perpetual motion, can borrow just what they want, at and under 3 per cent., because they [illegible] their interest, and tax themselves to pay [illegible] interest.

As a statesman and patriot, I am sure, my dear sir, you will say that this state of [illegible] must not be permitted to continue. [illegible] continue in the worst [illegible] bankruptcy in its [illegible] compact which [illegible]

[illegible]

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

The Free Press.

Thursday Morning, October 26.

THE WHIG PARTIES.
HENRY CLAY and AMERICAN SYSTEM

Mr. Caleb Cushing, one of the President's "Guard," who is in daily expectation of a seat in the Cabinet, undertook to vindicate himself and Mr. Tyler for their tortuous course on public affairs, in a late speech to his constituents at Newburyport He ascribed the differences between the Whig party and the President to the ambition of Mr. Clay—and yet this self-same immaculate Caleb himself voted for every measure vetoed by the President, and then defended the vetoes! Now the inquiry will naturally arise, if the measures vetoed by the President were originated solely by the "ambition of Mr. Clay," without regard to the good of the country, how did it happen that this Mr. Cushing supported them? Were not the motives of other men likely to be as pure as his own? The report adds, that

"In reference to President Tyler's being a candidate for a second term, Mr. Cushing stated that he knew, and was authorized to assert it, for a fact, that early after the accession of Mr. Tyler, that gentleman proposed to the Harrison cabinet to come out publicly and state that he declined to be a candidate at the next election, in order to stop all cavilling and opposition to the acts of his government, but that they advised him not to do so."

Who will believe, after the contempt with which Mr. Tyler treated the advice of his Cabinet on other points, that there is one word of truth in this assertion? If Mr. T. had placed himself in that position, he might well have laid claim to honesty of purpose, whatever might be thought of the wisdom of his course on the great public measures which he has thwarted. And if he really has none of the workings of ambition imputed to him, why does he not now come out and say he is not a candidate for re-election? But a few months will settle that question for him most effectually. When the Locos shall have selected their candidate, Mr. T. will see most clearly the hopelessness of his position, and the degradation to which he has brought himself by his silly aspirations.

When it was supposed that Congress was about to adjourn without passing a Revenue law, the Richmond Enquirer was very indignant at the thought of leaving the government without resources, and clamored loudly for a Tariff of "Twenty five per Cent. or higher!" Well, a bill laying an average duty of about 25 per cent. has been passed, and now the patriot who invoked action, is crying out for repeal, and encouraging the Northern smugglers to violate the law! He and his party are to do wonders with their Convention—they are "to prepare for carrying the Spring elections—not only of both Houses of the Legislature, but of the members of Congress under a new apportionment of the districts." But by all means they are to *avoid being in haste* to nominate a Presidential candidate—We suppose the "combinations are not yet complete" on the latter point.

The Richmond Enquirer is exhibiting its gratification at Mr. Webster's Anti-Clay demonstration, by republishing the commentaries of the Whig press upon his speech. But the purpose dear to its heart peers out before it is done. Mr W's apparent disposition to hold on to his office is not exactly agreeable—and the disinterested old gentleman of the Enquirer hints to him that "the sooner he escapes from the storm the better, if he has not the nerve to bear it, as it will fall in pitiless profusion upon their devoted victim."

the Frederick Examiner truly remarks that, "but for the spell of party, thousands of thinking men who participated with Gen. Hamilton in propagating the mistaken policy which he condemns would be equally frank in admitting its evil results."

The Lynchburg Virginian truly says:—"Men cannot always be blinded by party prejudice; and Gen. Hamilton is only one of many thousands who have anticipated that verdict, and who are now lamenting, in sackcloth and ashes, their agency in elevating the Hero of New Orleans to an office for which he was every way, but more especially by his previous studies and pursuits, wholly unqualified. He carried into the Presidency the arbitrary notions engendered in a camp; and the natural consequence was, the violent uprooting of established institutions and systems, and the general derangement of commercial and fiscal affairs. The editor of the Enquirer was a prophet, indeed, when, in the contest of 1824, he portrayed with surprising accuracy the results that would follow Gen. Jackson's election. How must he reproach himself, that he so zealously and successfully labored to fulfil his gloomy predictions!"

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Court, on Monday last, School Commissioners of Jefferson County for the ensuing year:—

Charles Harper,	Braxton Davenport,
Jacob Morgan,	Richard Williams,
Garland Butler,	Thomas Briscoe,
Jacob Hess,	Meredith Helm,
Gerard D. Moore,	William Grantham,
Isaac Henkle,	George W. Turner,
George B Stephenson,	John C. R Taylor.
Mann P. Nelson,	

The Board held their annual meeting on the same day, and appointed Richard Williams, Esq Treasurer, and Thomas Briscoe, Esq. Clerk.

THE NEW TRUSTEES.

It is but fair to state that the new Board of Trustees of our little Corporation have given some evidence of the truth of the old adage, "a new broom sweeps clean." They have removed many rough points in the streets, and are engaged in the work of graduation with commendable industry. This is all right—it makes the tar-payers "buck up," with much more cheerfulness than heretofore, and it puts every body in a good humor. New pumps have been fixed in some of the most important wells, and fine pure water (now in greater demand than usual, since the Temperance cause has worked so admirably amongst us,) can be had at several convenient points. When we say they are *Bragg* pumps, we add all that is necessary in the way of commendation.

The Order of Odd Fellows in Baltimore made a magnificent display on Friday last. They dedicated Union Lodge on Market street, Fells' Point, and laid the corner stone of the Methodist Protestant Church about to be erected on the corner of Aisquith and Pitt streets.

The locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road was thrown off the track on Saturday last, by a stone upon the rail, and a negro man, well known as Maj. Stephenson's Old Jack, was crushed to death between the tender and the baggage car. The passengers escaped unhurt, but the engineer and one of the conductors only saved themselves by jumping off. The engine [illegible]

NEW JERSEY.

This gallant State has come "right side up," and elected a Whig majority of both branches of the Legislature. The parties stand thus:

	Council.	Assembly.	Total.
Whig	10	33	43
Loco	8	25	33
Whig majority on joint ballot			10

A Governor, U. S. Senator, the Apportionment of the State for Members of Congress for ten years, and the election of all the important State and County officers for five years, were depending on the result of this contest.

PENNSYLVANIA.

As usual, the Whigs have disregarded the admonitions of experience, and have lost the battle on a theatre of great interest to the whole Union. In Philadelphia, notwithstanding the exertions of the Tylerites, all has turned out well, but in other parts of the State much has been lost by imprudent divisions. The U S Gazette says:—

"The Locos have elected a majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature.—Owing to the loss of the Senatorial District of Delaware, Chester, and Montgomery, which the Whigs *might* have carried, and of the District of Lancaster and York, lost by a division between the Whigs and anti-Masons, the Locos have the Senate.

They have carried their Assembly ticket in Adams, and gained one member in Dauphin, and three in Chester. This, we take it, settles the character of the Assembly, and gives them the power of districting the State after any fashion they may most approve. We shall have nothing to do but admire the beautiful patch-work they may see fit to make of the State."

GEORGIA.

From present appearances, there can be but little doubt that the Locos have carried the elections in this State, for Members of Congress and the Legislature, by decided majorities. This will secure the re-election of Mr. Cuthbert to the U. S. Senate, unless the party shall deem it advisable, in common decency, to select some one who can give his attention to the duties of the station.

The Augusta Chronicle of the 13th instant publishes returns from all the counties in the State, except thirteen or fourteen, and adds—

By these it appears that the Whig congressional ticket is defeated by a majority probably of 2500 votes, and that the Locofocos will have a majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, of thirty-five to forty, supposing the counties yet to be heard from have cast the same vote as last year.

OHIO.

The Columbus Journal (Whig) of the 13th inst. says:—

We give the returns of majorities to-day from about 30 counties, in the heart of the State.—Enough has not been received to indicate certainly the result for Governor. The falling off from 1840 is tremendous, but our capital of 16,000 (in 1810) spins out well. If the Reserve equals our expectations, modified by the results elsewhere, we shall yet elect Corwin. Shannon's majority, if elected, must be small.

P. S.—2 *o'clock*. The northern stage from Sandusky is just in. The intelligence brought by it, is of the very *bluest* description, and may be considered as decisive of the result.

A friend accounts for the Whig defeat in Ohio by suggesting that some of our voters had not returned from the Dayton Convention, and that others were too busy seeding their fields, to attend to such a small matter as an election for Governor and Legislature. The Whigs are rare boys for Conventions and junkettings, but often rather *scarce* at elections. They require to be "stirred up with a long pole," and to be well thashed, as they were in 1839, to bring them to their mettle. Go it, Lokies!—We shall give you rope for a year or two, and then you may look out for thunder.

MARYLAND.

The Baltimore [illegible] defeat of the Whig party in Maryland, in the following manner:—

"Those who are familiar with the political character of the several counties in the State, will be immediately struck with the fact, that the election has been lost to the Whigs by divisions in their own ranks, whilst in no county was the strength of the Loco Focos divided by dissensions. The Whigs had six candidates in Montgomery, where only four could be elected, and, of consequence, two Loco Focos slipped in. In Somerset, there were seven Whig candidates running, and there again the Loco Focos were enabled to elect two more delegates. And in Worcester, there were, at one time, as many as twenty Whig candidates in the field, and though the most of these retired as the day of election approached, yet a sufficient number, beyond what the county was entitled to, remained as candidates, and the Whigs lost another candidate there; making in these three counties—Montgomery, Somerset and Worcester—five delegates lost by a want of union and harmony among the Whigs. Had there been no division in the party, we should have elected these five delegates, and instead of a Loco Foco majority of six on joint ballot, there would have been a Whig majority of four, and with the third delegate from St. Mary's, a majority of five.

"Our friends abroad, however, need be under no apprehension for the vote of Maryland in the Presidential contest of 1844. In that contest we shall have no divisions—no personal contentions. Our temporary defeat now, but strengthens our hands for that election, as it demonstrates the necessity of union and harmony. We shall go into it as one man, and with one heart. The loss of a State election in 1836 was necessary to ensure our triumph in the Presidential election of that year. The loss of the Governor's election in 1838, but ensured the triumph for Harrison in 1840. Our partial loss now is but a prelude to our triumph with Harry of the West, in 1844."

NORTH CAROLINA.—We have at length the complete return of the vote for Governor of this State, at the late election, viz:

For J. T. Morehead (whig)	36,705
For L. D. Henry (loco)	31,711
Whig majority	4,994

In the face of which some of the Loco Foco editors in that State have the impudence of intimating a purpose to instruct Senator Mangum to sustain Loco Foco men and measures! We can conceive of nothing which would be more likely to satisfy the people of the fallacy of the Legislative claim to that alleged "Right" than a serious effort, on the part of the majority of the Legislature, manifestly representing a minority of the People, to coerce, by instructions, a Senator to obey their will, rather than the will of the real constituent body. Let them try it.

[*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The silver plate presented by the City of Baltimore to the late Commodore Decatur was sold at auction on the 11th instant, at New York, the widow of that gallant officer being compelled to part with it. It was originally valued at $3,000. John Barney, Esq. of Baltimore, son of Commodore Barney, an intimate friend of Decatur's, was the purchaser.

Sale of Fine Horses and Improved Stock.—We have taken a glance at the horses and stock to be offered by Mr. George W. Hanes, on the 26th instant, and find them to be well worth the attention of farmers and others. We were particularly struck with the appearance of several of the riding and work horses, and the Durham stock will compare advantageously with any we have seen for years. This sale, which is unreserved and will be positive and without reserve, will afford a good opportunity to gentlemen in the neighborhood to supply their wants in these respects, and as the terms are considered a liberal one, bargains will accordingly be given. Mr. H. informs us he is about to quit farming.

[illegible] page, by [illegible] interest,

The Senate [illegible] from Georgia, has [illegible] the people of that State, in reply to instructions contained in the resolutions passed by the Legislature. We quote a paragraph in relation to the National Debt, entailed upon us by the Van Buren Administration—which effectually answers all the babbling of the venal politicians about Whig extravagance. We ask honest men of all parties to read this extract.

'I am next required to use my exertions so to reduce and modify the loan bill, and revenue bill, as to limit the sum raised for the support of Government to the amount only which economy in the public service may require. The loan and revenue bills here spoken of, are those of the extra session. To these, therefore, I confine my remarks.

I speak with perfect respect for those by whom this instruction is given, when I say that it is peculiarly unfortunate, coming as it does from the friends of the late Administration. Mr. Van Buren, on coming into office, found a sum exceeding eighteen millions of dollars in the Treasury. This included the sum of nine millions, being an instalment due to the States, which was never paid to them, but expended in the course of his administration. The Government stock in the bank was sold for about eight millions, making an aggregate of upwards of twenty-six millions, over and above the ordinary revenues of the country, which were at his disposal. At no period of his administration, was the ordinary income of the Government equal to its current expenses, and this was in the process of diminution, by the periodical reduction of the tariff under the compromise act. Yet he forebore to make any provision for the existing and inevitably increasing deficiency of the revenue; under the influence of what motive, no one can be at a loss to determine. The result of such a course of measures was obvious. He left the Treasury empty, swept of all its resources, with a revenue inadequate to the current wants of the Government, and a debt of $5,600,000 in outstanding treasury notes—and this has been most incorrectly represented as the whole amount of debt left by that Administration. If this had been true, it would still have been necessary to resort to a loan, for the accruing revenue was not equal to the current expenses, and could not therefore have furnished the means of paying these notes, which nevertheless must be redeemed.—But this constituted but a small portion of the debts and liabilities transmitted by the Administration of Mr. Van Buren to that of Gen. Harrison. One of our own worthy and able representatives (Mr. Merriwether) has collected and stated the amount of postponed obligations, that is of debts, due by Mr. Van Buren's administration, but left to be paid by his successor, including outstanding treasury notes, appropriations made by the last Congress of that administration, which terminated its session on the 3d of March, 1841, at a sum but little short of twenty-five millions—say precisely $24,719,008. Of this sum twelve millions were for appropriations made by Congress, which became a debt to be paid by the present Administration, as soon as the services which were authorised by the several appropriation laws had been performed.

Such was the inheritance to which the present Administration succeeded, by the extravagant expenditures of their predecessors—by their neglect to provide for present wants, or future liabilities. Every resource was exhausted—the treasury platter was bright in its emptiness—no means of supply were provided but an authority to issue treasury notes. And yet I am required to use my exertions to reduce and modify the loan and revenue bills to an amount only which economy in the public service may require. Why, this public service consists not merely of the current wants of the Government, for the payment of the civil list, the army, navy, &c. &c. but also for the payment of the debts and liabilities left by the last Administration to the present to provide for, and for which they will be unable to make adequate provision for some time to come, unless a new impulse can be given to our commerce, by which our imports shall be very much increased—unless there shall be a greatly enlarged demand for public lands, or unless we resort to direct taxation. I think with a knowledge of these facts, this instruction would not have been given.'

Col. James Watson Webb, Editor of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, has been indicted by a grand jury for leaving the State to fight a duel with Thomas F. Marshall, Esq. In his defence, he complains that the provisions of an obsolete law have been raked up to punish him, whilst prominent offenders have been allowed to escape, though stained with blood, and some of the ministers of the law who are to inflict the penalty upon him have themselves been transgressors.—We quote a paragraph to show that there was no sanguinary intention on the part of Colonel Webb:—

"While I do not pretend to deny that I left this State for the express purpose of fighting a Duel with the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, there are those who will bear witness that I utterly refused to sanction any arrangement which would give to our meeting a sanguinary appearance.—With me it was strictly a point of honor, and my declining to fight at *four* or *eight* paces, my repeated refusals to suffer the meeting to take place on a Sunday, and my solemn determination that under no circumstances would I take the life of my antagonist, can leave no doubt on minds of honorable men, that I was not actuated by any feeling of malice towards him, but that I simply acted in accordance with the dictates of that public opinion which I had not the moral courage to contemn,—that public opinion which is alike arbitrary and unjust, and which, while it forever disgraces all who shrink from its personal rencounters, at the same time grossly censures all who engage in them! It was with me but a choice of evils. I selected what I deemed the least; and solemnly resolving that in no contingency would I take the life of my adversary, I had a right to suppose, that a law, which had never been enforced against others, would not be revived against me."

A letter to his associate, E. W. Hoskins, Esq on the day before the duel, confirms this statement.—The following is the concluding paragraph of the defence:—

"I have thus briefly placed before your readers, a plain, unvarnished history of my affairs, and my positions. I know that having pleaded 'guilty' to the indictment, you have no alternative but to pronounce upon me such sentence as you may deem just and proper under all the circumstances of the case—but I make no appeal to your mercy. I cannot ask, with [illegible] for my life, [illegible] I cannot, [illegible] I cannot, [illegible] I cannot

Prepared for the Exchange and Trade Register, by E. Williams.

ANNUAL PRODUCE OF GRAIN IN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

Comparative statement of the quantity of Grain annually produced in the United States and France, including the Island of Corsica.

	United States.	France.
Wheat,	84,822,272	191,284 679
Spelter, or red Wheat,	none	374,349
Maslin (Rye and Wheat,)	none	32,530,982
Rye,	18,645,567	76,482,175
Barley,	4,185,504	45,819,020
Oats,	192,071,341	134,474,409
Maize, or Indian Corn,	377,531,875	20,955,726
Buckwheat,	7,231,742	none
Total bushels,	615,525,302	501,921,332
Comparative Pop.,	17,063,356	33,500,000

It is estimated, in France, that 16 per cent. of the product of Grain is used as seed, and 19 per cent. as food for animals.

The above returns for the United States, are from the census of 1840, showing the crop of 1839. The returns for France, (year not given) are from a recent document from the French Statistical Department of Commerce and Agriculture, translated and published in Mr. Leavitt's memorial to Congress. "They show that the ordinary crop of France is equal to about 15 bushels of grain, of all kinds, to each inhabitant, so that in favorable seasons something is furnished for export, but in bad seasons great distress occurs."

In the United States, we raise about 36 bushels to each inhabitant, (including nearly two and a half millions of slaves,) and our annual average exports of grain, of all kinds, to foreign countries, will be found less than 15 millions of bushels, leaving over 35 bushels to each inhabitant for home consumption. The proportion of grain used as food for animals is much greater in this country, than that estimated for France. All of the *oats* raised, (except for seed and export,) and probably at least one-half of the *Indian corn* crop, being fed to animals. A large proportion of the *rye* and *barley* raised, is used for brewing and distilling, as well as some *Indian corn*. Considerable wheat is used for manufacturing purposes, starch, &c. The yearly consumption of all kinds of grain, in Great Britain, is estimated at 52 millions of quarters, or 416 millions of bushels, equal to 15 bushels to each inhabitant; of which one-fourth, or 104 millions of bushels, being 3¾ bushels to each inhabitant, is wheat. For four years, ending with 1840, the annual average importation of foreign grain into Great Britain was 18,400,000 bushels.

From Bicknell's Reporter.

AMERICAN FLOUR.—The London correspondent of the N. York Union states that during the recent discussion in the London papers respecting the relative prices of flour and bread, (the complaint being that the miller and the baker keep up the price of flour and bread, wheat being now much lower in price than for many years past) a curious fact has transpired. It appears that Lemana, biscuit baker, Thread needle street—who made an immense fortune by his business—found that either in biscuit or bread, American flour will absorb from a 13th to a 7th more of its weight in water, than any other flour. Mrs. Rundell, in her Domestic Cookery (which made more money for John Murray of Albemarle street, than Byron's most successful works) states, also, that a stone of (14 lbs.) of American flour, will make 21¼ lbs. of bread, while the best kind of English flour will, from a like quantity, produce only 18¼ lbs. of bread. This is a curious fact, and as it is now taking "the rounds" of the public Journals, must operate favorably for American flour.

During the month of September, there arrived at Cleveland, by way of the Ohio Canal, 237,627 bushels of Wheat, 39 352 bushels of Corn, and 103 553 barrels of Flour. The exports from the port of Cleveland, during the same month, to other places on the Lakes were 76 561 barrels of Flour, 1261 barrels of Pork, and 155 17½ bushels of Wheat; and to Canada 22,697 barrels of Flour, 287 barrels of Pork, and 115,457 bushels of Wheat—the aggregate value of which was $547,126.

The Boston Courier states that the receipts of flour, &c. on the Western (Mass.) Railroad have largely increased within a few weeks, and it is stated that for the last six days, ending on the 10th instant, 2000 barrels of flour per day more than could be taken upon the road without a larger supply of cars, have arrived at Greenbush, N. Y. and have there been reshipped to New York, to be transported to Boston by water.

Notices.

☞ The new METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in Martinsburg, will be dedicated to the Worship of Almighty God, on Sabbath, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Professor Emory, of Dickinson College, the Rev. John A. Collins, and several other eminent Divines, will be in attendance. The public generally are respectfully invited to be present. A collection will be taken up on the occasion to defray the expenses of building the Church. And as, from the pecuniary embarrassment of the times, the trustees have met with many obstacles in its completion, and there being yet an amount of some importance unliquidated, it is hoped all will be disposed to contribute reasonably.

Martinsburg, Oct. 20, 1842.

☞ By Divine permission, the Rev. Mr. Dotton will preach at Smithfield, on Sabbath next, the 23d, at 3 o'clock.

☞ By Divine permission the Third Quarterly Meeting, for the present Conference Year, for Jefferson Circuit, will commence at Smithfield, on Saturday the 22d instant, under the superintendence of the Rev. John A. Collins.

☞ God willing, a protracted meeting of the German Reformed Denomination will be held in the Union Church at Smithfield, commencing on Thursday the 27th instant, at early candle-light. Several ministers are expected to be present, and the exercises will be continued for several days.

☞ By divine permission, there will be a protracted meeting held at Harpersville, commencing on Saturday the 22nd instant.

October 13, 1842.

THE PEW RENTS

[illegible]

☞ Some of our [illegible] are disposed to take up [illegible] and can afford it. If they [illegible] interested for the rest, [illegible] share must be made up out of our space in [illegible] as we, every [illegible]

[illegible]

☞ [illegible] of the [illegible] will be held [illegible] Harpers-Ferry, [illegible] to attend.

Oct. 20, 1842.

DIED.

On the 5th instant, Mrs. Mary Rosina Gibson, the wife of Thomas Green, Esq. and the second daughter of Thomas and Isabella Bochet, of Richmond. She was 21 years of age, dying on the anniversary of her birth-night. Mrs. Green was a most amiable and charming woman, and was universally beloved, as well for the qualities of her mind as for a disposition peculiarly amiable and uniform.

COMMUNICATION.

Departed this life at Harpers-Ferry, on the 13th of September, 1842, AMELIA JANE, daughter of John and Sarah Arvin, in the third year of her age.

How calm are thy slumbers, thou sweet little cherub!
Where sickness and sorrow can never disturb;
Thy mild spirit left thee, as pure as it found thee,
Ere the cold cares of life spread their darkness around thee.

Sleepest, lovely cherub! No more shalt thou waken;
Thy body lies quantless, cold, and forsaken:
No more shall the arms of a parent enfold thee,
No more shall the eye of affection behold thee!
Though now thy frail body in death is reclining,
Thy bright, spotless spirit, with angels is shining;
For our Saviour to us this assurance has given,
That of such as thou art, is the kingdom of Heaven.

A FRIEND.

BANKRUPTCY.

BENJAMIN A. LAVENDER,

PRACTISES in the United States District Court held at Staunton, and will attend to allcases 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.

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 HOPKINS, dec'd. The Tract contains **800 ACRES** and upwards of land, and is valuable for the *TIMBER and ORE* it contains. It will be sold upon a credit of six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, with interest from the day of sale.

JOHN E. PAGE,
Oct. 20, 1842. *Special Comm'r.*

SALE OF LAND.

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

175 ACRES.

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

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

☞ Terms made known on the day of sale.

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

Oct. 20, 1842—ts.

Public Sale of LAND
IN CLARKE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Clarke county, in the case of Grogan et al against Clare's administrators, &c., I will proceed to sell on the premises, to the highest bidder, *on Monday the 14th day of November*, so much of the tract of **LAND** in the proceedings mentioned as will be sufficient to raise the sum of $2350, with interest from the first day of October, 1840; 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.*

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.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust executed to the subscriber, as Trustee, by John G. Wilson, the one dated 10th February, 1841, to secure a debt of $700 due by bond bearing date with said Deed, given to Henry Miller, and by him transferred to James Roper, and credited by one hundred dollars on the 1st of April, 1841; the other dated 14th day of April, 1841, to secure a debt of $300, due by bond, bearing even date with the said Deed, given to James Roper, both of which said Deeds of Trust are duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of Jefferson County, for certain purposes therein stated, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, for ready money, *on Saturday the 26th day of November, next*, on the premises, all the right, title and estate of the said John G. Wilson, in and to a certain **BRICK HOUSE**, situated in Harpers-Ferry, on Shenandoah street, opposite the U S Arsenal, constituting a part of the splendid range of new brick buildings upon said street.

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

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

EDWARD LUCAS, Jr. *Trustee.*

Oct. 20, 1842.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

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

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

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

G. W. SAPPINGTON, *Trustee.*

October 20, 1842.

FOR EXCHANGE.

HAVING more Negro Women and Children than I want, I would exchange one of my Women and three of her Children, for a first-rate Negro Man, or for two or three active Boys. This Woman is 23 years old, healthy, and well disposed, and is a good cook, seamstress, &c.—Two of the Children are Boys. Any one wishing such a family may have them on trial—the hires being responsible. I would also exchange my Stallion, *Orlando*, for one or two good work and saddle Horses. It is believed by all judges here, that this horse has no superior for any useful purpose, in Virginia.

SAMUEL C. SNYDER.

Oct. 20, 1842—3t.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold, at Public Auction, for cash, at the Patterson Mill, near the residence of Capt. George Reynolds, near Shepherdstown,

On Thursday the 24th day of November, next,

Four Negro Man Slaves, eight Negro Boys, six Negro Women, three Negro Girls, about twenty Horses and Mules, about one hundred and fifty Sheep, a lot of stock Hogs, about sixteen head of Cattle, one Patent Wheat Cutting Machine, Wagons, Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, Timothy and Clover Hay, about 600 rails of oak and hickory Wood, and a lot of Hay, besides farming Utensils for a large farm—all of the

Household and Kitchen FURNITURE,

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

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

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

JOHN H. McENDREE, *D. S.*
for S. Eaty, and R. Duffield.

Oct. 20, 1842.

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

Trustee's Sale of LAND, and PERSONAL ESTATE.

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

The Farm and Spring MILL,

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

Brick Ware House,

And WHARF at the Ferry Landing in Shepherdstown,

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

HENRY BERRY, *Trustee.*

Oct. 20 1842.

SHERIFF'S SALE,
For Cash.

WILL be sold at Sheriff's sale, for cash, at the Store-house of William H. Chichester, at Summit Point, Jefferson county, Virginia, (alias Thompson's Depot,) *on Tuesday the 1st of November, next*, the entire

Stock of Goods, Wares and Merchandize

on hand—consisting in part of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, and other DRY GOODS,

suitable to the present season—such as Boots, Shoes, Flannels, Hats, Caps, &c. &c.

Also, a general assortment of HARD-WARE, &c. Scale weights, Measures, &c.

ALSO, five Feather Beds, Bedsteads, and Bedding—a Wheat Fan, upon the most improved plan—Herring by the bbl.—Oats in the straw—Wagon Shelvics—Wagon and Plough Gears—a Corn Sheller—three Cows—one Bureau—Chairs, and five Horses—

Together with a great variety of other property not herein mentioned, to satisfy rent and execution against said Chichester.

☞ Sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the first day, and continue from day to day, until all be sold.

G. W. SAPPINGTON, D. S.
Oct. 20, 1842. *for R. Duffield.*

P. S. Ladies of the neighborhood are invited to attend the above sale. G. W. S.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscribers as trustees, by John Strider, on the 1st day of July, 1835, to secure a debt due to Henry Miller, for the sum of $3056, due by two notes, upon which payments have been made of $1029 90, which notes bear date, one the 29th of December, 1830, and the other the 1st of October, 1832, and payable on demand, and also the further sum of $354, due by note, dated the 1st day of July, 1835, and payable six months after date, we shall proceed to sell, at public auction, for cash, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, in front of I. N. Carter's tavern, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 5, P. M., *on Friday the 2d day of December next*, 1842, all that certain

Tract of LAND with the appurtenances,

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

230 ACRES,

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

WM. LUCAS,
ISAAC FOUKE, *Trustees.*

Oct. 20, 1842.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by William Grantham and Charles Barns, for the purposes therein mentioned, and duly recorded in the Clerk's office of Berkeley county, we will offer for sale at Whitehill's Mill, (formerly Cameron's,) to the highest bidder, *on Friday the 28th instant*, the following PROPERTY, viz:

Three hundred Flour barrels.
About fifteen hundred bushels of Bran,
A first-rate WAGON and team of SIX HORSES—together with Harness complete, which is of the most superior quality. The Wagon is a superior one, and those who may be in want, are invited to attend the sale.
Also, 2 Work Horses,
A number of Bags,
Some Cotton Chain, and Wool.

☞ *Terms of sale.*—A credit until the first of April next will be given on all sums of $5 00 and upwards—for less amount the cash will be required. Bond with approved security must be given before the property is removed. Sale to commence about 11 o'clock, A. M.

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

Oct 20, 1842.

N. B. At the same time and place the MILL will be offered for RENT until the first day of July next.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS LIKENS,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe MAKER,
Charlestown, Virginia,

HAS REMOVED his SHOP to the new Building lately occupied by Mr. G. W. Sappington, on main street, 2d door above I. N. Carter's store, where he respectfully invites his friends and customers to call and see his new stock.

Charlestown, Oct. 20, 1842.

[illegible]
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.

THE LANDS [illegible] ROBERT [illegible] adjoining the Post Office, [illegible] county, 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

Estray Steer, Taken Up!

TAKEN up as an Estray, trespassing upon the farm of the undersigned, a brown and white coloured STEER, about 18 or 20 months old, with horns, and having a crop off of each ear, and also an underbit out of the same. Said Steer was appraised on the 12th day of October, 1842, at the sum of $7 00.

☞ The owner of the above Estray is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

WILLIAM SCHAEFER.

Near Halltown, Oct. 20, 1842—3t.

Estray Mare, Taken Up!

TAKEN up as an Estray, trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, a bay coloured **MARE**, with a star in the forehead, two hind feet white—six or seven years old—and fifteen and a half hands high. Said Mare was appraised on the 15th day of October, 1842, at the sum of $50 00.

☞ The owner of the above Estray is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MARGARET E. THROCKMORTON.

Oct. 20, 1842

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.

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.

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.*

Rags, Rags.

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

J J MILLER.

Oct. 20, 1842.

Novels.

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

JOHN H. BEARD & CO.

Oct. 20, 1842.

ORANGES, just received and for sale by

J. H. BEARD & CO.

Oct. 20. 1842.

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES.
Restorer of the Blood for *CHRONIC & OTHER DISEASES,*

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of life, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Price per Bottle; Pint $1 50, Quart, $3.

ANTI SYPHILITIC SYRUP.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy, and the patient will feel himself somewhat benefitted in twenty-four hours. Price per Bottle; Pint $1½, Quart $3.

ABYSSINIA MIXTURE, celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours. Price, fourth of a pint $1 50, half pint, $5, pint $5.

GOLD MINE BALSAM, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c. Price, 50 Cents.

AROMATIC EXTRACT, a liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c. Four ounces 50 cents, half pint $1, pint $2.

DEPURATIVE POWDER, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Diseases of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.—50 cents per box.

JAPAN OINTMENT, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer. $1.

BENGAL OINTMENT, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scalhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer. $1.

UNIVERSAL or STRENGTHENING PLASTER, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer. 50 cents per box.

The RESTORER, and all other above mentioned Medicines, are of Dr. Kuhl's own discovery, and are prepared by himself.

☞ For a full and particular account of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, their properties and nature, see Dr. K.'s Pamphlet, wherein will likewise be found directions for their use, and numerous testimonials; which accompany every Medicine, and may likewise be had, gratis, at the office of Dr. K. or of his Agents, by mail.

☞ Persons wishing to procure any of them, will please to direct their orders, with the amount, (post paid,) to Dr. KUHL'S Office, Richmond, Virg'a.

AGENTS:

SPILLMAN & PAYNE, Warrenton, Fauquier county, Virginia.
T. S. ALCOCKE, Culpeper C. H., Va.
JOHN READ, Jr. Jeffersonton, Culpeper, Va.
E. R. FORD, Fairfax Court-House, Va.
HENRY COOK, Alexandria, D. C.
JOHN W. MILLER, Winchester, Va.
AUGUSTUS M. CRIDLER, Davsonst, Harpers-Ferry, Va.
JOHN P. BROWN,
Druggist, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia.

October 20, 1842—eowly.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Of HOUSE and LOT.

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

House and Lot

in Charlestown, now in the occupancy of John Donavin and Francis S. Bogue. This property is on the Main Street, and is amongst the most valuable and desirable in town. A further description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as it is well known. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS GRIGGS,
Sept. 29, 1842—ts. *Trustee.*

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at his residence, *on Thursday, the 27th of October next*, *Horses, Cows, some Farming Utensils, and all his Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.*

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

[illegible]

Charlestown, Oct. 13, 1842.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by Matthew R. Throckmorton, for the purposes therein mentioned, which will be produced at the sale, and recorded in the Clerk's office of Jefferson county, on the 15th day of November, 1842, the **TRACT OF LAND** in said Deed mentioned, containing "Mansion" 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 at $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 and Rug, Tables, Pots, Ovens, and a great variety of other Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.

Also, at the same time and place, if an arrangement which is now in progress shall be consummated, and the property delivered to me, (and it is believed that this will certainly be done,) I will offer for sale, 8 likely negroes, description and ages as follows: 2 man, one about 52 and the other about 33 years old; 1 woman about 38, 4 girls from 2 to 16, and 1 boy about 7 years of age.

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

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

WM R. SEEVERS, *Trustee.*

Clarke county, Oct. 20, 1842—ts.

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

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

DENTAL INSTRUMENTS,

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

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

Patent Spring Lancet.

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

Baltimore, Oct. 13, 1842—3m.

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

THE subscriber has just received from the City a very fine assortment of Fur and Cloth CAPS—also FUR SKINS, for over-coat collars and Lady's TRIMMINGS, &c. The following comprise part of his Stock, to wit:

Muskrat, Hair, Seal, Oil Cloth and Seallett CAPS;
Gentlemen's Cloth Caps, new style;
Robosson and Velvetteen CAPS;
Children's and Youth's fancy do.

Also on hand and constantly manufacturing, all kinds of HATS, such as Short-Napped Castor Hats, fine black Moleskin SILK HATS, fine black and white BRUSH and plain RUSSIA HATS, all of the latest New York Fall Fashions.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 13, 1842—1y.

MISS McDONALD

WISHES to inform the ladies of Charlestown and its vicinity that she has just returned from Baltimore with the

Latest Fall Fashions,

both for Millinery and Mantua Making. She also has on hand a splendid collection of **FRENCH WINTER FLOWERS**, which circumstances will permit her to sell *very cheap*

She gratefully returns her thanks to all who have favoured her with their custom, and hopes by close application to her business to receive a continuance of the same. Her residence is on the Cross street, South of the Court House

October 6, 1842.

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.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of *GRANTHAM & BARNS* is this day dissolved.

WILLIAM GRANTHAM,
CHARLES BARNS.

Oct. 13, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE books and papers of *Grantham & Barns* are now in the hands of the undersigned for collection, and will be ready by Monday the 17th inst., for adjustment. Apply to either of us.

JAMES GRANTHAM,
JOHN H. SMITH,
JOHN F. SMITH,
Trustees of G. & B.

Smithfield, Oct. 13, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned was anxious to have announced ere this the receipt of her Fall Fashions and supplies of Millinery, but the indisposition of some of her customers, upon whom she confidently relied, has delayed her purchases. A moment's reflection ought to satisfy every one that business cannot be carried on without money, and those who fail to pay inflict injury upon a female by their customs. May the time soon arrive when punctuality shall be the rule, and those who do not pay shall be the exception. If they are not, they will fall off and be unknown. To those who have favored her with their custom, she returns her sincere thanks, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

ELIZABETH M. BROWN.

Charlestown, Oct. 13, 1842.

"CLERMONT"
FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE this valuable *FARM*, situated in Jefferson county, Virginia, on the Smithfield and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike, and the Winchester and Potomac Rail-road, equidistant from Charlestown and Harpers-Ferry, containing

206 ACRES of LAND,

equal to any in the Valley—300 cleared, and under a high state of cultivation; the residue well timbered. The tract is well watered, having several fine springs, a well, and a bold stream, all never failing and convenient to the buildings. The improvements are good, and consist of a well constructed **STONE DWELLING HOUSE**—ROOMS for servants—good Barn and Stabling—Corn Crib, Dairy, Ice House, Smoke House, Cistern, besides several Tenements under rent to mechanics. It has also a good *GARDEN* and a variety of Shubbery and Fruit, and ornamental *TREES*.

This FARM is susceptible of being divided into two tracts, one containing 206 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

VALUABLE PROPERTY
AT
PUBLIC SALE.

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

Three-Story BRICK HOUSE

on Shenandoah street, Harpers-Ferry,

opposite the Arsenal Yard.

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

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

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

JOHN G. WILSON.

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

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

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

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

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

GEORGE W. SAPPINGTON,
Sept 29, 1842. *Trustee.*

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

JAMES DUNCANSON.

CREDIT SALE.

WILL be sold by public auction at the subscriber's residence, one mile North of Charlestown, *on Friday the 28th of October*, A large and valuable collection of

Stock, Farming Implements, Grain, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

20 HORSES, among which will be found a variety suited for every purpose, the most of them unsurpassed for blood, size, form and action—3 of them fine riding Horses.

35 head of *CATTLE*, 16 of which are fat, and the remainder comprise very desirable stock, some of them within a fraction of the pure Durham blood, and others half Durham of very large size.

A very fine young Durham BULL.
20 head of FAT HOGS.
15 to 20 head of STOCK HOGS.
30 head of Sheep.
150 barrels of CORN.
12 or 15 tons Timothy HAY.
A very desirable Threshing Machine.

His entire stock of Farming Implements.

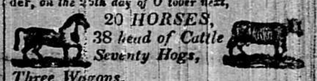
TERMS—Sums of $20, and under, cash. Corn, Hay, and Fat Hogs, 60 days credit. Fat Cattle, four months. For the other property, 12 months on all sums between 20 and 200 dollars—15 months on sums between 200 and 300 dollars—18 months on sums between 300 and 400 dollars, to individuals. ☞ Bond and approved security required.

GEORGE WM. RANSON.

Oct. 6, 1842.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by DANIEL SNYDER, and for the purposes expressed in said deed, we will offer for sale, at the residence of said Snyder, *on the 25th day of October next*,



20 HORSES,
38 head of Cattle
Seventy Hogs,
Three Wagons,
One Cart,
Four Barshear Ploughs,
Six Shovel Ploughs,
Nine sett Plough Gears,
Three Harrows,
Two Grindstones,
One Wheat Fan,
And a variety of other Farming Utensils, and other property.

TERMS OF SALE—Nine months credit on all sums above $5, bond and security—under that sum, CASH.

WM. C. WORTHINGTON,
R. HENDERSON,
Sept. 29, 1842. *Trustees.*

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. E. Cooke as her Trustee, bearing date the 9th 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,)

THAT TRACT OF

LAND, lying in Jefferson Co.,

which was conveyed to me in said Trust, estimated to contain **306 ACRES**—Together, with

ELEVEN SLAVES,

among whom are MEN, Women, and Children.

Said Property is sold to satisfy the claim of Dr. Samuel C.

[illegible] a legal holiday for such disbursements.

Admitting the journey, and the errand of the soul, you will ask what is the remedy? This, my good sir, is precisely the question I am about to ask you, and I ask you in the form of a specific inquiry, whether public opinion, throughout the Union, may not receive such an organization by the action of Congress, popular meetings, and the press, as to induce the defaulting States to hold Conventions this winter, comprehending those who have negotiated foreign loans, who nevertheless have met punctually their dividends, that by united action they may induce the legislatures of the several indebted States to impose, and the people to bear, such taxes as shall provide the means of paying the interest, and establishing a sinking fund for the gradual extinguishment of the principal of their public debt? I cannot believe that these appeals to State pride and National honor would be unavailing. You see that I lay out of account the assumption of the State debts by the Federal Government, because I often fear, if this expectation were held out, the defaulting States would do nothing of themselves, and the exigency has not yet arisen when such an onerous responsibility ought to be assumed by the National Government, so unjust to those States who are faithfully paying their debts, and to others who have perhaps been far wiser to forbear contracting any, although I can conceive a state of things in which such assumption as a measure of finance and national policy might be eminently expedient.

I am gratified to inform you, amidst this convulsion in the credit of several of the States, our own South Carolina "wears her beaver up."—She is never in arrear one day, and very often, as at this moment, (in reference to the loan I contracted for her,) has her interest six months in advance in her banker's hands. This is not surprising. You know it has been one of our familiar and household lessons at home, to submit cheerfully to the imposition of direct taxes, to support the security and honor of our country, and hence by a habit which we derived from the buried "warlike and wise," who have made us what we are, we pay our State Taxes with almost as much alacrity as we give money to our wives and children. If the defaulting States would only practise on this doctrine, the smallest imposition would produce an amount abundantly sufficient to resuscitate their credit.

Occupying the position you do, I sincerely hope, my dear sir, that your influence throughout the Union will be brought to bear on this great national question. We all know that our countrymen are essentially honest, because they are essentially sagacious, as well as, in the main, right-principled, and require merely a proper direction to be given to their exertions to make even an heroic effort to recover and sustain the character of the country.

But, auxiliary to these efforts, something more remains to be done by yourself. It is to lend vigorously the powers of your own genius, and the impulses of your own patriotism, in your appropriate sphere, the Senate of the United States, to create and establish a sound circulating medium throughout the Union, convertible into specie, but in sufficient abundance to elevate the standard of value from the dreadful depression to which it has fallen, and, in fact, to be adequate to perform the exchanges of trade and value in our country. Whether this be a Bank of the United States, or an issue of a redeemable currency by the Federal Treasury, is not of so much comparative importance, as that we should have an abundant and uniform circulation from some source or other, which, making allowance for the variations in the balance of trade, shall be of equal value in New Orleans and Boston.

This circulation, in the recesses of that financial wisdom which is past finding out, was destroyed by our friend General Jackson, when he slew the Bank of the United States, with the arm of Sampson, and almost "with the self-same weapon, too," when we recollect all the twaddle of the old gentleman on this subject. He, as Burke said, was certainly a "consummate architect of Ruin," in his time and tide, and had the happy faculty of impersonating a corporation "in his mind's eye," for the purpose of hating it as cordially as he once did you and Mr. Poindexter. When, therefore, Mr. Biddle entered into a contest with this hero of two wars, he forgot the wisdom of the Spanish proverb, "That he who sets down to dine with the devil should eat with a long spoon." What has been the result of this feast, in broken meat and empty plates, you well know. It has left our country palsied indeed—hungry in flesh and poor in spirit.

I doubt, since the creation of the world, whether such an example can be exhibited as we have presented for the last sixteen years of folly and mis government. No Southern planter would permit his plantation for one hour to be governed with such a lack of all sense and providence. The Caffras and Hottentots, in reference to their condition, I doubt not, have been governed with a policy far more vigilant and enlightened.

A country of immense resources, in a period of profound peace, on the verge of bankruptcy! Any man who will read Hume's essays on "Public Credit" and on "Money," can be at no loss to trace our present condition to its true cause. We have been suffering ever since Gen. Jackson destroyed the Bank of the United States (with the exception of a short period of distempered inflation created by his own measures) under a steadily diminishing circulation, which the eminent philosopher to whom I have referred has declared to be one of the worst calamities that can befal a civilized country—far more disastrous "than the continued blight of unfavorable harvests and seasons." This result has been first, in the constant action of the Federal Government, or their supposed meditated action on the Banks of the States, which created a universal panic, that has compelled the Banks to withdraw their circulation; and, next the General Government permitting to remain in criminal abeyance their sovereign function to supply a currency equal to the wants of the country, and "to regulate its value."

The consequence is, that the States have nothing in the shape of credit, or money at home to pay with abroad. Every species of property has fallen from fifty to one hundred per cent., and the standard of value so seriously disturbed, that a man in 1839 might have had property to three times the value of his debts, yet he is now *ipso facto* ruined by the silent transit of our country from a redundant circulation to what some are pleased felicitously to call a hard money currency—when the fact is that we can procure neither that which is hard nor soft.

By this alteration in the standard of value, a revolution is in portentous progress in our country, as wide spread and desolating, as far as property is concerned, as that which distinguished and illustrated the masterpieces of human policy of the Robespieres, Dantons and Marats of another ill-fated country, which in its time was governed by its demagogues too, who made paper money so thick that it snowed assignats in the streets of Paris, and then turned round and burnt in their phrenzy their own handiwork.—Look, my dear sir, at the thousands, and tens of thousands, of families that have been ruined—that have had unutterable woe carried into the very bosoms of their houses, by the nostrums of our political quacks, who, in their senseless war on the very banks they created, gave no time "by the preparatory revolution of the intervening discords" for the country to pass from a period of expansion to one of severe and arid restriction.

To those who have been ruined in these unhappy times: whose estates have passed under the tender gripe of the sheriff, the moral justice of General Jackson's memorable apothegm will be but a dry crust, "that those who borrow money ought to break," a doctrine out of which their creditors are likely to derive as little comfort as themselves, although it must be admitted that the General tried all he could to secure this blessing to the country. But, my good sir, the day of reckoning must come. The account will be adjusted now or by posterity hereafter. Out of its fearfulness will be made apparent that the victory of New Orleans has cost me, [illegible] politically expensive purchase [illegible]

[illegible] upon the country, [illegible] has taken away all liberty [illegible] made even calamity ridiculous." You will say, dear Sir, that we are greatly impoverished, that there's pelting rain power. Yes, it is true, and tragic would I impose this sin, sir, with my blood, if it could reveal the fatal past. But this is impossible. Let us look with courage and resolution to the future. I care not what your adversaries assume the banking are, whether they agree with or differ from my own. I believe you have, as you had at the close of the late war, the resources of mind and spirit to lift the country out of its present deep decadence. Yes, my dear sir, I believe your ambition and your genius are on a level with all that is great and glorious in human action and enterprise. The field is before you—take the lead in some great public measure, whether it be a Bank of the United States, or an Exchequer Agent, it is immaterial, so that it shall restore confidence, invigorate industry, give to us an abundant sound, circulating medium, and drag up from the deep the drowning credit of the States. Do this, and if the first honor of the country does not await you, its last blessings will rest upon your name.

I remain, my Dear Sir, with sincere esteem,
Very respectfully and faithfully yours,
J. HAMILTON.

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

HAVING erected an extensive building at the Mouth of Bullskin, on a good location, with the best water power in Virginia for the purpose, (being on a stream that is never injured by freshet, ice, or drought,) we will soon have in operation a very superior **WOOLLEN ESTABLISHMENT**, to be conducted by WILLIAM JOBE, under the name and firm of JOBE & CO. We expect to have our Carding Machine ready to card Rolls for country custom, between the 1st and 15th June, and to be fully prepared between the 1st and 15th July, for manufacturing Wool in all its branches, such as

Cloths, Cassinetts, Fulled and Plaid Linseys, Flannels, Blankets, &c.

Our Machinery is of a superior order, and will consist of the latest improved Carding Machines, clothed with as good Cards as can be selected in the United States—one of the best and latest improved Spinning Machines with 200 spindles; and the latest improved Power Looms, manufactured by a man who stands higher in the estimation of manufacturers, for the workmanship and durability of his looms, than any one in this country.

The whole establishment is to be conducted by an experienced workman, who has ample testimonials of his qualifications.

From the location of the Factory, with a constant supply of water, and the fact that no expense has been spared to procure machinery and materials of the best quality, we have some reason to flatter ourselves that we can turn out as good articles as any establishment in the Valley, and hope thereby to give full satisfaction to all who may give us a call for manufactured goods, or favor us with their work.

Our friends in Loudoun will readily appreciate the advantages of this Establishment. It is about a mile above the Shannondale Ferry, and a Road is about to be opened from that latter point along the River to the Rock's Ferry.

We will exchange Goods for Wool on the most accommodating terms, and purchase Wool for cash when in operation.

JOHN KABLE,
WM. K. JENKINS,
DAVID JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM JOBE.

May 19, 1842.

MILL FOR RENT.

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

☞ Possession given immediately.

July 21, 1842 MARY LEWIS.

$50 REWARD.

ESCAPED FROM THE JAIL OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, on Sunday night last, 2d instant, **PETER BEHNOFT**, who had been committed to said Jail for horse stealing. He is about 25 or 30 years of age—five feet 4 or 5 inches high—light hair, grey eyes, high cheek bones, round full face, and very stoutly made. Had on a blue frock coat, and pantaloons of the same cloth—a pair of new coarse shoes—and a broad brim hat.

☞ The above reward will be paid on his delivery to the jail of this county, or if secured in any jail where he can be had on application.

WM. H. GRIGGS, *Jailor of Jefferson county, Va.*

Oct 6, 1842.

TAVERN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the BRICK TAVERN PROPERTY at Capon Bridge. This property is pleasantly situated on the North Western Road, 19 miles west of Winchester, and is so well known to the public as to make a particular description unnecessary.—

The House is built of Brick,

is large and handsomely finished, and attached to it are all the necessary Out-buildings, with a

Tract of Land of about 30 Acres,

mostly of good quality. Also, an out tract of

Seventy-five Acres of WOODLAND.

From a hydrant in the yard, there is constantly flowing from a strong and never-failing spring a stream of pure water, which, in addition to supplying the premises, makes one of the most eligible sites for a *TANNERY* that could be selected.

To a person wishing to engage in the Mercantile Business, this property certainly presents at this time one of the best situations for a store that could be found in Western Virginia; this being quite a populous part of the country, and for some fifteen miles in extent without a store. Persons desiring any further information respecting this property are referred to J. Candy, at Capon Bridge, or to the subscriber.

C. HEISKELL,
North River Mills, Hampshire Co.

Aug 18, 1842—2m.

LOST,

ON Wednesday, September 21st, between W. F. Turner's and William Hoff's a **GUM-ELASTIC CAPE**, of lead colour. The finder will confer a favour by leaving it at the Free Press Office, and be suitably rewarded if required. Two gentlemen on foot were met near the point where it was dropped.

L. W. WASHINGTON.

Oct. 13, 1842—3t.

British Lustre,

For polishing Stoves and Grates.

THIS Lustre, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and when once obtained may easily be preserved. For sale by *A M CRIDLER.*

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 13, 1842.

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY from the farm of Col Robert Lucas, near Shepherdstown, about two months since, a young **BAY MARE**, two years old last spring—no particular marks recollected. The above reward will be given for the said mare, on information being given to the subscriber near Bunkers-Hill, Berkeley county.

JOHN E. BOYD.

Oct. 6, 1842—3t.

HATS.

1 BOX Fashionable Black Beaver HATS, best quality, just received by

KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Oct. 6, 1842.

LIME.

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

WILLIAM B. LOCK.

Sept. 1842.

Animal Magnetism.

THE Philosophy of Animal Magnetism, together with the system of Mesmerism, is fully explained in a work of production entirely and some amusement, and two pamphlets. For sale by

J H BEARD & CO.

Sept 1, 1842.

Washing Stocks.

3 [illegible] JOCKS, for sale by

S H ALLEMONG'S.

Oct. 6, 1842.

STOCK OF GOODS AT COST.

HAVING determined to discontinue my business, I offer my entire STOCK OF GOODS at cost, wishing to put them on the market. 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,
Mousselines and Shalleys,
Calicoes from six and a quarter up,
Brown and Black Muslins 6d,
Figured and Plain Muslins,
Jaconet and Cambric,
Boots and Shoes—coarse and fine,
Black and White Fur Hats,
Woolen Blankets of all sizes,
Bed Tick and Check,
AXES; NAILS BY THE KEG.
Tinware Hardware, Queensware,
Earthenware & Stoneware,
MOLASSES & SUGAR.
TEA & COFFEE,

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

—ALSO—

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

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

Kabletown, Sept. 8, 1842—tf.

Notices in Bankruptcy.

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. 914—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.*

October 13, 1842—11t.

Ladies' Shoes.

A HANDSOME assortment of ladies' Kid Slippers and Walking Shoes, just received and for sale by *J J Miller.*

Russia and Beaver Hats.

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

Sept 22 *Keyes & Kearsley.*

Linseys and Flannels.

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

Sept 22 *J J Miller.*

Anodyne Shaving Cream,

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

Sept 22, 1842 *A M CRIDLER*

THORNE'S POWDERS,

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

Sept. 22. A M CRIDLER.

COFFEES.

BEST Rio and real Java Coffees, just received and for sale for cash by

Sept. 15. S H ALLEMONG.

Tobacco and Segars.

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

Sept. 22

Paint Brushes,

JUST received and for sale, a fine lot of assorted Paint Brushes. A M CRIDLER.

Sept. 22.

Tamarinds.

A FRESH lot of this excellent fruit, just received and for sale by

Sept. 22. *A M CRIDLER.*

Bacon.

A SMALL lot of prime Bacon, cured in superior manner, for sale by

Sept 22 J J MILLER

Rodger's Penknives.

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

Corner Main street. Sept 22

CASTOR OIL and SWEET OIL, by the bottle or dose, to suit the convenience of customers. A M CRIDLER.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept 1, 1842.

Axes, Axes, Axes!

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

Sept. 22, 1842. J J MILLER.

BREAST PUMPS, [illegible] and Child [illegible] for sale by

Sept 22. A M CRIDLER.

[illegible]

Sept. 15, 1842.

MRS. CROWNINSHIELD'S SEMINARY.

THE Second Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY the 12th instant. Mrs. Trewin offers her acknowledgments to those Parents and Guardians who have already offered the most agreeable proof of their approbation, by committing to her care the education of their Daughters and Wards. While she increasing feeling of the weighty responsibility of the 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

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 TO FARMERS.

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

BENJAMIN RODRICK.

July 28, 1842—tf.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

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

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

Eighty to one Hundred Barrels of Flour,

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

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

July 28, 1842—tf.

WHEAT WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a quantity of Wheat, delivered at my old stand, the Hopewell Mills, or at the Millville Mills, rented of Messrs. Ford & Snyder. I will also receive Wheat at any of the Depots on the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road, and at all times pay fair prices in cash, or give Flour in exchange on delivery. JOHN CLAUSON.

Aug. 4, 1842.—tf.

WHEAT WANTED.

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

Plaster, Fish, Salt, &c.

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

M. H & V. W. MOORE.

July 7, 1842—tf.

JEFFERSON FARM IN MARKET.

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

J. T. DAUGHERTY.

March 3, 1842—tf.

JEFFERSON LAND FOR SALE.

THE Executors of the late W. G. Walton, deceased, offer for sale that beautiful and desirable FARM in the county of Jefferson, on the Shenandoah River, called "Kilkenny," containing about

400 Acres of Prime Land,

A large part of which is [illegible] TIMBER—having a large and [illegible] Meadow, &c. &c.

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

Apply to J. T. Daugherty, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia.

December 30, 1841—tf.

Lard Oil.

A CASK [illegible] for sale by

Sept. 22, 1842 *A M Cridler.*

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J J & E P MILLER, was dissolved on the 19th 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 in 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.

A List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Shepherdstown, on the 1st day of October, 1842:

A B C D		M N	
William Avis		Terence McArdle	
Samuel Barnhart		Gustavus D Mitchell	2
Mrs Ann Berry		Samuel Melvin	2
Michael Blue		Margaret S Miller	
Mrs Catharine Blue		Mr Mark, (firm of Turner & Mark)	
Henry Blue		Sarah Morgan	
William Bowen		Charles Moler	
John T Cookus	5	Jacob Moler	
Miss Nancy M Cookus		Jacob H Morgan	
Mrs Louisa Coleman		O P R	
Isaac W Chapline		William Orndorff	
Patrick Driskell	3	Jacob Orndorff	
John Doland		John Phillips	
Miss Mary A Dawson		George Price	2
E F G		William Renemous	2
Miss Ellen Entler		Joseph Ronkels	
George Entler		S V	
Henry S Entler		Daniel Stam	
George Fouke		John Sharp	
Peter Gardner		Alex. H Sommerville	
H K L		Miss Susan Snyder	
John H Hauer		Jacob Sheetz, Jr.	
James Higgins	2	William Stripling	
Charles Hewett		John Stickell	
Mrs Jane Hendricks		Thomas Stevens	
George W Harris		James Shepherd	
Samuel Knott	2	John Shout	
Charles A Keyser		Mrs Elizabeth Voorehees	
John Kensell	3	W Z	
Samuel Lloyd		Samuel Wallwart	
M N		Angeline Zeigler	
James McGarry		Henrietta Zimmerman	
David McHenry			
William McGregor			

JOHN K WHITE, *P. M*

Shepherdstown, Oct. 13, 1842

A List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlestown, October 1, 1842:

A		L	
Adam Adams		John Lamon	
John H Allstadt		M	
Gilbert Braxton		Comm'dnt 55th Reg't Va Militia	
Benjamin Boley		Clerk of the 55th Reg't Va Militia	
Jacob Brown	2	Daniel McPherson	
Bennett & Buckles		George Mattingly	
Dr John Briscoe		John B Minor	
James Bradley		Thomas McLaughlin	
William L Baker	2	J Mairs	2
C		Dennis McDermott	
Nicholas C Coefer		W J Maxwell	
William Camer n		L Morris	
George Culshaw		Jacob Miles	
John G Cockerell		David Moore	
Ann R Craig		Patrick McGuire	
Ellen Cooper		Adam Moler	
Daniel Cramer's Heirs		Daniel Moler	
Philip Chairman		N O	
Samuel Cameron		Charles I. Noland	
John Clauson	2	Francis O Neal	
Wm H Chichester	5	Milly Nurse	
D		Felix Opien	
William Daniel	2	P	
George R Deaver		Ephraim Potts	2
Martha S Drew		Bart'new Reynolds	
B Dickson		Benj Hill, care of	
J Dhounerque		Perdue, Nichols & Co	
E C Doddridge		R	
John M Doddridge		John Roush	
Wm Dawe		Mahala Ranson	
Lt Alonzo B Davis		Hiram Reiley	2
Garland M Davis		Samuel Ridenour	
Benj or Geo Deaver		John Ross	
James Davis		Amelia C Ranson	
J R Dunlap		Henry Roser	
Dolphin Drew		George Roe	
F F		S	
George Faughnder		Michael Shew	
Philip Engle		Joseph Starry	2
Benj Ford		Dr Stribling	
William Eckins		W B Selby	
G H		Jacob Starry	
James Gillespie		Patrick Scott	
James Grantham		H B Street	
Absalom Grey		Sheriff of Jefferson	
Thomas Gideon		Henry L C Sutton	2
Wm Hostler's Ex'r		James Sykes	
Andrew Hunter	2	Thomas Setters	
Silas B Hale		T	
James Hartness		W W Throckmorton	
Minor Hurst		Wm Traverse	
Richard Henderson		Ranson Tribbetts	
H F Hamilton		Emma Tavner	
Samuel Huddleson		V W	
Wm L Hodges & Co		Joseph Vodges or John McCabe	
Enoch Hoffman		Nathan S White	
Mr Henshaw		Maria Warner	
Adm'r of John Heffelbower		—— Williams, Esq	
Hewitt Ruffner & Co		John Welcomb	
J K		Ezra Walker	
Mary Jenkins		Elisha H Wells	
G H Johnson	2	Sally Washington	
Joseph Kable		John Wilson	
Dennis Keifer		James W Ware	
L M Klein		Samuel Woodey	2
Kable & Johnson		Samuel Wright	
L		Susan Watson	
Dr John Lock		Z	
Wm Lucas		George Zimmerman	
Margaret B Hewitt, in care of Dr Lock		H. KEYES, *P. M.*	

Charlestown, Oct. 6 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, with an arrangement between the Company and the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company, to 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 Sigafoose.*

Sept 22.

COAL VARNISH, Japan Varnish, and Black Varnish.

Sept. 1. A M CRIDLER.

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.

MOTHERS, SPARE YOUR CHILDREN.

DR. PARIS' SOOTHING SYRUP, For Children Cutting Teeth.

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

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

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

J H BEARD & CO.
AND AT
S KILHAM'S *Store, Harpers-Ferry*

☞ Price 50 Cents.

Lambaugh's Composition.

THERE can be but little, if any doubt whatever, that the article sold under the name of Lambaugh's Rheumatic Composition, has proved more uniformly successful in the cure of Rheumatism, than any preparation ever before offered to the public. It is composed of Medicines which stand deservedly high, for the relief Gouty and Rheumatic Affections, and from the invariable success attendant upon the administration of the Composition. Many physicians of high standing, and distinguished qualifications, have been induced to recommend it to their patients.

Testimonials of many who have used it, have been offered without solicitation, and can at any time be procured. But these are not deemed requisite—we would prefer to see it stand or fall according to its own merit. From all that we know in regard to this Medicine, we are warranted in applying the language used in regard to it, by the Senior Editor of the Free Press, that "there is no mistake: it will cure the Rheumatism."

Prepared from the original receipt, by Adam Young, Harpers-Ferry, and for sale by

J. H. BEARD, & Co.,
J. P. BROWN,

June 30, 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

Domestics.

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

Sept 22 *J J Miller.*

Lump Sugar.

300 POUNDS low priced Lump Sugar, for sale by *T C Sigafoose.*

Sept 22.

Strong Cider Vinegar,

FOR sale by

Sept 22. *T C Sigafoose.*

LOCUST RETREAT,

On Potomac Street, 2 doors above Mr. E. H. Carrell's Hotel.

THE French Capsule of Gelatine, and pure Balsam Copavia—only one dollar per box, containing 3 dozen. For sale by

A M Cridler.

Harpers Ferry, Sept 22, 1842

THORNE'S ANTI-SPASMODIC,

FOR pain in the bowels, bloated or cold shivers in horses, bullocks, &c., for sale by

Sept. 22 A M CRIDLER.

Superior Cold Pressed Castor Oil,

BY the gallon, dozen, bottle, or smaller quantities, for sale by YOUNG.

Harpers Ferry, Sept 29

Putty.

WHOLESALE and retail at

Sept 29. YOUNG'S.

French Quinine.

QUININE of the best quality in powders, pills or syrup, for sale by YOUNG.

Corner Main Street, Harpers-Ferry, Sep 29.

Twilled Bags.

100 EXTRA heavy and well made bags.

Sept 29. E M ARSQUITH

Fulled and Plaid Linseys,

FOR sale or exchange for Wool.

Sept 29 E M ARSQUITH.

White Wheat Flour,

FOR sale by

Sept 29 E M ARSQUITH.

Buckskin Gloves.

3 DOZEN superior Buckskin Gloves, of Winchester manufacture, just received and for sale by J J MILLER.

Sept 29, 1842.

Batting.

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

Sept 29. J J MILLER.

Stocking Yarn.

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

Sept 29 J J MILLER.

HOPS

Fine superior quality, just received by

Sept 29. S H ALLEMONG.

PUTTY.

150 POUNDS PUTTY, for sale by

Sept 29. S H ALLEMONG.

Timber & Shingles.

I WILL sell 10 acres of TIMBER. Also, several thousand SHINGLES, for cash.

Mills Grove, Sept. 29, 1842. F. A. MILTON.

SALT.

13 SACKS Shaw, and 10 sacks Ground Alum Salt, for sale for cash, by

Sept 15. S H ALLEMONG.

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 brick house 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