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Virginia Free Press

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

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THE FREE PRESS

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS

PER ANNUM,

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

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

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

ADVERTISING.

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

ABELL'S HOTEL,

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.

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

April 28, 1842.

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

JOSEPH F. ABELL.

Charlestown, Oct. 20, 1842

CARTER'S HOTEL,

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia.

THE LARGE WHITE HOUSE, nearly opposite the Court House.

1842

BANKRUPTCY.

BENJAMIN A. LAVENDER,

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

Oct. 20, 1842—3m.

THOMAS J. STUART,

Attorney at Law,

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

Staunton, Oct. 13, 1842—4t.

JOHN M. JEWETT,

Attorney at Law,

SHEPHERDSTOWN,

Jefferson County, Va.

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

Dec. 9, 1841.—tf.

JAMES B. STEWART,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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

Office nearly opposite the store of Messrs Wilson & Doll.

March 24, 1842—tf.

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

JOHN SHULAGARER'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—4t.

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.

WILLIAM PAUL,

BOOK BINDER,

WINCHESTER, VA.,

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

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

Aug. 18, 1842—tf.

EYE SALVE & EYE WATER.

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

Sept. 1, 1842.

MRS. L. M. THURSTON.

The death of this inestimable lady and sweet poetess, at her residence in Indiana, has been announced in the newspapers within a few days past. It is an event that will carry sadness to the hearts of many friends, and excite in the bosoms of an extended circle of admirers most poignant regret. Mrs. Thurston was young, but had made her genius widely known by a number of productions which the lovers of good poetry will not willingly let perish. The following verses, which she wrote about three years ago, are marked by grace, feeling and melody, that will commend them to every heart. Like the unfortunate and lamented Peters, Mrs Thurston was a native of Connecticut; and this song of her exile will form a fit companion to his beautiful and prophetic "Good Night."

The Green Hills of my Father Land.

The green hills of my father land
In dreams still greet my view;
I see once more the wave-girt strand—
The ocean depth of blue—
The sky—the glorious sky, outspread
Above their calm repose—
The river, o'er its rocky bed,
Still singing as it flows—
The stillness of the Sabbath hours
When men go up to pray—
The sun-light resting on the flowers—
The birds that sing among the bowers,
Through all the summer-day.

Land of my birth!—mine early love!
Once more thine airs I breathe!
I see thy proud hills tower above—
Thy green vales sleep beneath—
Thy groves, thy rocks, thy murmuring rills,
All rise before mine eyes;
The dawn of morning on thy hills,
Thy gorgeous sunset skies—
Thy forests, from whose deep recess
A thousand streams have birth,
Glad'ning the lonely wilderness,
And filling the green silentness
With melody and mirth.

I wonder if my home would seem
As lovely as of yore!
I wonder if the mountain stream
Goes singing by the door!
And if the flowers still bloom as fair,
And if the woodbines climb,
As when I used to train them there,
In the dear olden time!
I wonder if the birds still sing
Upon the garden tree,
As sweetly as in that sweet spring
Whose golden memories gently bring
So many dreams to me!

I know that there hath been a change,
A change o'er hall and hearth!
Faces and footsteps new and strange,
About my place of birth!
The heavens above are still as bright
As in the days gone by,
But vanished in the beacon light
That cheered my morning sky!
And hill, and vale, and wooded glen,
And rock, and murmuring stream,
That wore such glorious beauty then,
Would seem, should I return again,
The record of a dream!

I mourn not for my childhood's hours,
Since, in the far off West,
'Neath sunnier skies, in greener bowers,
My heart hath found its rest;
I mourn not for the hills and streams
That chained my steps so long,
Yet still I see them in my dreams,
And hail them in my song;
And often by the hearth-fire's blaze,
When winter eves shall come,
We'll sit and talk of other days;
And sing the well remembered lays
Of my green mountain home.

Miscellaneous.

From the Christian Observer.

PREACHING TO A DYING GIPSY.

Messrs Editors:—The following anecdote of GEORGE III., late King of England, which I find in one of the works of Charlotte Elizabeth, exhibits a beautiful example, worthy of record as a memento to Christians in every walk of life, to be ready to impart instruction and consolation to the poor, the distressed, and dying—"The poor ye have always with you."

It is related of George III. that when hunting near Windsor once, with his characteristic tenderness of feeling, he relinquished the enjoyment of the chase out of compassion to his exhausted horse, and, gently riding alone through an avenue of the forest, was led by the cry of distress to an open space, where, under a branching oak, on a little pallet of straw, lay a dying gipsy woman. Dismounting and hastening to the spot, his majesty anxiously inquired of a girl, who was weeping over the sufferer, "What, my dear child, can be done for you?" "Oh, sir, my dying mother wanted a religious person to teach her, and pray with her before she died. I ran all the way before it was light this morning to Windsor, and asked for a minister, but no one could I find to come and pray with my dear mother." The dying woman's agitated countenance bore witness that she understood and felt the cruel disappointment.—The king.—O lovely lesson for kings!—exclaimed, "I am a minister; and God has sent ME to instruct and comfort your mother." Then, seating himself on a pack, he took the hand of the gipsy woman, shewed the nature and demerit of sin, and pointed her to Jesus, the one and all sufficient Saviour. His words appeared to sink deep into her heart; her eyes brightened, she looked up, she smiled; and, while an expression of peace stole over her pallid features, her spirit fled away, to bear a precious testimony before the King of kings, of that MINISTER'S faithfulness to his awful charge. When the party, who had missed their sovereign, and were anxiously searching the woods for him, rode up, they found him seated by the corpse, speaking comfort to the weeping children. The sequel is no less beautiful: I quote the words of the narrative. "He now rose up, put some gold into the hands of the afflicted girls, promised them his protection, and bade them look to Heaven. He then wiped the tears from his eyes, and mounted his horse. His attendants, greatly affected, stood in silent admiration. Lord L—— was going to speak; but his majesty, turning to the gipsies, and pointing to the breathless corpse, and to the weeping girls, said, with a strong emotion, 'Who, my lord, who, thinkest thou was neighbor unto these?'"

Before which of us has not childhood been a thousand times re-called by music? and to which of us has she not spoken, and asked, "Are the rosebuds which I gave thee not *yet* blown?" "Alas! blown indeed they are,—but they were pale, white roses."

From the Lady's Book for October.

AN INCIDENT RELATED OF LORD BYRON.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

It was getting toward midnight when a party of young noblemen came from one of the clubs of St. James street.—The servant of each, as he stepped upon the pavement, threw up the wooden apron of the cabriolet, and sprung to the head of the horse; but as to the destination of the equipages for the evening, there seemed to be some dissension among the noble masters. Betwixt the line of coronetted vehicles stood a hackney coach, and a person in an attitude of eager expectancy, pressed as near the exhilirated group as he could do without exciting immediate attention.

'Which way?' said he whose vehicle was nearest, standing with his foot on the step.

'All together, of course,' said another. 'Let's make a night of it.'

'Pardon me,' said the deep and sweet voice of the last out from the club, 'I secede for one. Go your ways, gentlemen.'

'Now, what the deuce is afoot?' said the foreman, again stepping back on the sidewalk. 'Don't let him off, Fitz! Is your cab here, Byron, or will you let me drive you? By Jove! you shan't leave us!'

'But you shall leave me; and so you are not foresworn, my friend! In plain phrase, I won't go with you. And I don't know where I shall go; spare your curiosity the trouble of asking. I have a presentiment that I am wanted—by devil or angel.

'I see a hand you cannot see.'

'And a very pretty hand it is, I dare swear,' said the former speaker, jumping into his cab and starting off with a spring of his blood horses, followed by all the vehicles at the club door, save one.

Byron stood looking after them a moment, and raised his hat and pressed his hand hard upon his forehead. The unknown person who had been lurking near seemed willing to leave him for a moment to his thoughts, or was embarrassed at approaching a stranger. As Byron turned with his halting step to descend the steps, however, he came suddenly to his side,

'My Lord,' he said, and was silent, as if waiting permission to go on.

'Well,' replied Byron, turning to him without the least surprise, and looking closely into his face by the light of the street lamp.

'I come to you with an errand which, perhaps—'

'A strange one, I am sure; but I am prepared for it—I have been forewarned of it. What do you require of me?—I am ready!

'This is strange!' exclaimed the man. 'Has another messenger, then—'

'None except a spirit—for my heart alone told me I should be wanted at this hour. Speak at once.'

'My lord, a dying girl has sent for you.'

'Do I know her?'

'She has never seen you. Will you come at once, and on the way I will explain to you what I can of this singular errand; though indeed, when it is told to you, you know all that I comprehend.'

They were at the door of the hackney coach, and Byron entered it without further remark.

'Back again!' said the stranger, as the coachman closed the door, 'and drive for dear life, for we shall scarce be in time, I fear!'

The heavy tongue of St Paul's struck twelve as the rolling vehicle hurried on through the now lonely street, and though so far from the place whence they started, neither of the two occupants had spoken. Byron sat with folded arms and bare head in the corner of the coach; and the stranger, with his hat crowded over his eyes, seemed repressing some violent emotion, and it was only when they stopped before a low door in a street close upon the river, that the latter found utterance.

'Is she alive?' he hurriedly asked of a woman who came out at the sound of the carriage wheels.

'She was, a moment since—but be quick!'

Byron followed quickly on the heels of his companion, and passing through a dimly lighted entry to the door of the back room, they entered. A lamp, shaded by a curtain of spotless purity, threw a light upon the bed, where lay a girl, watched by a physician and nurse. The physician had just removed a small mirror from her lips, and holding it to the light, he whispered that she still breathed. As Byron passed the edge of the curtain, however, the dying girl moved the fingers of the hand lying on the coverlet, and slowly opened on him her languid eyes—eyes of inexpressible depth of lustre. No one had spoken.

'He is here!' she murmured. 'Raise me mother, while I have time to speak to him'

Byron looked around the small chamber, trying in vain to break the spell of awe which the scene threw over him. An apparition from another world could not have checked more fearfully and completely the more worldly and scornful under current of his nature. He stood with his heart beating almost audibly, and his knees trembling beneath him, awaiting what he prophetically felt to be a warning from the very gate of Heaven.

Propped with pillows, and left by her attendants, the dying girl turned her head toward the proud poet and noble-standing by her bedside, and a slight blush overspread her features, while a smile of angelic beauty stole through her lips. In that smile the face was awakened to its former loveliness, and seldom had he who now gazed breathlessly upon her, looked on such spiritual and incomparable beauty. The spacious forehead and the noble contour, still visible, of the emaciated lips, bespoke genius impressed upon a tablet all feminine in its language; and in the motion of her hands, and even in the slight movement of her graceful neck, there was something that still breathed of surpassing elegance. It was the shadowy wreck of no ordinary mortal passing away—humble as were the surroundings, and strange as had been his summons to her bedside.

'And this is Byron?' she said at last in a voice bewilderingly sweet even through its weakness. 'My lord! I could not die without seeing you—without relieving my soul of a mission with which it has long been burthened. Come nearer, for I have no time left for ceremony, and I must say what I have to say—and die!'

She hesitated, and as Byron took the thin hand she held to him, she looked steadily upon his noble countenance.

'Beautiful!' she said; 'beautiful as the dream of him which has so long haunted me!—the intellect and the person of a spirit of light! Pardon me, my lord!—Pardon me, that at a moment so important to yourself, the remembrance of an earthly feeling has been betrayed into expression!'

She paused a moment, and the bright color that had shot through her cheek and brow faded again, and her countenance resumed its heavenly serenity.

'I am near enough to death,' she resumed—'near enough to point you almost to heaven from where I am; and it is on my heart like the one errand of my life—like the bidding of God—to implore you to prepare for judgment. Oh, my lord! with your generous powers, with your wondrous gifts, be not lost! Do not, for the poor pleasures of a world like this, lose an eternity in which your great mind will outstrip the intelligence of angels.—Measure this thought,—scan the worth of angelic bliss with the intellect that has ranged so gloriously through the universe: do not, on this one momentous subject of human interest,—on this alone, be not short-sighted.'

'What shall I do!' suddenly burst from Byron's lips in a tone of agony. But with an effort as if struggling with a death pang, he again drew up his form and reassumed the marble calmness of his countenance.

The dying girl, meantime, seemed to have lost herself in prayer. With her wasted hands clasped on her bosom, and her eyes turned upward, the slight motion of her lips betrayed to those around her that she was pleading at the throne of mercy. The physician close to her bedside, but with his hand in his breast and his head bowed, seemed but watching for the moment when the soul should take its flight.

She suddenly raised herself on the pillow. Her long brown tresses fell over her shoulders, and a brightness unnatural and almost fearful kindled in her eyes.—She seemed endeavouring to speak, and gazed steadfastly at Byron. Slowly, then, and tranquilly, she sank back again upon her pillow, and as her hands fell apart, and her eyelids drooped, she murmured 'Come to Heaven!' and the stillness of death was in the room. The spirit had fled.

See how beautifully our friend of the United States Gazette can turn even the common notice to attend a little child's funeral, to account, and soften and improve the heart by his affecting appeal to the sensibilities of our natures!

[*Alex. Gazette.*

WHO ARE THE INFANT'S ACQUAINTANCES AND FRIENDS?

"Died, in West Plains, Henry William, youngest son of John and Mary Henderson, aged eight months. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his father's residence."

We extract the above from an exchange paper, but who will go to the infant's funeral?

The mother will be there, of course, with crushed affections, following the little coffin, with its sacred contents, to the grave, and the father will be with her, sustaining her, and sharing her grief—And the others of the flock will be there—a tapering down procession, from the largest to the smallest. These are the relatives that will go to the funeral. But who are the friends and acquaintances, not of the class of relatives, that shall be of the solemn host, going forth to the silent home of the dead? Not many, it would seem. For how could an infant have acquaintances? How could the little one, unable to utter its name, or sustain its weight, have friends, except its home relatives? One would suppose, then, that they alone were there—that none came to conduct the baby to its new found grave, but those who felt the brotherhood diminished, and that they alone were mourners. Not thus—friends and acquaintances were there in throngs, and but for the pall that hung before the eyes of the stricken family, they would have seen that they were not alone. Friends the little one had. The countless host that stand between us and the world above, hold acquaintance with the pure and unsmirched infant mind. Awaking, the child, unborn to active sin, feels the contact of the influence of good, and gazes round, wondering whether those that meet his eye, are the same that stand in his mental vision. Sleeping, the whole world of spirits is his own again, and the enjoyment of that intercourse is told in the smile that wreathes his lips.

He has friends, too; with the first breath of earth there is placed beside him—the guardian friend, perhaps visible then to eyes not dimmed by sin or sorrow—the friend that travels through, nor quits him when he dies. And often the guarded one, in dreams, connects his spiritual guide with his mental protector, and clinging closely to the sympathetic fount, confounded in his simple perception the gentle mother with the image of guardian power, whose form grew dimmer and dimmer as the things of the world pressed upon the sight, until at length the mother occupied all the heart, combining parent, friend, and guardian angel.

And these, the unseen but beautiful, were at the funeral—not joyous that the spirit had come back, but tearful, if angels have tears—sorrowful, that their task was so soon closed. The simple and the lovely are not all their thought. Their reward is for leading up to wisdom and dignity, and they mourn as we mourn, when the unfinished and immature pass upward without the trial that makes a virtue.—[*U. S. Gazette.*

A TOUCH OF NATURE.

The following simple and touching little story is from the Boston Post. *Boz* could not better it. The story is all about a poor little spaniel, who, says the writer, came limping along the Albany Packet Wharf, on three legs, the other dangling broken and useless; the skin was torn from his neck, by a larger dog perhaps, or possibly by a fall upon some timbers in the dock, (we do not like to think he could have been so mangled by a human brute;) his fur was dripping wet; and the favorite spaniel of a gleeide wept not faster, or looked more piteous. Avoiding two or three persons, who would have befriended him, the broken hearted creature crossed to Fulton street, where he fell under the wheel of a hand cart, from fear and exhaustion, for it did not touch him, and the hand cartman stopped to let him get out of the way. Rising on his three legs, he staggered to the curb stone, but had no strength to jump on to the side walk, and fell back fainting into the street, the rough stones the pillow of his bleeding shoulder. Poor Rover! without a friend in the hour of his sorest need, not a murmur, not a sigh escaped him; but that look so helpless, hopeless, resigned, and forgiving, it would have gone to the heart of thy murderer; ay, were he a mastiff or a bloodhound, that dying look of thine would have subdued and made him a better dog. If thy master knew the plight of his spaniel, he would shield thee in his arms; wert thou the pet of some truent boy, he would mingle his tears with thine; hadst thou a mistress, thou shouldst die in her lap; to the stranger, thou art nothing but an unfortunate whelp.

THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

It was in the early part of the fifth century that the mighty fabric of the Roman Empire, which had been long tottering in decay, fell finally and forever into ruin. Their far extended possessions, which it had cost them ages to acquire, were, in the course of a few lustrums snatched from them, one after another, and overrun by barbarians, who trampled under foot all the institutions and improvements which Roman greatness had introduced into their most distant colonies. The Vandals came from the banks of the Elbe and Vistula, and passing through Germany, entered Gaul, plundering and destroying wherever they went. The Goths came from the banks of the Dneister, the Borysthenes and the Don, and dividing into two branches, the Ostrogoths spread over Pannonia, whilst the Visigoths twice ravaged Italy, sacked and plundered Rome, and penetrated even into Gaul and Spain. The Franks and Alemanns came from the Rhine, the Maine, the Weser and the Elbe, and joined to swell the torrent that inundated the country of the Cæsars. The Saxons came from beyond the Elbe, and keeping chiefly on the sea coast, committed ravages there similar to those which other barbarians were busy with in the interior. Lastly, the Huns, the fiercest of all, came from the remote districts of Northern Asia, to which the Greeks or Romans had never penetrated, and having first attacked Byzantium and the eastern division of the empire, they then precipitated themselves on the west, under the conduct of the famous Attila. For upwards of two hundred years all was confusion, bloodshed and darkness. Not a single nation was to be found in Europe, whose rights or boundaries were ascertained or established. The old order of things has been swept away at once; and it was not to be expected that so great a mass of discordant elements could immediately arrange themselves into a harmonious and appropriate disposition.—Gradually, however, this began to be the case. Much internal commotion still existed, but out of a chaotic mass, new and distinct empires sprung up, like islands rising in the ocean. The Franks established themselves in Gaul; the Alemanns became masters of Germany; the Huns contented themselves with Russia; the Visigoths disputed with the Mahometans from Africa the dominion of Spain; and the Saxons crossed over into Britain, and formed the political association known by the name of the Heptarchy. Whatever difference there might be in other respects, there were two features which gave all these nations a general resemblance to each other, and increased the probability of mutual co-operation towards the ultimate advancement of civilization These were—the feudal system, and the christian religion, both of which were now universally adopted, and materially tended to soften the harsher characteristics of the times.—[*Crichton.*

MURAT.—On the 15th of October, 27 years ago, Joachim Murat, for attempting to reinstate himself on the throne of Naples, was tried by Court Martial, and shot. Murat was of humble origin—the son of a pastry cook—and was born in 1771.—At a very early age, he is said to have been a fine horseman, and fond of military exercises; and, therefore, it is not strange that he escaped from a convent, where he had been placed to study theology, and enlisted in a regiment of dragoons. His merit soon raised him from the ranks, and he became one of the most daring and heroic cavalry officers that ever strode a charger. Nothing could withstand the furious impetuosity with which he, with his hosts, came down, like a thunderbolt, upon the foe. Napoleon—whose sister he wedded, and under whom he achieved on the battle field so many brilliant exploits—created him Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves, in 1806. In 1809, on the elevation of Joseph to the throne of Spain, the Emperor transferred the crown of Naples to Murat—and thus deprived himself of one of his most chivalrous and efficient lieutenants, by raising him to a station for which he was in no way fitted, one which he did not adorn. Napoleon entertained so high an opinion of Murat's bravery and talents in the field, that he was persuaded the battle of Waterloo would have terminated differently had he been there—that Wellington's infantry squares could not have withstood Murat's energy and impetuosity long enough for Blucher to arrive and save them from destruction. "*With me,*" said Napoleon at St. Helena, "Murat was my RIGHT ARM—*without* me, he was nothing. I ought not to have placed a crown upon his head."

QUAKER POLICY WITH THE INDIANS.

'Not a drop of Quaker blood was ever shed by an Indian.' Such is the expression of the historian, as he finished up the early history of Pennsylvania; and the fact speaks a volume in favor of the cause of peace. The reader of our country's early history—wearied and saddened and sickened by almost constant hostilities, wars, and bloodshed, between the aborigines and the early settlers of what are now Virginia, the New England States, the Carolinas, &c, is most happily relieved on turning to the history of William Penn. Instead of force and arms on one hand, and the tomahawk and scalping-knife on the other, we behold Penn without arms, and in the dress of peace, and the calmut; and, as a consequence natural to be expected, perfect peace and friendship existed, in the stead of ambushes, burnings, and massacres. Beneath a large elm tree, says Bancroft, William Penn, surrounded by a few friends, in the habiliments of peace, met the numerous delegation of the Lenni and Lenape tribes.—'We meet,'—such were the words of Penn,—'on the broad pathway of good faith and good will; no advantage shall be taken on either side, but all shall be openness and love. I will not call you children, for parents sometimes chide their children too severely, nor brothers only, for brothers differ. The friendship between me and you I will not compare to a chain, for that the rains might rust or the falling tree might break. We are the same as if one man's body were to be divided into two parts; we are all of one flesh and one blood.' The children of the forest were touched by the sacred doctrine, and renounced their guile and their revenge. They received the present of Penn in sincerity; and in hearty friendship they gave the belt of wampum. 'We will live,' said they, 'in love with William Penn and his children, as long as the moon and the sun shall endure'—And the historian adds, Not a drop of Quaker blood was ever shed by an Indian.'—[*Dover Star.*

OCCUPATIONS—HONOR IN LIFE.

There is not a more foolish notion afloat in the world than the one that it is occupation that gives the character to man. One occupation, as the means of "getting a living," as the phrase goes, is precisely as high and creditable as another, provided that it be honorable, and in accordance with the laws of God and man. The man who holds the plough, hammers the iron, or drives his peg, to supply his family with the necessaries of life, is not a whit below the one who measures tape behind the counter, mystifies law at the bar, or presides over the councils of the nation. There is a vulgar and pernicious feeling abroad in the community on this subject. 'Fathers must educate their sons for one of what is called the "learned professions." Daughters must marry a lawyer, a doctor, a clergyman, or a merchant. Horror! the good lady would as soon think of marrying her daughter to a Winnebago, as to a homely, industrious, and honest mechanic. Why, the family would be dishonored! No, no! The business of a carpenter, a blacksmith, or a farmer, is not so respectable as that of shaving notes, drawing solidity from the desk, peddling rotten-wood pills, or selling snuff or tobacco. And yet the duties of all the learned professions, as well as those of merchants, are performed for the same reason that a shoemaker waxes his thread and the farmer plants his potatoes, viz to obtain a living. Still, a set of miserable, upstart fools, who are almost universally low bred people themselves—people who have begun life in a ditch—endeavor to establish in society artificial distinction, which they hope will elevate them above the common mass from which they were taken, and to give them an importance which innate honesty could not command. Labor is labor—honest labor is honest labor. Honest and honorable labor is the same, whether performed by the king or the beggar, and it is just as honorable in the one as in the other. It is true that all men by habit and taste are not permitted to pursue the same vocations, and there are natural divisions, not distinctions, as the word is commonly used, created by harmony and taste.—This is as it should be, and fits us for the discharge of all the peculiar duties that devolve upon us as members of society. But to say because a man performs any given duty, however humble, though necessary degrades or renders him less meritorious than his neighbor who performs another duty, yet not more faithfully, is to say we still adhere to the monarchical principles of the old world.'

Let the father educate his son to some honorable calling, and if he has predilections for any particular business, as often is the case, let him follow it, if it be possible; it is the man that ennobles the business, not the business that ennobles the man; and not spend a thought upon the distinctions in occupations, honorable and honest, that fools have attempted to build up. Let children be taught to be honorable, honest, and upright, to set a proper value upon the riches of the world, which is at best but a bubble, blown into existence to-day to burst to morrow; and to understand that the only true and real distinctions in society are those of virtue and vice, and the only true and enduring riches are an intellect duly cultivated, affections schooled, and a heart that knows no guile.

DUELLING.—A [illegible] lished the account of a [illegible] near New Orleans, bet[illegible] a short time since, to [illegible] midshipman in the Te[illegible] Previous to the duel, Com[illegible] life, wrote the following, [illegible] to the papers by Com. Moore:

Thoughts before fighting a Duel.—Can any one sit down and coolly and calmly think of *death*, without a thrill vibrating every nerve? To think that only a few, very few moments may elapse before his immortal soul will be winging its flight to worlds unknown, and knows not whether it will take its abode amidst a bright throng of angels, or drag its weary way to the dark and fiery abyss prepared for such as I? My God! Such thoughts are enough to rack the soul and make the stoutest nerves quail! To bring the haughty—and the proud—to their knees, and in humble penitence and [illegible] tion ask forgiveness of the God who made them! *I am morally and religiously opposed to duelling!* It does not prove that one is a gentleman, or a brave man, neither does it give satisfaction for an insult; for, to receive an insult and a ball also, is very poor satisfaction to a man of feeling and of honor. Almost any man can raise physical courage enough to fight a duel, but few, alas! too few, are possessed of moral courage sufficient to stem the tide of public scorn, and walk erect through the myriads of hisses spit out by those who are too low in the scale of virtue and morality to respect it in any shape. I trust, and pray, that the public will not condemn the course that I have pursued. There are situations, times and occasions, when men must act with boldness and firmness, to *command* respect from those with whom they are associated. Into such an one am I thrown, and I sincerely trust that God will forgive me for the course that I have pursued.

FIELDING R. CULP.

VICTORIA IN SCOTLAND.

One instance I particularly know to be true. A canny Scot whom they met, took them for a couple who had come, like himself, to see the great folks, and when they asked him the way to the Glen of Aberfeldy, still crowded with the birks (birch trees) which Burns has immortalized in song, he said, "Ye see, I'm jist going that way myself," for I hae a notion that the Queen and the Prince will be ganging to see Aberfeldy, and I shall like to be there and see them." He accompanied them on, and the Prince asked how he would know the Queen? 'Weel,' said Sandy, 'I doubt not she'll wear the crown of gold on her head.' He was answered she would not. 'Well, may be not, for it must be unco' heavy for her, poir thing; but I'll warrant I'll ken her by her stature, as she stands taller than the rest o'them.' But the Prince said that probably the Queen was not so tall as any of the ladies who would be with her. 'Eh, mon,' said the Scot, 'I'll ken her by her ee (eye,) for 'twill shine like a star upon the dark blue sky at night." The Queen smiled, and the Prince said that they must now return, as they had seen the glen. A few hours after, they drove to the glen, and there, sure enough, found Sandy before them.

The Queen and the Prince smiled recognition to their acquaintance, and the former commenced telling what had passed at their morning interview. While all were laughing at the joke, Sandy had sidled up to the side of the Queen's carriage, and, just as the tale was ended, he handed his snuff box to Prince Albert, saying, 'Ye'd better hae a pinch o' the snuff. Eh, that was a pratty trick ye tried on me this morn, but it wad not dee, (would not do.) Ye did nae ken that I kenned wha ye were, but would not task ye with spoiling your bit joke.'

It turned out, on inquiry, that, at first, Sandy did not know who his two companions were, but the free manner in which, as apparent strangers, they spoke of the Queen and Prince, soon convinced him of their identity and he had good sense and sufficient natural politeness to allow them to carry on the joke. When the explanation was made, the Queen laughed until the tears rolled down her cheeks. It has been a happy turn for Sandy, for he turned out to be an excellent gardener, and the Queen had him engaged as one of the assistants at Windsor. Sandy was born a courtier!

One great object of the royal visit, as I have said, was to give Prince Albert the opportunity of having some deer-stalking, of which an excellent account is given by Scott, in Waverly.

The plan adopted at the Marquis of Breadalbane's, among the Highlands of Argyleshire, was this. In the cleared centre of a forest, surrounded by hills, the Prince and his friends assembled. A line of circumvallation was formed, describing a circle of which each part was about three miles from the centre, where the Prince was. This line was formed by about 200 men, who knew the country well, and the object was, by gradually narrowing this circle, shooting all the while to frighten the deer, to drive them into the centre. This was done, and the Prince shot about 17 deer. He also killed several head of game, and the whole were carried down to the lawn in front of Taymouth Castle for the Queen to see.

You must not suppose that this showed great skill on the part of the Prince's side, as a shot. In point of fact, not one shot was fired during the whole day, except by him. He was attended by two gamekeepers and the Marquis of Breadalbane. He had six double barrelled guns which were reloaded as fast as he discharged them, the Marquis handing each gun to him as he wanted it, and there was no great art required to kill 17 deer out of 200 that were driven close to him, nor to bag a few head of game, when some acres had been strictly preserved for some time before.—[*London Correspondent of the N. York Union.*

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

[illegible]ence.

[illegible]—*Destruction of* [illegible] *to the Amount of* [illegible] *dollars.*

[illegible] *York Courier of Tuesday*

[illegible] past 12 o'clock this morning, the packet ship Independence, Capt Nye, arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the *twenty fifth* September, bringing us London dates of the 24th, and Liverpool of her day of sailing.

[illegible] chief news of importance she [illegible] a most destructive fire, [illegible] in Liverpool. The [illegible] variously estimated [illegible] $100,000. We [illegible] the whole is in[illegible] Insurance offices, [illegible] difficulty, bear the [illegible]

[illegible] at Port Natal, in [illegible] have submitted to the British troops sent against them.

Information having been received in England, that the Texas blockade of the ports of Mexico was not enforced, an official notification has appeared in the Gazette, saying that the blockade "is held by her Majesty's Government to be null and of no effect."

An extensive forgery of the name of Cottie, & Co; of Liverpool, and on the Branch Bank of England, at Liverpool, has been committed. A forgery on a firm of the same name—though we believe not the same firm—is now on trial here.

Letters from Dantzic, mention that the firm of A. T. Behrent had suspended payment. This firm was in the corn and wool trade.

The British frigate Warspite, with Lord Ashburton, arrived at Portsmouth on the 21st September, being 17 days out from New York.

The failure of the West India steamers exciting great attention among the mercantile classes. The grant of £240,000 is to be continued, and the services of £365,000 per year is reduced one half.

Lord Ashburton is to be made an Earl as soon as possible, and the London papers say his title ought to be "Earl Surrender."

The Paris papers continue to discuss the Ashburton treaty, and are violent against the United States and England also.

LOSS OF A MAN OF WAR.—A Russian ship of the line, a new 74, going from Archangel to the Baltic for her stores, was lost last Sunday week, on the coast of Norway, off Christiansand, with about 400 men. The wind was a high northerly gale, off the land, and it is not known whether she sprang a leak or was out of her reckoning.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Arrival of the Britannia.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Tuesday morning, about half-past seven o'clock, having sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst.

The Britannia brought fourteen passengers from Liverpool to Halifax, and sixty-eight from Liverpool and twelve from Halifax to Boston.

The prices of Iron had advanced £1 per ton. For most descriptions of produce prices have declined—very extensive parcels having been forced upon the market both at public and private sale.

There has been a protracted drought in Germany; the grass and clover are burnt up; the peasantry eagerly sell their live stock; and the greatest fears are entertained of short provisions for the winter.

EDWARD EVERETT.—Mr. Everett, the American Minister, was among the guests at the dinner of the Waltham Agricultural Society.

In proposing the health of Mr. Everett, the Duke of Rutland reminded the company of a fact, to show the importance of the commercial relations between the United States and Great Britain; of the £15,000,000 of cotton exported by the United States, £10,000,000 are, in times of prosperous trade, taken by Great Britain, for which America takes back £7,000,000 worth of our manufactures.

Although desiring to avoid political discussion, he wished to refer to the recent modification of the corn law, and its probable effect on the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the U. States, etc. etc.

DUTIES ON TOBACCO.—The American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool has addressed a memorial to the Government respecting the heavy duties on tobacco. The memorialists present that an immense amount of tobacco is sent into the country, and that if the duty was lowered, the revenue would not lose, as the consumption would increase and the expense of protecting the revenue would be lessened.

Great anxiety and alarm, it is said in the London Morning Chronicle, pervade the moneyed interests, owing to the unfortunate position of the Stock Exchange, and further failures are expected. There is no political news.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.—The American Tariff has been the chief topic of conversation in the mercantile circles since our last, both in England and France, and is complained of as virtually prohibitive of many important articles, heretofore imported in the United States from either country. We have elsewhere reported what the French newspapers say upon the subject. The animadversions of the British press are so strongly indicative of angry political feeling, that we think it but prudent not to report them. It is quite clear that Birmingham, and other seats of British manufacture, will severely suffer.

The Ashburton treaty has been the theme of much discussion—many of the papers affirming that this country has the worst of the bargain.

The mission of the Right Honorable Henry Ellis to Brazil, respecting the near termination of our commercial treaty with that country, has attracted considerable attention. The object is understood to be the obtaining of a modification, if not an abandonment, of a design of the Brazilian government to lay heavy import duties upon British manufactures.

The effects of the concessions in the British tariff are beginning to show themselves. Foreign produce is rapidly coming into competition with that of the home agriculturists. Accounts from different parts of the country agree in stating that a fall in the prices of live stock has taken place to a considerable extent. That a still further fall is confidently anticipated, may be gathered from the terms upon which government have just concluded their contract for beef and pork for the use of the navy.

These are stated to have been from 27s. to 30s. a fierce lower than the last contract price twelve months ago, and the unsuccessful declare them to be ruinous, supposing the prices of stock to remain as they are at present. It is clear, therefore, that a lower range of prices must have been calculated upon, and those at which the contracts have been taken may not improbably tend in some degree to produce this result. Up to this time, however, the quantity of foreign cattle imported has borne a very insignificant proportion to the home bred brought to market.

The national securities have been depressed during the past week by the announcement that the firm of Messrs. King and Melville, and that of Messrs. Hill and Co. corn factors, had been obliged to suspend payments, in consequence of the recent serious decline in the price of wheat, whereof they were holders to a large amount. It is feared, indeed, that the mischief is not all known, and that further failures may shortly be announced. Indeed, to the above may already be added that of Hayes, Irvine and Anderson, a very respectable firm, and that of Henton & Co. in the Italian trade.

The unsatisfactory condition of credit in general has raised the rate of money accommodation in the discount world, to parties who may require it extensively; but in ordinary transactions we do not believe it can be quoted higher than 2½ to 2¾ per cent; at least several of the leading houses profess to be doing bills at this rate. The temporary advance in the value of cash, said to have occurred at the Stock Exchange, principally results from the settlement of the half monthly account in foreign stocks and shares, and the few sales of money stock to meet the convenience of the public, who at this period usually require additional capital to meet taxes, &c.

Prices have declined for most descriptions of produce during the past week, very extensive parcels having been pressed upon the market, both by private contract and public sale—indeed the quantity brought forward has been greater than has been the case during the same space of time this year, the principal part of the goods, however, has been actually sold. The home demand having been good, and there being still several export orders for various of the leading continental markets, there is still a feeling to speculate in articles where prices rule low, and stocks are moderate. The arrivals have been to a large extent, and many important auctions are declared.

The frauds at the Custom House, now in course of investigation, are a topic of much inquiry. The wish is almost universally expressed that all those who have participated in the frauds should be publicly exposed, and as has been too frequently the case, fined, privately under the process of an exchequer.

A decided improvement has taken place in the manufacturing districts of England. Many of the hands have returned to their work, but some of them are still discontented and are threatening a more formidable strike at a future time. At Airdrie and Newbattle, outrages have been committed by the colliers, but they are not so serious as heretofore. Accounts received from Glasgow relative to the turn out of the Glasgow spinners, have naturally excited attention, and lead to an apprehension of further interruption to manufacturing pursuits, should the injurious example be followed. At Manchester, and other places, matters are settling down, and every facility again exists for the execution of orders, if indeed, any of magnitude are to be obtained. The cotton market at Liverpool is still without animation.

FOREIGN PROVISIONS.—Somewhat of a sensation has been pronounced in the neighborhood of Chard by the introduction of American pork and beef, retailed at from 3½ to 4½d per lb. The anxiety manifested by the people to obtain cheap food was not slow in manifesting itself, and the first consignment of pork was cleared in a few hours, more being expected this week. The importation of meat excites a good deal of alarm among the graziers, who anticipate, in consequence, a serious depreciation of prices; for, if provisions are rendered at such low rates now in anticipation of the reduction of import duty, which comes into operation on the 10th instant, they will be considerably lower after that time. The quality of American provisions is pronounced to be excellent.

FRANCE.

The Paris Commerce asserts, on the authority of a Washington correspondent, that immediately after the conclusion of the late treaty with Great Britain, the American cabinet had addressed to the French minister a note, declaring that, although the union was willing to cooperate with all the powers to enforce upon American citizens the strict observance of its laws against the slave trade, "at no period and on no account would it ever permit a foreign nation to exercise a right of sovereignty on board American vessels."

It would appear that the French government, confident of the maintenance of peace, contemplate immense reductions in the land forces of France.

According to the Courier Francais, "the English cabinet was on the point of making another concession to the United States, by throwing open the harbours of Great Britain to American Wheat."—"This exception in favour of America," it says may be regarded as a measure of reprisal against Russia and the German states, who are endeavoring to prohibit the products of English manufacture.

The accounts received in Paris from Burgundy and Bordeaux, state that the vintage (now nearly completed,) would be the finest, in respect to quality, known since 1811.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.—The English papers announce the death of the Marquis Wellesley, who died on the 26th of September, in his 82d year. He was the eldest brother of the Duke of Wellington, and was created Marquis Wellesley in 1799. The Earl of Maryborough succeeds to the title. He was Custos Rotulorum of the county of Meath, a Knight of the Garter, had been Governor General of India, and had filled the offices of Lord Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and twice that of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. His administration of the affairs of India and Ireland, at no critical periods of their history, is still fresh in the recollection of the public. To his fostering care we are indebted for the military career of his brother, the Duke of Wellington.

From the Liverpool Mail, Sept. 22.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The weather has been fine throughout the week, and rapid progress has been made with the harvest work in the more backward districts. Indeed, so anxious have farmers become to get in the remainder of their crops, that in some instances scarcely sufficient time has been allowed for the moisture which was imparted to the sheaves by the rains of the preceding week to evaporate, and we fear that some of the grain lately carted has been carried in too damp and hurried a manner. With this slight drawback, the operations of harvest have proceeded favorably, and we believe that very little corn now remains abroad in any part of England.

The rise which prices of wheat have lately undergone, has tempted the growers to thrash out rather more freely; still the deliveries have been far more liberal, and a further rise has taken place in the value of the article at most of the leading provincial markets. The continued improvement has, however, had the effect of checking the demand, and purchasers have exhibited a greater degree of caution in their operations. The recent rise in prices has been nearly as rapid as the depression which preceded it, those sudden fluctuations usually work their own cure. When the panic was at its height, we predicted that a reaction would occur, and we are now disposed to think that the latter has reached its maximum point.

Without feeling at all [illegible] to alter the opinion we have [illegible] on with regard to the yield of wheat, we do not anticipate any further enhancement in its value, and should not feel surprised if, for some weeks to come, business remained in a quiet state. At most of the markets held in the early part of the week, before the weather had again assumed a settled appearance, the reported rise of 3s. per quarter at Mark Lane was sufficient to give a further impetus.—*Mark Lane Exp.*

LOSS OF THE BRITISH ROYAL MAIL STEAMER ISIS.

The Royal Mail Company's steam-ship Medway, H. Smith, Esq., Commander, in ten days from Nassau, N. P., arrived at St. George's, Bermuda, on the 11th inst.—gives intelligence of the melancholy loss of the Royal Mail Company's Steamer Isis, on the morning of Sunday, (9th inst) about 40 miles from the Island. The I was on her way to England to undergo repairs, having recently been on the rocks near Porto Rico, and the Medway was directed to keep company. On Saturday, in the forenoon, the weather looking stormy, the specie and freight on board the Isis, was removed to the Medway—the wind having increased to a gale, the vessels lost sight of each other during the night—towards morning, however, the attention of those on board the M. was attracted to the direction of the I. by frequent flashes, which proved to be from the guns fired by that vessel. The officers and crew were saved, and taken on board the M. with the exception of one boy, who had overloaded himself with clothes, and fell overboard and sunk.

General Intelligence.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

The schooner Henry, arrived at New Orleans on the evening of the 14th, from Labacco Bay, Texas. She brought no papers, but the Crescent City learns from the Captain that Gen. Burleson, with 1,100 troops, had pursued the Mexicans, under Gen. Wall, from San Antonio. The enemy were fortifying themselves at the river Medina, and Gen. Burleson intended to attack them at that place, as soon as he received reinforcements. The citizens of Matagorda and the surrounding country were turning out to join the army.

Between 20 and 30,000 Mexicans are now on their way to Texas.

Gen. Wall had advanced from 20 miles of San Antonio, east of the river Sewilla, where he met Capt. Caldwell, with 160 Texans; an engagement took place, in which 100 Mexicans were killed and 100 more wounded. Captain Caldwell succeeded in cutting his way through, after being surrounded several days, without the loss of a man. A company of 50 men, from Lagrange, in attempting to reinforce Captain Caldwell's company, was cut off by the Mexicans, and 40 of them killed, 7 prisoners, and 3 escaped. The Lagrange company kept the Mexicans at bay until they brought their artillery to bear.

Gen. Wall retreated to the Medina, 20 miles west of San Antonio. Gen. Burleson was within 4 miles of Medina, with 1,000 men; but knowing that Gen. Wall had barricaded himself, he was waiting for reinforcements before he attacked the Mexicans.

It is currently reported that Austin had been burned by the Mexicans.

The Picayune of the 16th, says:—"We are pained to add, that the noble-hearted young Van Ness, (son of Gen. Van Ness of Washington,) who, with our associate, Mr. Kendall, had suffered all the punishments and privations of a Mexican captivity, was made prisoner by the Mexicans at San Antonio, where he had been adjusting the affairs of a deceased brother, and was, with another man whose name we did not hear, taken out by order of Gen. Wall and shot down!

Is there not retributive justice for such acts of unmitigated cruelty as this?

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS!!

THE MEXICANS RETREATING!!

At a late hour last night, says the New Orleans Tropic of the 15th inst., the schooner Henry, Capt Grymes, arrived in fifteen days from Lionville, Labaca Bay, Texas.

The Henry reports that Gen. Burleson, with 1100 men had driven the Mexicans from San Antonio, without loss. The Mexicans were fortifying themselves at the river Medina, 15 miles West of San Antonio. Gen. Burleson was within four miles of the Mexican camp, awaiting the arrival of artillery and re-inforcements—Long before this time a decisive engagement has taken place, and we deem it probable that not a single Mexican is to be found in Texas.

We are informed that almost every able-bodied man in Western Texas has rallied in the defence of the country, leaving the crops to the care of the women and children.

It was reported that a detachment of Texians from Goazales, in attempting to join the main body of the Texian army had met with severe loss, and that about forty men were found dead upon the field.

It is stated that the Government of the United States is about to offer its mediation between Mexico and Texas.

Arrest of Joe Smith, the Mormon leader.—An extra from the Quincy (Illinois) Whig, dated 8th inst. says: "We understand the Governor has received information that Joe Smith is in custody at Carthage, and that he is to be brought before Judge Douglass, who is there holding court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, for the purpose of trying the validity of the Governor's writ of arrest. From the course things are taking, it is not improbable that the same farce played off two years ago in which the same parties were interested, will be reacted again in the present instance.

In the New York Court of Sessions on Tuesday, Col. WEBB was acquitted of the offence charged against him. The Recorder read the opinion of the Court, which set forth that on comparing the indictment with the law, it was discovered that it did not charge the prisoner with any offence according to the statute. The law makes it a penal offence to leave the State with the intention of giving or receiving a challenge, and giving or receiving one; whereas the indictment simply charged that Col. Webb left with such intention. The indictment was, therefore, declared void, and Col. Webb discharged from custody.—[*Balt. Am.*

The Jury, in the case of Monroe Edwards, on his second trial for forgery, at New York, returned a verdict of *guilty*, after ten minutes deliberation.

Monroe Edwards' preparations to hang himself.—Yesterday morning as Colonel Jones, keeper of the City Prison, was surveying the cells of the various prisoners he was induced to examine that occupied by Col. Edwards. On taking down the bed which had been turned up endways towards the wall, the strap that held it was found to have been cut and spliced together with a slip noose at the end, and a hangman's knot prepared for use at the shortest notice.

From the appearance of the strap, with other preparations in his cell, there is no doubt he intended to commit suicide after receiving his sentence this day. He declares that he will never enter the walls of Sing Sing State Prison alive, and that if there are no other means of destruction of life, he will beat his brains out against the walls of his gloomy prison. On the discovery of this premeditated attempt to take his life, every thing was removed from his cell that could possibly be used for that purpose, and his clothing searched to ascertain if he had any poisonous substance about him. He will be sentenced this morning at the Court of Oyer and Terminer.—[*N. Y. Herald, Sat.*

AMERICAN CREDIT ABROAD.—The New York Tribune says—"Mr. Robinson, the U S Loan Agent, came home in the Britannia. He says that nobody would even talk about the loan. Private letters state that all moneyed men would frown upon any attempt to take a loan from this country until something is done in relation to the repudiating States."

MR. WEBSTER.—The New York Express of Saturday afternoon says—

MR. WEBSTER, we understand, will be in this city a week from to day. The dinner, if he accepts the invitation extended to him, will be given early the following week. It is presumed he will accept. It is supposed Mr. Webster will resign his place in the Cabinet at an early day after his return to Washington. It is rumored, too, that he will accept of a mission to England.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The Louisville Journal of the 18th inst. says—"The steamboat Carrier reports having passed the steamboat Eliza, on Thursday evening, at 2 o'clock, in the Mississippi, two miles above the mouth of Ohio, sunk to the hurricane deck.—Forty passengers are supposed to have been drowned, and among them the Captain's wife and child. The Carrier rounded to, but could not render any assistance. The Eliza was bound for New Orleans."

OPENING OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD TO CUMBERLAND.—We understand that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was yesterday completed to within eight miles of Cumberland, and that in a day or two all the iron rails necessary to extend it to that place will be delivered on the unfinished portion, so that the entire road will be fully completed in less than ten days.

We further learn that arrangements are now in progress to open the Road for public travel between Baltimore and Cumberland on the 5th day of November ensuing.—*Baltimore American, Saturday last.*

KENDALL COURSE RACES.

BOSTON VICTORIOUS!—PURSE $600—*Four Mile heats—Entrance* $30—*Saturday, Oct. 22.*—The entries were B S. Harris' b. h. Reliance, F. R. S. Boyce's br. c., Col. Wm. R Johnson's Boston, and Col. F. Thompson's Wilton Brown.

The day was peculiarly pleasant, and a very large number of persons in attendance. At one o'clock, the bugle being sounded, at the tap of the drum all four nags started handsomely, Reliance taking the lead, which he kept until the fourth quarter on the last mile, when Boston brushed up and came out about three lengths ahead, winning the heat. Time 8m. 09s.

After resting the appointed time, the contest was resumed, Wilton Brown taking the lead, followed by Reliance, until the last quarter mile in the fourth round, when Boston again brushed up, passed him, and came out ahead about two lengths, winning the purse—time 8m. 06s. Reliance and T. R S. Boyce's br. c. were both distanced in the last heat. The race was a very handsome one, and the excitement immense.—*Balt. Pat.*

AN INCIDENT.—The following was related to us by a friend who was present at the late Danville celebration. It occurred in the grove whilst Col. Johnson was addressing the multitude. The Colonel was describing the battle of the Thames, and had just arrived at that point where Gen. Harrison gave the order to charge, when a gentleman in the crowd called out, "But, Colonel! they say Gen. Harrison was a coward; how is that?" The Col. paused, looked directly at the speaker, and answered: "No, my friend he was not a coward—he possessed as brave and patriotic a heart as ever beat in the breast of any American. General Harrison's eye was always bright in the presence of his enemy." The words were scarcely uttered before there arose a shout such as had not been heard on that day before—"It was an evidence," said our narrator, "that the spirit of 1840 was still alive in the breasts of the people, and I looked upon it as an augury in favor of 1844."

[*Pottsville Journal.*

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

Thursday Morning, October 27.

THE WHIG BANNER.

HENRY CLAY and AMERICAN INDUSTRY

WHIG DEFEATS.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity," it is said, and we shall try to realize the truth of the poet's remark in this respect. We shall show, by what is past, that which may reasonably be expected for the future. What though we have been defeated in most of the late elections—have we not heretofore encountered similar disasters, and did not these very reverses arouse us from the spell of lethargy that had hitherto bound us? Have not our adversaries also been the victims of defeat—sore, mortifying, and, apparently, almost irremediable defeat—and did they not rally again? When disaster after disaster fell upon the Loco Foco phalanx, and scattered them to the winds, notwithstanding their cohesive character, did not their chief apostle, of the Enquirer, ask them to "wait till next year?" And when again overthrown, did he not implore them, in agonizing accents, once more to "wait till next year?"—Hope was never extinguished, even in a bad cause, and why should it be in a good one?—They did wait, and, when the Whigs became wearied with victory, and disgusted with treason in their camp, the Locos again buckled on their armor, and are once more the conquerors.—Maine, Maryland, Georgia, Pennsylvania, and lastly Ohio, all send their tidings of joy—and the Whigs for the moment are a little chop-fallen, but by no means disheartened. The bright day is a little distant, to be sure, but come it must, as certainly as that Time itself contains in its chronicles of the future the year 1844.

Well, let us look at the state of the accounts—Vermont is true as steel, unchanged and unchangeable.

Maine was not contested, being reserved for the great struggle of 1844.

New Jersey is faithful, and again asserts the dignity of her "broad seal."

Connecticut, by her town elections, has shown her Whig predilections, still further to be developed in the final trial of strength.

Maryland, by local divisions, has been surrendered for a season to the adversary, and we lose, by the sheer folly of our own friends, a U. S. Senator.

North Carolina, with a large majority for the Whig Governor, carelessly gave up her Legislature, and thereby we lose another U. S. Senator.

Indiana is in a condition of dubiety, and a like result may be realized there.

In Georgia, there has been something like delinquency in the Whig ranks, yet we have gained 2,000 upon our adversaries since last year. We shall take a fresh hold upon them in good time.

Pennsylvania, firm as she is for the principles proclaimed by the Whigs, has also been torn by dissensions between the Anti-Masons and Whigs proper, and we have lost the chance of a U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Buchanan.

In Ohio, the Abolitionists, though they have not exactly shown their preference for Loco Focoism, have given that pestilent heresy the ascendancy for the time being, and there too we have lost the *chance* of a Senator, in place of the brawler, Allen.

But, as the Enquirer says, "wait till next year," and if that won't do, wait yet another year—and then "we shall see what we shall see."

The Chambersburg Whig, referring to the inherent defects in Whig organization, well describes the reasons which "render them, although possessing the *elements of superior strength*, powerless to effect any substantial or permanent good."

"They seem to be incapable of a united and vigorous effort, except by periodical spasms, or the convulsions produced by the accumulated evils of governmental misrule and intolerable abuse. Their adversaries, the Loco Focos, on the other hand, owe their frequent success—their uprisings from the most overwhelming defeats, and the power of again and again planting the standard of victory upon the very field of their previous overthrow, to characteristics the very opposite of those to which we have alluded as distinguishing the Whigs. It is this difference that gives them their superiority, and so often rewards their labors with success—it is the manifestation of this difference that so often makes the heart sick and the spirit faint, in the thorough Whig, at the impotency of his partisans for all practical purposes—it is this, too, that would soon reduce the party to a by-word and reproach, if it were not identified with *principles* that can never be abandoned whilst there remains any thing in the assailed and endangered fabric of our Republican Institutions deserving and demanding the defence and guardianship of every true Patriot."

MR. CALHOUN'S PROSPECTS.

A letter-writer from Washington, to the Alabama Tribune, advocating the claims of Mr. Calhoun to the Presidency, as the true representative of the Democracy, thinks there would be a "specimen of the moral sublime" in a contest between that gentleman and Mr. Clay—"giant intellect warring against giant intellect, upon an arena too high for the shafts of calumny—vital principles the stake." He asserts, too, that "the whole political life of these two great and patriotic men, upon all fundamental questions, has been at points."

The writer may be somewhat older than we are, and better acquainted with the political history of the country—but if he is, he must draw his information from other than the every-day chronicles of the times. According to our reading, Mr. Calhoun was quite as zealous in his support of a Bank, Internal Improvement, and the Tariff, as ever Mr. Clay was—indeed, a little more ultra. He condemned as strongly as ever Mr. Clay did, and in language much more denunciatory, the encroachments of Gen. Jackson upon the Constitution—and he ridiculed the party as only "held together by the cohesive power of the public plunder." But he may, for aught we know, have made ample amends for these hard knocks, by his advocacy of Nullification; his adoption of the Sub-Treasury; and his support of that "Free Trade" which would give the foreign manufacturer a preference over the home laborer.

But Mr. Calhoun's chief merit, in the eyes of the eulogist (who has been travelling North) seems to be, his "devotion for the last several years to the orthodox creed, [that is, ever since 1837] his hearty co-operation in breaking down federalism, and these powerful speeches delivered at the last Congress, luminous of mind, and sound doctrines, which establish his position beyond question, and dissipate the lingering remnant of the old feeling [of prejudice.] *The whole party is now fast coming to his support*"

This is all well enough. We believe the Whig party, admitting as they do Mr. Calhoun's versatility of talent, would have no sort of objection to see him set up against Mr. Clay. If we are to be beaten, let us have, as the Southern men used to say, a man to do the work for us—not a pigmy. Bring on your champion, gentlemen! Our Whig armor has been damaged a little, but the soul and the nerve of the veteran knight are yet spared for noble service.

We learn that the locomotive of the night train, passing the North Mountain on Monday night last, on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, was thrown from the track, by a stone, as is supposed, and the fireman was instantly killed.—The engineer was badly scalded, and the brakeman somewhat injured.

None of the passenger cars were thrown off the track, although the engine was much shattered.

Mr. Calhoun has been proclaimed by his friends to be in favor of the *One-Term* principle for the Presidency. If this be so, he and they cannot support Mr. Van Buren, because that gentleman having had his term, it would be a violation of their own doctrine to give him another. This, too, puts to rest Mr. Tyler's claims. But why waste words on this point? The joy of the Locos at their late triumphs is manifested not merely in derision of the Whigs, but of "Tyler too," and that gentleman will very soon find that the spoils which he is now so lavishly bestowing upon them, is to yield no other than bitter fruit for his lips. He has done some temporary mischief to the Whig cause, but the victory is not to "enure to his benefit," further than in the gratification of his hate towards the Whig candidate for the brief space of a little more than two years. Time will soon wind up his career, and then he will be cast amongst the undistinguished mass—too insignificant to be despised, because too small to be remembered.

A DISREGARDED VOICE.

The Jacksonians, who still deny that the Hero and his Experiments had any thing to do with the present state of the currency, are certainly rather oblivious historians: of older facts, they know nothing, and can remember not even what has happened to themselves. Now, we beg leave to recall to them the following memorable warning, given them in the very midst of their Money Reforms, the year after the Removal of the Deposites: Never was prophecy more solemn, more clear, or more precisely met by the event. Look! listen! compare!

In 1835, while the country was apparently in a state of extraordinary prosperity, Henry Clay used the following language in a public speech:

"There being no longer any sentinel at the head of our banking establishments to warn them by its information and operations of approaching danger, the local institutions, already multiplied to an alarming extent, and almost daily multiplying, in seasons of prosperity will make free and unrestrained emissions! All the channels of circulation will be gorged! Property will rise extravagantly high, and constantly looking up, the temptation to purchase will be irresistible! Inordinate speculation will ensue, debts will be freely contracted, and when the season of adversity comes, as come it must, the banks, acting without concert and without guide, obeying the law of self-preservation, will all at the same time call in their issues: the vast number will exaggerate the alarm, and general distress, wide spread ruin, and an explosion of the general banking system, or the establishment of a new bank of the United States, will be the ultimate effects."

Never was political or commercial prediction more signally or more sadly accomplished!—Nothing is wanted to complete its fulfilment, except that la[illegible] measure, the Bank; to which sincere and prudent opponents have been more largely reconciled by these very acts and their consequences, than by all other arguments whatever: so that a Bank we should already have had, but that the political perfidy of a fresh juggler stepped in, to capture away that measure, when it was before us.—[*Richmond Whig.*

OHIO.

Perhaps no disaster that has occurred to the Whig party during the last two years is deemed more unaccountable, at first blush, than that in Ohio. An excuse for it is only allowable for the purpose of proving to the Whigs that "all is not lost that's in danger," and that they yet have the power to drive back the Loco Foco cohorts and their allies the Tylerites. The Columbus State Journal shows that the strength of our opponents has not been increased, and that Abolitionism and Tylerism have done the present mischief. It states some facts which deserve to be noticed. For instance, that the vote for Mr. Kiser for Governor, a "third party" (Abolition) candidate, "*will fully approximate four* thousand votes: that the Abolitionists lost us the following Senators and Representatives: one Senator and one Representative in Lorain and Medina; one Senator and four Representatives in Clermont, Brown, and Clinton; one Representative in Harrison; one in Belmont; and one in Guernsey—in all, two Senators and eight Representatives, which, being placed on the other side, would have given the Whigs a majority on joint ballot."

OHIO.—The Ohio (Columbus) State Journal of Saturday evening the 15th inst. gives the following as the result of the election for members of the Legislature of that State:

	Whig.	*Loco Foco.*	*Ind Whig.*
Senate,	14	22	0
House,	30	41	1
	44	63	1

The Baltimore American says the returns are now all in, nearly all official, and Shannon's majority over Corwin is 3,298. King's vote in some 30 counties is 2,675.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A slip from the Harrisburg Reporter, dated Oct. 17, states the result of the recent election in Pennsylvania, thus:

	Loco Foco.	*Whig.*
Senate,	19	14
House,	60	40
	79	54

The National Intelligencer boggles at the use of the word *Loco Foco* when applied to the spoils and power party in this country. Did that party ever hesitate about the use of *any name* of opprobium that they could apply to the *Whigs?*—Are they not now, for the sake of *office* and of effect, and as a *reproach*, universally in the habit of calling the Whigs, the *Federal* party?—one-half of them not knowing the meaning of the term, and many of them ignorant that *George Washington* was a *Federalist*—along with some of the best and brightest men that the country ever produced. As for the title of *Democrat* or Republican they are not entitled to it, and no true Whig will ever allow its use, in that sense.—*Alex. Gazette.*

As for the name "Democrat," we cannot concede it exclusively to the party who are appropriating it to themselves, as it originally belonged to a party of a very different character, to which we, ourselves, belonged for many years. No, no; let them hold on to the new title which they have purchased at an immense sacrifice, in reviving, in our humble opinion, an incurable disease of the body politic. Let them go on their way, for good or for evil, rejoicing in the name of Loco Foco. To that of "Democrat," or "Republican;" of "State Rights Republican" or "Democratic State Rights Republican," they have no more legitimate pretensions than we, who are content with the simple, generic name of "Whig," which has always been recognised as in opposition to Executive usurpation and assumptions, and in favor of Constitutional Liberty.—*Norfolk Herald.*

TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.—It would seem (says the Baltimore Clipper) an almost utter impossibility to start any good and benevolent project which the "*Book of Books*" has not long since anticipated and benefit of novelty. The following from Jer 35 ch. 5, 6 and 8 verses, proves that the talismanic *temperance pledge*, which has wrought such miraculous results in modern times, was conceived in the days of primitive Christianity, and is therefore far from being a *new* invention.

"And I sat before the sons of the house of Rechabites pots full of wine and cups, and I said unto them, drink ye wine. But they said, we will drink no wine; for Jonadab, the son of Rechab our father, commanded us, saying, ye shall drink no wine; neither you nor your sons forever." "Thus have we obeyed the voice of Jonadab, the son of Rechab our father, in all that he hath charged us, to drink no wine all our days, we, our wives, our sons, nor our daughters."

A BEAUTIFUL FARM IN MARKET.

CLERMONT, the residence of Mr Richard H. Ranson, it will be seen, is offered for sale—and it is a matter of surprise that so charming a spot should be in market a single week without bringing forth a host of competitors. The land is of the first quality—lies beautifully, in fields well arranged—and is situated midway on the turnpike and rail-road between Charlestown and Harpers-Ferry. The orchard and grounds around the house, when laid off according to the original design, will add much to the charms already existing;—and the dwelling, on a commanding eminence, with some additions, would be all that a man of taste could desire. The general advantages of the position will readily strike the eye of an observer.

We regret to learn (says the Staunton Spectator) that ALLEN CAPERTON, Esq., late Delegate from Monroe county, had one of his arms badly shattered, a few days ago, by the accidental discharge of a gun. Fears were entertained that the arm would have to be amputated.

AUGUSTUS WATERMAN, Esq. of Rockingham, has been appointed a member of the Board of Visiters of the Virginia Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and of the Blind, in the place of ROBERT GRAY, Esq resigned.

FRUITS OF THE SEASON.

Mr. Richard H. Ranson has sent us some specimens of a singular growth of potatoes—one of them having eleven combined in one, and all of pretty good size. Accompanying these queer ones, Mr. R also presented us a week's supply of the very best dry, mealy Potatoes which we have seen for years. We were very near being driven into the inquiry, how many such presents would carry us through the year?—but we gave up the calculation, lest, if seen by our friends, it might become difficult to find, upon our limited premises, a Potato Hole big enough to contain all such remembrances.

EX-PRESIDENT JACKSON.—The Nashville Whig of the 15th instant says—

We understand that Gen. Jackson received a painful injury in the forehead, on Thursday last, by the upsetting of Maj. Donelson's carriage, near the Hermitage, in which he was riding out to visit a sick neighbor. The accident was caused by the restiveness of the horses, which the driver was unable to control. We hope the injury will not prove a serious one.

We learn from the Philadelphia North American that Col. R. M. Johnson, on alighting from the cars in that city on Monday last, and while surrounded by a crowd of his friends, had his pocket picked of $150.

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN, Oct. 24, 5 P. M.

CATTLE—There were about 800 head of Beef cattle at the Scales this morning, of which 500 were sold to the city butchers at prices ranging $1.50 to $2.25 per 100 lbs. on the hoof as in quality, which is equal to $3 a $4 net. The bulk of the sales were however at intermediate prices. A small portion of the balance was driven North and the remainder laid over.

FLOUR—Some small sales of Howard street Flour of good standard brands were made from store on Saturday at $4, and of other parcels at $4.06¼. Both of these prices show a slight decline since Friday last. We note a sale or two of the same description to-day at $4.06¼, and also a sale of another small parcel at $4.12½—The demand is very limited and prices unsteady. We quote the wagon price at $3.94.

Sales of City Mills Flour on Saturday and to-day at $4.12½.

Susquehanna Flour is held at $4.25, but we hear of no sales.

GRAIN—Maryland Wheat continues in fair demand at 75 a 85 cents for good to strictly prime reds, and inferior sorts lower according to quality. No Pennsylvania Wheat at market on Saturday or to-day. Sales of old white Md. Corn at 47 a 50 cents, and of yellow at 48 a 50 cents. We also note sales of new white Corn at 35 a 38 cents according to dryness. Sales of several thousand bushels old Penna yellow at 50 cts. We quote Md Rye at 47 a 48 cents. Sales of Oats at 21 a 22 cents.

PROVISIONS—Bacon continues to sell at former prices in limited lots. We quote prime Western asserted at 5¾ a 6 cents; Sides at 5 a 5¼ cents; Shoulders at 5 a 5¼ cents, and Hams at 8 a 8½ cents; No. 1 Western Lard in kegs is held at 7½ a 8 cents and but little doing.

WHISKEY—Small sales of hhds. at 22 cts. and of bbls at 23 cts. The stock is light and the demand limited.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct 22.

FLOUR—The receipts of flour by wagons are beginning to increase—the price remains at $4, we hear of no sales from stores.

GRAIN—The supply of grain during the week has been small, and we hear of no change in price,—we quote 65 cents to 75 for inferior red, and 80 cents to 87 for good to prime—nothing doing in Corn. Very little offering. [Gaz.

Notices.

☞In consequence of many losses incurred through delay on our part and the negligence of those concerned, we must adopt the rule of presenting Accounts for Advertising by Trustees, Commissioners, Administrators, &c. as soon as the sale advertised in each case shall have taken place.

☞We are under the necessity of enclosing our accounts, in many instances, in the paper—a privilege allowed us by law. We hope the hint thus given will not be disregarded, as Postmasters are authorized to make enclosures and frank the letters containing them.

☞Our town friends must be called upon soon—we mean such of them as seem to have forgotten us for years.

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

☞The Third Quarterly Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church will take place on Saturday morning the 29th instant, under the superintendence of the Rev. J. A. Collins, P. E. Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 27, 1842.

☞By Divine permission, there will be preaching in the Union Free Church, Harpers-Ferry, on the last Sabbath of this month, (the 30th instant,) by the Presbyterian Denomination. [Oct. 27.

☞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.

☞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.

THE PEW RENTS

In the Presbyterian Church, were due on the 1st inst. Pew holders are

RM IN MARKET.

ence of Mr Richard H. is offered for sale—and that so charming a spot gle week without bring- etters. The land is of autifully, in fields well d midway on the turn ween Charlestown and chard and grounds a- land off according to the much to the charms al- he dwelling, on a com- some additions, would could desire. The ge- e position will readily ver.

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, Esq. of Rockingham, ember of the Board of Institution for the edu- Dumb, and of the Blind, Hay, Esq resigned.

THE SEASON.

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Meeting of the Me- will take place on instant, under the J. A. Collins, P. E. 1842.

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DIST EPISCOPAL will be dedicated to ed, on Sabbath, the , A. M. Professor ge, the Rev. John A. minent Divines, will blic generally are re- esent A collection asion to defray the urch. And as, from nt of the times, the ny obstacles in its yet an amount of sted, it is hoped al ie reasonably. 2.

ENTS h, were due on the spectfully requested RUTHERFORD.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—Account of flour and wheat arrived at tide water, by the Erie Canal.

During first 2 weeks in Oct.			Total to 14 Oct.	
	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.
1844—	128 180	124,033	1,143,900	477,978
1842—	185,009	52,000	1,088,871	730,982
	56,829	72,024	55,029	253,004

Taking flour and wheat together, the excess for the first two weeks in Oct. 1842, is equal to 43,424 barrels of flour, while the total decrease to the 14th October, 1842, is equal to 4,453 barrels of flour.—*Albany Argus.*

☞From the 1st to the 15th October, inclusive, there arrived at Buffalo 83,593 barrels of flour, and 228,118 bushels of wheat.

The New Canada Wheat Tariff has been received by the Governor, and reserved for "the further signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon." It will be two or three months therefore before the result is known.

Carter Beverly, of the Ethiopian race, seems to think he has possessed himself of the genuine "Old Coon," which so much annoyed our dear friends the Locos, in the last Presidential campaign. It may be so, but we are inclined to think the real Coon will show himself in 1844, unscathed and ready for action either with Mr. Calhoun's Northern weasel or any other "varmint" that may then be produced. We are rather of opinion that the skin offered by Beverly is that of a Tyler Coon, which found itself in the wrong "diggins" when it ventured into the pure Clay soil of Jefferson. At all events, give the vigilant hunter a good price for his trophy, as the life of a good deg was endangered in the scuffle.

To the public of Jefferson, and all patriotic Whigs, in particular, GREETING:

The undersigned offers for sale the *Skin* of that "*Same Old Coon,*" caught in Mr. Lewis W. Washington's big woods, on the night of the 18th instant.

When it is recollected that this "*Same Old Coon,*" by *his desertion* of Whig principles, has produced all the failures in the recent elections, the undersigned hopes to receive liberal bids for his Skin, which is left at the Free Press Office.

Respecfully, CARTER BEVERLY.

Jefferson county, Oct 22, 1842.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening the 18th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Baumberger, Mr. GEORGE S. FOUKE, of Shepherdstown, to Miss JOSEPHINE AUGUSTA, only daughter of Mr. Jacob Wolff, of Waynesborough, Franklin county, Penn.

On Wednesday evening the 19th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Douglass, Dr ALEXANDER C. MITCHELL to Miss SARAH REED, both of this county.

On Thursday morning last, in Martinsburg, by the Rev. Samuel Sprecker, Mr. JOHN N. W. EATON, of Jefferson county, to Miss MARY ANN MOLES, of Martinsburg.

On Thursday the 20th instant, near Harpers-Ferry, by the Rev. Thomas D. Hoover, Mr. JAMES D. COX to Miss DELILA KAUTZMAN, both of Staunton, Va.

DIED,

At his residence in Shepherdstown, on Sunday night last, after a lingering illness, Mr. GEORGE PERRY, in the 58th year of his age.

In Smithfield, of consumption, on the 12th instant, Mr. WILLIAM MONROE, in the 42d year of his age, formerly of Tallahassee, Florida.

Suddenly, in Berkeley county, on Tuesday evening the 18th instant, Mrs. WOLTZ, consort of Mr. John B. Woltz, formerly of Shepherdstown.

In Shepherdstown, on Wednesday the 19th instant, at an advanced age, Mr JAMES STEVENS, of that place. The deceased maintained throughout life the character of a worthy and respectable citizen.

In Fredericksburg, on Saturday the 15th inst. CATHARINE, only daughter of Lawrence W. and Anne Berry, aged four years and six months—a child pre-eminently gifted and beautiful.

Lately, in Richmond, at a very advanced age, Mr. ROBERT POLLARD, long known as a merchant and citizen of great respectability and usefulness.

On Thursday, the 20th instant, at the Navy Yard, Rev. ALBERT BAKER, of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was in the 23d year of his age, and his dying hour was in the midst of the hope of a glorious immortality.

The papers announce the death of Major REGINALD M. KIRBY, of the United States' Army, at Fort Sullivan, on the 7th instant, aged 52 years—a gallant officer of the last war.

Sales within the Week.

Sale of Levi Cain's Farming Utensils and Furniture, *this day.*

Sale of Grantham & Barns' Property, at Cameron's Mill on the Opequon, *to-morrow.*

Sale of George W. Ranson's Improved Stock, Horses, Farming Utensils, &c., near Charlestown, *to-morrow.*

Sale of Wm. H. Chichester's Stock of Goods, &c., at Summit Point, on *Tuesday next*

The Cheapest GOODS ever offered in Charlestown!

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

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

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

Charlestown, Oct. 27, 1842.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

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

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

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

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

ISAAC FOUKE, *Trustee.*

Oct 27, 1842.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a certain Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned, by John O'Hara, to secure certain debts therein mentioned, which said deed bears date on the 18th day of January 1840, and is duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson County, I shall, *on Saturday the 19th day of November next,* on the premises, offer at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money—

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

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

Oct. 27, 1842. *Trustee.*

NEW GOODS!

THE subscribers announce to their customers and the public generally that they have just returned from the Cities with a new and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

laid in upon the best terms, and which they are enabled to offer to PUNCTUAL DEALERS or for CASH, at the most advanced of LOW PRICES. They invite the public to call and see them.

WEBB & MARKELL.

Shepherdstown, Oct. 27, 1842—4t.

NEW GOODS.

E. M. AISQUITH,

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

Oct 27, 1842.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

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

Oct. 27, 1842. J J MILLER.

NEW GOODS.

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

Oct 27, 1842. C W AISQUITH.

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

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

Oct 26. C W AISQUITH.

Mouseline de Laines and Plaids.

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

Oct 27. C W AISQUITH.

Groceries and Hardware.

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

Oct 27. C W AISQUITH.

Harpers-Ferry Merchant TAILOR & READY MADE CLOTHING STORE.

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

FALL & WINTER GOODS

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

Cloths.

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

Cassimeres.

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

Satinetts.

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

Vestings.

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

Hats and Caps.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

Ready-made Clothing,

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

W. J. & J. G. STEPHENS.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct 27, 1842—4t.

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

Harpers-Ferry, Oct 27, 1842.

OPEQUON FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has rented the Old Factory of John M. Whitehill, formerly occupied by Grantham & Barns, where he is prepared to manufacture every description of work in his line, such as

Carding and Manufacturing Linseys, Blankets, Dressing Cloths, &c.,

And hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of patronage.

☞All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work. For all sums under fifty cents the cash will be required.

SAMUEL P. HARRISON.

Oct. 27, 1842—3t*

Lumbaugh's Composition again Triumphant!

Charlestown, Oct 25, 1842.

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

Yours,

JOHN S. GALLAHER,

Senior Ed. Free Press.

Mr. Adam Young.

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

ADAM YOUNG, Jr.,

Harpers-Ferry, &

J H BEARD & CO.

JOHN P BROWN,

Oct. 27, 1842. *Charlestown.*

PUTTY.

150 POUNDS PUTTY, for sale by

Sept 29. S H ALLEMONG.

NEW SHOE, BOOT, *Hat & Cap Establishment*

Just opened at Harpers-Ferry, Va.

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

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

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

Men's extra Beaver, Russia, and Silk Hats,
" super Otter Caps,
" Musk and Neutria do
" cloth and Velvet do
Seal skin, Sealet, and Boys' Velvet do
Hat boxes, Fur skins,
Men's patent wove woolen Socks,
Ladies' fine woolen half boots,
Hair Trunks assorted sizes,
Morocco do do do
Shoe Thread, Brushes, Blacking, &c. &c.

ARNOLD S. STEPHENS.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct 26, 1842—3t.

NEW GOODS *And Great Bargains.*

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

A New and Splendid Assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS

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

DRY GOODS.

Cloths of all qualities, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Linseys,
Whitney, Rose, Negro, and Saddle Blankets,
Heavy Brown Sheeting 5-4 at 12½ cents,
Super " " 4-4 - 9 "
" " " 3-5 - 6¼ "
" " " 5-8 - 5 "
Bleached Muslins—all qualities,
" and Brown Drilling,
Checks, Ginghams, assorted,
Scotch and English Plaids,
Mouseline de Laine and Shalleys,
Merinos from 25 to 100 cents,
Jaconet, Swiss, Mull, and Book Muslins,
Thread, Swiss, Book, and Lisle Edgings,
" " " " Inserting,
Ladies' Linen and Dress Handkerchiefs,
Silk, Pongee, and Spittlefield do
Gentlemen's French Merino and Silk Cravats,
" Gingham "
" Gum Suspenders from 25 to 50 cts.
Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves, Cotton, Silk, and Kid,
Shawls, assorted,
Black Italian Crape, Hat do
Hosiery, a general assortment,
Cotton Laps from 8 to 10 cents, Candle-wick,
Cotton Yarn all numbers,
Brown and Black Cotton Diapers,
" " Linen Diapers,
Crash and Bird Eye do
Irish Linens, Comforts,
Coat Trimmings of all descriptions,
Ready-made Clothing, &c.

GROCERIES.

Good New Orleans Molasses 31¼, best 37½,
Best Sugar House Molasses 50 cents,
Best New Orleans Sugar from 6¼ to 8 cents,
Best Lump Sugar 12½,
Good Rio Coffee at 10 cents, better 12½,
Best do 16 cents,
Gun Powder and Imperial Tea $1,
Young Hyson and Black Tea 75 cents,
Rosin Soap 8 cents, Alum 3 cents, Indigo 16½c.
Candles—Mould 16½, Dipped 12½, Sperm 37½,
Tobacco—good 12½, better 25, best 50,

STOVES OF ALL KINDS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, of every description,
A full supply of Queensware, Hardware, Tin Ware, Cedar Ware,
Segars and Snuff,
Bacon, &c. &c., all of which he offers to sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any in the market.

R. D. DORAN.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct 27, 1842.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

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

Tract of Land

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

☞An indisputable title will be given the purchaser.

C. B. HARDING, *Trustee.*

Oct. 27, 1842.—5t.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

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

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

TWO HOUSES & LOTS

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

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

GEORGE W. SAPPINGTON,

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.

POSTPONEMENT.

☞The sale of the above property has been postponed until *SATURDAY the 5th day of NOVEMBER next*

GEORGE W. SAPPINGTON,

Oct. 27, 1842. *Trustee.*

Tobacco.

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

Oct 27.

Sperm Oil.

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

Oct 27. E M AISQUITH.

TAXES! TAXES!

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

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

Oct. 27, 1842.

PUTTY and WINDOW GLASS, by

Oct. 27. E M AISQUITH.

To the Gentlemen.

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

Oct 27. E M AISQUITH.

TRUST SALE.

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

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

One Negro Woman and her five Children.
Three Boys and two Girls,
Four HORSES,
One Sleigh and Harness,
One Secretary, one Wardrobe,
One Saddle and Bridle,
Two Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding,
One Fifth-Chain,
One pair of Wood Ladders,
One pair Breast-Chains,
Two pair Hind Gears,
Four Short-Chains, one Sled,
One Cutting Box,
One Shot Gun,
One Corner Cupboard,
One ten-plate Stove and Pipe.

☞TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

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

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. 26, 1842. *Special 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.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS LIKENS,

Fashionable Boot and Shoe MAKER,

Charlestown, Virginia,

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

October 20, 1842.

Magnificent Scheme.

30,000 DOLLARS.

The Virginia Monongalia Lottery.

CLASS O, for 1842.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., *On Saturday the 5th of November,* 1842.

SCHEME.

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

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion.

$40,000!

Fifteen Brass Ballots!

Virginia Leesburg Lottery.

CLASS P, FOR 1842.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., *On SATURDAY, the 12th NOVEMBER,* 1842.

GRAND CAPITALS.

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

Tickets $10: Shares in proportion.

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

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

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

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

Sept 22, 1842. KEYES & EBY.

LIME.

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

WILLIAM S LOCK.

Oct. 6, 1842.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold, at Public Auction, for cash, at the Potomac Mills, on the premises of Capt. George Reynolds, near Shepherdstown, *On Thursday the 24th day of November, next,*

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

Household and Kitchen FURNITURE,

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

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

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

JOHN H. McENDREE, *D. S.*
for S. Ealy, 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 Shelving—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.*
for R. Duffield.

Oct. 20, 1842.

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

☞Having met with heavy losses, through other persons, the above sale is made with my assent, and I hope my friends will attend and bid liberally. WM. H. CHICHESTER.

Oct. 27, 1842

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 $3656, due by two notes, upon which payments have been made of $1029 99, which notes bear date, one the 29th of December, 1830, and the other the 1st of October, 1832, and payable on demand, and also the further sum of $354, due by note, dated the 1st day of July, 1835, and payable six months after date, we shall proceed to sell, at public auction, for cash, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, in front of I. N. Carter's tavern, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 5, P. M., *on Friday the 2d day of December next,* 1842, all that certain

Tract of LAND with the appurtenances,

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

230 ACRES,

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

ISAAC FOUKE,

Oct. 20, 1842. *Trustees.*

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 Bars,
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,

Oct 20, 1842. *Trustees.*

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

Stocking Yarn.

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

Sept 29. J J MILLER.

HOPS

OF a superior quality just received by

Sept 29. S H ALLEMONG.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust executed to the subscribers by Mathew R. Throckmorton, for the purposes therein mentioned, will be offered at public sale on the premises, on the highest bidder, on *Tuesday the 15th day of November,* 1842, the **TRACT OF LAND** in said Deeds mentioned, called "Upton," containing by estimation **304 ACRES,** being the farm on which said Throckmorton resides, and purchased by him some time since of Providence 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 $3,000 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 Brouche and Harness, Ploughs, Harrows, &c., 3 Feather Beds, Bedding and Bedsteads, 1 Bureau, 1½ dozen Chairs, 1 Book Case, 1 Carpet and Rug, Tables, Pots, Ovens, and a great variety of other Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.

Also, at the same time and place, if an arrangement which is now in progress shall be consummated, and the property delivered to me, (and it is believed that this will certainly be done,) I will offer for sale, 8 likely negroes, description and ages as follows: 2 men, one about 52 and the other about 28 years old; 1 woman about 38, 4 girls from 3 to 15, and 1 boy about 7 years of age.

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

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

WM R. SEEVERS, *Trustee.*

Clarke county, Oct. 20, 1842—ts.

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 proce

[illegible] hundreds of passengers [illegible] the spring from Eu[illegible] leaving the country by every [illegible]. Many more return to Eng[illegible] than arrive in our packet ships, and most of those returning home are those who came out in the spring in search of employment.

We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette [illegible] of four of the Banks of [illegible] $2,472,054, and that [illegible] time is only $425,- [illegible] off of $2,046,195.

[illegible] man, be his line of [illegible], can prosper in these [illegible] vertising. This is an advertising age, it is an advertising country;—nothing can be done without advertising. We have seen two stores, side by side, one crowded with customers, the other vacant and deserted. What made the difference? One advertised and the other did not. We have seen two artists, equally skilful, one going it on the flood-tide of fortune, the other lying neglected on the flats, forlorn and discouraged. The reason is obvious. One had enterprise and liberality enough to make himself known, the other had not. We know, not less than a dozen examples of persons who have increased their business a hundred per cent., within a few weeks, by advertising in the Express. Hence we are not only prosperous ourselves, but the means of conferring prosperity on others. Strange that any *one* will neglect such a glorious opportunity.—*Phila. Ex.*

Temper.—It is worse than useless for those who cannot control themselves to attempt to govern others, especially children. They are only made worse by such government. It is an old maxim, that "no man is fit to govern another who cannot govern himself." And those governed must see that the ruler has the power of self-control, or it will avail nothing.

When we see a neat, pretty girl, with a free but innocent air, dressed tastily, yet simply, with cheeks we can hardly help kissing, and with a pair of heavenly blue eyes, which seem to repose in perfect security beneath their silken lashes, how can we but love her?—*Ex. paper.*

Sure enough. But when we see a gaudily dressed piece of affectation, sauntering with a bold, devil-may-care swagger along the PAVE, her eyes impudently scanning the persons and meeting the glances of men, while a smirk of self-conceit draws down the corners of her mouth, how can we help but——not love her?

[*Boston Bee.*

Good, Mr. Bee! We see that dallying with the flowers has not deprived you of your sting.—*N. Y. Aurora.*

The following copy of an original letter from Queen Elizabeth to Heaton, the Bishop of Ely, is taken from the register of Ely:—

"Proud Prelate:—I understand that you are backward with your agreement; but I would have you to know that I who made you what you are, can unmake you; and if you do not forthwith fulfil your engagement, by —— I will unfrock you.

"Yours, as you demean yourself,

"ELIZABETH."

Heaton, it seems, had promised the Queen to exchange some part of the lands belonging to the see, for an equivalent, and did so, but it was in consequence of the above letter. What a lucky thing for humanity that "our good Queen Bess" never took a husband! What an example to factious wives she would have furnished!

Happiness of Pigs.—The following is the conclusion of the learned and philosophical report on swine, by William Lincoln, at the Agricultural Fair held at Albany a short time since:

"Pigs are happy people. We may talk disparagingly about living like a pig.—To live like a pig is to live like a gentleman. Although it is not permitted by the order of Nature that a pig should laugh, or even smile, he enjoys the next best blessing of humanity, the disposition to grow fat. How easily he goes through the world! He has no fancy stocks to buy, no bank notes to pay, no indignation meetings to attend, no log cabin assemblies to hold. He has no occasion to take the benefit of the bankrupt act, or to have his estate confiscated to defray the expenses of the settlement. Free from all the troubles that disturb the busy world, he is as unconcerned among the changes of earthly affairs, as was the citizen who was waked in the earliest light of morning by being told day was breaking: "Well," said he, as he turned again to his repose, "let day break, he owes me nothing."

"When we look at the comparative condition of the human race and of the swinish multitude, we may come to the conclusion that if a man will not be a man, he had better be a pig."

The bustle—that miserable contrivance to render monstrous the beautiful handiwork of God—we are glad to perceive, is rapidly disappearing. The Philadelphia physicians have declared them productive of *diseases of the spine*—consequently the ladies are afraid to wear them.

A troubled conscience and hot cakes at night [illegible] produce unpleasant dre[illegible]

[illegible] are fruitless. Most of [illegible] leave no trace behind [illegible], how few yields us a [illegible], and of the fruit, how little ripens!

In the reigns of the first kings Edward, of England, those monarchs always slept on straw beds, which were then the highest luxury.

"Liberty or death," as the rat said when his tail was caught in the trap.

"There's a mew-tual feeling between us," as the cat said to the kitten.

"I'm particularly meaty on this point," as the fly said when the boy stuck him on a pin.

The editor of the [illegible] must be a very intemperate [illegible] way he [illegible] the [illegible] in a [illegible] manner!—*N. Y. Aurora.*

[illegible] GOODS.

For Cash.

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

Heavy 5-4 brown Sheetings 11 cents,
" 3-4 " " 9
" 3-4 " " 6¼
Bleached Muslins, all qualities,
Sattinetts, do.
Flannels, do.
Bed Tickings, do.
Linseys, do.
Coloured Cantoons, do.
Calicoes, from 4 cents upwards,
Checks, all qualities,
Cotton Laps—Candle Wickers,
Cotton Yarn, all numbers, 22½ cents per lb.,
Broad CLOTHS generally,
Cassimeres and Vestings, a full assortment,
Mouslin de Laines,
Challeys and Merinoes,
Swiss and Book Muslins,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Thread and Lisle Edgings and Insertings,
Whitney and Negro Blankets,
Hosiery, generally,
Ginghams—Scotch Plaids for children,
Brown and bleached Table Cloths,
Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Irish Linens—Long Lawns,
Ladies and Men's Boots and Shoes,
Boys, Lads, and Children do.

Groceries generally,

Brown Sugar, 7 and 8 cents,
Gun Powder Tea, $1 12½,
Imperial do. 94
Cheese 11 cents—Indigo 15 cents,
Lump Sugar 12½—Loaf do. 15 a 16 cents,
Molasses 31½ a 37½ cents,
Brown Soap 8 cents,
Candles, mould, 12½ do. dipped 12½,
Sperm Candles 37½ cents,
Best Tobacco 64—good do. 25 cents,
Nails 6¼—Alum 3 cents
Putty 9—Madder 50—Vinegar 25 cts.
Cooking and Parlor Stoves,
Queensware generally,
Hard-ware, Stone-ware, Iron Hollow-ware,
Bar Iron by the ton or otherwise,
Strap and Sheet Iron,
Zinc in sheets, &c. &c.

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

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 13, 1842.

Attention, the Universe!!

NEW GOODS.

AND AWFUL SACRIFICES!!

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

Dry Goods:

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

Domestic Goods:

Excellent heavy Ticking, from 12½ to 25 cts;
Canton Flannels, all colours, 12½ cents;
Osnaburg No. 1, 12½; super. broad black Cotton 6¼ to 10 cents; 13-4 Whitney Blankets, $6 00; white and coloured Carpet Chain; Cotton Yarn, all Nos.; Random scarlet and white Yarn, No. 1 2 and 3; Burlaps, &c. &c.

STOVES, of all kinds,

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

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

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

A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 13, 1842.

To keep the Doctors off.

THE public will bear in mind that I continue to keep a general assortment of Thompsonian Medicines, Peters', Brandreth's, and Davies' Pills,
Sherman's Cough and Worm Lozenges,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,

All of which may be used without the aid of a Doctor, and their efficacy in removing disease of every character, and preserving health, is no longer a matter of doubt.

Sept. 1. WM. ANDERSON.

Confectionary.

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

Oct. 6 1842.

Mustard.

JUST received and for sale, by the pound or Tin Canister, of a super quality.

Sept 22. A M CRIDLER.

Fresh Crackers.

FRESH Water, Sugar & Soda *CRACKERS*, just received at S H ALLEMONG'S.

Oct 6. 1842.

Keener's Ague and Fever Bitters.

A LARGE supply of the above celebrated medicine. A. YOUNG.

Corner Main street, Sept 29.

Rowan's Tonic Mixture,

FOR Fever and Ague, Nervous Weakness,

Sept. 1. A M CRIDLER.

Trusses.

JUST received and for sale, Hull's Patent Trusses. A M CRIDLER.

Sept. 22, 1842.

Hops.

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

Oct. 13, 1842.

Genly's Vegetable Bitters,

JUST received and for sale by *A M CRIDLER.*

Oct. 13, 1842.

Jewellery.

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

Oct. 13, 1842.

ADAM YOUNG, JR.

DRUGGIST,

Main St. Harpers-Ferry,

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

July 14, 1842.

New Cheap Groceries,

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

Sept 22, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned was anxious to have announced ere this the receipt of her Fall Fashions and supplies of Millinery, but the tardiness of some of her customers, upon whom she confidently relied, has defeated her purpose.—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 instead of benefit by their custom. May the undersigned earnestly invoke immediate attention on the part of those indebted? If they are true friends, the call will not be in vain. To punctual customers she renews the expression of her gratitude.

ELIZABETH M. COOPER.

Charlestown, Oct. 13, 1842.

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 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,
Trustees.

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.

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 Zaoni, for sale by JOHN H. BEARD & CO.

Oct. 20, 1842.

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

Oct. 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 33 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 can have them on trial—the favor being reciprocated. 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—2t.

For Sale or Exchange,

FOR an older servant of the same sex, a likely young FEMALE SLAVE, about 21 years of age, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and without incumbrance. If sold, well endorsed paper will be taken. Enquire of the Editors of the "Free Press."

Oct. 13, 1842—4t.

Servants Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to buy or hire a Negro Woman, that is a good house-keeper, and one that can wash and iron well. Also, a girl about 12 or 13 years of age, for a nurse.

JOHN H. McENDREE.

Shepherdstown, Aug. 25, 1842.—tf.

Fulled and Plaid Linseys.

A VERY large supply at factory prices, for cash, and very low on the usual time.

Sept 8. C W AISQUITH.

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.

LOST,

ON Wednesday, September 21st, between W. F. Turner's and William Hoof'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.

Putty.

WHOLESALE and retail at Sept 29. YOUNG'S.

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 us the trouble of giving them a personal call.

JAMES J MILLER,
E P MILLER.

Sept 22, 1842.

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

Sept 22, 1842.

MRS. TRAWIN'S SEMINARY.

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

TERMS PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS:

Board $40, *(Washing included,)* $45
Tuition in all the English Branches, 10
French, (In order to enlarge the French Class, no extra charge will be made for that langaage during the ensuing session,)
Music, (by Mr. Goertz,) per quarter, 14 50
Use of Piano, 2 50
Drawing and Painting, Mezzotinting, Wax Work in Fruit, Flowers, and Shell Work, each, 5 00

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

Charlestown, Sept 1, 1842.

STOCK OF GOODS

AT COST.

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

CLOTHS OF ALL COLORS,
Cassimeres & Sattinets,
VESTING—Summer and Winter,
Bombazine and Merinoes,
Mouselines and Shalleys,
Calicoes from six and a quarter up,
Brown and Black Muslins 6¼,
Figured and Plain Muslins,
Jaconet and Cambric,
Boots and Shoes—coarse and fine,
Black and White Fur Hats,
Woolen Blankets of all sizes,
Bed Tick and Check,
AXES; NAILS BY THE KEG.
Tinware Hardware, Queensware,
Earthenware & Stoneware,
MOLASSES & SUGAR,
TEA & COFFEE,

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

—ALSO—

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

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

Kabletown, Sept. 8, 1842.—tf.

NEW DRUG STORE

AT HARPERS-FERRY.

HE 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.

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 29. J J MILLER

Rodger's Penknives.

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

Corner Main street, Sept 29.

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

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 1, 1842.

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 & Keasley*

Axes, Axes, Axes!

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

Sept 22, 1842. *J J Miller.*

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

Sept 22. A M CRIDLER.

STAUB'S CATHOLICON.

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

Sept. 15, 1842.

Animal Magnetism.

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

Oct. 6, 1842. J H BEARD & CO

Woolen Socks.

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

Oct. 6, 1842.

THORNE'S POWDERS,

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

Sept. 22. A M CRIDLER.

Notices in Bankruptcy.

United States District Court

Western District of Virginia, Staunton,

IN BANKRUPTCY.

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

No. 405—Joseph L. Russell of Jefferson County, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Tuesday the 15th day of November, 1842.

No. 577—Remington B. Kownslar, of Berkeley county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Tuesday the 15th day of November, 1842.

Copy—Teste,

NICHOLAS K. TROUT,

Aug. 25, 1842.—11w. *Dis. Clerk.*

United States District Court,

Western District of Virginia, Staunton,

IN BANKRUPTCY.

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

No. 913—James Shepherd, of Jefferson county, to be declared a Bankrupt on Tuesday the 15th day of November next.

No. 944—Harvey M. Foreman, of Berkeley county, to be declared a Bankrupt on Tuesday the 15th day of November next.

No. 984—Washington Busey, of Jefferson county, to be declared a Bankrupt on Tuesday the 15th day of November next.

No 985—Thomas Lemon, of Jefferson county, to be declared a Bankrupt on Tuesday the 15th day of November next.

TESTE,

NICH. K. TROUT,

Oct 13, 1842—4t. *D. Clerk.*

United States District Court,

Western District of Virginia, Staunton.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

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

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

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

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

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

No 592—James Merrick, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next.

No. 628—Charles Wright, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next.

No. 720—Thomas Cockrell, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certifiate thereof, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next.

Teste,

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

October 13, 1842.—11t.

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 customers from 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.

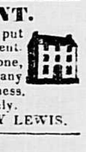
Our friends in Loudoun will readily appreciate the advantages of this Establishment. It is about a mile above the Shannondale Ferry, and a Road is about to be opened from the latter point along the River to the Rock's Ferry.

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.

MOTHERS,

SPARE YOUR CHILDREN.

DR. PARIS' SOOTHING SYRUP,

For Children Cutting Teeth.

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

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

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

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

☞Price 50 Cents.

Latest Style Hats.

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

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

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.*

REMOVAL.

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

Social Retreat, No. 1,

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

Mineral and Vegetable Medicines.

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

H V. ANDREWS.

Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 11, 1842.

MILL & CROSSCUT SAWS.

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

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

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

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

LEWIS WERNWAG.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 22, 1842.—2m.

J PEASE & SON'S

Clarified Essence of Hoarhound Candy.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1841.

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

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

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

J. C. DAVIS, M. D.

To Messrs. J. Pease & Son.

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

Sept. 29, 1842.—6m.

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 Philips
Miss Mary A Dawson	George Price 2
E F G	William Ronemous 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 Voorheese
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.

COACH MAKING.

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

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

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

W. J. HAWKS.

March 24, 1842.

NOTICE.

Office of the Winchester & Potomac Railroad Company,

WINCHESTER, March 10, 1842.

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

April 7, 1842. J. GEO. HEIST.

Rail Road Notice.

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

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

Winchester Depot, Jan. 13, 1842.

Fulled and Plaid Linseys.

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

Sept 22.

COPAL VARNISH,
Japan Varnish, and Black Varnish,

Sept. 1. A M CRIDLER.

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