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Virginia Free Press

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

VOL. 36. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1843. NO. 14

CHEAP GROCERIES, DOMESTICS, &c.

KEEP IT BEFORE the PEOPLE!

I HAVE just returned from the Eastern markets with the best and cheapest lot of

Groceries and Dry Goods,

that has ever been offered in this market.

I am at a loss to know why the people of this place have never before had goods at as low prices as they have been at other points. But it is useless to speak of the past, as I now offer Goods *lower* than they can be purchased anywhere this side of Baltimore. Come and see. The following is the price of some of the articles, and every thing else is in proportion:

Coffees:

Best Santamingo (or St. Domingo)	6¼ cents
Green Rio (good)	8
Best quality do.	10
Super. strong scented do.	12½

Sugars:

Havana, good, for	5 cents.
Good quality, do.	6¼
Orleans, bright,	7
Best Porto Rico, white,	8
Best Loaf Sugar,	10
Best super. white,	12½
TEAS—Good article	50 cents.
Best Young Hyson	75
Imperial & Gunpowder,	100
MOLASSES—Really good,	31½ cts.
Best bright, for baker's	37½
Sugar House, extra,	50
Philadelphia Starch, a splendid article,	12½ cts.
Black Pepper and Alspice,	12½
Nutmegs, per oz.,	12½
Rosin Soap,	6¼
Best quality, prime,	8
CANDLES—Dipped,	12½ cents.
Best Boston mould,	15
Sperm, New Bedford,	31½
CHEESE—Best canvassed, in boxes,	10 cents.
Best English, old,	12½
Crackers—butter and water 8; sugar and soda	10
Tobacco—6¼, 10 and 12½ cents,	
Superior quality 25 cts.	

Domestic Dry Goods:

7-8 brown Sheeting,	6¼ cents.
4-4 Savage Factory	8
Best Long Island,	9

Extra-Bleached Goods:

7-8 Lonsdale Shirting 8—4-4 do. Long Island 10
Super. quality 12½—Osnaburg, really good, 12½

Printed Goods:

Best Burgan's Calico, 6¼ Super. best, fine, 8
Super. pink and blue, 10 Super. Merrimac, 12½
Best English prints, 16 Su. green&scarlet, 18

Queens-ware, China-ware—very handsome and cheap,

Together with a splendid assortment of Wood-ware, Hard-ware, Castings, &c. all of a superior quality.

The above embraces a few of the articles of my Stock, which were purchased at auction and shipping prices. All those in search of bargains are invited to call and judge for themselves—examine the quality and compare the prices, and I insure satisfaction.

☞COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for any of the above named articles.

RICHARD D. DORAN.

Harpers-Ferry, April 13, 1843—6w.

☞N. B. All persons knowing themselves indebted to my establishment are requested to come forward and make payment. Those to whom I am indebted are at liberty to make the same request. R. D. D.

April 13, 1843.

NEW & CHEAP CASH STORE!

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves in the Mercantile business, and opened a Dry Goods Store in Smithfield, with an entire stock of

New and Fashionable Goods, they being of the very latest styles.

We have just received from the Eastern Markets an extensive and judicious selection of

Spring & Summer Goods,

which we are selling at reduced prices, and would say to our friends and the public that they would do well by giving us a call. We are offering muslins at the following reduced rates:
7-8 brown muslin 6¼, 7-8 bleached do 6¼,
4-4 do do 7, 4-4 do do 8,
6-4 do do 12, 6-4 do do 12,
And all other goods in the same proportion.

THOMAS LOCK & CO.

Smithfield, April 13, 1843.

Fresh Groceries.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR at 6¼,
Molasses at 31½, 37½, and 50c per gallon,
Best Porto Rico Sugar at 8, Loaf Sugar 12,
Rio Coffee at 8, 10, and best 12½,
Imperial and Gunpowder Tea 62½,
For sale by P. COONS.

Harpers-Ferry, April 13.

CALICOES, COTTONS, &c.

BROWN COTTON from 3 to 12½ per yard,
Calicoes from 3 to 12½, superior quality,
Bleached Cotton, from 4 to 12½,
A splendid article of plain, pink, and fancy colored Mouslin de Lains,
A large assortment of lile, lace, and thread edgings and insertings,
Latest style fashionable Braid Bonnets,
All of which has just been received by
April 13. P. COONS.

Cheap Groceries.

WE are now receiving—

New Orleans Sugar at	5
Prime do do	6¼
Do do Molasses	37½
Best Young Hyson Tea	75
Do Imperial do	1 00
Do Gunpowder do	1 12½
Good Coffee	8
Do Rio Coffee	10
Best do	12

And all other articles in the grocery line at the same reduced rate. T LOCK & CO.

Smithfield, April 13, 1843.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

CLOTHS—a splendid assortment,
Cassimeres, new style and cheap,
Summer Cloths, beautiful article,
French Cassimeres,
Silk and other Vestings, just received by
April 13, 1843. P. COONS.

Boots & Shoes,

AT the following astonishingly low prices—

Gentlemen's fine calf skin boots	$2 75
Men's heavy shoes	1 00
Men's monroes	1 00

Ladies' shoes 37½, 50, 56, 62½, 75, 87½, 1,00.

T. LOCK & CO.

Smithfield, April 13, 1843.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, &c.

FINE FUR HATS from $1,50 to $5,
Leghorn do do $2,00 to $3,
Chip and Palm Leaf Hats from 12½ up,
A large stock of children's Shoes,
Ladies' fine Shoes, do Slippers 37,
Men's fine Boots $3,50, do coarse do $1,25.

April 13. P. COONS.

Lenbaugh's Composition.

A SUPPLY of Lenbaugh's improved rheumatic composition, prepared by Young, received and for sale by

JOHN P. BROWN,

March 30. Charlestown.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT ELK BRANCH!

THE subscriber would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has established his store at Elk Branch, and has just returned from the Eastern Markets with a very extensive and general assortment of *SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS*, and hesitates not in saying that the stock cannot be surpassed by any other in this, or the adjacent counties. No pains have been spared in the selection of his late purchases, and he feels assured that both ladies and gentlemen will look well to their interest, by giving him an early call, his stock being so complete as to fill every demand.

The following are a few of the many articles comprising his stock—
Black, blue-black, wool-dyed, & invisible green *CLOTHS*,
Wool-dyed, black, and fancy col'd *Cassimeres*,
A beautiful assortment of plain and ribbed summer do
3, 4 and 5 quarter brown cottons, very good,
Fine bleached long cloth sheeting at 6¼ pr yard,
4-4 do do do at 10 do
4-4 do do do at 12½ do
Superior 12-4 bleached Sheeting, very stout,
Plaid cottons, blue and mixed drills for pants,
Cotton yarn all Nos. Burlaps Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4,
White and colored chain, Suffolk drillings,
Plain and twilled osnaburgs, twill bagging,
Camlets and grandrills for pants,
Brown and bleached linen drillings,
Do do Irish linens,
German and French do
A very large and beautiful assortment of British, French, and domestic prints, of the latest and most fashionable styles,
Genuine American nankeens, best make,

The attention of the Ladies is invited to the following articles, viz:
Super Cashmere chintz prints, furniture do
A variety of latest style lawns,
Alpacka for dresses, beautiful for the season,
Chambray and Earlston ginghams,
Splendid black and white do
Plain and figured mouslin de lains,
Do do book and swiss muslin,
Striped and plaid muslins,
Jaconet and heavy cambrics,
Tarlton muslins, for capes and linings,
Brown hollands, linen and cotton hdkfs.
A general assortment of gloves and hosiery,
Super plain and plaid muslin shawls,
Super Cashmere do
Black mationi lustring,
Blue-black do
Plain and fig'd color'd do.
French Parasols,
Bonnet and cap ribbons, bl'k and col'd taffetas,
Corded and Victoria skirts,
Laces, edgings and insertings—bl'k and col'd
Italian sewing silks,
Damask and brown linen table cloths.

The attention of the Gentlemen is called to the following, viz.:
Sup. beaver and cassimere hats,
Palm and leghorn do.
Plain and Florentine vestings, Marseilles do.,
Summer Cloths, (large variety,) Cassimeres,
CLOTHS, all colors and prices,
Sup'r bl'k Italian Cravats, sup'r and fancy do.
Corah, flag and bandana hdk'fs.,
Blk. and col'd kid gloves—gum braces, new cut,
Plain and ribbed bro. and mixed half-hose,
Sewed calf, and pegged kip boots, shoes, &c.
Plain and ribbed gamboon for pants,
Shirt Collars, &c. &c.

It will be to the interest of all to come and see my stock of

GROCERIES,

which is very general and of the best. The following are a few—
Fine Orleans Sugar 6¼ cents—best do. 8,
Very superior coffee 12½—loaf and lump sugar,
N. O. sugar house Molasses,
G. P. Tea, imperial and young hyson do.
Tobacco for 25 cts., worth 50,
Cheese, alspice, ginger, pepper, and alum,
Sperm Oil, fish & linseed do., white lead in oil,
Crome, green, yellow, &c., Persian blue,
Castor and sweet oil, opodeldoc, oil of spike,
Spirits of turpentine—essences of various kinds,
Borax, assafœtida—bear's oil,
Glauber salts, castile soap and Bateman's drops,
Camphor, Thompson's Eye Water, and a thousand other things too numerous to mention.

A large assortment of boots and shoes of every description.

A very full assortment of hard-ware, queensware, cedar-ware, stone-ware, hollow-ware and tin-ware, &c.

A fine lot of iron and steel of every description.

Bacon, Fish and Salt.

☞Also, a general assortment of Candies, Raisins, Almonds, water, sugar and butter Crackers.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

Elk Branch, April 13, 1843.

Removal.

I HAVE removed to the store room lately occupied by Wm. S. Lock, where I shall at all times be ready to serve my old friends, and the public generally. C W AISQUITH.

April 13.

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal.

PHILIP COONS, respectfully informs the farmers of this and the adjoining counties, that his BOATS are plying weekly between Harpers-Ferry and Georgetown.

He will receive and forward to order, every description of Produce, at as low rates as any other line.

A constant supply of Plaster, Ground Alum and fine Salt. Also, fresh Shad, Herring, Rock and Perch Fish on hand during the season, by the barrel, hundred, or dozen.

WANTED, 40,000 bushels of Wheat—5,000 barrels of Flour, for which the highest cash price will be given.

Harpers-Ferry, April 13.

Bacon & Lard.

ON hand, a large quantity of Lard and Bacon, for sale low. P. COONS.

April 13.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NEW CASH STORE!

THE subscriber has rented the room formerly occupied by Mr. E. M Aisquith, where he is opening a new and beautiful STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, &c., embracing almost every article usually kept in a retail store—with the exception of liquor—a great part of which have been purchased for cash, at exceedingly low prices, and which he offers at a very small advance on cost. He respectfully invites *ALL*, whether they wish to buy or not, to call and examine his stock, feeling assured that the style, quality, and prices of his goods will be sufficient to recommend them.

E. P. MILLER.

Charlestown, April 13, 1843.

COME ONE, COME ALL!

AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

PHILIP COONS takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and customers, that he has just returned from the Eastern cities, and is now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new and fashionable *SPRING GOODS*, selected with care and attention.

The public are invited to call and examine his stock of goods, and satisfy themselves that he is not to be outdone in quantity, quality, or prices.

Harpers-Ferry, April 13, 1843.

DR. G. J. STUART,

RESPECTFULLY offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity.

☞Office one door west of James J. Miller's store.

Charlestown, April 20, 1843—6m*

George Wm. Ranson,

Attorney at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the room above Mr. John Avis's Shop, nearly opposite the Bank. April 20, 1843—6w.

B. F. Washington,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia,

WILL practice in the Courts of Jefferson and the adjoining counties.

Dec. 1 1842.—tf.

Encourage Home Manufacture!

JOHN DONAVIN,

AT his Old Stand, main street, Charlestown, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his new, substantial and fashionable

HATS,

embracing every variety, quality and price.—Having just received a large and fashionable stock of materials, he is prepared to fill any orders at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Give him a call, and you may rest assured that you will have no complaint to make of quality or price, even in these "hard times." Grateful for past favors he solicits a continuance.

Those who are indebted to his establishment are requested to come forward and settle their respective accounts, as many of them have been of such long standing that longer indulgence cannot be asked, nor indeed given.

Charlestown, April 20, 1843.

A CARD.

THE subscriber ever grateful for past favors, would take this method of returning his unfeigned acknowledgments to the people of Charlestown and the surrounding country, for the marked kindness shewn him in the

House-Joinering Business,

and would now say that if he has erred in attracting a portion of his time from his business, he will in future give his undivided attention to it, and hopes you will say as the Kentucky hunter said to a distinguished statesman of his State, "I will pick the flint and try him again."

☞He may generally be found at his former residence in rear of Carter's Hotel, when not engaged at his business.

NATH'L MYERS.

Charlestown, April 20, 1843—4t.

REMOVAL.

HENRY METCALF,

Fashionable HARNESS & TRUNK

MANUFACTURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlestown, and the public generally, that he has REMOVED his shop to a room in the white house opposite the late residence of Dr. Snyder, where he is prepared to execute all orders of the best Brass and Plated Coach Harness; likewise Barouche and Buggy Harness of the latest fashions. Also, Bridles and Martingales of the very best quality. A general assortment of Hard Leather Trunks of the latest fashions, for travelling and domestic use; Valaises, and Travelling Bags always on hand, as good as can be had in the eastern cities.

Gentlemen who may wish to obtain any of the above named articles will find it to their interest to give him a call at his stand, where specimens of his work may be seen. All Repairing done in the best manner and shortest notice. All orders will be executed with promptness, and no effort left untried to please and satisfy those that may favor him with their custom. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

April 13, 1843.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his old friends and former customers that he has commenced the above business, in its various branches, at the Dwelling formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Likens, and immediately opposite G. S. Gardner's blacksmith shop, where he will be pleased to execute with neatness and despatch all orders in his line. For cash, he will work as LOW as the *lowest*, or for punctual customers on a reasonable credit. He invites a call from his friends and the public generally, as he is satisfied from his experience in business, and an earnest desire to please, general satisfaction will be rendered. Call and test its truth or falsity.

☞COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in exchange, at the market price, for every description of work. WILLIAM AVIS.

Charlestown, April 13, 1843—tf.

To the Public.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his grateful acknowledgments to his friends for past favors, and begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is prepared with Machinery for Manufacturing

Window Sash, Window Blinds, and Pannel Doors,

And can furnish those in want of such articles at short notice, and at reduced prices. He has now on hand, a large stock of SASH of various sizes—persons wishing to build would advance their work more rapidly by purchasing doors, blinds, and sash, already made up (that being the work most troublesome and occupying the greatest length of time)—to such, great bargains will be given. He is also prepared to contract for the

Erection of Buildings,

and from his experience he flatters himself that he can fully satisfy the notions of the most fastidious, either for durability, comfort, convenience, or elegance, or for plainness and economy, in the arrangement of dwellings. Persons wanting any thing in his line will do well to call at his old stand, corner of Liberty and Charles Street, before dealing elsewhere.

☞I am also prepared to put on ZINC ROOFING, at all times.

B. TOMLINSON.

Charlestown, March 9, 1843.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand in Halltown, where he will be pleased to receive any orders in his line of business. He pledges himself that all work entrusted to him shall be executed in the best manner and most fashionable style, and at the very lowest prices. In consequence of there being no Cloths kept in Halltown for sale at this time, he will work lower than the customary prices, in order that he may receive a liberal share of the public's patronage.

Cutting done to order at the shortest notice and at prices to suit the times.

The latest report of the Eastern Fashions received regularly every quarter.

CHRISTOPHER THOMAS.

Halltown, April 13, 1843—3t.

Cheap Loaf Sugars.

I HAVE just received a lot of very cheap Loaf and Lump Sugars, together with a variety of other cheap goods, to which I will invite the attention of my customers and others.

March 9. S. H. ALLEMONG.

THE YOUNG DISCIPLE.

She gave her young pure heart to God,
Ere it had known earth's wiles:
Ere she had heard the tempter's voice,
Or seen his luring smiles.

She stood before her chosen shrine,
God's own most holy altar;
And left the world's gay scenes behind
With faith that could not falter.

She turned from its gaudy path of mirth;
Its mockery and pride;
And sought from Heaven the endless rest
That nought could give beside.

She cast the world's bright gifts away
And chose that better part,
That lives beyond earthly change,
Or even the human heart.

With prayers and tears, and sacred vows,
That priceless gem was given,
To shine before God's holy throne,
A morning-star of Heaven.

Miscellaneous.

A SMILE.—Who can tell the value of a smile? It costs the giver nothing, but it is beyond price to the erring and relenting—the sad and cheerless—the lost and forsaken. It disarms malice—subdues temper—turns hatred to love—revenge to kindness, and paves the darkened path with gems of sun-light. A smile on the brow betrays a kind heart—a dutiful son, and a happy husband. It adds a charm to beauty—decorates the face of the deformed, and makes lovely women resemble the angels of paradise. Who will refuse to smile?

The Philosopher.—Who is the great man? The Philosopher who elevates himself above the storms and troubles of life, and contemplates without participating in them, or the Philosopher who, from the heights of repose, boldly precipitates himself into the midst of them? It is a sublime sight, when the Eagle soars aloft through the thunder storm to the bright azure sky above, but it is yet more sublime, when hovering in the cerulean far above the thick clouds, he springs fearlessly through them to some rock's craggy summit, where his unfledged young dwell and tremble.

The Mind.—Such is the power of mind, there is scarcely a passion which has not, by excess of action, terminated existence. Love has done it; anger has done it, and also joy. But there is one mental emotion which, in our experience, never struck the human body with a fatal blow; it is hope. Hope when well grounded, [illegible] creates evil; it is a true anchor. The other passions may agitate the soul, as the angel did Bethesda's waters, but hope rather resembles the healing influence that angel left behind,

FALSE HOPES.—None of the cruelties exercised by wealth and power upon indigence and dependence is more mischievous in its consequences, or more frequently practised with wanton negligence, than the encouragement of expectations which are never to be gratified, and the elation and depression in the heart by needless vicissitudes of hopes and disappointments. Every man is rich or poor according to the proportion between his desires and enjoyments—any enlargement of wishes is therefore equally destructive to happiness with the diminution of possession, and he that teaches another to long for what he shall never obtain, is no less an enemy to his quiet than if he had robbed him of part of his patrimony.

TRUTH.—No trait of character is more lovely in young men than a strict adherance to truth. If at all times and on all occasions, they speak with reference to their accountability to God, they are sure of gaining the attention and the esteem of their companions. They will always be believed. But when a person is careless how he speaks and thinks it of little consequence what construction is put upon his words, he is in a condition as unenviable as that of the wreched Pagan. And he will become so habituated to the practice of uttering falsehoods, that he will not be believed when he does speak the truth

Jelousy is a monster which feeds on its own vitals—engenders its own trials—multiplies its own cares—destroys its own enjoyments—and mixes its poison in every neighbor's dish—a torch which fires its own dwelling, in order to destroy another's.

It is said that the worst feelings take root in some minds when fortune frowns like poisonous weeds that become more rank in the shade.

What nature has made defective, it is the darkest sin to ridicule. Yet multitudes ridicule those who were not created in so perfect a mould as themselves—not realising at the time, that they cast contempt on that Being whose image their fellow creatures sustain.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man than this—that when an injury commences on his part, kindness should begin on ours.

The Power of the Press.—In the year 1721, the wages of a laboring man were just three half pence per day; and at the same period, the price of a Bible fairly written out was £30 sterling. Of course a common laborer in *those days* could not have procured a Bible with less than the entire earnings of *thirteen years! Now*, a beautiful printed copy of the same book can be purchased with the earning of *one day*! Take another view of the subject. An ordinary clerk cannot make a fair *manuscript* copy of the Bible in less than *three months*! With a common printing press, work equivalent to printing a copy of the whole Bible, can be done in *ten minutes*; and with a steam press of the most improved construction, the same work can be done in *three minutes*!

GENERAL ARMSTRONG.

The editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser gives a hasty biographical sketch of the late General John Armstrong, who died a few days since near the city of New York.

Gen. A. was a native of Pennsylvania. He was an officer in the Revolutionary Army, and was an Aid of General Mercer. He first distinguished himself by the authorship of the famous "Newburg Letters," which as the army was about to be dissolved without payment to the officers, called upon the whole to hold themselves together as an army, and demand payment of Congress.

It will be recollected that the first of these letters caused Washington great uneasiness. It raised a storm which was not to be met at once. He therefore alluded to the letter, and the proposition, in his next general order. Another letter came with increased severity. Washington addressed the officers, and they limited their *action* to a respectful application to Congress. The Commercial adds the following.

"In this connection we will repeat an incident once related to us by the late Major Fairlie of this city. The Major was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army at the close of the war—a young man, full of spirit and enthusiasm, and ready for adventure. He had thoughtlessly been induced to embark in the project of Armstrong, and was accustomed to meet in conclave with the officers who had been seduced to join the conspiracy—not however that they thought it exactly such, but only a combination of patriotic men to obtain their rights—to demand that justice to which they were entitled at the hands of a country they had been serving so faithfully and so long. The last meeting of the conspirators, according to the Major's relation, was broken up in a most unexpected manner, and under circumstances which effectually prevented their ever convening again. They were assembled in the night, thirty or forty of them—ardent, hot-headed young men—in a place, as they supposed, of perfect secrecy, and without the knowledge, as they imagined, of any who were not in the plot. There they were, in a long room, as snug as so many mice in a cheese, maturing their plans, and not doubting of their success, when suddenly their door opened, and in stalked the majestic form of Washington! He walked directly through the room with solemn visage and lofty tread, glancing his eyes on the conspirators on either hand, until he reached the head of the room, when he turned round, and gave them a look of mingled sorrow and indignation, which went to their inmost souls. 'Never,' said the Major to us, 'have I seen such a look; and never did a set of fellows feel cheaper than we did. They slunk off as they could, and I, for my part,' he added, 'never knew how I got away!'"

General Armstrong distinguished himself as a Minister at Paris, but he lost nearly all his credit by the loss of Washington City, when he was "Secretary of War," where he was charged with total neglect of means to defend the Capitol of the nation, even after he had been earnestly solicited to supply those means. That was the end of Gen. Armstrong's public career. He appeared to lose no opportunity to assail, and he was a vigorous writer—evidently more skilled in the theory, than in practice of war, understanding better what an officer should do, than how to do it himself. [*U. S. Gazette.*

Heroism of an Afghan Girl.

While the Afghans were disputing the entrance of the British Army into the citadel, an incident occured, which for a moment diverted the attention of the combatants, and turned their fury into pity. Amongst the foremost of the party who signalized themselves by their daring and desperate gallantry, was one who was an aged chieftain, the richness of whose costume excited general attention, his turban and weapons being resplendent with jewels. The hope of plunder immediately marked him out as an object of attack, and numbers at once assailed him. He defended himself like a man who knew there was no chance of life, but who was resolved to sell it as dearly as he could. He had killed several of the Queen's Royals, and severely wounded Capt. Robinson, when a grenadier of the company to which the latter belonged, seeing his officer in danger, rushed to his assistance, and with a thrust of his bayonet, brought the gallant old chieftain to the ground.—The grenadier was about to despach him, when a beautiful girl, about seventeen, threw herself into the melee, and plunged a dagger in his breast. She then cast herself on the body of the chieftain, for the purpose of protecting it; and the Afghans forming a sort of rampart before them, maintained their ground until the heroic girl succeeded in getting it conveyed into the interior of the citadel. Shortly after the place was taken, she was found weeping over the remains of the brave old man; who, on inquiriy, we learned was her father. She was treated with the utmost respect and tenderness by our men; who neither obtruded themselves on her grief nor offered any interruption to the preparation which she made for his interment.—*Boston American.*

We copy the following from the Pekin (Ill.) Palladium of the 22d ult.

"MOST DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—We are just informed of a most melancholy accident that took place on one of the prairies in the western part of the State. A family of emigrants eleven in number while on their way to Iowa were frozen to death in their wagon. The horses stopped at a house, when the inmates not seeing any one alight from the wagon, were induced by mere curiosity to make a close examination. Upon looking into the wagon they were horror struck at the appalling spectacle which presented itself to their view.

"The father and nine children were lying dead in the bottom of the wagon; the mother, probably the last survivor, was sitting up and holding the reins as if driving.

"We did not learn the name of this unfortunate family or from what part of the country they were removing.

If there is a virtuous principle within, it will never be necessary to have incentives to a holy life placed before us. We shall deal justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before our Maker.

From the Staunton Spectator

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That Thirty-seven Thousand Dollars—Virginia's share of the Land money—is now lying in one of the Banks of Richmond to the credit of the State, and yet our high-minded Legislators refuse to receive it—prefering to wring the money needed for the wants of the Government from the hard earnings of a suffering and embarrassed people, by a new odious system of taxation!

YES, KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, That the immaculate, self-styled Democratic Party, who reject this comparatively paltry sum, which comes to us under Mr. Clay's Distribution bill, with the indignity of an offered charity or a bribe—received with avidity, and retain without a blush, the hundreds of thousands of Dollars which fell to Virginia's share under Gen. Jackson's Deposite bill!

O YES, KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, That these lookers after Spoons, and Wooden Clocks, and poor Clerk's Salaries—these paragons of consistency, and models of public virtue—

Reject with scorn the thing they *took* before,
Not for itself—but *because it is no more!*

The Tax Bill contains the following clause:

"On all money loaned out at interest by individuals, or any bonds, notes or other securities acquired by purchase, over and above the sum in the aggregate of $100, 2½ per cent. on the amount of all interest or profits received therefrom within the year next proceeding the time for listing or giving in the same to the Commissioner of the Revenue, after deducting therefrom the interest on all sums in which such individual shall be indebted to others."

What is the true construction of this clause? It is contended by some that the "bond, note, or other security" must be *subsisting* and undischarged on the 1st of February, in order to subject the interest to taxation:—That if the *principal* as well as the *interest* be paid before the 1st of February—the time of listing—there is no "bond, note, or other security" in existence—upon the interest or profits of which, the law can operate. In other words, if A owe B $1000 and $60 interest—and pays off the whole—principal and interest—liquidating the debt—before the 1st of February—the Commissioner has no right to take cognizance of the transaction at all: But if A only pays the $60 interest and part of the principal, leaving the "note, bond or other security" *in esse*—that then [illegible] legitimate subject of taxation and falls within the purview of the statute.

We are not sufficiently learned in the law to say whether this construction be correct. The Commissioners, with the aid of the "Grandson," or of a Philadelphia lawyer, may be able to solve this, and the other multifarious difficulties—which must arise in th construction of this muddy and ambiguous statute.—

[*Richmond Whig.*

The New York Herald, once the leading organ of the Tyler faction in New York, has the following remarks on the recent charter election in that city:

The consequences to the democratic party, will be undoubedly of a most important character. After the first ebullitions of joy and delight are over, which they will be probably in a few days, we may expect to see demonstrations made by the respective friends of Van Buren and Calhoun. As for the Tyler party, that we consider as a perfect cypher—not even the *disjecta membra* remain—it has vanished into thin air; for we believe that even the large "grease spot" has vanished. Already, the Van Buren men are preparing for a great public meeting in his favor, and the following subscription list is now in circulation:

"We, the undersigned, members of the Democratic Republican Party of the city of New York, respectfully request of the General Committee the privilege of holding a meeting at Tammany Hall, to give an expression of sentiment in favor of the renomination of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency in 1844."

The friends of Mr. Calhoun are also in the field, and we understand that the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis will be the leader and master spirit of the movement in the north, in favor of the southern candidate. He will soon arrive in the city, and some popular demonstrations will be got up. We have thus agreeable prospects of a busy campaign during the summer.

We can tell the Globe that Democrats who have connected their fate with President Tyler, *have come to him with letters of recommendation, from* GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.—[*Madisonian.*

Gen. Van Rensselaer, who has been removed from office by Mr. Tyler, was the man in regard to whom Gen. Harrison quoted the lines—

"When had I a *friend* that was not Paladore's,
Or Paladore a *foe* that was not mine?"

Gen. Van Rensselaer was the first person appointed to office by Gen. Harrison. He has found a *foe* in John Tyler.

[*Louisville Journal.*

MR. CLAY.—We learn from the Lexington (Ky.) papers that Mr. CLAY addressed a numerous assemblage of his fellow-citizens in that city on the 10th instant, on political topics connected with the occurrences of the last two years. It is spoken of as one of the great orator's happiest efforts.—*Balt. American.*

It has been decided by Judge SCOTT, one of the Judges of the General Court of Virginia, that the *taking the proper steps to procure relief* under the late act of Congress presenting a uniform rule of Bankruptcy, privileges an individual from arrest in civil cases, who has thus taken the proper steps to procure relief under the law. The Judge, therefore, on habeas corpus, discharged from confinement, a person who had been confined under a *capias*, he coming within this rule.

[*Alexandria Gazette.*

SKETCH OF ACTS,

OF A PUBLIC NATURE,

Passed by the General Assembly of Virginia, in 1842-3.

An act concerning the lien of judgments; requires the clerks of the several county and corporation courts to keep and preserve in their offices a judgment docket book, with an index thereto, in which shall be docketed such unsatisfied final judgments and decrees, forthcoming bonds, recognizances and other bonds having the force of judgments, on file in their offices, as any person interested therein shall desire to have docketed. For this service a fee of twenty-five cents on each case docketed is allowed the clerk; lands of parties to judgments or decrees not to be bound unless such docket be made within twelve months from the passage of the act, or ninety days before the land shall be conveyed to the purchaser. The act to take effect from the first of August next.

An act repealing the several acts concerning the board of agriculture.

An act concerning the bonds of public officers and others; provides that the bonds of all public officers, executors, administrators, guardians, committees of idiots and lunatics, sheriffs, constables, coroners, sergeants, deputy sergeants, clerks, deputy clerks and commissioners of the revenue, and all other bonds and recognizances now required to be executed and made payable to the governor, or to the judge or justices of the courts of this state, shall hereafter be made payable to the *Commonwealth of Virginia*. The act to take effect from the first day of July next.

An act amending the acts passed the 17th of February 1827, and 17th of March 1840-41, concerning divorces; provides that in all cases of divorce *a mensa et thoro*, heretofore decreed, or hereafter to be decreed, for causes which by the acts of 1827 and 1841, the circuit courts in chancery are authorized to decree such divorces, a decree of perpetual separation shall have the same effect upon the rights of property which either party may acquire after the decree of divorce, and upon the personal rights and legal capacities which either party may enjoy and exercise after such decree, as a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* would have, save only that neither party shall be permitted to marry again during the life of the other.

An act concerning the duties of executors, administrators and curators; requires these fiduciaries whenever they shall make sale of any land or property belonging to the estate of their testator or intestate, to return, within six months after such sale, to the court from which they derived their appointment, a full account of the same, to be by the court admitted to record; and provides that trustees, or other persons, who have made sales under any deed of trust, shall, within sixty days thereafter, return to the clerk of the county or corporation court where the deed is recorded, a full inventory of the property sold, and an account of sales, which are to be recorded by the clerk; and unless the return be made, the trustee or other person selling, shall not be allowed any commission or compensation. The act is not to apply to sales of trustees under decrees of courts; and trustees selling after the passage of the act and before the first of July, are allowed until that time to make the said return.

An act for the relief of securities in forthcoming bonds; enacts, that hereafter in all cases when an injunction shall be obtained to stay execution of a judgment or decree under which a forthcoming bond has been given, the injunction bond shall contain a clause to indemnify the security in the forthcoming bond from all loss; and gives the said security in the forthcoming bond the right to move the court in which the injunction may be pending for other or additional security.

An act changing the time of accounting for the taxes on licenses to merchants and others; requires the commissioners of the revenue to return to the auditor on or before the 10th of June, annually, certified lists of all licenses granted by them to merchants, to retailers of ardent spirits, and keepers of insurance offices, including agencies, and lists of owners of stallions and asses, vendue masters or auctioneers, brokers, and vendors of lottery tickets, during the period intervening between the 31st of August of the previous year and the 1st of June; also the commissioner and clerk to return a list of certificates of licenses granted by them to ordinary keepers and keepers of houses of private entertainment; and all licenses granted by the clerk to hawkers and pedlars and exhibitors of shows; and also by the 1st of October, like lists of all licenses and certificates of license, granted between the 1st of June and 31st of August. And requires the sheriffs or collectors of the revenue to account for and pay into the treasury on or before the 20th of June annually, all moneys received by them on account of such licenses, between the said 31st of August and 1st of June, and all sums received thereafter at the usual time of paying the balance of the revenue. The sheriffs are allowed a commission of five per centum on the amount of taxes on licenses at the times specified, and for all taxes due and unaccounted for on the 20th June, the auditor is authorized to obtain judgment at the summer term of the general court next ensuing, without notice.

An act to amend the act, entitled an act reducing into one the several acts prescribing the mode of ascertaining the taxable property within the commonwealth, and of collecting the public revenue; provides that no deed of trust or mortgage upon any personal property shall hinder or prevent the sheriff or other officer from levying upon and selling such property for payment of any taxes, poor rates, county levies and militia fines; and gives the collector the power to attach the effects or money of any delinquent in the hands of any garnishee, and if such garnishee refuses to pay the amount in his hands, to summon him before the nearest justice of the peace, who is authorized to award execution therefor, either upon confession of the garnishee, or upon evidence, or upon his failure to appear, upon default.

AN ACT

Concerning Sheriffs' and other Officers' Commissions, and Attorneys' Fees on forthcoming Bonds. [Passed March 28, 1843.]

Be it further enacted by the General Assembly That when a forthcoming bond shall hereafter be taken under authority of an execution issued from any Court of this Commonwealth, the Sheriff, Sergeant, or other officer taking the same, shall be entitled to one-half only of the commission heretofore authorized by law, which commission may be included in the said bond—But if sale be made under the execution by virtue of which the bond was taken, or the money paid without a sale, the commission shall remain as heretofore; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to deprive the Sheriff, Sergeant, or other officer of the commision now allowed by law, for collecting money under an execution, which may have issued upon a forthcoming bond after the forfeiture thereof.

Be it further enacted, That whenever any delivery or forthcoming bond shall have been returned by the Sheriff, Sergeant or other officer, to any court of this Commonwealth, authorized by law to render judgment upon such bond, the parties to such bond having, previously received ten days notice, it shall be the duty of the Court to examine the same, and if found correct, to render judgment for the debt, interest and cost, and to award execution thereon.

And be it further enacted, That the Clerks of the several Courts in taxing the costs for awarding execution upon any forfeited forthcoming bond shall not include in such costs, an Attorney's fee; *Provided*, no defence is made or cause shown against the rendition of the judgment.

All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

This act shall be in force from and after the 1st day of July next.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Columbus, Capt Coles, arrived at New York on Sunday evening in 22 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers of the 20th, and Liverpool of the 23d of March.

The Captain of the Columbus states, that on the 12th and 13th of March, the number of American arrivals at Liverpool, exceeded one hundred, and that the amount of duty paid on their cargoes exceeded fifty thousand pounds sterling! This was unprecedented.

The news is of little or no importance.

The English press is still discussing the McNaughten affair. Lord Lyndhurst has declared that there is no necessity for any alteration in the English law in relation to the plea of insanity in criminal cases.

Lord Brougham has got into a serious difficulty with certain members of the Anti-Corn League, which is little creditable to their Committee as his Lordship shows by the testimony of one of their number.

The price of Cotton is about the same as per last accounts, though the sales have been heavier than usual. Money continues abundant.

In Ireland and Scotland the wheats are looking remarkably well, with every prospect of an abundant harvest.

In Parliament on the 13th, the Lord Chancellor drew attention to the state of the law relating to persons committing crimes under the influence of insanity—and stated that a bill of this nature would be ready in a few days; though, looking at the nature and latent character of the disease, he did not anticipate that it would prove absolutely effectual.

The Corn Laws came before the Lords on the 14th, Lord Monteagle moved for a Select Commitee to inquire into the operation of the Corn Laws of the last session, but the motion was *defeated* by 200 to 78!! A motion of similar import, in the Commons, was defeated the same day by 232 to 132!!

On the 15th, in the Commons, Mr. Gladstone, in answer to a statement from Mr. Grogan, that a great deal of American salted meat had been imported into Liverpool, through Canada, said that if this had been done it was contrary to law, and the decision of the government.—Provisions which had undergone any part of the process of curing in any country, were to be considered the production of that country, not of the country from which they happened to be directly imported. In order that the meat should be admitted into this country as Canadian, it was necessary that every part of the process of curing should have taken place in Canada, and government had given strict instructions to that effect.

Charge of threatening to shoot the Queen and Sir R. Peel.—It is again our painful duty to record the apprehension another "monomaniac," in London, who has been apprehended on the charge of threatening the lives of the Queen and Sir R. Peel. At his examination before the Lord Mayor on Friday, he gave his name as James Stevenson, and said he belongs to the parish of Lochwinnoch, in Benfrewshire.—He said that he wished the woman to be put on one side—the woman was to be destroyed, and the man was to take the reins of the affairs of this nation. The captain of the steamer stated that during the voyage told him that he had written a letter to Sir R. Peel, and that he would finish both the Queen and Sir R. Peel. The prisoner in reply, said, "I never said I'd finish them. I don't think I did; but I said I'd strike at the root of the tree, if I could catch a minister of the kingdom who would not do what he was bound to do. My attention was first drawn to the subject of Sir R. Peel being in power when the man shot the Queen. I wrote the letter to Sir R. Peel at that time. I read of his being in power in the newspaper."

The result of the examination left no doubt that the mind of the prisoner was quite disordered, and he was committed by the Lord Mayor to Compter, in order that medical men might have the opportunity of examining him.

On Monday, at 3 o'clock, the above individual was removed from Newgate to Bethlem Hospital.

Bank of England—Dividends.—Bank of England Stock has improved about 7 per cent. being in demand at 185 for the opening. This advance has been occasioned by the proceedings at the half yearly meeting of the proprietors which took place this day (Thursday) when a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the year ending the 15th April next. The "net" amount of the "rest" was stated at £2,857,424. It would amount to £3,122,924, if they took the amount of lost notes as equal to £500,000.—The discovery of this hitherto unknown profit has naturally produced a very considerable rise in the value of Bank Stock.

Earthquake at Liverpool.—In the course of Thursday night (16th) and Friday morning there were experienced in this town and neighborhood two or more shocks, which, as there is no account yet received explosion by land or sea of any piece of ordnance, or of any mine, we cannot attribute to any thing else but a movement of the earth beneath us, and, as the thing is neither unprecedented nor improbable, there is no occasion for any obstinate incredulity. Some persons fix the time as early as 12¼ others as late as 1½ o'clock. It was also felt in the neighborhood of Manchester and extended to the Derbyshire Hills.

The Comet had been seen in England by Sir John Herschell, and others, and in Paris it was noticed by hundreds, about the middle of March.

Gov. Porter is likely to have a rival in the pardoning business in Gov. Mouton, of Louisiana, who has recently pardoned eleven Penitentiary convicts besides a notorious counterfeiter, who was sentenced to the State Prison for several years, and who has since his liberation been detected in stealing negroes. He has also commuted the sentence of a convicted murderer.

The New York Herald says that Clark A. Wilson, one of the naval apprentices on board the Somers, has brought an action against Commander MACKENZIE, for damages, which are laid at $10,000. On the 5th instant Commander M. was arrested at his residence at Tarrytown, and held to bail in $2000.

The Hon. GEORGE D. ANDERSON, Judge of the Superior Court of the Cherokee Circuit, died at his residence, Rome, Georgia, on the 1st instant.

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

Thursday Morning, April 27.

THE WHIG BANNER.

HENRY CLAY and AMERICAN INDUSTRY

RALLY FOR THE CAUSE.

Whigs of Jefferson—do your best in the Congressional Canvass, and help to beat the "Gerrymander," which was intended to smother your voice for ten years to come. By a vigorous effort, you can give Mr. FAULKNER a handsome majority, and your efforts will at least show your abhorrence of the gross injustice which has been done to you by the Legislature. Indeed, every independent man in the district, not too deeply entangled in the meshes of party, should show his detestation of the vile measure—a measure which outrages all the principles of justice and propriety. They should show their party leaders that they ask nothing in behalf of their cause, but "a fair field and a clear sky"—that they scorn success at the expense of fairness and honor.

Whigs, what say ye? Will you not do your best, and show that you are serious in opposition to the detestable act. Let no calculation of chances deter you from a discharge of your duty; and let the authors of the act feel that you have a keen and burning sense of the wrong done to each and every one of you. Rally, then—rally! and let the 27th give a good account of you. The way to command success, is to contest every inch of the ground. Remember, that in the old district we overcame a larger majority than that which now seems against us. What has been once done, can be done again.

LET THE FACT BE REMEMBERED.

That the public debt of the State, which some of the Locos are now endeavoring to charge upon the Whigs, was created by what was termed the Internal Improvement Party, consisting of both the political parties—but let it not be forgotten that Col. Joe Watkins, Gov. McDowell, and Thomas Jefferson Randolph, were conspicuous leaders of the House of Delegates during the greater portion of the time.

In 1834, the Whigs had the ascendancy in the *lower House*, but were "*check-mated* by the Senate." In 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838, the Locos had full swing in both Houses, and in the session of 1838 more than *two millions three hundred thousand dollars* was added to the existing public debt—making in all nearly six millions!

Since that period the Whigs had the ascendancy, with the aid of the Conservatives, so as to elect Messrs Rives and Archer, but in the Senate of the State they never came nearer than a *tie vote*, (in 1847-2,) by which vote the Land Fund was rejected, after the House of Delegates had voted to receive it.

In the last Legislature the Locos had a majority of 12 in the Senate, and 30 in the lower House, and they boasted much as to what they meant to do for the people! What have they done? Let the Tax bill, and money spent during the session, furnish the answer.

They rejected $37,000, and spent $50,000 in devising ways and means to fill a vacuum of their own creation.

Were they not sapient legislators and luminous financiers?

A Tax upon Religion!
A Tax upon Literature!
A Tax upon Knowledge!

Our forefathers fought for religious and civil freedom—to abolish the clogs upon learning in the shape of a stamp-tax—and for the freedom of the press—yet the Loco Foco Legislature, antagonistical to all these, have imposed a Tax upon Preachers—a Tax upon Teachers—and a Tax upon Printing Presses!

A Preacher who gets $800 per annum must pay $4 to the State for the privilege of expounding the gospel truths [illegible] portion to his property tax!

A Teacher who gets a salary of $600 must pay $2 to the State for the privilege of teaching the children of the yeomanry of the country!

And the little country printing press, which scarcely pays expenses, must pay $4 for the privilege of dispensing knowledge to the family circle!

What is this but taxing the implements of the working man? What if the tax had been extended, and applied to the tools of trade generally? Would the mechanics have supported such Democracy? Will they support it now? Is not this tax an entering wedge to further exactions, if they sustain men who "approve the principles of the Tax Bill?" And would not the tax have been general, but for the fear of offending a large class of voters? They had the will, but not the courage to do the deed.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED,

That the Tax Bill was so odious even to the Locos of the House of Delegates, that it was only ordered to its engrossment by a majority of *one!*—a Whig member being sick. If present, his vote would have defeated the infamous concoction, and a better bill must necessarily have been the result. But the leaders of the party, during a night's caucus, whipped in all but *three* of the dissentients, and the dose was swallowed!—Ritchie calls all who oppose it, "sneaking Democrats," and more than one of these has given in his adhesion, even against his own sense of right!

Independent "Democrats" of Jefferson—Do you surrender your own judgment and conscience, in this case, at the dictation of party leaders?—Or will you show yourselves worthy of the name of freemen?

AN OLD CHURCH RENOVATED.

The old Protestant Episcopal Church in Shepherdstown has been rebuilt during the past year, and is now a neat and pleasant edifice, with a bell and town clock on its steeple—the clock a present, we believe, from Mr. Rezin D. Shepherd. The pews are large and comfortable, and the pulpit plain but tastily arranged. A choir recently associated are cultivating church music with a commendable zeal, and, with a fine-toned organ, add much to the grandeur and solemnity of the worship.

The Church is now under charge of the Rev. Mr. ANDREWS, as Rector—a gentleman whose devotion and fidelity to his trust have already awakened a new interest in the community with which he is laboring.

We were gratified to hear, on Sunday last, a sound and practical sermon from the Rev. Mr. SHINDLER—a son of our excellent old friend Mr. Conrad Shindler—and we are equally gratified to learn that the regular Pastor is making himself highly acceptable and useful to his congregation.

The Globe and Isaac Hill.—The Madisonian, of Monday contains an article six columns long signed Isaac Hill, and in reply to attacks upon that individual which appeared in the columns of the Globe. Alluding particularly to Mr. Blair Isaac says:

"While in a state of penury here, while obliged to rely on the generosity of friends upon this ground for your daily subsistence, the Globe stood, or appeared to stand, as the true representative of the Democracy; since its annual income from the public printing has exceeded one hundred thousand dollars, and the largest half has been clear profits, the beggar on horseback has assumed airs, in the name of the Democracy, which only need be seen to be fathomed, and, when fully understood, will be an equal object of detestation and abhorrence, as the worst Hartford Convention Federalism."

Gen. J. B. DAWSON, a member of the last Congress from Louisiana, has been appointed Port Master at New Orleans.

THRILLING APPEAL TO THE WHIGS!

The following thrilling appeal conveys to the Whigs of Virginia all that can or need be said at a time like this. We ask the Whigs of Jefferson to stand up to their duty manfully. The cause they advocate is the cause of their country. The candidates selected to carry out their views can have no deeper interest in the result than they have themselves. Let all minor considerations be merged in the recollection that the opponents who invoke Whig liberality, will first use it, and then laugh at the credulity of those who help them into power.

TO THE WHIGS OF VIRGINIA!

This is the last paper, which, from this point, can reach the whole State before the elections come on. Therefore, we speak a word of counsel and encouragement.

Our cause is in excellent condition. The Whigs are in all quarters animated and full of energy. We have never known the party in better spirits, fuller of life and hope and buoyancy than now, save only in the year 1840.—They are *ardent*. They are thorough-going—they are almost insurrectionary. We love and glory in the spirit they are exhibiting! It is worthy of men born free and determined to die free, and bequeath their liberty to their children! We tell the Whigs of the State, that the Whigs are themselves again; and that TREACHERY, so far from weakening, has made them stronger than they were before. In one only District, that of *Accomac*, have they lost any ground. In all others they have gained; in many largely.—*Calhounism* takes off now and then a *politician*—Common sense and the interests of the country, in place of these scattering politicians, are bringing hundreds of the rank and file, plain men with plain good sense, into the fold. We will swap a politician any time, for a sensible, working man, and give something to boot.

We bid the Whigs of Virginia be of good cheer. Surveying the whole ground, as we are enabled to do, we pronounce the Whig party in far better case than it ever was—as united, decided, active, ardent and indomitable. Let us preserve this spirit, and the State is ours in 1844. The divided and distracted legions of Locofocoism, more at enmity with themselves than with us, pulled different ways by their leaders, can do nothing against our firm array and united spirit. "*With union*, we tell the Whig party now, and tell it with perfect confidence in what we say, THE WHIGS ARE INVINCIBLE IN 1844!

Let them go into the elections with this conviction planted in their minds as clearly as if an angel had spoken it. We have but to be *firm, united, and energetic*, to carry Virginia in 1844. We see it—we feel it—we know it. The other party is prostrated in spirit. They cannot and do not approve of the measures of their own party.—Their ancient spirit has fled forever. They are despondent, dejected and downcast. MANY, very many of them, while they may extend no help, *wish the Whigs success*. This we know.

Courage then, Whigs, and let your votes tell next Thursday. Bury all dissensions. Scorn to vote, or not to vote, upon private causes. Vote for *your principles*—vote *for the cause*—the good old cause—Think not of men at all! Think only of the *cause*; and if your worst enemy represents that cause, vote for him—vote for the cause through him. The man who is not capable of making this sacrifice of private feeling to his country, may be worthy and amiable, but he will never be a man in whose whole sealed patriotism the country can confide.—[*Rich. Whig*

RIGHT TO VOTE.

☞ See the qualifications of Voters in another column. In reference to what is commonly called "Pocket Deeds," the Commissioners are not authorized to let any one vote upon them, unless he can show such a payment as would entitle him, in a Court of Chancery, to *enforce* a title. It will be easy for any one claiming to vote in such case, to produce his receipt or other evidence of payment.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

In answer to the Loco Foco [illegible] of the *National Debt*, let it be borne in mind that Van Buren, finding he was to go out of office, *postponed appropriations* made by his own Congress, until after the Whigs came into power. These appropriations amounted to about *twelve millions!* Besides this amount, there were sums due the Navy Pension Fund—to Indian tribes—to Post Office and other contractors—and to the Maine, Georgia and Florida militia, for services rendered. These last items, with the Treasury notes outstanding, made *twelve millions more*—and the whole amounted to more than TWENTY FOUR MILLIONS. This is clearly set forth in a report made by Mr. Merriwether of Georgia, chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures—and Mr. M. challenged contradiction of the statement, if erroneous. No such contradiction has been attempted in Congress, where the documents were at hand—and yet a stump politician will have the effrontery, now and then, to say that the Whigs have run up the public debt from *five to twenty-five millions of dollars!*

Yes, the Whigs had the courage to assume the debt which their predecessors had *dodged*, and this honesty was a little too much for the Locos. They have endeavored to pervert the facts, but the documents stare them in the face, and defy contradiction.

The fiscal year has been changed, and the Whig Congress which closed on the 4th of March appropriated for the six months ending 30th June next, and for a year ahead, about twenty-four millions, being at the rate of only *sixteen millions a year*—about one-half of the amount required under the Van Buren Administration! Who can justly say, then, that the Whigs did not, as far as John Tyler's treachery would permit them, redeem their promises of Reform and Economy?

THE TARIFF.

Some insidious politicians are endeavoring to mislead the unsuspecting, by asserting that the American Tariff has caused retaliation on the part of Great Britain, and that thereby our breadstuffs are denied admission into the British ports. Now, every man who knows any thing of the state of our foreign trade, knows that American Flour has always only been admitted when there was such a scarcity in England as to run the price of wheat up to a certain amount. But, since the passage of our last Tariff bill, a modification of the English Corn Laws has been agitated, and is daily gaining ground—and it is not at all improbable the high duties heretofore laid on American productions may be greatly reduced.

The practice now is, for the British Colonies to send off their *native* Wheat and purchase the American for their own use. Of our crop of 1841, we exported to England 205,154 barrels of Flour, and 119,854 bushels of Wheat; to the British West Indies 246,465 barrels of Flour, and 55,622 bushels of Wheat; to the British American Colonies 377,806 barrels of Flour, and 695,889 bushels of Wheat.—But even in the greatest scarcity in England, (in which event only will she admit our Flour,) we never sent over 400,000 barrels; whilst, during a prosperous state of our home manufactures, in a single year a large manufacturing concern in the North used up, for sizing, *one hundred thousand barrels of Flour*. A home market is our true policy—a market that will not depend on the whims of our rivals abroad, and one that will secure an independent and prosperous employment for thousands and tens of thousands of our own people.

LARD LAMP.

Among the inventions for burning Lard, we have seen none more complete than the Lamp of Mr. John H. Blondel of Martinsburg. It gives a light equal to two candles at a very small cost, and is easily kept in order. We have tried it, and know its value. Specimens of the Lamp can be seen at the Free Press office.

A personal rencontre occurred at Staunton on Tuesday week, between Gov. McDowell of Virginia and Gov. Thomas of Maryland. The latter, it will be remembered, is the son-in-law of the former. It was reported that a duel would ensue.

Mr. Clay's Speech at Lexington, Kentucky.

The Lexington Intelligencer publishes a short abstract of the speech of Mr. CLAY at Lexington, (Ky.) on the 10th inst. which we copy. The speech having been delivered entirely extempore, no full report of it can be given. It must have been, according to all accounts, one of the most effective and eloquent speeches ever delivered by the great Kentuckian. The assemblage on the occasion of the address was one of the largest which have ever gathered in the Courtyard of Lexington, the people having been drawn from far and near by the desire of hearing the speech.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

We had hoped that the speech of our distinguished fellow-citizen, delivered on Monday last, would have been written out for the press. We have been disappointed, however, in this, and must content ourself, and our readers must be satisfied, with the imperfect sketch we shall be able to present from recollection.

The Administration—the Bank—Tariff—Distribution—limitation of Executive power, and the Bankrupt Law, were the topics upon which he dwelt. He spoke of the open bribery and corruption now practised, and more shamelessly avowed by the administration in the distribution of the patronage of the Government, with the acknowledged and boasted purpose of securing to the support of the Administration one of the great parties of the country. Mr. Tyler had tried one, and found it clad in the armor of truth and justice—true to itself and the country—impregnable to all assaults, either upon its virtue or its patriotism—neither to be awed by the frowns, nor seduced by the promises of power. Foiled in this, he was now exerting all the vast patronage of his office to buy up the Democratic party to his support. Mr. Clay thought that, however unprincipled leaders might be disposed to bargain and barter away their principles for the sake of office, the great mass of the party would scorn the efforts made to bribe them. He said, "that he had no hesitation to express his opinion, as an humble and private citizen, that no man, who had any feelings of self respect or honor or patriotism, could *take or hold* any office, the tenure of which depended on the President's will, subject to the degrading and disgraceful conditions which were imposed upon its possession; and that it would be the bounden duty of the next President elected, be he Whig or Democrat, to purify the public service by promptly discarding all such contaminated incumbents. He hoped there were many, he knew there were some, now in office, who disdained to submit to any such disgraceful conditions, and they ought, and he doubted not, would receive just and full consideration, and be judged according to their capacity, honesty and fidelity to their country."

In connection with this subject of Government patronage, Mr. Clay took occasion to speak of the fact, that for the past fifteen years, the Whigs had been almost entirely excluded from all participation in the honors and emoluments of office. He said, "that, in his opinion, if a Whig President should be elected, it would be his imperative duty to do ample justice, in the administration of the public patronage, to the great Whig party of the country—what he verily believed for years had embraced a majority of the people of the United States. That party, for upwards of fourteen years past, with the exception of one month, had been systematically proscribed and excluded from all public employments. Not only from original appointments, but, when they held office, they have been hurled out to make way, often for unworthy persons, of opposite politics. And so far is Mr. Tyler now pursuing this practice that he is dismissing men whom he put in, not only without charge, without fault, without any species of trial, but with a full knowledge that the duties of their offices have been diligently, honestly and faithfully executed, and putting back in their places men whom he had himself dismissed! Every consideration of equality, of equity and of justice demands, said Mr. Clay, that the most full and complete reparation of the injuries done to the Whig party should be [illegible] made. Nor was that be proscription. It would be the severest rebuke of proscription. On the contrary, to continue in office men who had been put there by the dismission of other and better men, for political reasons, would be to sanction, consummate and perpetuate proscription. But if it could be regarded as proscription, who is to be justly reproached with beginning proscription in this country?"

"No man felt more profoundly than he did the evils which were likely to grow out of struggles for the prize of Government, with the distribution of all its honors and offices exclusively confined to the successful party. He doubted whether our system could long endure the consequences of such struggles. But he hoped that a remedy would be hereafter found, either in the amendment of the Constitution or the Law, to guard against these evils."

Mr. Clay entered at some length into the history of the efforts of the Whigs, during the Extra Session, to restore the currency of the country in the establishment of a National Bank. There is one circumstance connected with that history has been generally less understood, and more grossly misrepresented than any other.—We refer to the 16th section of the second Bank Bill—its character and the cause of its adoption. This was explained by Mr. Clay in a clear, lucid and entirely satisfactory manner. The section *itself reads thus*.

"And the said directors may also establish one or more competent offices of discount and deposite in any territory or district of the United States, and in any State, with the assent of such State; and when established the said office or offices shall not be removed or withdrawn by the said directors prior to the expiration of the charter, without the previous assent of Congress: Provided, in respect to any State which shall not, at the first session of the Legislature thereof held after the passage of this act, by resolution or other usual Legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, the assent of the said State shall thereafter be presumed; and provided, nevertheless; that *when it shall become necessary and proper* for carrying into execution any of the powers granted in the Constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment whereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly."

The question of the assent of the States, Mr. Clay argued, was one of expediency alone, and did not involve the constitutional power of Congress to establish a Bank. That power was claimed and exercised in the establishment of the Bank—the privilege of branching was a matter entirely distinct, and might be conferred, subject to any restrictions, upon the Directors, Congress might see fit to impose, and those restrictions could not, by any fair construction, be understood as a concession on the part of Congress, or an abandonment of its constitutional power. But the first clause of the section, Mr. C. affirmed, rendered the matter beyond all dispute, that Congress, so far from yielding or even seeming to yield its constitutional power to establish branches in the several States, expressly asserted the power to exist and declared its intention to exercise it whenever it might become, in the words of the Constitution, "necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted to Congress" by that instrument.

The charter, in this form, was not such as he himself, or the mass of the Whigs, would have preferred, but they regarded it as a question of expediency, and not as a matter of principle, and as the bill could only be passed by retaining this feature, the great body of the Whigs were willing to yield this minor consideration for the sake of securing the passage of the bill and furnishing to the country a sound and uniform currency.

Upon the question of the Tariff, and the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, Mr. C. conclusively showed that the Whigs in Congress had done every thing that could be expected of them. They had succeeded in passing a Tariff which, while it affords sufficient revenue to meet the wants of an economical administration of the Government, at the same time furnishes adequate incidental protection of American Industry. The Whigs had been censured for the clause which was attached to the Distribution Bill as originally passed, providing that whenever the rate of duties should exceed 20 per cent. the distribution should be suspended. In this way only could the Bill have passed at that time, and believing that, in the adjustment of the Tariff, it would not be necessary to exceed that rate, or that if it should, the postponing clause might be afterwards repealed, the Whigs rather [illegible] lose the Bill entirely, gave a reluctant con[illegible] to its introduction. At the next session the [illegible] clause was repealed, and the Distribution law stripped of all clogs or impediments, which would prevent its free and full exercise, but [illegible] Tyler interposed his veto and thwarted Congress in this measure.

The rapid and alarming increase of executive power, and the means proposed for restricting it, were ably and eloquently treated of, and a conviction of the necessity of a limitation of the veto power, we believe, was fastened upon every unprejudiced mind. A more finished, conclusive, irresistible argument upon any subject, we have never listened to.

In conclusion Mr. Clay made an eloquent appeal to the Whigs to stand firm in defence of their principles, and declared his sincere and unwavering confidence in the success of those principles in the approaching contest. And as that patriot voice, which has lost none of its rich fullness and sweet melody—and that has so often rallied the drooping spirits of his desponding comrades, and nerved their arms to deeds of daring valor—fell upon the ear, it sent a thrill of joy and hope through every breast, and awakened in each heart new hopes and new resolves for the future. Each Whig buckled on his armor closer and felt his strength re-invigorated, and his confidence in the justice and success of the cause in which he battled, greatly increased.—May the same spirit animate our friends every where, and may continued, uninterrupted health and happiness be vouchsafed to the gallant chief, upon whom the hopes of Whigs of America are now centered, until the consummation of that victory, which will assuredly crown the efforts of the Whig party in 1844.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE VOTERS IN THE VIRGINIA STATE ELECTIONS.

Freeholders under the Amended Constitution.

1. Every *free male citizen*, being possessed, or whose tenant for years, at will or at sufferance, is possessed of an estate of freehold in land of the *value of twenty-five dollars*, and so assessed to be, if any assessment thereof be required by law and (unless the title shall have come to him by descent, devise, marriage, or marriage settlement,) having been so possessed for six months, shall be entitled, to vote in the county, city, town, or borough wherein such land shall lie. And if the land lies in several counties, and be insufficient to entitle him to vote in each, then he shall vote where the *greater part of the land lies*. *Tenants in common, Joint Tenants and Parceners.*

2. Every *free citizen* being possessed, as tenant in common, joint tenant or parcener, of an interest in or share of land, and having an estate of freehold therein, such interest or share being of the *value of twenty-five dollars*, and so assessed to be, if any assessment thereof be required by law, and (unless his title shall have come to him by descent, devise, marriage, or marriage settlement) having been so possessed for six months, shall be entitled to vote in the county, city, town or borough in which such land shall lie. If the land lies in several counties, and be insufficient to entitle him to vote in each, then he shall vote where the "greater part of the land" lies.

In right of land held by parceners, joint tenants, or tenants in common, qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under the old Constitution and laws, but one vote shall be given by all the holders capable of voting, who may be present, and agree to vote for the same candidate or candidates, unless the quantity of land, in case of partition, be sufficient to entitle every holder present to vote separately, or unless some one or more of the holders may lawfully vote in right of another estate or estates, in the same county, in which case the others may vote, if holding so[illegible] they might have voted.

In case of two or more tenants in common, joint tenants, or parceners, in possession, reversion or remainder, having an interest in land, the value whereof shall be insufficient to entitle them all to vote, and who, not being qualified to exercise the right of suffrage according to the former Constitution and laws, have had that right conferred upon them by the present Constitution, their vote or votes shall in such case be given in manner following: If the value of the land be sufficient to entitle them to one vote only, the same shall be given by all the said tenants in common, joint tenants or parceners, capable of voting, who may be present, and agree as to the candidate or candidates to whom the said vote shall be given. No one of any number of such tenants in common, joint tenants or parceners shall give more than one vote at the same election; nor shall any greater number of votes be given by such tenants in common, joint tenants, or parceners, than the value of the undivided land held by them may entitle them to give according to the Constitution.

When the vote or votes shall have been given as aforesaid, by such tenants in common, joint tenants or parceners, the whole of the said tenants in common, joint tenants or parceners, not having been present, and not having agreed to the said vote or votes, if he or they, who were absent at the time, giving of the said vote or votes, should afterwards appear at the same election, before the taking of the votes is at an end, and to the officers conducting the same election, object to the said votes as given, the same shall be stricken from the poll.

When an election shall be held at different places in the same county, and such tenants in common, joint tenants, or parceners entitled to only one vote, shall be polled at different places, and for different candidates, their votes shall be stricken from the polls.

When an election shall be held at different places in the same county, and such tenants in common, joint tenants or parceners, entitled to give more votes than one, shall give their votes at different places and in opposition to each other, the said votes shall be stricken from the polls, if it shall appear that all the said tenants in common, joint tenants or parceners, did not agree, before such votes were polled, to whom they should be given.

In case of two or more such tenants in common, joint tenants or parceners in possession, reversion, or remainder, having interest in land, the value whereof shall be insufficient to entitle them all to vote, if some one or more of them may lawfully vote in right of another estate or estates in the same county, the others may vote in the same manner as if he or they holding such other estate, and the same county had no interest whatever in the undivided land belonging to the said tenants in common, joint tenants or parceners.

Reversioners or Remaindermen.

3. Every *such citizen* being entitled to a reversion or vested remainder in fee, expectant on an estate for life or lives, in land, of the value of *fifty dollars*, and so assessed to be, if any assessment thereof be required by law; and (unless his title shall have come to him by descent, devise, marriage, or marriage settlement,) having been so entitled for six months, shall be entitled to vote in the county, city, town, or borough, in which such land shall lie. If the land lies in several counties and be insufficient to entitle him to vote in each, then he shall vote where the greater part of the land lies.

Leaseholders.

4. Every *such citizen* who shall own and be himself in actual occupation of a leasehold estate, with the evidence of title recorded *two months* before he shall offer to vote, of a *term originally not less than five years, of the annual value or rent of fifty dollars*, shall be entitled to vote in the county, city, town, or borough, in which the land shall lie. If the land lies in several counties and be insufficient to entitle him to vote in each, then he shall vote where the greater part of the land lies.

House-Keepers, Heads of Families, and Tax-payers

5. Every *such citizen*, who, for twelve months next preceding, has been a house keeper and head of a family within the county, city, town, borough, or election district where he may offer to vote, and shall have been assessed with a part of the revenue of the Commonwealth within the preceding year, and actually paid the same, shall be entitled to vote in the county, city, town, or borough, wherein such house-keeper and head of a family lives.

[Under this head, the voter at the elections in 1843, must have paid tax for the year 1842, on one or other of the following subjects: Slaves, horses, carriages, licenses, watches, pianos, gold or silver plate, and brass or other metallic clocks. The tax must be paid at any time before the vote is given. When money is paid to the Sheriff on account of revenue tax and county levy, without specifying for which it shall have been paid, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or his Deputy to credit so much as will be necessary to entitle the person to vote, in the first place, to his revenue tax.

A COMMON SENSE VIEW.

Who can gainsay it?

ROBERT BOYD, Esq., a candidate for the Legislature in Russel County, takes a plain common sense view of the questions at issue which are now important to all classes of people. His remarks in reference to the Land Fund, the rejection of which required taxation to that amount, and six weeks' labor at $1000 a day to supply the vacuum, are so just and forcible, that we take pleasure in transcribing them. Mr. B. says:

"It is peculiarly proper that Virginia, who gave the largest part of the Public Lands, should, when the money arising from the sales is to be divided, get her share. Refusing it, too, does not restore it to the General Government, but leaves it idle in the Bank. But if it is unconstitutional for us to *take* this money, upon the same principle the dominant party, if they are only continued in power, are equally bound to *restore* to the General Government the money which was distributed by the act of 1836. Of that money, which was mainly the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, Virginia received more than a million and a half of dollars! Are we prepared to be taxed to that immense amount, for the purpose of repaying it? Surely we are not. And yet no reason can be assigned for not *receiving*, which does not apply with the same force, in favor of *repaying*. It is too clear then for denial, that we are unnecessarily taxed to the extent of this $37,000."

Yes, Virginia received *three* instalments under Jackson's Distribution Law, amounting in all to $2,198,427 99! And yet, the modern Democrats, who assume a saintly chastity, pretend that $37,000 will corrupt the people of Virginia, simply because it is offered under Mr. Clay's scheme of Distribution! Faugh!

Methodist Protestant Conference.

The following is a list of the appointments of Ministers for the ensuing year, made at their late General Conference:

St. John's Mission—A Webster.
East Baltimore—D Evans Reese.
West Baltimore—Josiah Varden.
Washington—S P Sutherland.
East Washington—Thomas M. Flint.
Georgetown—John G. Wilson.
Alexandria—Washington Roby.
M. P. Chappell, Pa—Thomas H. Stockton.
Kensington—J W Rutledge, J M Allison, ass't.
Brickmaster's Union—John Keller.
Brickmaster's—D F Enell.
Westminster—Eli Henkle.

CIRCUITS.

Anne Arundel County—W Sexsmith.
Pipe Creek—J S Reese, S L Rauley, W T Eva.
Williamsport—T Remmick, J T Ward.
Harpers-Ferry—W W Bell, T L McLean.
Deer Creek—W W Madux, J Dumm.
Trough Creek—W Fisher.
New Market—J Elderdice, R S Norris.
Baltimore County—J Hysore, T. Whitworth.
Cumberland—Peter L. Wilson.
Prince William—J W Pennel.
Cecil—D W Bates, S Herritage.
Queen Anne—J W Everist, W W Berdley.
Talbot—B. Appleby, S K Cox.
Caroline—J J Nichols.
Snow Hill and Princess Anne—G D Hamilton, J R Nichols, and J A Jackson.
Cambridge—L A Collins, J Roberts.
Sussex—Richard Atkinson.
Delaware—J H Kennard, D Collier.
Central do.—W H T Barnes, one vacancy.
Kent—J Webster, J J Murray.
Accomac—L W Bates.
Howard Circuit—W. Collier, Doct. F. Waters, sup. assistant.
Church Hill Mission—H P Jordan.
Lewis Mission—A Eversole.
Southwark—Samuel Rang.
Schuylkill—To be supplied.
Upper Treppe—Arra Melvin
Philadelphia Home Mission—To be supplied.
Frederick and vicinity—To be supplied.
Concord—A Baker.
P Stier, J Elderdice, and J Haynes, left without appointments at their own request.
Conference Missionary—J W Porter.

MR. CALHOUN LAID ON THE SHELF.

We have Mr. Van Buren's "big gun" from Albany. At a Legislative caucus, held on the eve of adjournment, Mr. Hulbert, of St. Lawrence county, (Mr. Senator Wright's) submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted, with no public opposition:

Resolved, That we are in favor of a National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, to be held at Baltimore on the 4th Monday of November, 1843, as recommended by the Democratic party of the States of Tennessee, Missouri and Virginia.

Resolved, That it is recommended to the Republican Electors in the several counties of this State, to appoint a number of delegates corresponding with the number of members of Assembly, to a State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 12th day of September, 1843, with authority to choose delegates to a National Convention, or to determine the manner in which they shall be chosen, and for transacting such other business in relation to the presidential question as to the Convention may seem proper,

Thus, Mr. Van Buren gives the cut direct to Mr. Calhoun's *project* of a National Convention,—the delegates to be elected by districts, to assemble in May, 1844, and to vote by districts. As a substitute for all which, Mr. Van Buren (thus indicating his weakness even at home) has got up a packed Convention to be held at Syracuse, which shall relieve the People from the choice of their own members, and smother what Calhounism and Johnsonism there is in the State. It remains now to be seen what Mr. Calhoun's friends will say to this cut direct from New York.—[*Alex. Gazette.*

FOOLING VIRGINIA.—The New York Assembly Bill, repealing the law assuring to persons claimed as fugitive slaves a trial by jury, was passed over in the Senate. This we suppose to have been a regular Van Buren juggle, to impose upon both States; passing it in one House for Virginia, and letting it die in the other for New York.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Freshet in the Potomac.—We are gratified to have the account we gave yesterday of the limited damage done to the Canal by the recent freshet in the Potomac, confirmed by the reports received last evening. Gen. McNeill, the President of the Canal, who has passed along the Canal since the freshet, has written to Baltimore that the damage to the Canal will be sufficiently repaired in a few days to allow the regular trade through it to be carried on. None of the masonry, it is satisfactorily ascertained, is at all injured, and the washing of the bank is comparatively trifling.—[*Baltimore Patriot.*

Late from Campeachy.—The schr. Isabella at New Orleans brings dates from Campeachy to the 3d inst. The Mexicans are still in possession of the heights, and throw a few shells into the city every evening. No engagement of any consequence had taken place since last accounts. Capt. Boylan has been appointed to the command of the gun boat.—He had heard that a schooner from New Orleans had been captured by the Mexican fleet, and sent into Lerma, under charge of an officer and a few men. He proceeded there with three gun boats and recaptured her without any loss, the officer in charge being ashore at the time. He also captured a Spanish schooner from Havana which had anchored near Campeachy. The report of the capture of the brig Coral by the Mexican fleet is incorrect. She has been detained by them some time, but arrived at Campeachy on the night of the 2d inst. They are looking out anxiously for Com. Moore at Campeachy.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA

By the steamship BRITANNIA, which arrived at Boston on the 19th, we have Liverpool dates down to the 4th instant, and London to the evening of the 3d.

Commodore DAVID PORTER, who has for some years past been Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, died at that place on the 3d of March.

The steamer GREAT WESTERN arrived at Liverpool on the 1st instant. The intelligence carried out by her, including the final proceedings of Congress, excited some attention, and especially the Message of President TYLER on the subject of the Right of Search and Visitation.—This message was made the subject of inquiry in the House of Commons on the 3d instant by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, to which Sir ROBERT PEEL replied that he had received a copy of the Message, as well as the communication of Mr. WEBSTER, and that he would lay them before the House. The Government had not given any instructions to Lord ASHBURTON that modified Lord Aberdeen's despatch of December, 1841; to its principles they were determined to adhere.

The long expected debate on the Ashburton treaty came on in the House of Commons on the 21st of March. Lord PALMERSTON made a long and able speech, to which Sir ROBERT PEEL made a triumphant reply. Mr. Macaulay and others followed, until the discussion was prematurely ended on the second day for want of a quorum. The Liver

ELECTION DAY,
Thursday the 27th of April.

FOR CONGRESS—10th DISTRICT.

CHARLES J. FAULKNER, (W.)
WILLIAM LUCAS, (Dem.)

WHIG CANDIDATES.

JOHN S. GALLAHER,
WILLIAM F. TURNER.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

GEORGE B. BEALL,
SAMUEL CAMERON.

BERKELEY.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS,
EDMUND PENDLETON.

Notices.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

The Presbytery of Winchester will meet at Charlestown on Wednesday the 3rd of May next at half past 7 o'clock. Preaching may be expected daily, till after the following Sabbath.

April 27.

NOTICE.

☞A LECTURE, for the benefit of the young men of Harpers-Ferry and vicinity, will be delivered in the Free Church on Thursday evening, May 4th, by Rev. George L. Lumsden.

Subject of the Lecture—TRUE MANLINESS.

"Show thyself a man."

Harpers-Ferry, April 27, 1843.

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

☞The public are particularly invited to attend. N. S. WHITE, *Sec'y.*

April 27, 1843.

☞The Rev. GEORGE L. LUMSDEN, of the Universalist Church, will preach in the following places, viz:

Shepherdstown—Friday evening, May 5, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Martinsburg—Sunday, May 7, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Charlestown—Tuesday evening May 9th, at half past 7 o'clock.

Winchester—Thursday evening May 11th, at half past 7 o'clock.

Smithfield—Sunday morning May 14th, at 10 o'clock.

Brucetown—Sunday afternoon May 14th, at 3 o'clock.

Berryville—Monday Evening May 15th, at half past 7 o'clock.

And on Tuesday evening, May 16, a RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE for prayer, praise and exhortation, will be held in *Middleway*, commencing at half-past 7 o'clock. Christians of every name are invited to attend.

April 27, 1843.

[Winchester and Martinsburg papers please copy.]

Notice.

I WILL meet such of my friends as may wish to see me on business, at Harpers-Ferry, on Tuesday of each week, for a short time.

April 27, 1843. WM. ANDERSON.

Free Papers Lost.

LOST, on Saturday night the 15th inst., in the Shenandoah River, at Harpers-Ferry, during the flood, a COAT containing my FREEDOM PAPERS. The said papers were issued from the Court of Shenandoah County, Va.

A liberal reward will be given for the recovery of the Coat and Papers.

JOSEPH BLANHAM.

April 27, 1843.

Shop for Rent.

THE subscriber offers for rent, the SHOP between his residence and John B. Packett's store—the situation is an eligible one, being in the business part of the town. The Room would make an excellent Office for a Professional gentleman. It was formerly in the occupancy of Mr. James Clothier as a Tailor Shop, and is a desirable stand for that or any other mechanical pursuit. F. W. RAWLINS.

Charlestown, April 27—3t

BOOTS SHOE MAKING.

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Charlestown and neighborhood that they have entered into co-partnership for the purpose of conducting the above business in all its branches. They ask and confidently expect to receive, a share of the public's patronage, as they pledge themselves that their work shall not be surpassed either in style, quality or durability by any other establishment in the County.—Their prices will be made to correspond with the times, and they shall in all cases be as low, if not LOWER, than at any other manufactory in the place.

☞Their SHOP is in the same building occupied by Mr. John Brook, as a Saddler's Shop, and adjoining the Coach Factory of Mr. W. J. Hawks, where they would be pleased to see their friends, one and all.

H. E. McMICHAEL,
SAM'L WOODDY.

Charlestown, April 27, 1843—tf.

Balzorines,

A NEW and beautiful article for Ladies' Dresses—Also,

New Style Mouslins, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery,

Lawns, French Muslins, &c.,

Together with many fancy articles, just received and for sale low by

April 27. J J MILLER.

Cheap Prints.

THE most beautiful Black and White Prints for 12 1-2 cents, to be had at

April 27. J J MILLER'S.

Bacon and Lard.

I HAVE Bacon and Lard for sale, *prime*. I will also take a small quantity of both, and 50 barrels corn in exchange for goods, together with almost every kind of country produce.

April 27. J J MILLER.

FRUIT, &c.—Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Almonds, Cocoa Nuts, Filberts, &c. just received and for sale by J J MILLER.

April 27.

Mercer Potatoes.

THE real Mercer Potatoes, an article that can be recommended for seed, for sale by

April 27. J J MILLER.

GROCERIES
CHEAP FOR CASH.

I HAVE the best Loaf Sugar for 12, Brown Sugar a good article at 7 cents,

Best Rio Coffee 10 cents,

Sperm Candles 31 cents,

Superior Winter Sperm Oil at $1,00,

Pine Apple Cheese at 12,

With every thing in the above line as cheap as they can be had in Charlestown, or elsewhere.

April 27. C W AISQUITH.

Gentlemen's Summer Wear.

THIBET CLOTH, a rich and beautiful article, Drap detir, splendid goods for summer coats, French single-milled Cassimere, very superior, for sale low at

April 27. C W AISQUITH'S.

To Alexander G. Gordon and Juliet A. Gordon, his wife:

YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that on *THURSDAY the 25th of MAY*, 1843, at the office of Commissioner Worthington, in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., between the hours of 9 in the morning, and 6 in the evening, I shall proceed to take the deposition of Uriah Lock, in a certain matter of controversy, now depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Jefferson, on the chancery side of said Court in which I am plaintiff, and you, and Edward E. Cooke, are defendants. I am, your's, &c.

JOHN MOORE.

April 27, 1843—3t.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

I HAVE just returned from Baltimore with a general stock of Goods, purchased at the most reduced prices, and will sell them at a very small advance for cash, or to *punctual* customers on short time. C W AISQUITH.

April 27, 1843.

Boots, Shoes, and Hats.

8 CASES of Peck's celebrated Boots,
2 do do Summer Shoes,
1 case of Calf Boots, neat and good for $2,50,

Men's Monroe Shoes at	1,00,
Coarse Brogans	1,00,
Ladies' Slippers for	37
Do very superior city-made for	75
1 case superior Brush Hats for	2,00

1 do Leghorn, very cheap,

Palm Leaf Hats, at various prices.

April 27. C W AISQUITH.

HARPERS-FERRY

Savings Institution.

THE Stockholders and Depositors of this Institution are hereby notified that an election for SEVEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the Directors' room in Harpers-Ferry, *on Saturday the 8th day of May next*, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

WM. ANDERSON, *Treas'r.*

Harpers-Ferry, April 27, 1843.

HATHAWAY'S PATENT
HOT-AIR
COOKING STOVES.

PERSONS who use Cooking Stoves are generally in the habit (during the summer season) of removing them, on account of the extreme heat which they produce. I would respectfully say to the public, that this difficulty can be avoided with the above Stoves, by placing them in the fire place—the chimney will draw up the greater part of the unpleasant heat and steam which arises therefrom, consequently this Stove will not emit as much heat, or be as oppressive, as a large fire in a fire-place—this fact is sustained by a large portion of the community in the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania, where there are now in use, upwards of thirteen thousand of the above Stoves. Persons who have them in use, can thus continue so to do throughout the whole year, and thus save both labor and fuel.

☞The following gentlemen have recently purchased Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves and no doubt will do justice to its merits if called upon:—Messrs. *Francis Yates, Samuel Miller, Samuel Ridenour, Col Braxton Davenport, Charles G. Stewart.* W. M'KIM.

April 27, 1843.

NEW FIRM
AT HARPERS-FERRY.

"We Clothe the naked to feed the hungry."

John Wells & J. Hartshorn,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,

HAVE formed a co-partnership in the TAILORING BUSINESS under the name and style of WELLS & HARTSHORN, and have just received the QUARTERLY FASHIONS from New York and Philadelphia, which they will continue to receive regularly. Their shop is on High Street in the room formerly occupied by H. V. Andrews as a fancy store, and near to the old post office building, where they will be happy to receive the calls of all those who are in want of *well made* and *neat fitting* garments. They flatter themselves that their ability and taste are well enough known to dispense with the honor of blowing their own trumpet; their work will speak for itself. Their motto is, *neat and quick.* Cutting done to order.

Harpers-Ferry, April 27, 1843.—3t.

New and Cheap Cash Store
AT HARPERS-FERRY.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now opening an entire

New and well selected stock of

GOODS,

at his Store, opposite the Arsenal Yard, Harpers-Ferry, consisting in part of the following:

Super blue, black, and medley *CLOTHS*,
do do do do Cassimeres,
do do do do Sattinets,
Fancy Vestings, every variety,
Calicoes and Prints, a splendid assortment,
Domestics of every description and price,
Very heavy Cotton Osnaburgs and Drillings—these are excellent articles for servants' wear,
Cambric, Jaconet, Swiss and Mull, figured and plain Muslins,
Irish Linens, American Nankeens,
Alpacca Cloth, Summer do. Bombazines,
Hosiery, Gloves, and every other article in this line;
A good assortment of fashionable *HATS*,
Hardware of every description,
Queensware, and China do.
A good assortment of Stoneware and Tinware;
GROCERIES of every description, very cheap.

☞The above stock has been selected with care, and will be sold as low as at any other establishment, without selling at a loss, which I do not profess to do.

My friends and the public generally are respectfully requested to call and examine my sock before making their purchases, and judge for themselves, as I make no charge for shewing my goods. JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, April 27, 1843.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, *on Wednesday the 10th day of May*, 1843, at the late residence of John Williamson, dec'd, near Billmyre's Mill, about four miles from Shepherdstown, and one and a half from the Swan Ponds, Berkeley county, all the

Personal Property

of said dec'd, viz:

Several likely **NEGROES**, such as men, boys, and girls—one man to be sold for a term to expire on the first of October, 1844.

Also, several good Work Horses, Brood Mares and Colts, several head of Cattle, including some fresh Milch Cows, &c.

A number of Hogs and Sheep;

Also, between 40 and 50 acres of grain in the ground: Corn and Oats by the bushel; a large lot of good Fencing Plank; some Walnut Plank and Scantling; also a lot of Locust Posts, a set of Barn Logs and a lot of first-rate Shingles; one good Grind Stone, and a quantity of Apple Brandy.

FARMING UTENSILS

of every description, such as Wagons, Cart, Ploughs, Harrows, &c. also, wagon and plough Gears. One first-rate Windmill.

Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

Including one first-rate Mantle Clock, Bedsteads, number of articles not here Chairs, &c., with a

☞TERMS.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over $5, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; all sums of $5 and under, the cash to be paid on the day of sale. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with. Sale to commence early in the day and continue from day to day until all is sold.

☞No Trader will be allowed to bid on the Negroes. MATTHEW JONES, *Adm'r with the will annexed.*

Berkeley county, April 27, 1843.

A CARD.

THE citizens of Shepherdstown and its vicinity are respectfully informed that there will be a meeting held at the Town Hall, *on Saturday the 29th instant*, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of erecting an Academy in the Town, in order that the inhabitants of this vicinity may enjoy the same facility that is enjoyed in other places, in regard to the education of their children.

Drawings will be exhibited of plans most approved of in Pennsylvania for convenience and economy—and it is sincerely hoped that all who feel an interest in so laudable an object will attend. MANY CITIZENS.

Shepherdstown, April 20, 1843.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold, on the farm lately occupied by Jonathan Frazier, on the 8th day of *May*, 1843, for cash, the following property of said Frazier, the same having been seized by W. S. Lock and others, and ordered by the county Court of Jefferson to be sold, to satisfy said attachments—

About 200 Bushels Wheat,
Some Rye and Corn,
Ten head of Cattle,
Thirty-five Hogs, 30 pieces Bacon;

1 Wagon and Wagon Ladders, 1 Gutting-box, 3 Bar-shear Ploughs, two Harrows, Single and Double Trees, 2 Shovels, 1 Spade, 2 grain Cradles, 1 grass Scythe, 1 well rope, 1 large Press, 2 Spinning Wheels, 1 Reel, Kitchen Furniture, Pots, Ovens, &c. 1 barrel Tar, empty Hogsheads and Barrels, 3 or 4 bushels Timothy Seed, Hay in the barn, one cross-cut Saw, 2 dining Tables, Chairs, Looking-glass, Bedsteads, Secretary, &c. 1 Feather Bed, 1 Straw Bed, Pillows, Coverlids, &c. 1 pair Andirons, Curtains, and other articles of Household Furniture, Dishes, Plates, &c. 75 Sheep, 20 or 30 Lambs, 30 cords of Wood, 1 Cornsheller, the interest of said Frazier in a Threshing Machine, and a set of Blacksmith Tools, which may be seen on the farm of R. W. Baylor.

☞Sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

J. R. FRAGG,
Deputy for R. Duffield.

April 27, 1843.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE EXECUTORS of the late Judge Parker find it necessary, from the continued high water, to further **POSTPONE**

The Sale and Hiring

advertised by them, until

Wednesday, May 3, 1843,

at which time the sale will positively take place. All persons are invited to attend at an early hour, at the farm just below Snickers' Ferry, Clarke county, Virginia.

April 27, 1843.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me are hereby requested to call upon John M. Jewett, Esq. who is authorized to settle with them.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

Shepherdstown, April 27, 1843—4t.

To those whom it concerns:

I WOULD say, that I have long since, "for a valuable consideration," placed in the possession of Mr. ADAM YOUNG, Jr. of Harpers-Ferry, Jefferson county, Va. the *genuine* true and exact copy of the original receipt for the preparation of the Medicine which has obtained so much celebrity under the name of *Lambaugh's Rheumatic Composition.*

Circumstances have recently transpired, which in my opinion render it necessary for *me*, at this time, to renew the assurances heretofore given through the *columns* of the Free Press, that Mr. Young is the *only* proprietor of the Medicine, and that from him or his agents only, the genuine article is to be had.

It is but justice to Mr. Young to say, that, whatever of celebrity the article may have acquired under my name, has been through him alone, and that he only is authorized to use my name in connection with the Medicine.

Respectfully, JOHN LAMBAUGH.

Bolivar, April 27, 1843.

For Hire,

THE subscriber has for hire for the present year, a FEMALE SERVANT, for which a low hire will be required.

April 27, 1843. MINOR HURST.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

THE undersigned, as Trustees, will sell on *Saturday the 27th day of May next*, at the residence of Daniel Snyder, various articles of

Personal Property,

conveyed to them by said Snyder, viz:

A new and well built Carriage and Harness complete,
A Barouche and Sleigh, and Harness for each,
A Horse, Ploughs, pair of Oxen, and

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

of most excellent quality—such as

Five Feather Beds, Bedding and Bedsteads,
Mahogany Case and Secretary,
A Mahogany Bureau,
4 or 5 Dining Tables,
Safe, Drawers,
Silver Table & Tea Spoons,
A Clock, Blankets, Sheets, &c. &c.
Also—Pots, Kettles, Tubs, &c.

TERMS—For the Furniture, 6 months credit, with bond and security; the other property 9 months credit, with bond and security. For either kinds of property, all sums under $5, CASH. W. C. WORTHINGTON,
R. HENDERSON.

April 27, 1843. *Trustees.*

Cheap Shoes.

GREAT BARGAINS to be found in Shoes, at J J MILLER'S.

April 27, 1843.

Steam Card Factory.

THE subscriber is still engaged in the manufacture of *Cotton* and *Wool Machine Cards* of all numbers in use, and of the very best quality, selecting the best stock for manufacturing the same, and having upwards of 15 years experience in the business, he is prepared to furnish a superior article, and on accommodating terms. Also, Shearing Machines of superior quality and finish, and a general assortment of articles used in a falling mill. JOHN HASKELL,

Baltimore, April 20, 1843.—

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered for sale, at Public Auction, on the *Third day of May next*, Personal Property, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep,

and a great variety of Farming Utensils.

Sale to be made at the barn near the smith shop, on the lands of the subscriber.

Terms of Sale made known on the day of sale.

JAMES HITE.

April 20, 1843.—2t.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a TRACT OF LAND, containing 60 or 70 Acres, near the Opequon Creek, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Carver Willis, and Philip P. Dandridge, which he will sell on reasonable terms. The land is of good quality, being limestone. About one-half of the land is covered with fine thriving Timber. It has on it an excellent spring, which never fails.

For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber, living near Smithfield.

DAVID ROSENBERGER.

April 20, 1843—3t*

Election Notice.

N Election will be held [illegible] that an *of April next*, for the purpose of electing an fit and proper persons to represent the County of Jefferson, in the next House of Delegates of Virginia—and also for the election of a fit and proper person to represent the district composed of the Counties of Frederick, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, Clarke, Warren, and Page, in the next Congress of the United States.

At the Court House, under the superintendence of William Moore, Henry Bedinger, Jr., Thomas Briscoe, Andrew Hunter, and Thomas Rawlins, or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendence of Joseph McMurran, Edward Lucas, Sr. Dr. John Quigley, Charles Harper, and Conrad Billmyre, or any two or more of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendence of Thomas Watson, Sr., Hamp P. Nelson, W. W. Throckmorton, William Grantham, and James Grantham, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendence of John C. Unseld, Isaac Fouke, Edward Lucas, Jr. George B. Stephenson and Wm. Chambers, or any two or more of them.

RICHARD DUFFIELD,
Sheriff of Jefferson County.

Charlestown, March 30, 1843.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

☞*The LADIES of Harpers-Ferry,*

ARE most respectfully informed, that Mrs. MARIA BREITENBACH has commenced the above business in all its varieties, at her residence on High Street, and would be very thankful for a share of the public patronage.

Mrs. B. has engaged the services of a young lady, who combines a *thorough knowledge of the business*, with long *experience* and *taste*, and those Ladies who may favor her with their work may depend upon having it done *neatly* and *quickly*.—She will receive the FASHIONS regularly from the Eastern Cities, which can be examined by the Ladies at all times, who may be pleased to call upon her.

Harpers-Ferry, April 20, 1843.—3t.

DANCING.

I WILL open a SCHOOL at Mr. Entler's, in Shepherdstown, *on Wednesday Morning the 26th instant*, and at

Mr. Carter's in Charlestown, *on Friday Morning the 28th instant.* E. C. BREEDIN.

April 20, 1843—3t.

Corn for Sale.

I have 100 Barrels of Corn for sale, for cash. As I cannot expect to sell the whole of it directly, I will attend to any application between this and harvest. My price is $2 per barrel, and no less. R. S. BLACKBURN.

April 20, 1843.—3t.

Wheat-Cutter for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale, a Wheat-Cutter, made by Mr Huzzey of Baltimore, on a credit till the 1st day of Jan'y, 1844.

JAMES L. RANSON.

April 20, 1843.—tf

WILLIAM ANDERSON,

HAVING learned from several reputable persons in the neighborhood, that an impression is abroad that his mercantile trade would be done for cash alone, begs leave to contradict such report, and say that such never was his intention—but that he is desirous to make accounts, at 12 months, with all solvent and punctual persons, who may favor him with their patronage, and further, that his stock and variety is large, perhaps more so, than any other store within Jefferson County. They will be sold at low prices, as will be obvious at first sight, and having but one store his undivided attention will be given to it.

Elk Branch, April 13, 1843.

To all whom it may concern.

THE undersigned respectfully requests all of his creditors, either in bonds or open accounts, that they will present the same with the proper credits, without delay, to the following gentlemen: George W. Ranson in Charlestown; George H. Beckwith in Smithfield; and Henry Berry in Shepherdstown. Those who may find it most convenient, may shorten matters by presenting to me.

THOMAS G. BAYLOR.

April 13, 1843.

Another Supply!

I HAVE received within a few days past, a considerable addition to my stock of New *Spring and Summer Goods*—amongst which are many new and desirable articles, going off at great sacrifices for cash. J J MILLER.

April 27.

Cumberland Coal.

4,000 BUSHELS of the best CUMBERLAND STONE-COAL, on hand and for sale at the Old Furnace, which I will sell low for cash. I will take corn in exchange for coal. GEO. W. PEACHER.

Old Furnace, April 20, 1843.—3t*.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL assortment of *Garden & Flower SEEDS*, just received from Thomas Allen of the Winchester gardens—warranted fresh and genuine, and for sale. Orders received for Trees, Plants, Shrubs, &c. for Mr. Allen, who will forward them to me immediately for delivery. J. J. MILLER.

April 5, 1843.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify and forewarn all persons not to trade for, or receive of George Catlett or Joseph Vandergrift, a promissory note of mine, given to said Vandergrift. As the just consideration for said note has not been received by me, therefore I will not pay said note.

GEORGE MATTINGLY.

April 13, 1843.

For Rent,

A STONE HOUSE near the Old Furnace A small family preferred. Possession will be given immediately.

DANIEL MOLER.

April 6, 1843.—tf.

Groceries.

A WELL selected Stock—

Brown, Loaf, Lump and Havanna Sugars,
Sugar House N. O. and W. I. Molasses,
Fish, Winter, Sperm and Flaxseed Oil,
Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Black Teas,
Cheese, fresh Hops, &c.

Just received and for sale by

March 23. J H McENDREE.

Mackerel, &c.

BEST quality Mackerel, Shad, Herring, and Salmon—Codfish superior quality, 3 cents per pound. P COONS.

Harpers-Ferry, April 13.

FOR RENT,

THE STORE HOUSE at present in the occupancy of Mr. Joseph M. Brown, on Main Street. The Rooms are in a situation well calculated for business, and the stand is a desirable one. For terms apply to

March 16, 1843. H. KEYES.

Hardware and Queensware.

A LARGE and general assortment for sale by P COONS.

Harpers-Ferry, April 20.

Tobacco and Segars.

A SUPERIOR article of Tobacco and Segars. Call and try them. P COONS.

April 20.

Ladies' Bonnets,

MAY be found—a large and splendid stock—from 18¾ cents up to $3, at the store of

April 20 J B PACKETT.

Fresh Fruit.

ORANGES, Figs, Raisins, Almonds, &c. for sale by J B PACKETT.

April 20.

For the Ladies.

WE have the most fashionable style of—

Straw, Gimp, and F. B. Bonnets,
Bonnet Trimmings of every variety,
Balzarines, Lawns, Mouslins, French Chintz,
400 different patterns of Calicoes, Cambric,
Dimity for collars and ruffles,
Edgings and Insertings,

And in fact every thing in the dry goods line to please the fancy, just opened and for sale by

A & G W HOLLAND.

Boots & Shoes.

WHO would ever have thought the time would come when you could buy good and heavy men's Boots for $2 00

Gentlemen's fine Boots	2 50
Men's heavy Shoes	75
Men's fine and superior Shoes	1 25
Ladies' Shoes	37½, 50, 63½, 75, 1 00, 1,12

Children's and Misses Shoes just me-half; and it is a fact, you can get any number at the lowest cash prices, by calling at the cheap store of

April 6. J B PACKETT.

REMOVAL.

E. M. AISQUITH,

HAS removed his store to the white building opposite C. G. Stewart, silversmith, where he will be happy to serve his old friends and the public generally.

April 6, 1843.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

2,000 PAPERS for Garden Seeds from Fresh New York, on hand at YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, March 9.

Fancy Dry Goods.

FINE Pacca Lustre, Foulard Silks,
6-4 French Bombazines,
Parisenes, new and beautiful article for dresses,
Mousselaine de Lanes,
French and American Lawns, new and pretty,
Prints of every style and quality, very cheap,
Lisle and Thread Laces and Insertings,
White, Colored, and Black Hosiery, all kinds,
A good assortment of Gloves,
Ladies' fancy colored Cravats,
Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, new fashion,
Cambric and Jaconet Muslins,
Swiss and Lace do do
Plain and Figured Nett, Figured Valens do
Manchester Ginghams, &c.

The ladies are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he thinks it cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

April 20. E P MILLER

Groceries Cheap for Cash.

BROWN SUGAR, Loaf do 12½, best do 14,
Sperm Candles 31½,
Best Sperm Oil $1 gallon,
Prime Rio Coffee only 10 cents,
Best Orleans Molasses,
Superior Pine Apple Cheese only 12½,
New English Cheese 8 cents,

And almost every article in the grocery line cheaper than the cheapest for cash.

April 20. E P MILLER.

Domestics.

THE subscriber would call the attention of farmers and others, to his stock of Domestic Goods, which is very large and well assorted. Being purchased exclusively for cash, at extremely low prices, he is enabled to offer them at a small advance for cash. As he has bought them in this way, he feels confident that he can sell them cheaper than the *cheapest*, by the piece or yard. Among his stock will be found—

Heavy 7-4 Brown Cotton (good quality) at 6¼,		
Do 6-4 do Sheeting	do	10
Best 4-4 do Savage		8
Best extra superfine unbleached Sheeting		10
7-8 Osnaburg, very heavy,		10

Best 7-8 Patapsco twilled Osnaburg

Furniture and Apron Checks very low,

Plaid Cottons for servants at 10 cents,

Bleached Cottons, astonishingly low—3-4 at 6, 7-8 fine at 10, 4-4 fine and stout at 12½,

Best 6-4 Long Cloth Sheeting at 18 cents, and every thing else in proportion.

He respectfully asks a call from one and all, whether they wish to purchase or not, where they will find him ready to show them through with pleasure. E. P. MILLER.

April 20, 1843.

Queens and Glass Ware.

A LARGE stock of the above Wares, very cheap. E P MILLER.

April 20.

THE GENTLEMEN

ARE requested to call at E. P MILLER'S, and examine his Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Scarfs, Cravats, &c., which are pretty and very cheap.

April 20.

Hats, Hats, Hats!
THE VERY LATEST FASHION,

FOR the Spring and Summer, Silk and Beaver, just received and for sale very low for cash. E P MILLER.

April 20.

Wanted,

BUTTER, Eggs, Tallow, Rags, and Country Produce generally, in exchange for goods. Also, good due paper will be taken for goods at cash prices. E P MILLER.

April 20.

To the Ladies!

I DO most respectfully solicit a call from the Ladies, to examine my large and splendid assortment of FANCY GOODS—such as

Plain, Pink and other colored Mouslin de Lains,
Blue, Pink and Straw colored, and Plaid Ginghams,
Cambrics from 15 cents up,
Lisle Lace, and Thread Edgings and Insertings,
A superior article of Fancy and Kid Gloves at the low price of 62½
Good colored Kid Gloves at 37½,
Superior quality Pie Nic do from 12½ up,
Silk Pie Nic Mitts very cheap.

Call and examine for yourselves, and I am confident you will not go away dissatisfied.

PHILIP COONS.

Harpers-Ferry, April 20.

Carpeting and Osnaburg.

A SUPERIOR article of Rag Carpeting,
5-4 Matting,
5-4 double twilled Osnaburgs, for bagging and pants for servants' wear, just received by

April 20. P. COONS.

Saddlery.

SUCH as Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, &c., constantly on hand, and which I will dispose of at reduced prices.

April 20. P. COONS.

Attention, Cavalry!

YOU are ordered to parade in full uniform, in front of Abell's Hotel, in Charlestown, on *Saturday the 29th of April*, at 11 o'clock, A.M. By Order, J. J. ABELL, Q. S.

April 13.

PLASTER, SHINGLES, &c.

WE have on hand, at the Old Furnace, Plaster, Salt, Shingles, &c., which we will exchange for wheat or corn at the market prices. Cash will also be paid for Wheat and Corn, on delivery.

We have also on hand, at the depot at Kernestsville, Groceries, &c. which will be exchanged for wheat and corn.

M H & V W MOORE.

March 30, 1843.

HARPERS-FERRY

Boot, Shoe, & Hat Store.

A. S. STEPHENS, South West Corner Shenandoah and High Streets, in the room formerly occupied by John Rokenbaugh, Jun., has just received direct from Lynn, Massachusetts, and Baltimore, 47 cases Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c., his stock comprises the following—

11 cases men's fine calf, kip, seal and coarse boots,
4 cases boy's and youth's do do
9 cases men's calf, kip, seal and coarse shoes,
600 pair boy's and youth's shoes, coarse and fine,
500 pair children's city made and eastern in every variety,
1500 pair ladies' kid, monroe, seal and calf slippers and walking shoes,
460 pair misses do do
10 cases gentlemen's superior beaver, satin, cassimere and russia hats, of the latest New York and Paris spring style, from two of the most celebrated factories in the country,
400 dozen straw hats, varying in price from 6¼ cents up,

Also, a splendid lot of leather and hair trunks, with a variety of other useful articles usually found in shoe stores. The above goods have been purchased for cash, at the very lowest prices, and I am confident I can sell them lower than they can be bought elsewhere in the Valley of Virginia. A call from my former friends and customers, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

Stray Dog.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about two months ago, a Yellow Bull-Dog, with a short tail—he had on a chain collar with my name on it. Any person leaving him at Carter's Hotel, Charlestown, will receive a liberal reward. J. A. PEFFER.

April 13.

Nankeens.

10 PIECES of the real Lonsdale Nankeens, selling at one-half their former price, by the piece or yard, at the store of

April 20. J B PACKETT.

Farmers,

WHO want cheap Linens or Cottons for their servants, ought to call on

April 20. J B PACKETT.

FOR SALE,

ONE NEW BAROUCHE, Two-horse WAGON—a HORSE, works & rides well. Enquire of

KEYES & KEARSLEY.

March 9, 1843.

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

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

April 28, 1843.

SALE.

HAVING declined farming for the present, I will offer at public sale, *on Wednesday the 26th day of April, 1843*, at my residence, "Hazlefield," the following property, viz:

10 head of valuable Work Horses,
Two well broke Mules,
Several fine Breed Mares,
4 well bred two and three year old Colts,
100 head of fine Sheep,
20 head of Horned Cattle, including some valuable Milch Cows,
50 head of Stock Hogs,
2 good Wagons with Gears complete,
15 good Ploughs of different kinds,
3 Harrows in good repair,
2 horse Carts with Gears,
Together with various other Utensils for farming.

—ALSO—

A PAIR OF WELL BROKE

MATCH HORSES,

AND AN

Excellent Carriage,

Nearly new, of Northern manufacture.

—ALSO—

120 Acres of Wheat, in the ground,
50 Barrels of Corn, in the Crib,
300 Bushels Oats.

TERMS—Twelve months' credit on all sums above $10, purchasers giving bond and approved security—sums under $10 cash

BEVERLY TUCKER.

April 20, 1843.

☞On the same day will be offered for hire, for the residue of the year, 8 or 10 VALUABLE FARM HANDS. B. T.

New Partnership.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership in the Tailoring Business, to be conducted at the old stand of Francis S. Bogue, next door to the Free Press office. They are in receipt of the *Latest Fashions*, and having in their employment first-rate workmen, will be enabled to serve the public in the most satisfactory manner. A proper deduction will be made for cash payments on the delivery of work. They rely upon the old friends of the establishment for a continuance of support, and will be happy to receive new customers.

JAMES CLOTHIER.
RICHARD PENNINGTON.

Charlestown, April 13, 1843.

☞The foregoing arrangement will not in any wise interfere with the business of the undersigned at his stand next to Wm. S. Lock's store, and opposite the Valley Bank. His thanks are due for past favors, and he feels desirous to render himself worthy of a continued patronage.

The undersigned has a chemical process for taking out grease and other stains, by which clothes soiled in that way can be completely renovated. *JAMES CLOTHIER.*

April 6, 1843.

Bark Wanted.

150 CORDS of Rock Oak, and Black Oak Bark, I wish to purchase this spring. I have on hand a large stock of *LEATHER*, such as Spanish Sole, Harness, Skirting, Bridle and Upper Leather; Calf and Sheep Skins, which I will exchange for hides and bark, or sell cheap for the cash. Any who doubt, let them try it.

Also—Morocco, Lining and Binding Skins always on hand.

March 30. SAM'L RIDENOUR.

TYPE AT REDUCED PRICES.

GEORGE BRUCE, Jun. *Type Founder*, at No. 13, Chamber Street, near the Post Office, New York, have on hand an unusually large stock of their well known Printing Types, Ornaments, Borders, Rules, &c., of the best metal, cast in original matrices, and very accurately finished, all of which they have determined to sell at greatly reduced prices, placing the book and newspaper fonts as follows:

Pica	at 32	cents	a pound.
Small Pica	34	do	do
Long Primer	36	do	do
Bourgeois	40	do	do
Brevier	46	do	do
Minion	54	do	do
Nonpariel	66	do	do
Agate	86	do	do
Pearl	120	do	do

For approved paper, at 6 months; or, at 6 per cent. less for cash. Wood Type, Printing Ink, Presses, Cases, Galleys, Brass Rule, Composing Sticks, Chases, and other Printing Materials, furnished with promptitude, and at the lowest prices.

Printers of newspapers, who publish this advertisement, with this note, three times before the 1st of June, 1843, and send one of the papers to the foundry, will be entitled to the payment of their bill, on buying four times the amount of it.

April 20, 1843.

Gentlemen's Wear.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of Gentlemen's wear, consisting of—

Summer Cassimeres, Tweeds,
Cross-barred Linens, Linen Drillings,
A large assortment of Cloths of all colors,
Hamilton Cords, Prince Albert Fancies,
Gambroons, Summer Cloths,
Marseilles, Merino, Satin, Silk, Velvet, and Fancy Vestings, warranted cheaper than they can be bought in this neighborhood, or no sale,
Fine Calf Boots at $2 50,
Leghorn, Beaver, Paris, Silk, Cassimere, and Fur Hats, from $1,00 up.

The great run for our cheap goods since we have opened, encourages us to believe that the best policy is now to sell goods very cheap, and he who sells cheapest will be sustained. We cordially thank our friends and the public, for their encouraging purchases, and pledge ourselves to continue to sell at a very small advance, so that our prices will always be the lowest. We expect another lot of goods to-day Come and see!

A & G W HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, April 20, 1843.

Tanner & Currier wanted.

THE subscribers wish to employ immediately, a Tanner and Currier, who understands his business. To one who can come well recommended, industrious and sober, we will give constant employment and liberal wages.

RAWLINS & MORRISS.

April 13, 1843.

For Rent.

THE undersigned will rent for a term of years, the STORE and *Dwelling House* in Kabletown, formerly occupied by Mr. Esrom Slifer—attached to which is a stable. The stand is an excellent one for business, and a good two-story dwelling in Kearstown. To suit the times. Possession can be had made to suit the times. JOSEPH MYERS.

Kabletown, April 13, 1843.

New & Cheap Groceries,
FOR CASH.

I AM now receiving a general supply of new Groceries, which I will sell astonishingly low for *CASH, and cash only*—believing this mode will promote the interest of the buyer as well as the vender. The following are some of the low prices at which I am offering them:

Prime N. O. Sugar at 6¼, best do do at 8 cents,
Good Loaf Sugar at 12½,
Good Coffee at 8; better 10; very best Green Rio 12½;
Best N. O. or Porto Rico Molasses 37½,
Dipped Candles, family use, 12½,
Sperm Candles, best, 31½,
Superior Gunpowder Tea at $1,
Also—Rice, Prime Cheese, Crackers, Pepper, Allspice, and all the smaller articles in the same proportion.

I am determined to sell as low, if not a little lower, than any house in the county, *for cash.*

March 23. J J MILLER.

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

THE LARGE WHITE HOUSE, nearly opposite the Court House.

1842.

Valuable Mill Property at
TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from George Reynolds to the subscriber, dated

For the Virginia Free Press.

THE GUARDIAN TO THE ORPHAN CHILD.

Come hither child, and view the spot
Where rests thy parents now!
Late tenants of yon rural cot,
Beneath the mountain's brow.

Thou art too young to weep and mourn,
For those who now have fled;
And left thee destitute and lone
To ponder o'er the dead.

Thy little heart hath felt no sting,
To blight its youthful joys;
Now just began life's early spring,
A guiltless infant boy.

The world is one bright scene to thee,
Of happiness and bliss;
Thou carest not, that if there be,
A brighter world than this.

Thou art content with nature here,
All's sunshine o'er thy way;
Though parted from thy parents dear;
Thy heart is light and gay.

But think not that the world will be.
The same bright scene of joy;
And life will glide as smooth to thee,
As when thou wert a boy.

Ah! now thy life's a cloudless sky,
With brilliant stars o'ercast!
Oft will thy bosom heave a sigh,
In memory of the past.

For thou art left on this dark shore,
A remnant of thy race
Who now have gone, forever more
To realms of joy and peace.

And when in manhood's hardy prime,
Vain pleasures should entice,
Safe guard thy heart 'gainst sinful crime,
And shun the reptile *Vice!*

MORTON.

Variety.

Hard Money Times.—If the operations of a hard money currency don't shew themselves in the following statement of facts, we are unable to imagine what illustrations are necessary to carry conviction to the minds of a suffering people.

We have it from good authority, that a sacrifice of the following property was made on Monday last at the Court-House, to satisfy a debt contracted 18 months ago for a horse. Indeed, we were present, when two Horses were selling at from $6 to 8 each. The Horse, as strange as it may seem, *swallowed up all* the articles here enumerated; whether he was a larger horse than common we do not pretend to say, but we learn that his original cost was not over 80 dollars:—

Sheriff's Sale.—1 Wagon, 4 Horses, 2 setts Gear, 1 Cow, and 14 Barrels of Corn.

That the Horse should have swallowed the 14 *barrels of corn* we are not surprised at, but to see it require a wagon and team, cow and 2 sett of gear, to satisfy him, is truly alarming. [*Winchester Rep.*

The Mississippi Defalcation.—The New Orleans Tropic says: "After all, Mississippi is not likely to lose so much by her Treasurer as was at first expected. We learn, verbally, from Jackson, that soon after the departure of Graves, his wife sent to Governor Tucker, requesting an interview. At first the Governor declined, but, on the lady's sending a second time, the Governor called on the lady, in company with Judge Buckner. Mr. G. delivered to the Governor a package containing $90,000 in gold and Treasury notes, also a parcel containing State bonds, which had not been examined when our informant left."

During the musical festivities at Hamburg, a musician from another city boarded in a private house where an uncommonly good table was kept. One day, when all the family were assembled for dinner, the stranger was absent. The housemaid, who was sent to call him, found him occupied at his toilet, he being at that moment engaged in using his tooth brush. 'Well, is he coming?' said the lady of the house, as the servant returned. 'Yes, ma'am, directly,' was the reply, 'he's just sharpening his teeth.'

A MILLERITE GEM.—'I wish the day of Judgment would come every day,' said a ragged specimen of animated dirt to another gentleman of the same order, at an end-of-the-world camp-meeting, the other day. "We have such 'good' times; I haven't been here an hour yet, and I've stole two bottles of beer and seven gingercakes! Fourth of July may go to thunder! Sunday Schools be hanged! I goes for the day of judgment, all the time!'

'My young friend,' said a minister to a boy at a campmeeting, 'do you ever think of a future state?'

'No, I never meddles with *State* affairs, though brother John is a politician.'

'Do you never think about dying?'

'No; but I guess our Sally did when she got the measles, for she turned all sorts o' *colors*.

'Whose boy are you?'

'When any body axes dat tell 'em you don't know.'

Nimrod, looking at the moon the other morning, remarked that it must be nearly out of *change*.

'Why so?' asked we.

'Because I see it has got its *last quarter*,' replied the urchin.

'Sam, is you asleep?' said one darkee to another.

"No Sol, Wat you wants?"

"I wants, if you has it, to borrow a dollar."

"I's asleep."

SCHOOL ROOM.—'Geography class come up. Ephraim, how is the State of Maine bounded?"

'It's bounded on the north by Keneobscott, on the northeast by the Boundary Question, on the east by Scovy Notia, on the south by the Chinese wall, on the west by the Missapissy river.'

'Very good; describe the soil and climate.'

'Its climate is very salubrious, and the soil ingubrious; producing immense swarms of her pacious animals called gally nippers.—They are about the size of daddy's windmill, with pudding tails and fence rail legs, and kin bite thro' a file; they infest the forest in herds, frequently destroying vegetation for whole miles round, and they are taken in steel traps by the natives, for the purpose of immegration.'

'For what is this State celebrated?'

'It is famous for flat head babies and pretty gals, who go to meetin', to practice animal magnetism. It is also the birthplace of Mozeby, the Moore of Venice.'

'Elegant—what are its productions?'

'Flour barrels, bean pudding, codfish, and cotton pod; also ten penny nails—sheet iron coddings, and red flanning sassingers.'

'Excellent; take your seat—you'll soon be a Congressman.'

PENDEXTER & ALDEN,

At the Old Stand, 248 1-2, Baltimore Street, (up stairs,) have just received,

500 PACKAGES
BOOTS & SHOES.

COMPRISING—Men's Calf and Morocco BOOTS, sewed and pegged,
Men's Seal and Kip do do do
do Grained and Coarse do do
do Calf and Kip Monroes do do
do Thick Brogans,
do Pegged and Sewed Shoes,
do Pumps, Slippers, &c.
Women's pegged and sewed Welts,
do Kid and Morocco Slippers,
do do do do city made
do Leather and Roan do
do Kid and Morocco Welts,
do do do Springs,
do Lace and strapped Welts,
do do do Boots, &c.
Misses' Slippers Welts and Boots,
Boy's Monroes, Boots and Brogans,
Youth's do do do
Children's Boots, Monroes and Fancy Shoes, &c.

200 CASES HATS!

INCLUDING—White and Black RUSSIA HATS; do do Fur Hats,
Black and Drab Wool do
White and colored Palm Leaf Hats, a great variety,
Also—Silk Umbrellas,
Gingham do
Cotton do
Paresols and Sun Shades,
Women's Florence Bonnets, very fine,
do Cypress and Straw do
do Palm Leaf Hoods,
Men's and Boy's Glazed Caps, &c &c.

This stock which has been selected with great care is now full and complete in store.

Cash and punctual customers will find that we are disposed to *sell at the lowest market price.*

PENDEXTER & ALDEN,
248½ Baltimore street,
Third door above Liberty.

Baltimore, March 23, 1843 —6t.

HATHAWAY'S PATENT
HOT-AIR
COOKING STOVES.

IN comparing this with all other COOKING STOVES, the following advantages will be found:

The fire being in the upper part of the stove, the boilers come in immediate contact with it; consequently much less fire is necessary, and they boil in less time. The oven being the whole size of the stove bakes double the quantity of other stoves. The heat is so equally diffused on all its sides, that it bakes bread, &c. as well as a brick oven. By means of the damper the heat may be driven through flues around the oven, which not only regulates the heat of the oven but also the draft of the stove. This stove is so constructed that no inside plates come in immediate contact with the fire; consequently they are not likely to get out of repair.

For information in relation to the utility of the stove, I would respectfully refer the public to the following respectable gentlemen of this county, who have the stove in use, and who I doubt not will do justice to its merits.

Dr. M. P. Nelson,	*Col. C. Harper,*
John Melvin,	*Benj. T. Towner,*
John Walpert,	*George Price,*
Mr. Billmyre,	*John T. Cookus,*
John R. Beall, Esq.	*Jacob Miller*
James V. Moore,	*Dr. Hammond,*
Jacob Lyon,	*A. Robinson,*

☞A great number of other names might be added to these, were it deemed necessary, who have within a few months past tested its merits, and who recommend it the more highly the longer they use the stove.

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned having in use for some time past Hathaway's Hot-Air Cooking Stoves, do most cheerfully recommend them to the public as being the most valuable stove extant. The many good qualities which are attached to it, can be discerned at once, even before in use. Their utility consists in the fact that they do not consume as much wood as other stoves, and all parts of it can be occupied at the same time in baking, cooking, boiling, roasting and washing. We take pleasure in recommending the above stove to the public, as we are convinced that they require much less wood and labor than is generally required, and it is decidedly the best article of the kind we have ever seen. We will cheerfully show the stove to any who may think proper to call and examine it.

JAMES J. MILLER,
THOMAS A. MOORE,
J. J. H. STRAITH,
I. N. CARTER.

Charlestown, Jan. 26, 1843.

☞The undersigned has in use one of Hathaway's Cooking Stoves, and considers it far superior to any other that he has ever seen or used. All culinary operations can be going on at the same time that the oven is used for baking. There is a decided saving of labor, time, and fuel, thus combining to the housewife what several fires and servants would be required to do. The saving in fuel renders it a matter of economy—it requires but a trial to ensure a purchase. Persons desiring to see the Stove in operation can be gratified by calling at my house, where I am testing practically its utility.

H. N. GALLAHER.

Charlestown, Jan. 26, 1843.

☞We, the undersigned, have also purchased Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stove, and take great pleasure in adding our names to those already given, in further proof of the value of the above Stoves.

DR. RICHARD PARRAN,
WILLIAM WEBB,
WILLIAM SHORTT.

March 2, 1843.

☞The subscriber having purchased the Right to sell the above Stoves in Jefferson County, Virginia, takes pleasure in offering them to the public.

Persons can see the Stove in operation by calling at the Hotel of Mr. I. N. Carter, where the undersigned can also be found.

Jan. 26, 1843. W. McKIM.

Mount Etna & Lucifer Matches,

BY the gross, dozen, or single box, for sale cheap, at YOUNG'S.
March 9.

INK.

BLUE, Black and Red Inks of superior quality, to be had at YOUNG'S.
March 9.

ORIENTAL WATER OF GOLD,

A DELIGHTFUL article for the toilet—on hand at YOUNG'S.
March 9, 1843.

Weaver's Eye Salve.

THE best article, for sale at YOUNG'S.
March 9.

ROCK POWDER,

JUST received and for sale by
March 30. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Hats.

2 CASES of the cheapest Hats ever offered in this town, just received by
April 6. J. B. PACKETT.

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine, with directions for planting, just received and for sale by A M CRIDLER.
Harpers-Ferry, Feb 2, 1843.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JOHN B. PACKETT is now opening a large and splendid stock of spring and summer goods, purchased in Baltimore and Philadelphia for cash, and will be sold 20 per cent. lower than they can be bought in this town or county. All who buy for cash will certainly save money by calling on him.
March 30.

STONE CUTTING.

WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, and adjoining counties, who may wish to mark the graves of their lamented dead, that he still continues to make and superscribe *Monuments—Box, Column, and plain*

TOMB SLABS
And Head & Foot STONES,
OF EVERY VARIETY.

Having purchased an extensive QUARRY of the most beautiful *White and Variegated MARBLE*, and an extensive water power to saw and polish with, his prices will be LOW. One great advantage to purchasers is, that all Stone will be delivered at his risk, without any extra charge.

☞LETTERING neatly executed.

By application to Mr. Horatio N. Gallaher, Charlestown, those who may desire any of the above articles can be shewn the list of prices and the different plans. He will also forward any orders, epitaphs, &c., that may be desired. Or, by addressing him, at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., orders can be filled without delay.

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

January 21 1843—1y.

HATS, HATS, HATS.

THE subscriber announces to his friends and the public, that he is manufacturing HATS of every style and description, at his Shop, at Harpers-Ferry, directly opposite R. D. Doran's store—where he keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, the cheapest and best Hats to be found in this neighborhood.—He invites all in want of Hats, to give him a call, as he intends selling *cheap for cash*, and no humbuggery. All Hats manufactured by the undersigned, are warranted in all cases.

All kinds of good Fur taken in exchange at fair prices. Also Cash will be paid for Otter, Muskrat, and Rabbit Skins.

JOHN SCHLAGETER.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 5, 1843.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the clerk's office of the circuit superior court of law and chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in March, 1843:

Charles B. Harding and Joseph Crane, PLAINTIFFS,
Abraham Isler, DEFENDANT,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Abraham Isler, not having entered his appearance, & given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

March 9, 1843.

HALACHER'S PATENT
LIFE PRESERVING
SINGLE TREE.

THE subscriber having purchased the Patent Right for the County of Jefferson, of the above invaluable and simple safeguard, against the destruction of life and property, offers it to the inhabitants of the county of Jefferson, as an instant and sure preventive, against all accidents arising from runaway or unruly horses, either in single or double harness. By pulling a strap connected with the single-tree, which extends to the seat of the driver, the horses are immediately detached, and at the same time a drag slet down, by which the carriage is gradually stopped and prevented from going either backward or forward.

The excellence of the invention has been tested before hundreds, giving the most entire satisfaction.

A model of the patent can be seen at Mr. W. J. Hawks' carriage manufactory, Charlestown, where he will be prepared at all times to attach this valuable invention to carriages or buggies.

IG'S P. LYLES.

March 2, 1843.—tf.

District Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, at Staunton.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

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

Frederick A. Briscoe, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on the 1st day of August next.

William A. B. Welsh, of Berkeley county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on the 1st day of August next.

Thomas Strider, of Jefferson county, for a discharge of all his debts and a certificate thereof, on the 1st day of August next.

Teste,
NICH'S K. TROUT,

March 30, 1843.—70d.

A. & D. FERRY,
GROCERS & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 78, North Howard St.,
BALTIMORE.

REFERENCES:—WILLIAM S. ELGIN & Co., and F. BECKHAM, Harpers-Ferry; BUSHROD TAYLOR, and RHODES & DANNER, Winchester; THOS SHRIVER, and DANIEL STEINER, Cumberland.

March 16, 1843.

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.

Encourage Home Manufacture.

I HAVE on hand, and shall continue to keep a large assortment of fine and coarse home-made shoes, among which are—
Men's lined and bound calf and kip skin shoes,
Heavy double soled negroes shoes nailed,
Women's and children's calf skin do, made by one of the best workmen in the country.

They will all be sold at such prices as to induce almost all to give them the preference over Northern work.

Also—just received, a large supply of Northern and Baltimore made Shoes, some much lower than usual. J J MILLER.
March 30.

J. H. BEARD & CO.,

HAVE just received and for sale—
1½ bushels extra early May PEAS,
½ do early Frame do
½ do [illegible] do
½ do Dwarf Bishop do
½ do early, or 6 weeks dwf Beans.
Also, fresh Mangle Wurtzle Seed.
300 papers assorted Flower Seed, choice kinds.
Charlestown, March 16, 1843.

Onion Sets.

RED and WHITE, for sale by
March 16. J H BEARD & CO.

United States' District Court, Western District of Virginia, Staunton.
IN BANKRUPTCY.

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

No. 1198. Proverbs Bull of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all of his debts and a certificate thereof, on the 1st day of May next.

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

Feb. 2, 1843.—11t.

Nails.

40 KEGS NAILS, assorted sizes, on hand and for sale very low.
March 9. E M AISQUITH.

J. FRASE & SON'S
Clarified Essence of Hoarhound Candy.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18, 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. Frase & Son.

☞J. H. BEARD & CO., are our authorised Agents for the sale of the Candy in Charlestown.
Sept. 29, 1842.—6m.

DOMESTICS.—3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 6-4, Brown Muslins, from 6¼ cents up,
-4, 7-8, 4 4 heavy Osnaburg do,
4-4 heavy Twilled do for negroes,
Heavy Plaid Cottons, Domestic Ginghams,
A large stock of Bleached Cottons, from 6¼ up,
Brown and Bleached Drillings,
Checks, Tickings, Candlewick, &c.,
Together with No. 1, 2, and 3, Burlaps,
Just received and for sale, at a small advance, by piece or yard, by J J MILLER.
March 30.

Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,

FROM 375 BOWERY STREET, NEW YORK,

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

The following is from the New York Medical Magazine.

CONSUMPTION.

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

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

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

Beware of the counterfeit; the genuine is from 375 Bowery street, and is sold by J. P. BROWN, Druggist, sole agent for Charlestown and vicinity.
Nov. 10, 1842.—6m.

Segars and Tobacco.

A LARGE supply of the choicest Tobacco and Regalia Segars, just received.
April 6. J J MILLER.

Coughs and Colds.

THESE very distressing complaints often lead into consumption through neglect at the first attack. I would therefore advise those whose cough begins to become troublesome and the expectoration scanty, with more or less soreness of the throat, difficult raising of phlegm, &c., that they should immediately apply for a suitable medicine, which is Dr. DUNCAN'S "EXPECTORANT REMEDY" for Consumption, &c. This medicine I have found in every instance to remove those unpleasant annoyances in a few days. One single bottle will in most cases, prove this assertion. Therefore, you who wish to escape the early seeds of consumption, avail yourselves of this all important opportunity, and again enjoy the blessings of health.

JAMES M. BIRCH, Kensington.

N. B.—The above was left at the office by one who experienced the wonderful effects of the above medicine. Hundreds are there who thus express the joyful sentiments of their hearts in favor of such a valuable medicine as Dr. Duncan's "*Expectorant Remedy,*" that others may find relief from the same source.

Consumption Arrested.
READ!

DR. DUNCAN:

Dear Sir:—Your "EXPECTORANT REMEDY" for Pulmonary Affections is doing wonders in this section of the State. The most astonishing cure performed by it is that, upon MRS. LYDIA ANDERS. She was first taken with a *fever*; a heavy cold settled upon the Lungs. She suffered in disease and pain for about 14 months, when her body became reduced to a mere living frame, and all hopes of her recovery given up by her friends and Physician; her symptoms became those peculiar to 'Pulmonary Consumption,' or a decline. A person from Pittsburg, stopping in our place for a few days; hearing of her situation, immediately recommended your "Expectorant Remedy," saying "that if medicine would restore health that would." The last resource induced her friends to send to Pittsburg, (being the nearest place at the time to procure it) for "two bottles," and gave the contents to her according to the direction. By the time she used them a great change for the better was evidently perceived by all those that knew her situation. Seeing the wonderful efforts of the medicine, I purchased four dozen bottles, and sold them to those similarly afflicted; since, I obtained six dozen more and furnished I believe (the above lady) ten bottles. She is now a Living Monument, enjoying, perfect health, to the astonishment of both relatives and friends; there are many other cures performed in this vicinity, but none so interesting as that of "MRS ANDERS." Your medicine is considered out here beyond competition and can be relied upon as a safe and effectual remedy for diseases of a consumptive character.

Enclosed we send you "fifty dollars," on the Wheeling and Washington Banks. Send us six dozen bottles by the way of Baltimore, immediately, as we have constant calls for the medicine and cannot be without it. Yours, in haste,

JAMES W. ROSS & Co.

GREENFIELD, Wash. Co. Pa., July 8, 1842.

☞Price: One Dollar per bottle, or six for $5.

Principal Office, No. 19, N. Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Also, by
J. H. BEARD & CO.
Charlestown, Dec 15, 1842.—3m.
SAMUEL KIHAM.

CONSUMPTION AND DEATH

Will most assuredly be the early fate of those who neglect themselves when afflicted with the pronounced symptoms of consumption, such as a Cold, Cough, Bronchitis, or Soreness of the Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Expectoration, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, &c. Dr. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY is expressly prepared for the removal and cure of those dangerous and troublesome diseases. Therefore, you who are labouring under the influence of these complaints, procure immediately this medicine before it be too late. ONE BOTTLE may be the means of prolonging your life. Always ask for Dr. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, and take no other medicines to take some of their medicine in preference. These persons obtain some cheap thing, and palm it on the public at full price. It is therefore important for purchasers to be on their guard.

Dr. DUNCAN,S EXPECTORANT REMEDY is put up in large size bottles, and enveloped in blue paper. The outer form contains a fine steel plate engraving representing "Hope in a Storm."

Principal Office, No. 19, N. Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Also, by
J. H. BEARD, & Co.
Charlestown Dec 22, 1842—3m.
SAMUEL KILHAM,
Harpers-Ferry.

Hay File Liniment,

CONSIDERED to be the very best Ointment ever offered for the cure of Piles. A supply direct from the proprietors, the Messrs. Comstock of New York, for sale at
March 9. YOUNG'S.

Flaxed Oil,

JUST received and for sale, by
MARCH 9, 18 KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Rheumatism & Lameness

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

SARSAPARILLA.
Comstock's Compound Extract.

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

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.

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

☞All of the above Family Medicines constantly kept on hand and for sale, at the Drug Stores of
J. H. BEARD & CO.,
Charlestown, Va.;
A. M. CRIDLER,
Nov. 10, 1842.—1y. *Harpers-Ferry, Va.*

Headache.—Dr. Spohn's Headache

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

Balm of Columbia.

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

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

Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant

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

For sale at the Drug Stores of
J H BEARD & CO,
Charlestown, Va.;
A M CRIDLER,
Nov. 10, 1842 —1y. *Harpers-Ferry, Va.*

To Families and Invalids.

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

PILES, &C.,

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

Kolmstock's Vermifuge

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

STARTLING FACTS.

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

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

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

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

For sale at the Drug Stores of
J H BEARD & CO.,
Charlestomn, Va.;
A M CRIDLER,
Nov. 10, 1842.—1y. *Harpers-Ferry, Va.*

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.

CONWAY'S MEDICINES.

TAKE NOTICE, that WINSLOW L. KIDDER has succeeded the late T. KIDDER in the preparation of the *CONWAY MEDICINES*, and will hereafter give particular attention to the preparation of the following established articles, the celebrity of which precludes the necessity of a re-publication of the numerous certificates now in the hands of the proprietor.

DR. JEBE'S LINIMENT,

In enlarged bottles, for rheumatism, chilblai bruises, sprains, numbness, stiffness in the joints, &c. The relief is immediate, and cures frequently in twenty-four hours, although of years' standing and thought incurable. PRICE 37 1-2 cents.

RUMFRIES' ITCH OINMENT.

This is a safe, certain, and expeditious cure for the itch, be it ever so inveterate, in one hour's application—No danger from taking cold. It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast. PRICE 25 cents a box.

ALBION CORN PLASTER.

This Plaster never causes the least pain, although it dissolves and draws the corn *out by the roots*—but gives immediate ease as soon as applied. Price 25 cents a box.

Dumfries' Remedy for the PILES.

One of the best and most thorough remedies known for this troublesome complaint. Price 75 cents for two boxes, Ointment and Electuary, or 37 1-2 cents for either where but one is wanted.

DUMFRIES' EYE WATER sore or inflamed eyes, morning known gives such immediate and comfortable relief; in some exceedingly bad cases the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this eye water, after every other remedy had failed. Persons who have used it, pronounce it without hesitation the best preparation for these complaints they have ever met with. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Relfe's Consumptive or Asthmatic PILLS.

These inestimable Pills have proved, and are pronounced by numerous persons who have made use of them, the best of all the cough medicines in coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness, wheezing, spitting of blood and complaints of the lungs generally. Price 25 cents.

Full and ample directions accompany each of the above articles.

Prepared from the original M. S. recipe of Dr W. T. Conway by W. L. Kidder, immediate successor to the late T. Kidder, by whom they are for sale at his Counting Room, No. 86, State Street, Corner of Merchants' Row, Boston—and also by his special appointment by

A. M. CRIDLER.
Nov 24, 1842.—1y. *Harpers-Ferry, Va.*

N. B. Each of the above articles will be signed W. L. Kidder on the outside wrapper.

AXES, Halter Chains, Traces, long-handled Shovels, Spades, Forks, &c.
March 23 J E McENDREE.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in March, 1843:

Peter Hageley Jacob Maughman, Frederick Maughman, Henry Hoffteller and Catharine his wife, George Agner and Rachel his wife, Christina Marshall, Elizabeth Hageley and Wm Engle, Administratrix and Administrator of George Hageley, deceased, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Mary Cooke, John Cooke, Jacob Cooke, Henry Cooke, Sarah Ann Cooke, Daniel Cook, Henry Berry, acting executor of John Whomeldorff, deceased, Mary Hoke, John Clice, Francis Clice, William Clice, Ann Clice John Creamer, Ann Creamer, William Clice, (son of Henry,) John Merritt, William Merritt, Stocket West, and Elizabeth his wife, John Merritt, jr. George Merritt, Henry Merritt, Peter Merritt, Jacob Merritt, Samuel Bright, and Ann his wife, Sally Merritt, and Margaret Merritt, Jacob Merritt, (another Jacob,) and Barbara his wife, Catharine Myers, John James, and Sally his wife, Margaret Cooper, William Cooper, John Cooper, George A. Cooper, Henry Cooper, James Franklin Cooper, Elizabeth McIlee, and Walter S. Myers, and — his wife, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, John Clice, Elizabeth McIlee, Francis Clice, William Clice, Ann Clice, William Clice, (son of Henry,) William Merritt, Stocket West and Elizabeth his wife, John Merritt, George Merritt, Henry Merritt, Peter Merritt, Margaret Merritt, Jacob Merritt, John Merritt, Jr., John Cramer, Ann Cramer, Catharine Myers, John James, and Polly his wife, Margaret Cooper, William Cooper, John Cooper, George A. Cooper, Henry Cooper, James F. Cooper, and Walter Myers, and —— his wife, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and be posted at the front door of the Court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

March 9, 1843.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT.

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in March, 1843:

John Moore, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Alexander G. Gordon & Juliet A. Gordon his wife, and Edw'd E. Cooke, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Alex. G. Gordon and Julie A. Gordon, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendants do appear here on the 1st day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

March 9, 1843.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in March, 1843:

William C. Worthington and Richard Henderson, Trustees for Benjomin Ford and Daniel Snyder, Millers, and partners, under the name and firm of Ford & Snyder, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Benjamin Ford and Daniel Snyder, partners under the firm of Ford & Snyder, Charles D. Hinks, Samuel Hinks and Keefer Thomas, partners trading under the name and firm of C. D. Hinks & Co. David Kemp and Joseph Poole, partners trading under the name and firm of Kemp & Poole, Samuel McPherson, Elias Shaw, John W. Ross and William Garrott, partners under the firm of Ross & Garrott; John C. Wiltshire, William T. Washington, Nathaniel W. Manning, Joseph F. Abell, George Eichelberger, William C. Worthington, Joseph Shewalter, John Moler, Joseph Crane, Samuel Cameron, Richard Duffield, Wm. Grove, George W. Sappington, Thomas Rutherford, Lewis W. Washington, William Moore, Samuel Ridenour, Henry D. Garnhart, Adam Moler, John Richardson, and Josiah W. Ware. DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants, Charles D. Hinks, Samuel Hinks, Keefer Thomas, David Kemp, Joseph Poole, Elias Shaw, John W. Ross, Wm. Garrott, and Samuel M'Pherson, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said Defendants do appear here on the 14th day of the next term, and answer the Bill of the Plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house, in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

March 23, 1843.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the clerk's office of the circuit superior court of law and chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in March, 1843:

Emanuel Slifer, PLAINTIFF

AGAINST

Henry Rowland, James P. Riely, The Bank of the Valley in Virginia, Cate Moore, Humphrey Keyes, Collin C. Porter, John Rowland, David Hefflebower, John S. Rowland, David Rowland, Dan'l Hefflebower, William C. Worthington, John Hopkins, Philip Hopkins, Richard Duffield, Sheriff of Jefferson county, Jacob Swagier, The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Lewis Neill, Lysander B. Childs, and Mary Gunnell, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, John S. Rowland, John Hopkins, Philip Hopkins, and Lysander B. Childs, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order, be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste, ——, *Clerk.*

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the clerk's office of the circuit superior court of law and chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in March, 1843:

Dolphin Drew, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Samuel Hefflebower, John Herr, and Abraham H. Herr, the two last as Merchants and partners, trading under the name and firm of J. & A. H. Herr, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, John Herr and Abraham H. Herr, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by