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VOL. 36. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1843. NO. 46

HARPERS-FERRY MERCHANT TAILOR AND *Ready-Made* CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully make known to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and the public generally, that they have just received from the Eastern Markets, and are now opening for inspection, their

SECOND SUPPLY OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

Consisting in part as follows, viz:

Wool-dyed blue cloth, a splendid assortment, from 2,25 to 8,00;

Ditto wool-dyed black; do invisible green; do light green; do olive, do drab; do light and dark mixed cloths;

Ditto mixed, figured and plain beaver cloths, various colors and qualities;

Ditto pilot cloths, flushing, blankets, and other coating;

Cassimeres blue and black, brown and drab, cross-barred and ribbed;

A variety of fashionable fancy vesting, splendid assortment;

Satinets, diamond, ribbed, fancy and plain, a large assortment, from 40 cents to $1,25;

A variety of fulled linseys of various colors and qualities;

Domestics and other flannels; domestic muslins; Stocks, scarfs, cravats, pocket hdkfs., domestic socks, buck and dog gloves, mitts of Winchester make, very stout; wool, suspenders from 64 to 1,50, trunks and umbrellas. Also,

A Large and Extensive Assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

Such as Overcoats from $5 to $20,

Dress and Frock Coats, fine cloth, from 8 to $20,

Cassinet and Business Coats from 3 to 10 dolls.

Roundabouts a variety,

Fine Cassimere Pants from 4 to 8 dollars,

Satinet and other Pants from 1,25 to 5,00,

Vests from 1,25 to 8 dollars,

Fine and Coarse Shirts and Drawers. Also,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

And in short every article necessary to clothe a person from head to foot.

In conclusion, we ask the public to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere to sell, and we feel confident that upon the examination G. STEPHENS, the examination from a distance will find it as good an advantage to call and examine the stock of goods, especially our stock of ready made clothing. W. J. & J. G. S.

HARPERS-FERRY

ACADEMY.

INSTRUCTORS. { J. C. BRETTELL, A. M. / R. H. HOFFMAN.

DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

First Department:

Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Ancient History, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Elocution, and Mathematics.

Second Department.

The Elements of the Dead Languages, Modern History, Natural Science, English Composition, Mensuration and Surveying, Practical Geometry, Elements of Algebra, &c.

Third Department.

English Grammer, Geography, Elements of History, Elements of Natural Science, Botany, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

Fourth Department.

Reading, Writing, the Elements of

SURGERY.

Dr. J. J. H. STRAITH,

OF Charlestown, Va, has been giving especial attention to the study of Surgery, and is prepared to perform any operation in that department of Medical Science. He can command, in a few hours, in cases involving great danger, and requiring consequently great experience and skill, the aid of one or two of the ablest Surgeons in the Union.

Charlestown, Nov. 2, 1843—2m.

CLAIRMONT NURSERY, NEAR BALTIMORE.

FRUIT AND Shade Trees.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that the time for transplanting Trees has arrived, and it would afford them pleasure to have their extensive thrifty and growing stock of Fruit and other TREES and PLANTS.

The Ornamental Trees are larger and neater than usual, especially the Balsam, Silver Fir, Cherry, also the Evergreen Trees. Of Bulbous Roots, and the Strawberry Plants, they have nearly all the best new sorts Asparagus Plants, and Rhubard or Pie Plants, &c. &c.

For further particulars we refer persons to our printed and priced catalogue, which will be sent to order gratis. Persons ordering trees from a distance may rely on their orders being carefully dug, packed, and forwarded agreeably to order, and as much to their interest as possible.

SINCLAIR & [illegible]

Clairmont, near Baltimore, received at the Post Office.

Nov. 2, 1843. [illegible] a catalogue may be [illegible]

THE undersigned [illegible] THE PUBLIC [illegible] selves in [illegible] fully announce [illegible] ken the Store [illegible] cupied by Mr. [illegible] are now receiving [illegible]

NEW GOODS

[illegible] respectfully [illegible] No pains will be [illegible] they believe they [illegible] Being determined [illegible] cash, or on the usual [illegible] make the [illegible] that we shall receive a [illegible] have no fear of the public's patronage.

S. HEFLEBOWER, [illegible] N KABLE.

Kabletown, Nov 23, 1843.

HARPERS-FERRY IRON FOUNDRY.

THE following is a statement of the kinds of Castings that can be had at the Harpers-Ferry Foundry.

Mill Gearing

Of every description, and the patterns for the same made to order;

Thrashing Machines of various kinds,

Among which are three different sizes of Locke's patent Thrashing Machine, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters and Windmill Irons,

Turning Lathes of different patterns,

McCormick's and Loudoun Mouldboards, which we are prepared to furnish low to merchants or plough makers by the quantity.

Wagon Boxes from 54 inches down to the smallest size that is required,

Andirons, a new style, of various patterns and sizes,

Flat Irons by hundreds, which can be retailed by the single pair at 64 cents per pound, and to merchants, by the quantity, for less,

Ground and complete Cast Iron Railing, suitable for churches, porches, porticos, &c. Also, for enclosures in grave yards, which is much neater for that purpose than the kind of fences that have been heretofore used, which is of but little more cost than the old. Persons who wish to have lots enclosed for family places, will please give the proper [illegible] the lot, and the order will be [illegible], and I will, if desired, [illegible] &c.

NEW STORE AT KABLETOWN,

THE subscribers are just receiving and opening, a *Large and Fashionable Supply of*

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Their stock consists in part of—

CLOTHS—Black, Blue-black, and Invisible Green;

CASSIMERES—Black, Steel-mixed, and Fancy colored Cassimere, English Tweed do., great variety of colors; 2 pieces very superior mixed Tweed, for gentlemen's fashionable overcoats, very low;

SATTINETS—Of various colors and qualities, exceedingly low;

VESTINGS.—Merino, Silk, and Satin Vestings, Silk and Cotton Velvets;

PRINTS, &c. &c.

A great variety of Prints, of every style and quality,

Prints of a Mouslin de Lain pattern, a very rich and beautiful article,

Mourning calico, Curtain do for 6¼,

Chusans, Taisans, and Mouslin de Lain,

Chusan Gingham, a new article, 4 4, very low,

French, Eariston, and Domestic Ginghams,

Black Gro de Nap Silk,

Long and [illegible]

Lisle Thread, and Cambric [illegible] ings,

Bonnet Ribbands, Neck do

Ladies Kid Gloves, Silk do

Silk and Worsted Mitts,

Gentlemen's best Black Cravats, Satin and Bombazine Stocks,

Silk Scarfs for gentlemen, beautiful article,

Tapes and Edgings, Galloon Bindings,

Parisian Shawls, 10-4,

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, and 6-4 Bleached and Brown Muslins,

[illegible] and White Cotton Wadding,

[illegible] and Domestic Flannels, Imported do

[illegible] orted, and Lambs' wool Hose,

[illegible] Fancy colored do

[illegible] ack Cotton Hose, from 12½ to 50,

[illegible] Hose

[illegible] Fringe,

[illegible] and Carpet Chains,

A great variety,

[illegible] *well assorted stock,*

[illegible] *s and Dye Stuffs,*

[illegible] el, Chrome Yellow,

[illegible] Japan do, Black Oil do

[illegible] Window Glass,

[illegible] rained Oil,

[illegible] Flaxseed Oil,

[illegible] *stone, and Crockery Wares, &c.,*

Mr. a great variety of other articles; all of which the public is respectfully requested to call and examine before making purchases.—They trust that by strict attention to business, with a desire to please, to merit patronage.

S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Kabletown, Nov 23, 1843.

To the Ladies.

THE attention of the Ladies is most respectfully asked to a late arrival of most beautiful CHUSANS and MOUSLINS—all of the most fashionable style, and entirely new, being only received by yesterday's cars. We invite the Ladies to call and examine the goods, whether they want to purchase or not.

Nov 16. MILLER & TATE.

NEW GOODS

I AM now receiving my supply of goods. My stock embraces a great variety of good, useful, and cheap Goods, of which the following are a part:

Rio, Java, and St. Domingo Coffee,

Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger, Mace, Saleratus, Starch, Copperas, Madder,

Epsom's salts, rosin and country soaps, saltpetre, indigo, cinnamon, bark and ground, Loaf sugar, cheese, No 1 herrings, mackarel, Spanish whiting, Spanish brown, alum, 25 sacks beautiful fine salt for table use, 50 sacks ground alum salt, mustard, fancy soaps, cloves, chocolate, Hall's cocoa, silver sand, pipes, prime chewing tobacco, rotten stone, new crop raisins, oranges, lemons, figs, candies, filberts, pecan and paten nuts, soft shell almonds, sperm and tallow candles, cut and dried tobacco, Garrett's snuff, Porto Rico and N O sugars and molasses, camphor, castor oil, fish do., shoe tacks, heel brads, shoe knives, butcher knives, combs of all kinds, horse cards, curry combs, sad irons, padlocks, snuffers, candlesticks, knives and forks, gridirons, hank sewing cotton, all colors, patent thread, sewing silk, Russell's spool sewing cotton, very superior and large spools, percussion caps, white and black suspender buttons, shirt do. gilt do. for coat and vest, buck and bone [illegible], pocket books, hooks and eyes, wafers, [illegible] and letter paper, ink sand, inkstands, [illegible] and other suspenders, mahogany [illegible] med looking-glasses, mouse traps, [illegible] choice lot teas, soda, bitter, water, [illegible] and general assortment of Ware, 2000 [illegible] of hollow [illegible], gridirons, [illegible] &c.

From the Louisville Journal.

TEACH ME FORGETFULNESS.

STANZAS FOR MUSIC.

Oh teach me forgetfulness, teach me to cast
From the depths of my spirit all thought of the past!
My hopes you have blighted; within my sad heart
There lingers but memory—Oh bid it depart!
You have taught me to look on the past with regret,
And weep for the future, but not to forget.
You have taught me my love and my folly to rue,
Why did you not teach me forgetfulness too?

Oh teach me forgetfulness, bid me control
The thoughts, the wild thoughts that have enter'd my soul;
I thought your wild passion an innocent flame
That would lift me above, not degrade me to shame.
I thought—but enough—the deep folly is o'er,
I would turn from the past, and remember no more;
You have taught me my love and my folly to rue,
Then teach me, oh teach me, forgetfulness too

Oh teach me forgetfulness!—little I thought
That in seeking my heart 'twas its ruin you sought;
I thought you had won my fond spirit away
To love me, to bless me, and not to betray.
Alas, that such musings should sadden me yet;
My heart is all memory—oh bid it forget;
You have taught me my love and my folly to rue,
Then teach me, forgetfulness too.

ADELIA.

Mechanics' Department.

DISTINCTIONS IN SOCIETY.

The idea held by many, that the humble mechanic is not as good by nature, as the wealthy monarch, is, we think, a very erroneous one, and one that is held only by those who have but very little intellect. They are generally to be found among that class of people, who having never obtained a mouthful of victuals by the sweat of their brows, know not how to appreciate the many comforts which are extended to them by the labors of the industrious mechanic. There are many people, who consider the mechanics and working men, the lower classes of society, while many an ignorant fop, who is lazy and too proud to work, is esteemed by them as one of the higher class.—This baneful principle, we fear, has been nourished by many from whom we should have expected better things, and whom we once thought would discountenance any invidious distinctions between rich and poor. Mankind are very apt, when they rise in the world, to forget their once impoverished condition, and to feel that they are of better blood, than those through whose instrumentality their riches have been obtained; but it is a mistaken notion, springing from the native principle, self-love.

No distinctions should be made between one profession and another, because of the professions, but whenever distinctions be made between individuals let their real worth be the only ground for it. Then we shall soon see, that wealth as some have erringly supposed, and we fondly hope that the day may not be far distant when this truly republican sentiment will be cherished in the bosom of every one who inhabits the fertile soil of our happy and much loved America. Those then who would create distinctions by any other rule, and pay more respect to earthly grandeur, than to intelligence and virtue, we consider enemies, although perhaps ignorantly, to those equal rights, which were purchased by the blood and sufferings of our patriot fathers in times which tried men's souls.

[*Methodist Protestant.*

SUPPORT YOUR MECHANICS.—Have you occasion for the services of those engaged in any branch of mechanical labor? and if so, are they not those in your immediate neighborhood who are in want of work, and can supply your demands at reasonable rates? Then employ them by all means; for by so doing the whole community will be benefited in various ways. Most of our mechanics have families to support; they have located themselves with a view of permanent residence; and, as Poor Richard says, 'three removes are as bad as a fire,'—endeavor to prevent such a dire calamity by employing them employed at home, to the neighbor[illegible] and consider whether the work cannot be as well or better done at home by those around you who need and would be thankful for such favors.

We would not presume to dictate, but cannot forbear expressing our conviction that if more thought were bestowed on these matters, the community in general would not be the losers, and our mechanics, in particular would be benefited.

PAY THE MECHANIC.

The rich man who employs a mechanic, does not know how much inconvenience, loss of time and expense he exposes him to, by neglecting to pay an undisputed bill on presentation. Without going too deep into the subject, let us propose a very simple example of common occurrence. A mechanic undertakes a job, for which his honest charge is fifty dollars. It is done to the satisfaction of his employer. He expects his pay on the presentation of a bill. Why should he not receive it? He has no bank credit: he pays cash for stock, and pays cash for labor. He has been employed a week on that job, with two or three Journeymen, besides furnishing the raw material, paying shop rent and other contingencies. Why should he be asked to wait for his money? He must pay his hands and lay up cash to provide for his stock. Is it honorable—is it just, that the rich employer should ask him to wait for his pay until his convenient time, when cash is not scarce—when 3 per centum a month is not to be had on the loan of money that belongs to others, or which ought to be appropriated to the payment of honest debts, instead of sleeping and fattening at interest on post notes—or contributing to the artificial wants of his family—or gratifying a reckless spirit of speculation in visionary stock? Is it righteous, is it just, that a man of supposed wealth should do this, and leave the honest and hard working mechanic to the mercies of small creditors, the importunities of journeymen, and rapacity of usurious extortioners! Certainly not.

John Quincy Adams.

During Mr. John Quincy Adams's short sojourn in Washington, Pennsylvania, he paid a visit to the Female Seminary near that place.—He was welcomed in the spacious hall of the Semisary, in the presence of a large number of ladies, by Miss S. R. Foster, the Principal, in a neat and appropriate address. Mr. Adams responded, but so deeply was he affected by the address of Miss Foster, as to be for some time inaudible. When heard, he spoke as follows:

This, however, is the first instance in which a lady has thus addressed me personally; and I trust that all the ladies present will be able sufficiently to enter into my feelings to know, that I am more affected by this honor, than by any other I could have received.

You have been pleased, Madam, to allude to the history of my family, and their services to the country. It is indeed true that from the beginning of the existence of the Republic as an independent Nation, my my father myself have been in the public service of the country, almost without interruption. I came into the world as a person having personal responsibilities with the Declaration of Independence, which constituted us a nation. I was a child at that time, and had then perhaps the greatest blessing that can be bestowed on man—a mother who was anxious and capable to form her children to what they ought to be. From that mother I derived whatever instruction—religious especially, and moral—which has pervaded a long life; I will not say perfectly, and as it ought to be; but I will say, because it is justice only to the memory of her whom I revere, that if, in the course of my life, there has been any imperfection, or deviation from what she taught me, the fault is mine, and not hers.

With such a mother, and such relations with the sex, to carry that daughter, free of perfection, I know of none that exists in human society better adapted to produce that result, than institutions of the character that I have now the honor to address.

I have been taught, as I have said, in the course of my life, to love the female sex; but I have [illegible] lesson has [illegible] even *free from all intoxicating drinks*, and both preceded and followed by interesting and appropriate exercises.

In reply to the neat and eloquent *receptionary* address from Hon. Geo. N. Briggs, the Ex-President, among a great variety of other things appropriate and eloquently well presented, paid the following high compliment to his distinguished mother:—*Cataract.*

"Allusion has been made to the instructions of my mother, and honorable mention has been made of her as a mother in Israel. What man—that can be called man—would not, must not be affected, would not, 'have his heart sink in exultation of joy,' at the commemoration of his mother's virtues, before such an assembly of his fellow citizens? It is true she was renowned even in that period of of our country. And is it not due the occasion, to these numerous witnesses of the declaration made by my friend, that the nurturing care of my mother—is it not due to gratitude, to nature, that he should in this audience of his fellow citizens, acknowledge and avow, that such as I have been, whatever it was, that such as I am, whatever it is, and such as I hope to be in all futurity, must be ascribed, under Providence, to the precepts and examples of my mother."

J. Q. ADAMS ON ABOLITION.

Committees were waited on at Pittsburg by a [illegible] him to meet and address them. [illegible] urging, and avowing that he was as much opposed to slavery as any of them, and especially to the representation of slaves in Congress, but expressing his opposition to the abolition measures of the day as follows:

"With regard to the subjects mentioned in this note—the annexation of Texas and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia—I have no opinions which I wish to conceal. The Texas question is a very delicate one, and it is probable it will occupy much of the attention of Congress the ensuing session; my views of it have been already avowed on more than one occasion. On the subject of Abolition, Abolition societies, Anti-slavery societies, or the Liberty party, I have never been a member of any of them. But in opposition to slavery I go as far as any of these; my sentiments, I believe, very nearly accord with theirs That slavery will be abolished in this country, and throughout the world, I firmly believe. Whether it shall be done peacefully or by blood, God only knows, but that it shall be accomplished I have not a doubt, and, by whatever way, I say let it come.

"As to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, I have said that I was opposed to it—not because I have any doubts of the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District, for I have none. But I regard it as a violation of republican principles to enact laws at the petition of one people which [illegible] to one consent. As the laws now stand, the people of the District have property in their slaves.

"I do not admit these laws are in accordance with justice, for it can never be true that one man can rightfully have property in another man. Still these laws have had an existence since before that part of the country became the District of Columbia, and was brought under the power of Congress; and *I think they should not be altered without the consent of the people of the District.* This consent I believe will yet be obtained, and slavery will be abolished there.

Miscellaneous.

HOPE.

Hope is a pledge of glorious rest
To weary mortals given;
We cultivate the flower on earth, and sor-
And reap the fruit in Heaven, sweet hope!

What a solace—adversity and affliction,
Adversity whispers in accents
rous voice, that rest and comfort are yet in
store. It stimulates us to penetrate the
dense clouds which hover overhead, and
enjoy its promised good, while it is only
in prospect. Misfortunes and disappoint-
ments encompass us about; the heart is
drear and desolate—when hope—angel
of mercy—steals into the desponding soul,
and like the soft moonbeams upon the
obscure paths of the forests, directs our
course among flowery meads, and beside
still waters. She not only strews her
flowers in our path way through the fluc-
tuating world, but she points to the skies
—to the blest abode of peace—where the
[illegible] her promised pleasure are real
[illegible] of rest in Heaven,
[illegible] ch rich—a
[illegible] those

A GOOD DAUGHTER.

A good daughter! There are other ministers of love more conspicuous than her, but none in which a gentler, lovelier spirit dwells, and none to which the heart's warm requitals more joyfully respond.—There is no such thing as a comparative estimate of a parent's love for one or another child. There is little which he needs to covet, to whom the treasure of a good child has been given. But a son's occupation and pleasures carry him abroad, and he resides more among temptations, which hardly permit affection that is following him, perhaps, over half the globe, to be unmingled with anxiety, until the time when he comes to relinquish the shelter of his father's roof for one of his own; while a good daughter is the steady light of her parent's house.

Her ideal is indissolubly connected with that of his happy fireside. She is his morning sunlight and evening star. The grace, vivacity, and tenderness of her sex, have their place in the mighty sway which she holds over his spirit. The lessons of recorded wisdom which she reads with her eyes, come to his mind with a new charm, as blended with the beloved melody of her voice. He scarcely knows weariness which her song does not make him forget, or gloom which is proof against the young brightness of her smile. She is the pride and ornament of his hospitality, the gentle nurse of his sickness, and the constant agent in those nameless [illegible] of kindness which one chiefly cares to have [illegible] because they are unpretending, but expressive proofs of love. And then what a cheerful sharer she is, and what an able lightener of her mother's cares! What an ever present delight and triumph to a mother's affection.

Ah! how little do these daughters know of the power which God has committed to them, and the happiness God would have them enjoy, who do not, every time that a parent's eye rests upon them, bring rapture to a parent's heart. A true love will almost certainly always greet their approaching footsteps that they will alienate. But their ambition should be, not to have it a love merely which feelings implanted by nature excite, but one made intense and overflowing by approbation of worthy conduct, and she is strangely blind to her own happiness, as well as unduti ful to them to whom she owes most, in whom the perpetual appeals of parental disinterestedness do not call forth the prompt and full echo of filial devotion.

De Pelyrey.

THE LOVE that survives the tomb is one of the noblest attributes of the soul. It has its woes, it has likewise its delights; and when the overwhelming burst of grief is calmed into the gentle tear of recollection, then the sudden anguish and the convulsive agony over the present ruins of all that we most loved, is softened away in the lay of the [illegible] to root out such a sorrow from the heart, though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud over the bright hour of gayety, or spread a deeper sadness over the hour of gloom? yet, who would exchange it even for the song of pleasure or the burst of revelry? No, there is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song; there is a remembrance of the dead to which we turn even from the charm of the living.

GRIEF.—Grief at the loss of friends is natural. To say, therefore that tears for the deceased are unreasonable, because they are unprofitable, is to speak without regard to taste and condition of human nature. A pious tear is still exceeding pity and generally that men do not run care [illegible] in this kind. To *grieve* may be laudable; to be loud and querulous is childish; and to carry matters so far as to refuse comfort, is inexcusable. It is impious towards God, without whose permission nothing happens in the world. It expresses too great a disregard to other men, as though no one remained worthy of esteem or love; and is highly prejudicial to ourselves, as it impairs our health, weakens our minds, unfits us for several offices, and sometimes ends in death itself.—[*Bishop Congbeare.*

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—We live in the midst of blessings, till we are utterly insensible of their greatness and of the source from whence they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget how large a share of all is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of the page of man's history, and what would our laws have been—what our civilization?

Christianity is mixed up with our very being, and our daily life. There is not a [illegible] object around us, which does not [illegible] because of the

IMPERFECT COPY

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Twenty-Eighth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec 4.

The first day of the 28th Congress has at length dawned with all the coolness and beauty of Spring. Long before the hour of meeting, the galleries of the House were thronged with the gay and the beautiful, anxious to witness the first great gathering of the sages of the land.

At 12 o'clock, the House was called to order by Matthew St. Clair Clarke, clerk of the late Congress. He then stated that in conformity to precedent it devolved upon him to call the roll of members elected to the present Congress. He accordingly commenced the call, and proceeded without interruption until he came to the name of Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire.

Mr. Campbell, of S. C., here rose and said, "Mr. Clerk, before you proceed to call the gentleman from New Hampshire, I propose to inquire whether they have been elected in conformity to the Apportionment Act of the last Congress?"

Mr. Burke rose, but the cry of "proceed Mr. Clerk," arose from many parts of the Hall.

Mr. Campbell again rose and said he had called upon the members from New Hampshire respectively, but they had not thought proper to reply. He did not wish to delay the proceedings, but under these circumstances he did hope that the members elect of the House, would meet this important and painful subject in the spirit of moderation, and a strong determination to support the constitution of the country, without respect to personal considerations. Mr. C. then held up a paper, which he desired might be read by the Clerk. (It was understood to be a resolution proposing some action on the present case.)

Objections to the reading of the paper were raised from many members, and the Clerk was loudly called upon to go on with the call of the roll.

After some conversation of a desultory character, between Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll and Campbell, the latter [illegible] read the paper himself in his place, as a member elect of the House.

Cries of "What right have you to do it."

Mr. Campbell—I *have* a right to do it as a member elect.

Cries of "How do you know that you are a member elect?"

The Clerk here observed that he did not possess the power to put the question on any resolution that might be offered without the consent of the House.

The clerk then proceeded in the call of the roll, and on concluding, announced that 189 members had answered to their names.

The question then being "will the House proceed to the election of Speaker?" Mr. Barnard rose, and desired to read a proposition which he held in his hand. His right to do so was warmly contested by Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll, Dromgoole, Duncan and others. They gave their reasons at length, and Mr. Barnard replied with considerable warmth, and talked loudly about the liberty of speech. Finally the question of leave was put, and negatived by a vote of ayes 69, nays 124.

The House then proceeded to vote *viva voce* for the election of Speaker.

The result of the first vote was as follows:—Whole number of votes, 188; of which J. W. Jones received 128; John White 59; Mr. Wilkins 1. So Mr. Jones he was accordingly conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Adams and Coles. After an appropriate speech, Mr. J. took the usual oath, and administered the same to the several members present.

Mr. Dromgoole asked leave to offer a resolution providing for a renewal of the rules of the last Congres.

Mr. Duncan moved to amend by striking out the "one hour rule," and Mr. Adams moved to strike out the 21st (abolition) rule. The amendment of Mr. Duncan was accepted by Mr. Dromgools.—Mr. Cave Johnson moved further to amend by inserting the "hour rule." This latter further prod— yeas 96, nays 92. Af- taken on the amendment— question was to except the 21st rule. The [illegible] —yeas 91, nays 95. So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Wise moved to amend by striking out that rule which empowers a majority to take bills from the committee of the whole. A debate arose, which had not terminated when this was closed.

In the Senate thirty-five members were present, which being a quorum, they proceeded to adopt the usual resolutions realative to the hour of meeting, &c.

A motion to adjourn was carried.

TUESDAY, Dec. 5.

In the Senate, Messrs. Gales & Seaton were elected printers—receiving 23 out of 40 votes.

The House was principally engaged in discussing a motion made by Mr. Barnard, to amend the journal of yesterday so as to make it contain the paper submitted by him on that day, it being a protest against certain of the proceedings. Before the subject was disposed of, the Private Secretary, John Tyler, Jr., was announced with the

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To the [illegible]

ing ready disposition to concur with you in the adoption of all such measures as shall be calculated to increase the happiness of our constituents, and to advance the glory of our common country.

Since the last adjournment of Congress, the Executive has relaxed no effort to render indestructible the relations of amity which so happily exist between the United States and other countries. The treaty lately concluded with Great Britain has tended greatly to increase the good understanding which of reciprocity of interest is calculated to encourage, and it is most ardently to be hoped that nothing may transpire to interrupt the relations of amity which it is so obviously the policy of both nations to cultivate.

A question of much importance still remains to be adjusted between them. The territorial limits of the two countries in relation to what is commonly known as the Oregon territory, still remains in dispute. The United States would be at all times indisposed to aggrandize themselves at the expense of any other nation; but while they would be restrained by principles of honor, which should govern the conduct of nations as well as that of individuals, from acting up to a demand for territory which does not belong to them, they would as willingly consent to a surrender of their rights. After the most rigid, and as far as practicable, unbiased examination of the subject, the United States have always contended that their rights appertain to the entire region of country lying on the Pacific, and embraced within the forty-second and fifty-fourth 40' of north latitude. This claim being controverted by Great Britain, those who have preceded the present Executive, actuated, no doubt, by an earnest desire to adjust the matter upon terms mutually satisfactory to both countries, have caused to be submitted to the British Government, propositions for settlement and final adjustment, which, however, have not proved heretofore acceptable to it. Our Minister at London has, under instructions, again brought the subject to the consideration of that Government; and while nothing will be done to compromit the rights, or honor of the United States, every proper expedient will be resorted to in order to bring the negotiation now in the progress of resumption, to a speedy and happy termination. In the meantime it is proper to remark, that many of our citizens are either already established in the territory, or are on their way thither for the purpose of forming permanent settlements, while others are preparing to follow—and in view of these facts, I must repeat the recommendation contained in previous messages, for the establishment of military posts, at such places, on the line of travel, as will furnish security and protection, to our hardy adventurers against hostile tribes of Indians inhabiting those extensive regions. Our laws should also follow them, so modified as the circumstances of the case may seem to require.—Under the influence of our free system of government, new republics are destined to spring up, at no distant day, on the shores of the Pacific, similar in policy and in feeling to those existing on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and giving a wider and more extensive spread to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

I am happy to inform you that the cases which have arisen from time to time, of the detention of American vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Africa, under pretence of being [illegible] trade, have been [illegible] William & Francis, full satisfaction will be allowed, in the cases of the Tygris and Seamew, the British Government admits that satisfaction is due. In the case of the Jones, the sum accruing from the sale of that vessel and cargo will be paid to the owners—while I cannot but flatter myself that full indemnification will be allowed for all damages sustained by the detention of the vessel—and in the case of the Douglass, her Majesty's Government has expressed its determination to make indemnification. Strong hopes are therefore entertained, that most, if not all of these cases will be speedily adjusted. No new cases have arisen since the ratification of the Treaty of Washington; and, it is confidently anticipated, that the slave trade, under the operation of the eighth article of that treaty, will be altogether suppressed.

The occasional interruption experienced by our fellow-citizens engaged in the fisheries on the neighboring coast of Nova Scotia, has not failed to claim the attention of the Executive. Representations upon this subject have been made, but as yet no definitive answer to those representations has been received from the British Government.

Two other subjects of comparatively minor importance, but nevertheless of too much consequence to be neglected, remain still to be adjusted between the two countries. By the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain of July, 1815, it is provided that no higher duties shall be levied in either country on articles imported from the other, than on the same articles imported from any other place. In 1836, rough rice, by act of Parliament, was admitted from the coast of Africa into Great Britain on the payment of a duty of one penny a quarter, while the same article from all other countries, including the United States, was subjected to the payment of a duty of twenty shillings a quarter. Our Minister at London has from time to time brought this subject to the consideration of the British Government, but so far without success. He is instructed to renew his representations upon it.

Some years since a claim was preferred against the British Government on the part of certain American merchants, for the return of export duties paid by them on shipments of woollen goods to the United States, after the duty on similar articles exported to other countries had been repealed, and upon these articles entering into us on the equality in such cases. The principle on which the claim rests has long since been virtually admitted by Great Britain, but obstacles to a settlement have from time to time been interposed, so that a large portion of the amount claimed has not yet been refunded. Our Minister is now engaged in the prosecution of the claim, and I cannot but persuade myself that the British Government will no longer delay its adjustment.

I am happy to be able to say that nothing has occurred to disturb in any degree the relations of amity which exist between the United States & France, Austria, and Russia, as well as with the other Powers of Europe, since the adjournment of Congress. Spain has been agitated with internal convulsions for many years, from the effects of which it is to be hoped she is destined speedily to recover—when, under a more liberal system of commercial policy on her part, our trade with her may again fill its old, and so far as her continental possessions are concerned, its almost forsaken channels, thereby adding to the mutual prosperity of the two countries.

The Germanic Association of Customs and Commerce, which, since its establishment in more than twenty years, growing in power and population of 27,000,000, [illegible] the purposes of commercial [illegible] time of more each other and with foreign states, on [illegible] latter the most valuable exchanges on principles more liberal than are offered in the fiscal system of any other European power. From its origin, the importance of the German Union has never been lost sight of by the United States. The industry, morality and other valuable qualities of the German nation have always been well known and appreciated. On this subject I invite the the attention of congress to the report of the Secretary of State, from which it will be seen that while our cotton is admitted free of duty, and the duty on rice has been much reduced, which has already led to a greatly increased consumption, a strong disposition has been recently evinced by that great body to reduce, upon certain conditions, their present duty upon tobacco.—This being the first intimation of a concession on this interesting subject ever made by any European power, I cannot but regard it as well calculated to remove the only impediment which has so far existed to the most [illegible] intercourse between [illegible] our Minister at [illegible] industrious [illegible]

and have kept the borders of the two countries in a state of constant alarm, have failed to approach to any definite result. Mexico has fitted out no formidable armament by land or by sea for the subjugation of Texas. Eight years have now elapsed since Texas declared her independence of Mexico, and during that time she has been recognised as a sovereign power by several of the principal civilized states. Mexico, nevertheless, persevereres in her plans of reconquest, and refuses to recognise her independence. The predatory incursions to which I have alluded, have been attended, in one instance, with the breaking up of the courts of justice by the seizing upon the persons of the judges, jury and officers of the court, and dragging them along with unarmed, and therefore non-combatant citizens, into a cruel and oppressive bondage, thus leaving crime to go unpunished and immorality to pass unreproved. A border warfare is evermore to be deprecated, and over such a war as has existed for so many years between these two States, humanity has had great cause to lament. Nor is such a condition of things to be deplored only because of the individual suffering attendant upon it. The effects are far more extensive.—The Creator of the Universe has given man the Earth for his resting place, and its fruits for his subsistence. Whatever, therefore, shall make the first or any part of it a scene of desolation, affects injuriously his heritage, and may be regarded as a general calamity. Wars may sometimes be necessary; but all nations have a common interest in bringing them speedily to a close. The United States have immediate interest in seeing an end put to the state of hostilities existing between Mexico and Texas. They are our neighbors, of the same continent, with whom we are not only desirous of cultivating the relations of amity, but of the most extended commercial intercourse, and to practise all the rights of a neighborhood hospitality. Our own interests are deeply involved in the matter, since, however neutral may be our course of policy, we cannot hope to escape the effects of a spirit of jealousy on the part of both of the powers.—Nor can this Government be indifferent to the fact that a warfare, such as is waged between those two nations, is calculated to weaken both powers, and finally to render them, and especially the weaker of the two, the subjects of interference on the part of stronger and more powerful nations, which, intent only on advancing their own peculiar views, may sooner or later attempt to bring about a compliance with terms, as the condition of their interposition, alike derogatory to the nation granting them, and detrimental to the interests of the United States. We could not be expected quietly to permit any such interference to our disadvantage. [illegible] dering that Texas [illegible] that her territory, in the opinion of many, formed a portion of the territory of the United States, that it is homogeneous in its population and pursuits with the adjoining States, make contributions to the commerce of the world in the same articles with them, and that most of her inhabitants have been citizens of the United States, speak the same language, and live under similar political institutions with ourselves, this Government is bound by every consideration of interest as well as of sympathy, to see that she shall be left free to act, especially in regard to her domestic affairs, unawed by force, and untrestrained by the policy or views of other countries. In full view of all these considerations, the Executive has not hesitated to express to the Government of Mexico how deeply it deprecated a continuance of the war, and how anxiously it desired to witness its termination. I cannot but think that it becomes the United States, as the oldest of the American Republics, to hold a language to Mexico upon this subject of an unambiguous character. It is time that this war had ceased. There must be a limit to all wars; and if the parent State, after an eight years struggle, has failed to reduce to submission a portion of its subjects standing out in revolt against it, and who have not only proclaimed themselves to be independent, but have been recognised as such by other Powers, she ought not to expect that other nations will quietly look on, to their obvious injury, upon a protraction of hostilities. These UnitedStates threw off their colonial dependence, and established independent Governments; and Great Britain, after having wasted her energies in the attempt to subdue them for a less period than Mexico has attempted to subjugate Texas, had the wisdom and justice to acknowledge their independence, thereby recognising the obligation which rested on her as one of the family of nations. An example thus set by one of the proudest as well as most powerful nations of the earth, it could in no way disparage Mexico to imitate. While, therefore, the Executive sought [illegible] turbance of the friendly relations which exist between the two countries, it cannot permit that Government to control its policy, whatever it may be, towards Texas; but will treat her as by the recognition of her independence the United States have long since declared they would do, as entirely independent of Mexico. The high obligations of public duty may enforce from the constituted authorities of the U.S. a policy which the course persevered in by Mexico will have mainly contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such a contingency, will with confidence throw itself upon the patriotism of the People to sustain the Government in its course of action.

Measures of an unusual character have recently been adopted by the Mexican Government calculated in no small degree to affect the trade of other nations with Mexico, and to operate injuriously to the United States. All foreigners by a decree of the 23d day of September, and after six months from the day of its promulgation, are forbidden to carry on the business of selling by retail any goods within the confines of Mexico. Against this decree our Minister has not failed to remonstrate.

The trade heretofore carried on by our citizens of the [illegible] Fe, in which much capital was al- [illegible] be the right of [illegible] which was becoming of daily course of trade, to the [illegible] been arrest- [illegible] reign powers, this late procedure [illegible] least of it, wears a harsh and unfriendly [illegible]

The instalments on the claims recently settled by the convention with Mexico have been punctually paid as they have fallen due, and our Minister is engaged in urging the establishment of a new commission in pursuance of the convention for the settlement of unadjusted claims.

With the other American States our relations of amity and good will have remained unin- [illegible] rupted. Our Minister near the Re- [illegible] Grenada, has succeeded in [illegible] ment of the claim [illegible] schooner [illegible] for [illegible]

the 25th of September last on his route to China.

In regard to the Indian tribes residing within our jurisdictional limits, the greatest vigilance of the Government has been exerted to preserve them at peace among themselves, and to inspire them with feelings of confidence in the justice of this Government, and to cultivate friendship with the border inhabitants. This has happily succeeded to a great extent; but it is a subject of regret that they suffer themselves in some instances to be imposed upon by artful and designing men—and this notwithstanding all the efforts of the Government to prevent it.

The receipts into the Treasury for the calendar year 1843, exclusive of loans, were little more than eighteen millions of dollars; and the expenditures, exclusive of payments on the public debt, will have been about twenty-three millions of dollars. By the Act of 1842, a new arrangement of the fiscal year was made, so that it should commence on the 1st day of July in each year. The accounts and estimates for the current year, will show that the loans and Treasury notes made and issued before the close of the last congress, to meet the anticipated deficiency, have not been entirely adequate. Although on the 1st of October last, there was a balance in the Treasury in consequence of the provision thus made of $3,914,082 77, yet the appropriations already made by congress will absorb that balance, and leave a probable deficiency of two millions of dollars at the close of the present fiscal year. There are outstanding Treasury notes to about the amount of four millions six hundred thousand dollars; and should they be returned upon the Treasury during the fiscal year, they will require provision for their redemption. I do not however regard this as probable, since they have obviously entered into the currency of the country, and will continue to form a portion of it, if the system now adopted be continued. The loan of 1841, amounting to $5,672,976 88, falls due on the 1st of January, 1845, and must be provided for or postponed by a new loan. And unless the resources of revenue should be materially increased by you, there will be a probable deficiency for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1845, of upwards of about four millions of dollars.

The delusion incident to an enormously excessive paper circulation, which gave a fictitious value to every thing, and stimulated adventure and speculation to an extravagant extent has been happily succeeded by the substitution of precious metals and paper promptly redeemable in specie, & thus false values have disappeared, and a sounder condition of [illegible] in the country, has nevertheless been attended with much embarrassment to the Government, in its financial concerns. So long as the foreign importers could receive payment for their cargoes in a currency of greatly less value than that in Europe, but fully available here in the purchase of our agricultural productions, their profits being immeasurably augmented by the operation, the shipments were large and the revenues of the Government became superabundant. But the change in the character of the circulation from a nominal and apparently real value, in the first stages of its existence, to an obviously depreciated value in its second, so that it no longer answered the purposes of exchange or barter, and its ultimate substitution by a sound metallic and paper circulation combined, has been attended by diminished importations, and a consequent falling off in the revenue. This has induced Congress, from 1833, to resort to the expedient of issuing Treasury notes, and finally of funding them in order to supply deficiencies. I cannot, however, withhold the remark that it is in no way compatible with the dignity of the Government that a public debt should be created in time of peace to meet the current expenses of the Government, or that temporary expedients should be resorted to an hour longer than it is possible to avoid them. The Executive can do no more than apply the means which Congress places in its hands for the suppert of Government; and happily for the good of the country and for the preservation of its liberties, it possesses no power to levy exactions on the people, or to force from them contributions to the public revenue in any form. It can only recommend such measures as may, it its opinion, be called for by the wants of the public service, to Congress, with whom alone rests the power to "lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises." This duty has upon several occasions heretofore been performed. The present condition of things gives a flattering promise that trade and commerce are rapidly reviving, and, fortunately for the country, the sources of revenue have only to be opened, in order to prove abundant. [illegible] crease in the proceeds of the sales of the public lands for reasons perfectly obvious to all, for several years to come, yet the public lands cannot otherwise than be regarded as the foundation of the public credit. With so large a body of the most fertile lands in the world under the control and at the disposal of the Government, no one can reasonably doubt the entire ability of the Government to meet its engagements under every emergency. In seasons of trial and difficulty similar to those through which we are passing, the capitalist makes his investment in the Government stocks with the most assured confidence of ultimate reimbursement; and whatever may be said in a period of great financial prosperity, such as existed for some years after 1833, I should regard it as suicidal in a season of financial embarrassment, either to alienate the lands themselves or the proceeds arising from their sales. The first and paramount duty of those to whom may be entrusted the administration of public affairs is to guard the public credit. In re-establishing the credit of this central Government, the readiest and most obvious mode is taken to restore the credit of the States. The extremities can only be made sound by producing a healthy action in the Central Government, and the history of the present day fully establishes the fact, that an increase in the value of the stocks of this Government will, in a majority of instances, be attended by an increase in the value of the stocks of the States. It should, therefore, be a matter of congratulation that amidst all the embarrassments to redeem their [illegible] terms more [illegible] offer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Free Press.

Thursday Morning, December, 7.

THE WHIG BANNER.

HENRY CLAY and AMERICAN INDUSTRY

DISTRICT CONVENTION IN WINCHESTER.

A District Convention to nominate a candidate for the Senatorial district of Jefferson, Clarke and Frederick, is to be held in Winchester on the 1st Monday in January, (Court-day,) and it is important that the Whigs of this County and Clarke, appoint their delegates, to attend said Convention at an early day. Meetings should be held at December Court, in both counties, and a full delegation proposed. At a recent meeting of the Whigs in Frederick, a decided preference was expressed for R. Y. Conrad Esq., the present distinguished Senator, and an earnest desire that Mr. C. will again allow his name to be used.

CHEERILY—STEADILY!

The movement of the "Democracy" at Pittsburg has given quite a new turn to affairs, and rendered Mr. Van Buren's chance for a nomination by the National Convention rather more problematical than it seemed to be a few weeks since. It is now contended by the discontents, that no candidate can be safely run by the party, unless he gets a vote of two-thirds in the Convention—a matter which cannot be accomplished, if the Calhoun and Buchanan folks hold out with any sort of spirit. We find, by consultation with politicians from various quarters, that the Calhounites look upon Mr. Van Buren's prospects of election as decidedly less promising than even the Whigs consider them. They seem to judge correctly, that if there is any man, with a party entirely united, (so far at least as the leaders were concerned,) could not succeed in 1840, he cannot by possibility succeed next year; and we verily believe that many of them would be better pleased with Mr. Clay's success than with Mr. Van Buren's.

The breach may not be widening, but it certainly is not *closing*—nor do we see how it can be closed. Men of sagacity, who seem to be cool judges of passing events, assure us that Mr. Van Buren cannot get Pennsylvania in any event—and this accounts for the Buchanan movement in that State. Others, of equal opportunities, say that New York is by no means safe, notwithstanding the *apparent* victory there.

And the game now seems to be, to *break up the Convention*, and take the chances in a general scramble-relying upon some "coalition" in the House of Representatives, adverse to Mr. Clay. In the meanwhile the People, the calm judging, unselfish masses intend to settle the matter themselves, by Clay Electoral Colleges, and save the politicans all trouble, except the wear and tear of conscience during the coming year.

Every day convinces us that the Whigs have only to press onward, cheerily and steadily—and all will be well.

MR. BENTON IN MISSOURI.

Mr. Penn, better known as Shad Penn, at present editor of the St. Louis Reporter, a ress-Loco paper, has been publishing letters nauseously addressed to Col. Benton, which must, in terms their vulgarness, inasmuch as they do, evince the want of principle and the lack of confidence in him in his public acts, which leaves himself in no other way than by "withdrawing from State politics."—In a letter of late date among many other "hard things," he says:

"The mass of the democrats know very well what must occur, when the blind lead the blind—and your conduct demonstrates that you are not only blind to some of the cardinal interests of the State but deaf as to the popular voice.—You cannot, therefore, be allowed to lead the State politics, much less, to drive men into the support of your crude, or impracticable views.—If you have been sustained with astonishing liberality as Senator, it does not follow that you will be permitted as dictator to hold absolute sway over the interests and destinies of the State. If your errors have been most kindly overlooked, you should not infer that arrogance and dictation will be submitted to.

He tells the Colonel not to mistake a "generous and confiding spirit for subserviency and degeneracy," as that spirit is only indicative of that nobleness of feeling which qualifies man, when necessary, to assert his rights. He warns him about being deceived as to the real character of the Missourians, and concludes by saying that they will neither submit to his arrogance, nor be deceived by such nostrums as he prescribes for the purification of the currency.

THE WHIG BANNER.

Active preparations are already being made by the Whigs of the different States, for the marshaling of their hosts for the Whig Young Men's Ratification Convention to be held in Baltimore, in May. There is a great and glorious enthusiasm pervading their breasts which is the sure augur of success—active preparations are being made for the purpose of sending large delegations, and thus merit and bear off the "Banner Flag," of which a description was given in our last. They are engaged laudably in stirring up a spirit of emulation, and of waking up from ignoble lethargy, those who have been as slumbering sentinels on the watch tower of liberty.

Massachusetts has sent this message to her sister States, greeting: "Put Massachusetts down as the claimant of that Banner. As soon as we get Gov. Briggs fairly in, which will be by January, we shall begin making preparations to set out for Baltimore."

Delaware says that "'tis hard to be so little," yet she is determined to be represented *en masse* in the Convention, and says any State that can "top her pile," can have the Flag.

The Keystone of the Federal Arch has also spoken, and has resolved upon sending Twenty Thousand strong, in one body, to the Convention! What a glorious resolve—what a staunch phalanx would 20,000 Yeomen of the land of Penn make!—what an invincible corps would it be! impregnable to the attacks of Locofocoism—all going as with one accord for the Protector of Home Industry.

Other States have spoken in quite as emphatic terms upon the subject, and all appear united as a band of brothers, desirous of saving the country from the corruptions of another Loco Foco reign, and from the miserable misrule of such a man as John Tyler—who would, Esau like, sell his birth-right for a mess of pottage!

What response will the Old Dominion, the Mother of Statesmen, make to the call for the Convention? How many Delegates will be in attendance from her rich and luxuriant Whig soil? As far as we can judge from the bearing of Virginia's bearing on the flag herself, and for we enter her name among the list of rivals, confident that her sons will not let her be beaten in so equal a contest. No fears need be felt that the Old Dominion will let slip through her fingers, that which she can take firm hand-hold. There is no reason why we cannot march to Baltimore, in as great a number—proportionate to our numerical strength—as any other State. What say our sister counties? Let us with Flag Staff, made by the Farmer of Ashland, the decorated banner which is graced with portrait.

Would it not be well, in order to [illegible] each county in the good [illegible] county own the proud [illegible] largest proportionate number? Would not the battling [illegible] do much to awaken a [illegible] ism in the breast of every [illegible] from conquering [illegible] perches upon our standard [illegible] permitted [illegible] ued, and stands forth [illegible] dark delusions that have [illegible] fair fame.

Let us (says the Wheeling Gazette) make the effort. "In such a strife, defeat would leave no stigma of shame or reproach, and to succeed would be glorious—the anxious eye of every true whig in the Union would be fixed upon us, and prayers for our success in the approaching contest—warm, fervent, patriotic prayers, from the countless thousands whose hearts are glowing with a noble enthusiasm for the happiness and prosperity of their native land, would ascend to Heaven in our behalf. And we would succeed! With such a banner waving o'er our heads

"What foeman could our swords withstand?
Each pealing shout from our firm ranks
Would tell a tale of victory."

GOGGIN ELECTED.

We learn (says the Richmond Whig) that the official returns of the election in the Albemarle District elect Mr. Goggin, by 3 majority, as follows:

Goggin.		Gilmer.	
Bedford	356 maj.	Orange	16 maj.
Albemarle	60 "	Madison	377 "
Nelson	101 "	Green	87 "
		Amherst	34 "
	517		514

These are the *official majorities*, and how it happened that the sheriffs did not add them up right, we cannot divine.

We suppose that Mr. Gilmer will not, of course, profit by such a mistake, although he [illegible] the three days voting in Madi[illegible] Goggin never had [illegible] within a few

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

Met on Monday, and proceeded to business, a quorum being present.

In the Senate, Dr. E. P. Scott, of Wood, from the Dinwiddie District, was elected Speaker, and Mr. Hansford elected Clerk pro tem. The old officers were re-elected.

The House of Delegates organized by the re-election of Joel Holleman to Speaker, with all the old officers.

The Governor's Message, which is quite a voluminous document, was then read. It shall have a place in our next.

In the House, Mr. Gallaher gave notice that he would move to amend the rules—so as to restrict members making speeches to thirty minutes. His object was to have a short session; and the best mode of doing that was to arrest long speeches.

NO ABDICATION.

We learn from the National Intelligencer, that Santa Anna has not resigned the Presidency of Mexico, as stated in our last, but has merely left the seat of Government for a season, and that he has appointed a President *ad interim*, upon whom devolves the ordinary exercise of the powers, but not the changing of the Ministry or any other important matter. Of course Santa Anna will resume the functions of power whenever he thinks proper

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Increase of this body within a few years has been without parallel. In their last official documents they publish their numbers in each conference in the Union and Texas, of which the summary is—

	Whites.	*Colored.*	*Indians*	*Total.*
This year	936,756	128,410	3,379	1,168,546
Last year	803,988	107,296	2,617	913,902
Increase	132,848	21,114	762	154,624

A GOOD INVENTION.

We see it stated that machine has been recently invented by which barrels are manufactured out of unprepared materials, and a better article than can be manufactured by hand.—The inventor, Mr. Doolittle, we think has *done* most in the way of labor-saving. He received [illegible] of the American Insti[illegible] very complicated in its character.

TEA IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer has received a letter from a Mr. Newbill Puckett, of Granville county, N. C., in which he says:

"I have procured the seed of the Chinese Tea, so much used in America. It is genuine, matures perfectly well in our climate, and can be raised in abundance, with very little trouble."

[illegible] amount of Treasury Notes outstanding [illegible] instant, it is officially stated, was [illegible]

[illegible] from the Pittsburg American, [illegible] coupled with a query, [illegible] than poetry in it:

"[illegible] to know how much [illegible] 200,000 can afford to [illegible] the first year after "get-[illegible] regard to his creditors—[illegible] gard for himself?

[illegible] of D. Davis, member of [illegible] Kentucky, addressed the [illegible] ing on Thursday evening [illegible] received with the greatest [illegible]

After Mr. Davis had concluded his address it was unanimously resolved, that the Whigs of Ohio county send three hundred and fifty delegates to the Young Men's Convention in Baltimore; a delegation of thirty members to the State Convention at Richmond, and ten delegates to the Convention at Fairmont.

Clay Club in Hardy.—We learn by a friend, who was present at Moorefield on Saturday week, that the Whigs of Hardy county, held a large meeting on that day, and formed themselves into a Clay Club. Wm. Seymore, Esq. addressed the meeting, and delegates were appointed to attend the Richmond Convention. A large number of delegates were also chosen to attend the great gathering of Whigs in Baltimore at the Ratification Convention of the 2nd of May. It is expected, says our informant, that the Hardy delegation will appear at the Convention, in Homespun, and they are to take with them a mammoth steer, which will weigh nearly 3000 pounds. The Whigs of that region are hard to beat.—*Win. Rep.*

President Houston contradicts, in the most positive manner, the story reported on the authority of Gen. Murphy, respecting alleged negotiations between Texas, England, and Mexico. He denies emphatically the charge of meditating treason, or conniving with either Mexico or England.

The highest protective tariff ever enact[illegible] Congress, was that of 1828. Mar[illegible] voted for that tariff.

[illegible] this American Sentinel [illegible] addressed to President [illegible] that city, which is [illegible] *and names.* The [illegible] of those who [illegible] to it, in Presi-

MEETING IN CLARKE.

At a meeting of the Whig Citizens, held pursuant to notice, at the Court House on Monday the 27th ultimo, to organize a Whig Club, E. V. Smith, Esq. was, on motion, called to the chair, and Messrs. S. B. T. Caldwell and J. A. Alexander Todd, chosen secretaries. It was then moved and carried, that the chair appoint a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and also to draft a constitution and by laws for the government of the Club.—Whereupon, the following gentlemen were duly selected: Messrs. John A. Thompson, John E. Page, John W. Page, and Drs. Philip Smith and Randolph Kownsler. The committee, after having retired, reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We deem it highly conducive to the well being of our country that Whig principles should be fully known and rightly understood, and that the best means to effect this end are local associations, formed in every county and civil corporation of the State—Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Whigs of Clarke, form ourselves into a society for the investigation and dissemination of these principles, to be called in compliment to their able advocate and expounder, the Clay Club of Clarke county, Virginia.

Resolved, We consider that there should be a currency provided by Congress, of uniform value throughout the union—that American industry should be fairly protected—that the government should be administered with an enlightened economy—that executive power and patronage should be carefully restrained—that officers should hold their offices for the good of the people, and not for their own profit, or to increase the political influence of the appointing power, as maxims so essentially necessary to good government, that they never have and never can be departed from without injury to the great interest of the country, and endangering the continuance of its institutions.

WHEREAS, We believe that these are the principles of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and that they are such as are necessary to do away with the wide spread effects of misgovernment, under which we have so long labored, to restore the country to its former state of prosperity, and to secure the blessings of good government for the future; and, because the many important services Mr. Clay has filled, the trying situations his country's good demanded of him, wherever his unhesitating and no[illegible] whole course of his life prove him to be one that we can trust without fear, and honor without reproach—because we can point to him, with honest pride, as a notable instance of the effect of our institutions in elevating the character of man, and as a splendid illustration of the democratic doctrine that worth alone is necessary for high official station—because, in short, we consider him as the man of the people, from the people and for the people; therefore, be it

Resolved, We declare, to our Whig brethren who shall assemble in the National Convention at Baltimore, that we are animated with the universal enthusiasm in his favor, that pervades the country, look to him as the man to carry out our principles, and promise for him, heart and hand, our warmest support.

Resolved, In declaring above, openly and decidedly, the cardinal points of our whig creed, we regard among the first and most vital, that to the general government it belongs to furnish the people of the U. States, a sound national currency, and that for this purpose we prefer a well tried *National Bank* to the Sub-Treasury or any other experiment.

Resolved, In relation to the Tariff our first consideration is for revenue, and the next for a fair *incidental* protection of American interests.

Resolved, That we regard the Public Lands as justly the property of the States, the general government merely as their trustee, and we advocate the distribution of the proceeds of these lands to them as their proper owners.

We advocate the one-term principle in the election of President, and in the present corrupt use and abuse of Government patronage, see a full illustration of its importance.

The following resolution was then presented by J. A. Thomson, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Presidential election of 1840 having stamped on the memory of the Whigs, a lesson never to be forgotten, (the possibility of the Vice President acting as President,) it is proper and expedient to select a candidate for that office, whom we would be willing to see President: In JOHN M. CLAYTON of Delaware, we have such a man, and hereby express our wishes for his nomination by the Convention to meet at Baltimore in May next.

The Committee then reported a Constitution and By-Laws which were in like manner received.

The following gentlemen were then elected Officers of the Club:

President, E. J. Smith; *Vice Presidents*, John W. Page, Thomas F. Nelson, Treadwell Smith, Province McCormick; *Corresponding Secretary*, John A. Thomson; *Recording Secretaries*, T. Alexander Todd, S. B. T. Caldwell; *Treasurer*, William Norris; *Standing Committee*, Col. Benjamin Morgan, Daniel Sowers, Sr., David H. McGuire, George Knight, George C. Blakemore, Joseph Williamson, T. P. Pendleton, George Kerfoot.

The following delegates were then appointed to the Whig Convention to meet at Richmond, on the 22d of February:

Dr. Philip Smith, John E. Page, Dr. Nelson, Archibald Bowen, Dr. Kerfoot, Hugh M. Nelson, Edward J. Smith, Province McCormick, Charles McCormick, S. B. T. Caldwell, John A. Thomson, John Richardson, Mann R. Page, John B. Larue, Thomas F. Nelson, Benj. Morgan, Wm. F. Storrow, Col. D. Bonham, David H. McGuire, Dr. Randolph, William Berry, Dr. Kownsler, Washington Ferguson, Geo. Knight Lorenzo Lewis, Robert Y. Conrad, Wm. F Turner, John S. Gallaher.

It was now moved and carried, that copies of these proceedings be sent for publication to the Whig papers of Winchester and [illegible] the Alexandria [illegible]

MARRIED.

On Thursday Eve. ult., by the Rev. Mr. Dong[illegible], Mr. John Bowers, Jr., of Berkeley, to Miss Sarah Rennora, daughter of the late W. Roberts, of this county.

On Tuesday evening, 28th ult., by the Rev. Lewis F. Wilson, Mr. Maurice T. Snodgrass, to Miss Ann M. Pottenger, all of Berkeley.

DIED

On the 11th ult., at Clay Hill, the residence of her son-in-law, Francis R. Whiting, Esq., Mrs. Lucy Burwell, relict of the late Col. Nathaniel Burwell, of Carter Hall, in Clarke county, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Few ladies have descended to the tomb more sincerely beloved and more deeply regretted than the truly estimable and venerable subject of this brief notice.—With a heart glowing with benevolence, inspired by native feeling, and brightened by unostentatious piety and christian truth, Mrs. Burwell's long life was characterized by countless instances of disinterested kindness, and philanthropy.

In this town, on Monday night last, Mr. EDWARD S. WILLIAMS, formerly of Baltimore, aged about 27 years. The deceased was respected by all who knew him, for his moral worth and integrity of character. His remains were followed to the grave by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which institution he was a member, and a large concourse of citizens.

Notices.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

☞A meeting of the Democrats of Jefferson County will be held at the Court House in Charlestown, on the first day of December Court, (the 18th.) The object of the meeting is to send delegates to meet the Convention of this Congressional District in Winchester, on the 8th of January, to appoint Delegates to the Democratic National Convention to be held in Baltimore in May next, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States; and to adopt such other proceedings as the interest of the Democracy may require.

Nov. 23, 1843.

PORK

Will be taken for dues to this Office. Those indebted, having Pork for sale, will please bear the Printer in mind. We must either have Pork, or money to get it with.

Nov. 30, 1843.

WOOD.

My supply of Wood for the Winter is not complete. I wish to procure six or eight Cords more, mostly Hickory. Let my friends not forget, JOHN S. GALLAHER.

CHARLESTOWN LYCEUM.

☞The Charlestown Lyceum will meet on Tuesday evening next, in the Court Room, at 7 o'clock.

Question for Debate:—"Was the French Revolution beneficial to France?"

The public generally are respectfully invited to attend. Dec. 7, 1843.

☞Capt. JOHN A. B. HARDING will deliver a Temperance Address in the Kabletown Church, on Sunday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Dec 7, 1843.

☞Persons indebted to the Free Press Office are informed that payment *must be made*. We would regret the necessity of being compelled to force payment, but something of the sort must be done, in justice to ourselves, unless early attention be given this notice.

J S & H N GALLAHER.

Dec 7, 1843.

Look out for Bargains!

GOODS AT COST PRICES,

FOR CASH.

THE subscriber having heavy engagements to meet, has determined to reduce his large stock of Goods, by selling them at cost for cash, and cash only.

The stock consists of a great variety of

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.

The stock being extensive, and well selected, all persons in want of seasonable goods, will consult their interest by calling immediately.

JOSEPH L. RUSSELL.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec 7.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber most respectfully calls the attention of the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and the public generally, to the fact, that in addition to his large stock he has received a fresh supply of late style Alpaeca Lustres, & Chusans.

He has on hand, and will exchange dry goods for—

Pork, Beans and Butter,
Apples, Cider, and Turkeys,
Corn, Rye, and Wheat,
Apple Butter, and Dutch Cheese,
Buckwheat Flour, and Honey in the cone,
Dried Peaches with the seeds in,
Green Apples in the barrel,
Woollen Yarn, Woollen Stockings.

Persons wanting fresh Groceries would do well to give me a call, where they will be waited on with promptness by the young man in the establishment, Mr. Ward. The public may rest assured that nothing will be left undone to merit the patronage of the public.

RICHARD D. DORAN.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec 7, 1843.

House for Rent.

THE subscriber offers for Rent that desirable house at present in the occupancy of H. N. Gallaher, and next door to Charles W. [illegible]quith's Store. [illegible]UNG.

Possession will be [illegible]UE. April next. [illegible] having open accounts on our [illegible]ks, or the books of J. M. Robinson, are [illegible]reby notified that a settlement of such ac[illegible] count, by note or cash, is positively required, [illegible]pectfully requested, on or before the 1st [illegible] Should such settlements not be [illegible] some coer[illegible] Persons [illegible]

A List of Delinquents in the PARISH LEVY for the year 1842, returned to the board of Overseers of the Poor, by the Sheriff of Jefferson County, July 1st, 1843:

In George W. Sappington's District.

Jonathan M Anderson
Charles Addy
William Apsey sen
William Anderson
George Adkins
John Alvis (H F)
Hillary Allison
Thomas Bryan
Wm Brotherton
Jacob Brown
Jas W Bateman
Wm Bajent
Washington Bosey
John Bridner
James Brown
Corbin Baker
Frederick Baker
Albert Beal
John Burk
Geo W Bennett
John M Barnes
Erasmus Bell
Edward Bell
Henry Best
Abraham Berlin
John Berlin
John Barry
E J Bogart
Robert A Brua
Isaac T Bailess
Jacob Coleman
Edward Crosen
George W Carney
John Chambers
Enoch Chambers
Daniel Chambers
George Caldwell
Eleazer Carney
Wm Crosen & son
John Clark
John H Coke
John Coss
Philip Crawland
James Caten
Robert Dearing
Thomas Davis
David Dillow sen & son
David Dillow jr
John Dillow
Lee Dillow
Thomas Dillow
Burwell Dearing
Shelton Dearing
Jeremiah Donavin
John Dickey
Wm Decker
John Duke
James F Duke
Talbot Duke
George W Dutro
James Duncanson
Wm W Davis
Daniel Eagers
John M English
Emanuel Engles
John Engton
Jacob Engles & son
Thomas Earnshaw jr
James Earnshaw
Wm Elliott
John Faris
James Furgus
Thomas M Foster
George W Fairfax
William Fouk
Francis Fitzsimmons
Michael Flaherty
Daniel Fitzsimmons
William Fisher
Charles Griffith
Henry Gannon
Abraham Grove
Thomas Grove
James Giddy
D Green
John Gillaspy
Thomas Gillaspy
Johnson Garrett
George W Gore
Adam Greenwalt
William Green & son
John Green
Samuel Gibson & a slave
Thomas Griggs
Samuel Hosier
Thomas W Hall
Patrick Henry
James Hawk
Elijah Hawk
George Hawk
Wm Hawk
Wm C House
Lewis Hiser
Edward Harding
Wm Hamill
John W Holt
Samuel Hobbs
Pascal Hoffman
Robert Hoffman
Orrison Herrington
Charles Holt
James Holt
Thomas Hannegan
John Hyatt
Jonathan S Hartshorn
James J Hartt
Henry Jones
Richard Johnson
John Knox
Lawrence Kephner
Philip Klingen
Thomas Kernan
John Kreps
Job Kreps
Christian Kreps
Lawrence Kernan
Patrick King
Abraham Kemp
Samuel Lesler
John J Laley
Christian Lentz
John Little
Samuel J Lindsey
Thomas Llewellyn
Joseph Lenox
Joseph T Lewis
Jacob Lloyd
George B Munroe
John McGoldrick
John McCoy
Henry S Miller
Hiram McKinney
Joseph Morris
Kilton Methorn
John Marquart
Wm Medley
Samuel McKinzey
Thomas Moore
Joseph McKee
Benjamin McBee
James Merrick & son
Wm McClure
Wm McGuire
Michael McKinney
Dennis Murphy
Joseph Mathews
Matthew McCormack
William McGowan
Francis McMannis & son
John McMannis
George McCartney
William Mountain
Henry H Moore
Francis Nichols
Conrad Nonberger
William H Nelson
John Nichols
Wm Nunnemaker & slave
James O'Laughlin
James Overton
George Ott & son
John A O'Reiley
Daniel O'Boyle
David Pearl
Barney Pearl
David Potts jr
George Pearl
Lewis Piper
John Piper
Jacob Piper
Sidney A Pilcher
John P Pierce
Colin Peter
Bushrod S Pine
Addison Pollock
Wm T A Pollock
William Payne
John F Price
William Russell
John Ross
John Russell
Henry Raeob
Joshua Riley & 2 sons
Hezekiah Roderick
Robert Ridenour & slave
James Rollins
John Riley
Abraham Roderick & son
Thomas Rowles
John Reynolds
John Roderick
Joshua Riley
——— Sampson
John Stewart
Charles Stedman
John Sheeler
John W Smallwood
Adam Snyder
Christian Scarlett
John Scarlett
Joseph Spencer
Anthony Storm
William S Smith
Caleb Stites
Joseph Shannon
Henry Spiller & son
Daniel Stipes
Charles Staley
Henry Stipes
Dennis Snook
John Shewbridge
Thomas Sturdy
Levi Stidman
James H Stewart
Wm Shackleford
Lawson Shackelford
John Sellers
Joseph Smith
William Strider & son & slave
Jesse Strider
John Thomas
Carey Thompson
James Tierney
Edward Tierney
James Taylor
John Watkins
Henry Williams
James Wright sen
Henry Wilt
George W Wilt
Philip Wiltshire
Isaac Wiltshire
Michael Walsh
Henry Washton
Arthur Wingate
George R Ward
Philip Welsh
John Wiggenton
Joseph White
Jerome B Wright & slave
Andrew J Wright
Benjamin Westfall
Joseph R White
Jno D Wiggenton & slave
John Young
Frederick Zorger
Charles Zorger

FREE NEGROES.

Henson Butler
Aquila Thompson
Lemuel Ingram
John Ingram
John Brien
Joseph Butler
John Butler
Wm Buckingham
Hillary Goins
John Hill
Nero Lawson
Stephney Gibson
Amos Bucknir
Benjamin Ware
James Winters
James Thomas & 2 slaves

John H. McEnder's list.

William Angr[illegible]
James Brantner
[illegible]n Baldwin
Henry Byers
Owen Bissett
Richard Burk
John Boyle
Joseph P Colwell
Washington Colbert
Henry Cline
John Crow
John Carter
John Carnine
Joseph Chriswell
John Chriswell
George Coleman
David Cosner
[illegible]nning
Michael Issman
William Kennard
M C Kirk
Anthony T Lemon
William Loudon
Peter Little
Andrew Logan
John McCormick
Peter McCormick
Martin McCormick
James McGraw
John Mitchel
Charles McKinsey
Jas Musgrove & 2 sons
William Madison
Jonas Madison
Edward Migely
Henry Nicely
John Noland
William Price
[illegible]n Pence
[illegible]bellett
Adam Smith
Thomas Turner
Samuel White
William Wilson
Alexander Wilson
Charles Tock

FREE NEGROES.

Joseph Cross
John Jackson
Jeffrey Jackson
——— Jackson
Robert Smith
Joseph W Dade
Thomas Dorsey

John R. Flagg's List.

Robert Arthur
John W Anderson
Joseph Anderson
Washington Athey
Robert Adams
Adam Barr & slave
Joseph Bushman
John Bushman
William Barr
Thompson Baylis
William Black
John Brown
George W Buzzard
Mathias Ben
Ephraim Butt
Jacob Croin
Thomas Cockrell son & slave
William G Carter
John G Cockrell
Fr Cockrell & slave
Francis Castips
James Crilly
James Dudley
Beverly Engle
Joseph Edwards
Robert Endsworth
William P Flood Sen't
George Faughender
James K Faulkner
David Farnsworth Senr
David Farnsworth Jun
Thomas Gill
William Grubb Jur
Jacob Gortwold
Samuel Gentle
John Gray
Absolom Gray
Cornelius Goldsberry
Baylis D Hackley
John Hill
James T Hartness
Christopher Herington
Samuel Highman
George Harover
Richard Johnson
[illegible] Kaneford
Edward Kelley
John Kearns
Michael Kerrine
William Little & slave
Samuel Long senior
Joseph S Lee
Thomas Loughlin
Richard Lilly
William M'Elwin
William M'Clellan
Patrick M'Carty
John W Mercer
Jonathan Mullin
William M'Donough
Franklin M'Namee
James M'Namee
James M'Bride
Jeremiah Nicholemus
Frederick Noon
Arthur Neff
Armistead Oram
James Pugh
Ignatius Painter
Lemuel Purvis
Frederick [illegible]
William [illegible]
John Roderick
Stephen Stewart
William Smith & son
Jefferson Smith
George Shutt
Joshua Smith
George Smithers
Jacob Swigart
William Stewart
James Smithey
Tomblin Bowder
Thomas Thompson
Jacob Welsh Jr
John Welsh Sen
James Wilson
John Ware
Andrew Westman
Cyrus Wilson
Joseph Whittington
John S Woolland
Daniel Zombro

FREE NEGROES.

Elias Newman
George Newman
Noah Johnson
Simon Thompson
Warner Ross.
John Newman

$30,000!!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

CLASS, No. 59, for 1843.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on SATURDAY the 16th of December, 1843.

SCHEME.

1 Prize	of	30,000 Dollars
1 "		12,000 Dollars
1 "		6,000 Dollars
1 "		3,500 Dollars
1 "		3,227 Dollars
1 "		3,000 Dollars
1 "		2,500 Dollars
40 "		1,000 Dollars

[illegible] of $500! 50 of $400! 75 of $200! &c. &c. &c. &c.

[illegible]ckets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2½.

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

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

Wanted Immediately,

ANY quantity of Wheat, for which the cash will be given. Also, Corn, Rye, Buckwheat, Oats, Feathers, Rags, Butter, Beeswax, &c., for which the highest price will be given in merchandise, at reduced prices.

S HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Kabletown, Dec 7, 1843.

Pork

WILL be received by us in payment of debts or for goods, at the Baltimore price, deducting the transportation.

Dec 7. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

To all the World who use Leather in any shape!

OIL of TANNING, or Leather Restorer, a new chemical discovery, rendering boots and shoes perfectly waterproof. All old leather carriage tops, and old harness, can be renewed by the use of it, so as to be almost as good as new. Try it.

Also, Black Oil Varnish for sale at [illegible]

Dec 7. E M AISO[illegible]

RARE [illegible]T!

—Shooting Match!— and Ball!!!

ON the 25th instant, (Christmas Day,) at the tavern of William C. House, in South Bolivar, near Harpers-Ferry, at 11 o'clock, A. M. will commence a Fight between a large fat Bear and a number of Dogs, only two dogs to be contending at the same time. All persons having good dogs are requested to bring them on the battle ground. After the fight, the meat and skin of the bear will be shot for. Marksmen are therefore requested to attend with their rifles. Gentlemen of the Turf, and those who are fond of Racing, are also desired to attend, to witness several interesting Quarter Races, which will take place during the day.

Dec 7, 1843—3t. WM. C. HOUSE.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to me, who have promised Corn, Pork, Wood, &c. are informed that unless they supply me with those articles by the first of January, money will be expected and exacted, without respect to persons. He hopes he will be spared the disagreeable necessity of resorting to coercive measures.

ALFRED O'BANNON.

[illegible] 7, 1843.

IMPERFECT COPY

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

THE FREE PRESS

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM,

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

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

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

ADVERTISING.

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

Variety.

TO BOYS.

Boys, listen to us a moment. Do you wish to become good men and influential citizens? Do you wish to command the respect of the wise and good? Then abstain from all that is evil. Go not into improper society; use no profane or indecent words; speak no falsehood; never cheat; nor lie; be perfectly honest.—Remember, your conduct now will have an influence over your life. If you are virtuous, and improve your time in useful pursuits, we have no hesitancy in saying that if you live you will become an ornament to society. On the contrary, if you yield to bad examples and influences, have no regard for virtue or truth, break the Sabbath, wander about with the profane and idle, during your leisure evenings, we tell you plainly that it will prove your ruin. Be careful, then, to do right, to have the fear of God before you, and to walk in the paths of integrity. Then your early days will be precursors of a glorious manhood, and an useful and happy life.—[*Portland Tribune.*

The following excellent toast was drank at the great "*Bran Dance*" celebration on the 4th, at Campbell Court House, Georgia, and was received, as it deserved to be, wih fifty-five cheers:

"THE FAIR.—The rose has its fragrance, the violet its perfume, the rainbow its colors, the universe its order and symmetry, the vault of heaven its sublimity: but thou adest lustre to them all."

A Washingtonian in his song says:

"When a young lady signs the pledge
It's just as good as two;
For when her sweetheart finds it out,
He's got to sign it too!"

The greatest pleasure of life is love; the greatest treasure contentment; the greatest possession health; the greatest ease is sleep, and the best medicine a true frind.

If a man has a right to be proud of any thing, it is of a good action, done, as it ought to be, without any base interest lurking at the bottom of it.

The noblest spirits are those which turn to heaven, not only in the hour of sorrow, but in that of joy; like the lark, they wait for the clouds to disperse, to soar up into their native elements.

Experience is the most eloquent of preachers; but he seldom finds a large congregation.

The Spartans.—A dancer said to a Spartan; "You cannot stand so long on one leg as I can." "Perhaps not," said the Spartan, "but any goose can!"

A lady being once asked how many dog-days there were, replied that there must be a great many, for every dog has his day.

"*Bring on your 'taters, if you want 'em dug!*"—A new plough at the Institute, in New York for digging potatoes, is capable of digging in a complete and clean manner, six acres per day, or 1500 to 2000 bushels, with the same ease a single hand with a hoe will dig fifty bushels per day.

BORROWING A KNOCKER.—Why you had better knock the door down! what do you want?" "Och, my darling! don't tell me wake any of your family; I'm just door; I'm lookin' for knocker to wake the paple next door; I'm lookin' for knocker to wake the paple next door; I'm lookin' for knocker to wake the paple next