Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

Virginia Free Press

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

VOL. 35. CHARLESTON, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1843. NO. 50.

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

THE LARGE WHITE HOUSE, nearly opposite the Court House.
1842.

A CARD.

Dr. John S. Davis,

OFFERS his Professional services to the inhabitants of Kabletown and of its vicinity. ☞He may be found at the residence of John C. R. Taylor, Esq.
Dec. 22 1842—3t

RICHARD PARKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL Practise Law in Jefferson, and the neighboring counties. In the course of a few days he will open an office in Charlestown. Until then, he may be found on every Monday and Friday, at Carter's Hotel.
☞Address at Charlestown, Jefferson county.
Dec. 22 1842—tf

B. F. Washington,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.
WILL attend to business in Jefferson and the adjoining counties.
Dec. 1 1842.—tf.

BANKRUPTCY.

BENJAMIN A. LAVENDER,

PRACTISES in the United States District Court held at Staunton, and will attend to all cases in Bankruptcy, as well as other business committed to his care. Office on Loudoun street, Winchester, three doors below Logan's.
Oct. 20, 1842—3m.

JAMES E. STEWART,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS permanently located himself at Martinsburg, Berkeley County, and respectfully offers his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Berkeley, Jefferson, and Morgan Counties, and give prompt attention to any business entrusted to his care.
Office nearly opposite the store of Messrs. Wilson & Doll.
March 24, 1842.—tf.

HUGH W. SHEFFEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,

WILL attend to cases in Bankruptcy in the U. S. Court at Staunton, on as reasonable terms as the rules of the bar will admit. Persons wishing to file their Petitions may call upon Mr. M. C. Kirk of Shepherdstown, who will prepare and forward them to Staunton.
Nov. 17, 1842.—5t.

"National Exchequer."

AS old dutch used to say, "Dere is no delling whether the plan of an 'Exchequer Bank' as recommended by 'Capt. Tyler,' will be passed at this session of Congress or not," but however one thing is certain in this uncertain world, viz: That CHARLES A. KEYSER has neither absquatulated from, nor abandoned the 'unterrified precinct,' but has merely removed to the shop formerly occupied by F. J. POSEY, as a clock and watchmaker, one door West of the Globe Inn, Shepherdstown, where he assures his friends and the public generally, that Tailoring in the latest and most approved style, and according to the Eastern fashions, will be carried on by the undersigned, with neatness and despatch, and at prices to suit the times. By strict attention to business, and a desire to please, he hopes that a generous public will not refuse to patronise the 'ninth part of a man.'
The public's most obedient, and most humble servant, C. A. KEYSER.
Shepherdstown, Dec. 15, 1842.—6t.
☞N. B. The Philadelphia Fashions received regularly.

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.

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

MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of **SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS**, *of every variety*, TOGETHER WITH
DENTAL INSTRUMENTS,
combining all the recent improvements in the art. Cupping Apparatus, and Stomach Pumps, complete, and warranted in order. *TRUSSES* of superior quality always on hand, and altered and adapted to every emergency when required.
☞His Instruments are always subjected to his personal inspection before offering them for sale, consequently are *warranted* of the finest material and workmanship.
Patent Spring Lancet.
He would call the attention of the Medical Faculty to the **LANCET** recently invented by himself, and said to be superior to any thing of the sort in use—combining strength and beauty, and perfectly safe in the hands of any one.
Baltimore, Oct. 13, 1842—3m.

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 shown 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, 1841—1y.

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

THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE, adjoining the Public Square, and nearly opposite the Post Office.
April 28, 1842.

Drugs, Paints, Oils,
Dye Stuffs, Fancy Articles, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the public, and their customers, that they are receiving a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell cheap.
Dec 22. J H BEARD & CO.

Confectionary, &c.

MALAGA GRAPES, Preserved Citron, Oranges, Raisins, Almonds, Zante Currants, Prunes, and Fresh Candies, just received and for sale by JOHN P. BROWN.
Dec 22, 1842.

Fruits and Confectionary

A LARGE supply of superior Candy. Almonds, Raisins, Filberts, Palm Nuts, English Walnuts, Dates, Brandy Peaches, Prunes, Ground Nuts or Peas, Lemons, Oranges, Preserves in Jars, &c., Just received and for sale by
J H BEARD & CO.
Dec 22, 1842.

JUST received, a superior assort. of Men's fine Beaver, Russia, and Silk Hats, from the best factories in New York and Baltimore, which are warranted both in colors, quality and style. Also, a fine assortment of men's Otter, Musk, Cloth, and Velvet Caps, which will be disposed of at very low prices.
A. S. STEPHENS.
Harpers-Ferry, Dec 22, 1842.—3t

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber is now receiving several cases of gentlemen's fine calf and kip Boots. Also, water-proof and double-soled do. Shoes of every description—call and see them, you that are in want of the above articles, for they will be sold cheap.
A. S. STEPHENS.
Corner Shenandoah and High Streets, Harpers Ferry, Dec. 22, 1842.—3t.

Cumberland Coal.

A QUANTITY of the best CUMBERLAND COAL, for grates, stoves, or Blacksmith's use, on hand and for sale, at the HALLTOWN DEPOT.
Halltown, Dec 22, 1842.—3t.

New Goods, for Christmas!

JUST received many desirable *New Goods for Christmas*, to which I invite the attention of my customers and the public. I promise *great bargains*. J J MILLER.
Dec'r 22, 1842.

Worsted Mitts.

4 DOZEN WORSTED MITTS, just received and for sale at 12½ and 19 cents.
J J MILLER.
Dec. 22, 1842.

STOVES, STOVES.

THE subscriber has on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Cooking Stoves, and Parlor Stoves. Also, a large Franklin Stove, that has been in use a short time and sets well.—I have for sale or rent, three large size close Stoves, with grates, admirably calculated for churches, school rooms, stores, or taverns.—They are so constructed that but little wood is required to keep them hot, having but two doors the air may be shut out at pleasure. They are newly fashioned and well worthy of notice.
WM. ANDERSON.
Harpers Ferry, Dec, 15, 1842.

Grates! Grates!

PERSONS in want of *Stone-Coal GRATES*, are requested to call at the Harpers-Ferry Iron Foundry, and they can be accommodated on reasonable terms.
☞Orders received by mail for Grates, or *CASTINGS* of any kind, will be promptly attended to. *HUGH GILLEECE.*
Harpers-Ferry, Dec'r 22, 1842—tf.

Wine, in bottles.

WHITE Wine, Muscat do., Claret do., and Cordials, assorted, for sale by
Dec'r 22. *J H BEARD & CO.*

New Fall & Winter Goods.

I AM now receiving and opening my *fall and winter supply of GOODS*, and they will be sold VERY CHEAP for cash or to punctual customers on a short credit.
Nov. 3, 1842. WM. S. LOCK.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now opening a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, among which are some rare and beautiful styles, and will be sold at unheard of low prices. I respectfully invite my customers and the public generally, to give me a call. C W AISQUITH.
Oct 27, 1842.

Andirons.

ON hand a few pair new style Bronzed Andirons, for sale very low.
Dec 22 E M AISQUITH

Selling off Cheap!

AM receiving almost daily, some addition to my stock, which enables me to offer at all times something new and seasonable. I am selling at the most astonishing low prices for cash, and those who deal in this way, will find it their interest to give me an early call.
Dec 8, 1842. J J MILLER.

Pork Wanted,

BY T. C. SIGAFOOSE.
Dec 8, 1842.

Gentlemen's Caps.

I HAVE on hand a few Otter Caps, at reduced prices. Also, Fashionable Cloth and very low priced Fur Caps. E M AISQUITH.
Dec 8, 1842.

Hats, Caps, &c.

J. B. PACKETT can sell good Fur Hats at the exceeding low price of $1 50
Fine Fur Caps, men's, 1 00
Do do boys, 62½
Hair Caps, for men, good, 50
Boys do. 37½
☞The cheapest assortment decidedly in town. Call and examine.
Dec. 8, 1842.

Groceries, for Cash.

JOHN B. PACKETT has now in store a large and very general stock of fresh **GROCERIES**, cheaper by far than any offered in this market this season. He can sell good brown Sugars, at 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10 cents—good Coffee at 10, best do. at 12½—Orleans Molasses, really good, 37½. And every thing else in the Grocery line to suit the times.
Dec. 8, 1842.

Groceries.

BROWN, Loaf, Lump, and Havanna Sugar,
Rio and Java Coffee,
Sugar House and New Orleans Molasses,
Fresh Tea of a superior quality,
Box and Sap Sage Cheese,
Water and Soda Crackers.
All of the above articles can be had cheap at
J. H. M'ENDREE'S.
Shepherdstown, Nov, 3, 1842.

THE subscriber offers for rent his new and commodious weather-boarded House, on Main Street, 50 feet front, at the East end of town.
☞Possession will be given on the first day of April next. *JOSEPH BROWN.*
Jan. 5, 1843—3t.

Charlestown & Jefferson County Savings Institution,
JANUARY 2, 1843.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of one and a quarter per cent for the 6 months ending Dec. 31, 1842.
Jan. 5, 1843. J. M. BROWN, Treas.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Keyes & Eby, was dissolved on the 1st day of January. All persons having unsettled accounts with the concern, are respectfully requested to call on H. L. Eby and settle.
HUMPHREY KEYES,
HENRY L. EBY.
Jan. 5, 1843.

Segar Manufactory.

E. S. & A. WILLIAMS,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the gentle-

Miscellaneous.

CHRISTIANITY.—Pure christianity never was, nor never can be, the national religion of any country upon earth. It is a gold too refined to be worked up with any human institution, without a large portion of alloy; for no sooner is this small grain of mustard seed watered with the fertile showers of civil emoluments, than it grows up a large and spreading tree, under the shelter of whose branches and leaves, the birds of prey and plunder will not fail to make themselves comfortable habitations, and thereby deface its beauty and destroy its fruits.

EDUCATION OF FEMALES.—Since there is a season when the youth must cease to be young, and the beautiful to excite admiration, to learn how to grow old and gracefully, is, perhaps, one of the rarest and most valuable arts that can be taught to women. And, it must be confessed, it is a most severe trial for those women to lay down beauty, who have nothing else to take up. It is for this sober reason of life that education should lay up its rich resources. However disregarded they may have been, they will be wanted now.

The union of two true hearts in marriage, is a scene which art decorates with the most splendid and imposing works of her hands, innocent curiosity flocks to it as a marvel and a show, the moral sentiments of mankind sanction it, religion blesses it. Christ himself once hallowed it with his presence, and God adds to it the choicest smiles of his providence.

SOLITUDE.—Perhaps no punishment is greater, or harder to be borne by a bad man than to be left in solitude and darkness, to hold communion with none but guilty self. It is then that conscience begins her work, and imagination pictures to his mind the horrors of his situation.—Then the pious admonitions of devoted parents—the tender solicitations and entreaties of interested friends, and in truth, all the precepts he has received from early infancy, will be brought before the eye of his mind, to aggravate the loneliness of his situation, and make him realise the horrors he has brought upon himself.

STRONG, BUT TRUE.—Mike Walsh in one of his letters from Washington to the New York Aurora, says, "There is a class of men in every community—and not a small class either—who are so completely depraved in heart—so entirely lost to every sense of honor, principle and patriotism—so utterly selfish, mean and mercenary, and so wholly absorbed and wrapped up in their own elevation, that they would scourge their race, betray their country, abjure their principles, and blaspheme their God, for a fat office and a lazy life."

TEST OF ILL BREEDING.—The swaggerer is invariably an imposter; the man who calls loudest for the waiter, who treats him worst, and who finds more fault than any one else in the room, when the company is mixed, will always turn out to be the man of all others the least entitled, either by rank or intelligence, to give himself airs. People who are conscious of what is due to them never display irritability or impetuosity; their manners insure civility—their civility insures respect; but the blockhead or the coxcomb, fully aware that something more than ordinary is necessary to produce an effect, is sure, whether in clubs or coffee-rooms, to be the most fastidious and captious of the community, the most restless and irritable amongst his equals, the most cringing and subservient before his superiors.

THE DEAD.—There is, perhaps, no feeling of our nature so complicated, so vague, so mysterious, as that with which we look upon the cold remains of our fellow mortals. The dignity with which death invests even the meanest of victims, inspires us with awe no living creature can create. The monarch on his throne is less awful than the beggar in his shroud. The marble features, the powerless hand, the stiffened limb, the eye closed and glazed—oh! who can contemplate these with feelings which can be defined! These are the mockery of all our hopes and fears—of our fondest love, and of our fellest hate.

DEATH.—Death appears to be at a great distance from us; when the messenger is at our very doors, we are dreaming of years to come and forming a thousand plans for the future. Therefore few men in health who do not expect to live at least another year.

Beauty and wit will die, wealth and learning vanish away; all the arts of life be forgotten, but virtue will remain forever.

THE WIDOW AND HER SON.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

I approached the grave. The coffin was placed on the ground. On it were inscribed the name and age of the deceased. "George Somers, aged 26 years." The poor mother had been assisted to kneel down at the head of it. Her withered hands were clasped, as if in prayer, but I could perceive, by a feeble rocking of her body, and convulsive motion of the lips, that she was gazing on the last relics of her son, with the yearning of a mother's heart.

Preparations were now made to deposite the coffin in the earth. There was that bustling stir, which breaks so harshly on the feelings of grief and affliction; directions were given in the cold tones of business; and there was the striking of spades into the grave, which, at the grave of those we love, is of all sounds the most writhing. The bustle seemed to waken the mother from a wretched reverie. She raised her glazed eyes, and looked about with a faint wildness.

As the men approached with cords to lower the coffin into the grave, she wrung [illegible] into an agony of to raise her from the earth, and to whisper something like consolation. "Nay, now, —nay,—now—don't take it so sorely to heart." But the mother could only shake her head, and wring her hands as one not to be comforted.

As they lowered the body into the earth, the creaking of the cords seemed to agonize her; but when, on some accidental obstruction, there was a jostling of the coffin, all the tenderness of the mother burst forth as if any harm could come to him that was far beyond the reach of worldly suffering.

I could see no more,—my heart swelled into my throat,—my eyes filled with tears,—I felt as if I were acting a barbarous part in standing by and gazing idly on this scene of maternal anguish. I wandered to another part of the churchyard where I remained until the funeral had dispersed.

It was sometime before I left the place. On my way homeward, I met with the woman who had acted as comforter; she was just returning from accompanying the mother to her lonely habitation, and I drew from her some particulars connected with the affecting scene, which, I had just witnessed.

The parents of the deceased had resided in the village from childhood. They had inhabited one of the neatest cottages, and by various rural occupations and the assistance of a small garden, had supported themselves creditably and comfortably, and led a happy and blameless life. They had one son, who had grown up to be the pride of their old age.

But unfortunately, this son was tempted, during a year of scarcity and agricultural hardship, to enter into the service of one of the small crafts that plied on a neighboring river. He had not been long in this employ, when he was entrapped by a press-gang, and carried off to sea. His parents received tidings of his seizure, but beyond that they could learn nothing. It was the loss of their main prop. The father who was already infirm, grew heartless and melancholy, and sunk into his grave. The widow left lonely in her age and feebleness, could no longer support herself and came upon the parish.

Time passed, till one day she heard the cottage door, which faced the garden, suddenly open. A stranger came out; and seemed to be looking eagerly and wildly around. He was dressed in seaman's clothes, was emaciated and ghastly pale, and bore the air of one broken by sickness and hardships. He saw his mother and hastened towards her but his steps were faltering; he sank on his knees before her, and sobbed like a child. The poor woman gazed upon him with a vacant and wandering eye. "Oh my dear, dear mother! don't you know your son? your poor boy George?"

It was, indeed, the wreck of her ocen noble lad, who, shattered by wounds, by sickness, and foreign imprisonment, had, at length, dragged his wasted limbs homeward, to repose among the scenes of childhood. The rest of the story is soon told, for the young man lingered but a few weeks, and death came to his relief.

The next Sunday after the funeral I have described, I was at the village church, when to my surprise I saw the poor old woman tottering down the aisle to her accustomed seat on the steps of the altar.—She had made an effort to put on something like mourning for her son; and nothing could be more touching than this struggle between pious affection and utter poverty; a black riband or so—a faded black handkerchief, and one or two such humble attempts to express by outward signs, the grief which passes show.

When I looked around upon the storied monuments, the stately hatchments, the cold marble pomp, with which grandeur mourned magnificently over departed pride, and turned to this poor widow bowed down by age and sorrow, at the altar of her God, and offering up the prayers and praises of a pious though a broken heart, I felt that this living monument of real grief was worth them all.

I related her story to some of the wealthy members of the congregation, and they were moved by it. They exerted themselves to render her situation more comfortable, and to lighten her afflictions. It was, however, but smoothing a few steps to the grave. In the course of a Sunday or two after, she was missed from her usual seat at church, and, before I left the neighborhood, I heard with satisfaction, that she had quietly breathed her last and had gone to rejoin those she loved in that world where sorrow is never known and friends are never parted.

TO-MORROW.—Who can tell how much is embraced in this expression? Though a few hours intervene between it and us—though it will soon commence its course—who is there can read a single page, and pronounce the character of its events!

To-morrow! Those who are now walking the avenues of pleasure, led by the hand of hope, may be the subject of intense sorrow, prosperity may be changed into adversity.

To-morrow! Those who are now on the mountain summit may be in the valley. The rosy cheek may be overspread with paleness—the strong step may falter. Death may have overtaken us!

To-morrow! It may have entirely changed the course of our lives. It may form a new era in our existence. What we fear, may not happen.

To-morrow! Away with fear. Let us lean on Providence. There is a Being on whom all the distinctions of time are the same, and who is able to dispose of every thing for our wise improvements.—[*Maffit.*

THE TRUE MAGNET.—A lecturer was dilating upon the powers of the magnet, defying any one to show or name any [illegible] its powers, when a man he, if the loadstone could attract a mass of iron a foot or two, there was a young woman who, when he was a young man, used to attract him thirteen miles every Sunday to have a chat with her.

HOW TO BE RICH.—Hoard every cent you get, or expend it where it will double in a week; never give a farthing to the poor;—never lend a dollar to your neighbor; stint yourself in food and clothing; purchase your articles at a very low rate, and then insist upon a discount; befriend no one in any way; belong to no society; have no intimate acquaintances, and as sure as there is a sun in the heavens, you will become a rich man. Hundreds have thus become wealthy, and died, leaving their property to be disputed by profligates and spendthrifts; proving a curse instead of a blessing. If you are determined to be rich, permit us to say plainly, that you must not expect to be happy. No one will love you—few respect you—and all will rejoice at your death.

ATHENS.—Among the towns of Greece no one is so celebrated as Athens. It was founded more than three thousand years ago, and in after ages was filled with magnificent temples, halls, and palaces, built of costly marble, and spreading over an extent of twenty-seven miles in circuit. But this splendid city perished long since, and a few noble ruins only remains to tell us of its former glory. The Parthenon or temples of Minerva, though tottering to its fall, cannot be looked upon but with admiration. It is still beautiful even in its decay: and excites a strong desire in the beholder to know more of the wonderful people who built it.

Of the temple of Jupiter, only a few columns remain; these are executed with great skill, and the whole edifice in its perfect state, must have been a model of art. There are the ruins scattered over the ground, but they are only sufficient to show us, how great Athens once was, and how desolate it is now. The modern town, which passes under the name of Athim, is a poor village situated at the foot of the hill, where the ancient city stood. Many of the houses are of mud, and inhabited by fisherman.

AN INCIDENT.—At Philadelphia on Wednesday morning, while the tigers in the Menagerie were being changed from one cage to another, one of them through some mishap or negligence escaped, and seizing his keeper, Herr Driesbach, who was standing near by crushed him to the floor and held him firmly pinioned, despite his struggles to release himself, when after looking round a moment in the coolest manner, his tigership, either being seized with some sudden freak of fancy or mindful of the public weal, with a majestic growl retreated to his den, where he was finally secured without having effected any serious damage.

Well it were, if rewards and mercy alone could regulate the commonwealth: but since punishments are sometimes necessary, let them at least be rendered terrible, by being executed but seldom; and let Justice lift her sword rather to terrify than revenge.—[*Goldsmith.*

A clergyman recently, after exhausting all his zeal and eloquence upon his auditory, and finding them still continuing obdurate, concluded his prayer as follows: "And, oh Lord, make the hearts of these sinners as soft as their heads."

A lady who was married to a gentleman of the most winning manners, and address, and with whom she had many slight quarrels and sweet reconciliations, once said that he had often made her shed tears, for the extreme pleasure of kissing them away.

A clerical gentleman, remarkable for preaching many Sundays from one text, had nearly run through the year from these words: "Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever." The church bell tolled one morning earlier than usual.—The minister despatched a servant to inquire who was dead. The sexton pretended ignorance, but returned for answer, "That he believed it was Peter's wife's mother, as she had been sick for a long time"

POETRY.—How beautiful it is—when the silvery moon smiles on the sleeping earth, and the southern breeze, rich as an angel's breath, floats like the incense of roses upon the peaceful night—to see a fat rat dash through a muddy gutter.

FOOLERY, is often fatal.

REMINISCENCES OF THE BAR.

Mr. Leigh, in his speech upon Heath's case, which we think the best adapted, and, for the desperation of the case, the soundest we ever heard, mentioned two instances of an interesting character where life had been deliberately taken, and yet conviction did not follow. Mr. Leigh took the ground that where jealousy was the exciting cause of taking life, it did not amount to murder in the first degree, because the reason was thrown from its equilibrium by the violence of passion, and he did not act in that state of cool deliberation which the law requires to constitute murder in the first degree. He pressed this upon the Jury with much force—forcible, because it conceded the guilt of the prisoner so far as the killing was concerned, but assaulted the reason [illegible] of meeting the case, and the natural exposition of the influences which operated to produce the crime.

In the course of his argument he related two cases of killing, which were listened to with a great deal of interest.—He stated that many years ago, while travelling in the county of New Kent, he stopped at the house of a gentleman named Couch, where he received every mark of the most courteous hospitality from the sadness and melancholy worn by a mother and daughter, which excited his sympathy and curiosity. He afterwards learned the facts, and a sad, sad tale it was. It appeared that an affection had existed between a young man and the daughter, but the father for some reason, a good one as it ultimately proved, strenuously opposed a marriage between them. The daughter, in an evil hour, thinking her father cruel and unjust, agreed to elope with her lover and be united to him in marriage. The villain, who with more than a demon spirit was plotting the ruin of the fair creature who confided in him and placed her all in his hands, bore her safely from her father's house, and married her, as she supposed in legal form. The next morning, however, the base hearted wretch sent the daughter back to her father, informing him that in spite of his opposition, he had induced the daughter to elope with him, that a friend had acted as a clergyman to deceive the poor girl, that the marriage was all a sham, and now he returned her to him, dishonored and in shame. The wretched father at once loaded his gun, went to a public place where he saw the villain, told him that he had but fifteen minutes to live, took out his watch, and when the time expired, raised his gun and shot him dead. He was tried for murder and acquitted by the jury.

The other case which he mentioned, and which applied more directly to the question of the influence of jealousy, occurred in Petersburg, where a man became jealous of a mistress and under the maddening influence of the passion, went to the woman and deliberately cut her throat—and yet the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter only. The recital of these instances produced a visible impression upon the audience, and we were almost inclined at one time to think that the jury would be staggered. But Mr. Brooke's clear and lucid exposition of the law and facts, soon cleared away all mist and doubt from the subject.

[*Richmond Star.*

WOMAN'S SYMPATHY.—The New Haven Herald relates, that as a runaway horse, dragging a wagon with a young lad in it, was suddenly brought up with a crash in the streets of that town, but fortunately without injury to the boy; an old lady in great agitation followed in pursuit of the wagon. 'Mother, mother,' exclaimed her daughter, 'where are you going? Don't get into the crowd; you can't do him any good.' Seeing her agitation, a lady who happened to be passing at the moment kindly inquired, "Is he your son?' 'Oh no,' replied the good old matron' *but he is somebody's son.*'

It has been ascertained from official or authentic documents, that the total indebtedness of all the States and Territories in this flourishing Union is $198,518,376 35.

Political.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN JEFFERSON.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic party of Jefferson county, held pursuant to notice, at the Court-House, on Monday the 19th day of December, 1842—on motion of C. B. Harding, WILLIAM LUCAS was appointed Chairman, and on motion of Jacob Morgan, BENJAMIN F. WASHINGTON, Secretary. Whereupon it was moved by C. B. Harding and carried, that the Chairman appoint a Committee of ten, to prepare and report an Address and Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting—who appointed the following gentlemen, viz: C. B. Harding, Richard Parker, William Smallwood, George McGlinsey, Samuel Cameron, John Saely, James Grantham, Braxton Davenport, John C. R. Taylor and Henry Bedinger, Jr., who, after retiring a short time, reported through their Chairman, C. B. Harding, as follows:—

WHEREAS, among the invaluable privileges secured to all citizens, by the Constitution of our Country, is the right to assemble together, and to give a full and free expression of opinion in reference to the measures of Government, and the conduct of public men charged with its administration, we have no hesitation in avowing that under the policy advocated and maintained by the ruling majority in both Houses of Congress, the Government has in our judgment widely departed from the Republican simplicity and purity which marked its policy in the days of Jefferson. We lament to perceive a revival of the broad and latitudinous construction of the Constitution held by Hamilton, the Adamses, and all the leading Federalists of the early period of our history, in the attempt to fasten upon the country a National Bank and a high Tariff—measures which have been repudiated by the Democratic party. We need not examine in detail the causes of the financial and commercial revulsions of the year 1837 and 1838, which enabled the Federal party and its allies, under the specious name of Whigs, for a time to seize the reins of the State and General Government. It will be sufficient to allude to the most prominent of them, as the struggle with the United States Bank, which entered the political arena to compel a renewal of its charter—the effort of a redundant Treasury, after the payment of the National Debt, produced by the operation of a high Protective Tariff, raising a sum beyond the wants of the General Government, after its liquidation—the immense sales to settlers and speculators of the public lands—the inordinate increase of Banks in the various States of the Union, far beyond the business wants of the country, and entirely disproportioned to the capital and specie basis, upon which alone any system of Banking can safely depend—and the consequent over issues and discounts—the reckless spirit of speculation pervading all classes of our citizens, excited and urged on by the facility for obtaining bank paper, in immense issues of stocks by the several States—and the splendid and improvident schemes of Internal Improvement in which they engaged—the suspension of the Banks, and the disappointed hopes, and excited and angry feelings caused by the bursting of the inflated credit system; instead of calmly watching the consequences of their own acts—they looked elsewhere for the causes of this distress and embarrassment, and political demagogues were loudly declaiming against the Government as inflicting all the ills which were suffered, and many were induced to believe that a change in the councils and measures of the General and State Governments would produce immediate relief.

It was not surprising that disaffection to the Democratic party should to some extent be produced by the causes above stated.—that interested individuals should coalesce with our former opponents to effect a change—or that the struggle of '39 and '40 resulted in placing the Government in the hands of a party who have so grossly mismanaged our affairs, exhausted the treasury, [illegible] ter, and bestowed the highest official stations in their gift, not as the reward of merit, but as the price of [illegible] and corruption in the acquirement of their favor.

Instead of the promised change of better times and plenty of money, which were to follow the success of Whiggery, the General Government has been unable to meet its daily expenses. The condition of the people has not been improved, but on the contrary, our financial difficulties have been increased—our agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests are becoming more depressed—and no measures are proposed in our National councils calculated to afford the least relief. The public business is neglected, and the talents which should be exerted to relieve the Government and the People are prostituted to disorganizing and factious purposes. The whole course of our opponents in Congress is calculated to disgrace us in the eyes of the nation and of the world. Therefore,

Resolved, That not only is the Constitution both in letter and spirit utterly hostile to the establishment of a National Bank, but it is now universally admitted that the sagacious patriots who framed that sacred instrument, refused to include among the powers delegated to Congress, authority to incorporate any institution of the kind. We therefore feel it our duty, if such an infringement of the Constitution is ever perpetrated, to devote our whole energies to restore it to its original purity; and to transmit it unsullied to posterity.

Resolved, That the power, which, by the establishment of a National Bank, would be entrusted to an irresponsible corporation, is inimical to the principles and dangerous to the continuance of our Republican Government. The regulation of the currency to be vested by it in the associates of the bank parlor, would enable them by a turn of the screws, or by alternately expanding and contracting, to involve the fortunes of the private citizen, the business of the active and enterprising, to cause excessive fluctuations in the facilities of credit, thereby controlling the wages of labor, the prices of property, and the value of securities.

Resolved, That Congress has no Constitutional power to foster any particular interest at the expense of, and to the injury of others;—and that by the present Tariff, a direct protection is given to manufactures, while it cripples agriculture and commerce.

Resolved, That this tariff is, in effect, a taxation on the hardy yeomanry of our country—who trust to their own industry alone for support—causing them to pay nearly a double price for every article imported, that enters into the daily consumption of their families, that the rich monopolist may grow richer, and their dependants may not only increase in numbers, but become poor and more dependent.

Resolved, That a Tariff bearing equally on all classes for the support of revenue alone, is desirable. But a Tariff for revenue and protection in any shape, is to be avoided, since the consumers are taxed to produce a revenue, and thus support the government, while those whose interests are protected by the Tariff on imposts receiving all the benefits, contribute nothing to the support of that very power which extends to them its fostering care.

Resolved, That we protest against a Protective Tariff, because it is unconstitutional—because it taxes the great mass of the community for the benefit of a few wealthy manufacturers—because it depresses individual enterprise, and promotes monopoly—because it retards improvements and produces an extravagant expenditure, inconsistent with a Republican Government because it leads to a National Debt; and because a free people need no other protection than to be let alone.

Resolved, That the Bankrupt law has had an active and efficient agency in producing the present pressure, and pecuniary distress of the country, by destroying confidence between man and man, and loosening all the bonds of moral obligation in regard to contracts.

Resolved, That the political party in power—having majorities in both Houses of Congress—have totally disregarded and forfeited all their pledges and promises to the people, before the election in 1840; and among others, they have forfeited the pledge to proscribe "proscription," to reform abuses, reduce expenditures, and restore confidence, prosperity, and better times to the country.

Resolved, That we view the measure of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the States—at a time when they were much needed to defray the public expenses—as calculated to clearly destroy the independence of the States—to corrupt the morals of the people—as a violation of the Constitution, and tending to make the General Government omnipotent and oppressive, prodigal and extravagant.

Resolved, That the Federal Government exhibits the singular spectacle of distributing its revenue among the States, when its embarrassments compel it to borrow money for its own wants, upon terms equivalent to paying 9 per cent. for the money borrowed.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, harmony and union of action, are alone necessary to ensure the Republican party entire and complete success at the next Presidential election.

Resolved, That as the most effective mode of securing such harmony and union, we approve of the State Convention to be holden in Richmond City on the [illegible] day of March, 1843, and recommend that Delegates of this County be sent to attend said Convention, to be selected by the Chairman of this meeting.

After an eloquent and impressive address from Mr. Harding in support of the Preamble and Resolutions, they were unanimously adopted, and the blank filled by the following persons, who were appointed Delegates to the State Convention, viz:—Charles B. Harding, Braxton Davenport, Jacob Morgan, George McGlensey, Samuel Cameron, James Grantham, Wm. Smallwood, A. Shope, Henry Bedinger, jr., and H. L. Opie.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That this meeting recommend to the counties which may compose our Congressional District, as soon after its organization is known, as practicable, the holding a Convention at some suitable place hereafter to be selected, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent us in the next Congress of the U. S.—and that the several election precincts of this county shall, at the proper time, call meetings and appoint five Delegates from each, to attend said Convention.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Free Press, Virginia Republican, Winchester Virginian and Richmond Enquirer.

WM. LUCAS, *Chairman.*
B. F. WASHINGTON, *Secretary.*

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

Published Harpers-Ferry, February 8.

THE WHIG BANNER.

HENRY CLAY and AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

LET US UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, but Two Dollars are taken, if payment be made in advance. But *advance* does not mean, in our dictionary, the end of one year, much less does it mean ten years. Those who wish to avail themselves of the discount, must come up to the mark within a few months at least.

If the paper is not worth the subscription price, it is not worth any thing. It is as cheap now as it was twelve years ago, when it was but little more than half the size. The expense of printing it is nearly double, and yet we have occasional grumbling, if we do not suffer the penalty of negligence to come out of our pockets. This not being reasonable, we respectfully ask attention to the terms.

☞ Advertisements are charged at $1 per square of 16 lines, and 25 cents per square for each continuance. Our circulation being large, and extending through this and the adjoining counties, as well as through many distant States, a place in the Free Press is now worth something, and sensible business men fully understand this. We must therefore be particular in exacting our terms uniformly, except in cases where charity is asked and found to be deserved.

TROUBLE IN THE LOCO FOCO WIGWAM.

Notwithstanding the confident tone of the South Carolina Legislature, in its nomination of Mr Calhoun for the Presidency, we think the members must begin to be by this time a little shaken as to the probabilities of final success, or even of the empty honor of a nomination by the National Convention. The election of a Van Buren man as Senator from North Carolina, and the rejection of a resolution nominating Mr. Calhoun by the Legislature of Georgia, are any thing but consolatory movements for the "honest Nullifier." Indeed, in almost every quarter in which his zealous advocates have attempted to make a demonstration in his behalf, there has been a signal failure. As far as our information extends, he has not a fragment of a party in Virginia—except amongst the politicians who can carry no weight with them. His brethren in South Carolina [illegible] themselves the right to judge whether a National Convention of the self-styled Democracy here [illegible] the sentiment of that party, but that it is about all that *will* be left to them.

It seems, too, that the *Magician* himself will find a little trouble in the West. A partizan in the Missouri Legislature, who thought all was running fair for Mr. Van Buren, suddenly discovers the friends of Col. Johnson so strong in that body, that great difficulty is apprehended in disposing of them. But the time for a genuine "hair-pulling" has not yet arrived. When the Great Captain Tyler and the Great Nullifier both shall have found themselves "whistled down the wind, a prey to fortune," the Whigs may look out for some of the rarest fun that has happened since the days of log-cabins and hard-cider.

THE LATE CABINET.

Our readers will remember, that a few weeks previous to the late election in New York, the Hon. John C. Spencer, Secretary of War, addressed a letter to a Committee (who were his partisans) in New York, in which, among other things, he charged the Whig Members in Congress with having made a proposition to the President that they would not press the second Bank Bill at that session, but let it lay over, if he would consent to retain in office, the then existing Cabinet. And further, that it was the President's intention to have declared that he would not be a candidate for the Presidential chair, but was dissuaded therefrom by his Cabinet, who protested against his doing so.

In our Congressional synopsis a few weeks since, we noticed the course taken by Mr. Botts upon these charges, he demanding a committee of investigation upon the subject, but the House considered the letter as a mere electioneering paper, and would not grant such committee.

This letter has, however, brought two members of the late Cabinet into the field, the Hon. J. J. Crittenden and the Hon. Thomas Ewing—the former gentleman says, that so far as his knowledge extends as regards the proposition said to have been made by the Whig Members of Congress, he is prepared to say that 'in its whole length and breadth it is totally unfounded,' and as regards the tenacity with which Mr. Spencer desires to make it appear the Cabinet (indiscriminately) had for office, Mr. C. adds, "that in the circumstances of his position, as he understood it, no consideration could have induced him to retain his office."

Mr. Ewing says that no such proposition was made to his knowledge, and believes that no such proposition was ever offered by the Whigs as a party. As to the charge of advising the 'Captain' to make a declaration of an intention not to be a candidate, Mr. E. places it in quite a different light. He states that the President did speak of accompanying his second veto message with the declaration before spoken of, but that such members of the Cabinet as spoke of the matter at all, advised him from so doing on the ground of incongruity, there being no connection whatever between the veto of a Bank Bill, and a declination of standing a poll for the Presidential chair in 1844—so that the *difference* of opinion existed only as to the medium through which the information was to be communicated.

This last mentioned charge does not assume so much importance as the other, and the Secretary came as near giving a fair statement as could have been expected from him. The difference between the two consists in this: Mr. E. confined his suggestion merely as to the matter of insertion in the Veto Message, whilst Mr. S. amplifies it into a decision by the Cabinet against the President's making such declaration at any time or in any manner whatever.

Both of these members of the late cabinet, as well as the Whig Members of Congress, court an investigation of the matter—and if such investigation is instituted, we doubt not but that the barter spoken of would be proven to be unfounded, and nothing more than a reckless assertion, by one who 'fawned that thrift might follow.'

☞ We regret to observe in the Staunton Spectator of the 23d ult. a letter from the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Member of Congress from the Seventeenth Congressional District of this State, in which he declines being a candidate for re-election. Mr. S. is one of the youngest Members of the House, yet by his forcible and powerful reasoning displayed by him on several important topics, he has shown himself worthy of being placed in juxta position with some of the leading Whigs in Congress. His sterling integrity, and devotedness to the interests of his constituents and of his State, has won him the esteem of all, and he retires from the post of honor he now holds, with the best wishes of his friends, and the assurance that general satisfaction has been rendered.

☞ A large and handsome church has lately been erected by the Lutheran Congregation in Winchester, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. J. R. Keiser. The church was consecrated on the 25th ult by its worthy pastor, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Conrad, of Waynesboro', Pa.

MEETING OF THE JEFFERSON COUNTY TEMPERANCE UNION.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the County Union, took place at Harpers Ferry on Monday last. Owing to the unfavorable appearance of the morning, the number of Delegates in attendance from the distant parts of the County was not so large as some of the previous meetings, yet quite a respectable number were present.—The regular officers of the Union appeared, and at 11 o'clock it was called to order by the President, Dr. G. B. Stephenson. As we will be furnished for our next a full detail of the proceedings, we shall not attempt any sketch, but will only state that the meeting was characterized throughout with a laudable disposition to carry out such measures as would most materially aid in advancing the great Temperance Reformation. It having been proposed to hold a mass meeting at night, the Union closed its deliberation in the afternoon, after having fixed upon Charlestown as the place for holding the next meeting.

At night a large number of the citizens assembled in the Methodist Church and were addressed at considerable length upon the subject of Temperance by Capt. J. A. B. Harding and Dr. Jas. Garry. Capt. H. who first addressed the meeting, reviewed the subject in all its bearings, and pictured forth with a master hand the inevitable results which follow from the use of alcoholic drink; and shewed conclusively that in regard to this subject no one could occupy, with safety to himself, the ground of neutrality. We hazard nothing in asserting, that for sound practical reasoning, chaste and classical language, this address will compare with that of any other delivered since the great ball of Temperance Reform was first put in motion. We shall present, for the benefit of such of our readers as are not Tetotallers, a few extracts from this address, and shall not if the monitions there set forth are properly regarded, many young men who now conceive themselves to be *moderate drinkers* will be rescued from the fate of the drunkard. Dr. Garry, who also spoke at some length, pointed out the deplorable effects which ensued from the use of alcohol, upon the human system; and shewed from the best authority that could possibly be produced, that no one could indulge, even in a moderate use, without serious detriment to their organic structure. We have not room to speak of the various points descanted upon by the Dr., but must only say that his powerful and patriotic appeal in behalf of the Temperance cause.

☞ An awful calamity has befallen the Island of Madeira, an island well known from the fact of its being considered one of the most beautiful isles known. A long and incessant rain so swelled the rivulets and brooks around that they became as impetuous rivers, and the rivers became as oceans, uprooting dwellings and whole villages, and carrying them in one hetrogenous mass to the ocean. The great flood of 1803, at that place does not bear comparison with this either in loss of life or destruction of property. As far as has been ascertained some fifty persons have perished, and property to the amount of $2,500,000 has been destroyed.

VIRGINIA AND MASSACHUSETTS.—

It will be seen, by the annexed article from the New York American, that the Governor of Massachusetts *refuses to comply* with the demand made by the Executive of Virginia, for the slave Latimer, even as a fugitive criminal. We are not accustomed to regard the conduct of the North as being so inimical to Southern institutions as some of our brethren of the press would make it appear, yet in this instance, we are sorry to say, the South, and more especially Virginia, has been most shamefully wronged. The course of procedure throughout the whole transaction, has exhibited a disregard of the rights guarantied to the South by the Constitution, and the fundamental statues which exist in every State. We fear the result of this case, as by it the South has been brought to feel the humiliating attitude which she occupies in the estimation of the North, and will assuredly arise, determined to assert her claims, and maintain that principle, upon which alone our Federal Union can exist.

"A messenger *from the Governor of Virginia* bearing a requisition upon Governor Davis for an Executive warrant for the arrest of the slave Latimer, arrived in Boston ten days since, and proceeded to Worcester to make known to Gov. D. the object of his visit. The Governor notified the messenger that he must take Council in the case, and accordingly delayed an answer.—On Thursday morning he gave his decision, which was not to comply with the demand, and stated that he would forward a written reply to his Excellency of Virginia. The Messenger left immediately for the South. Latimer was not demanded, it is said, as a fugitive slave, but as a fugitive criminal."

☞ It will be seen by the letter of our Correspondent, that the State Treasurer laid before the House the responses of the Banks in reference to the proposition contained in a late Act of the Legislature, proposing to borrow the sum of $350,000. From these responses it appears that whilst some of the Banks are willing to lend their proportion upon the terms stipulated, others refuse to advance any part of the loan. This will render further legislation upon the subject necessary, as the condition of the Treasury requirs that the fund be raised immediately.

☞ Whilst we are always pleased to receive communications from our friends upon subjects of general interest, yet we must invoke their using brevity. This course, which is necessary at all times, is especially so at the present, as Congress and our State Legislature are in session, and it is of course our duty to keep the reader advised of their proceedings, which occupy so large a space in our paper, that we find it extremely inconvenient to give place to other matters when extended to an improper length.

☞ The Protracted Meeting in the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place, which terminated on last week, resulted in the addition of 55 members to that branch of the Christian Church. How gratifying it is, amidst the ills which beset man whilst he tabernacles here upon earth, that he is privileged to avail himself of the means of reconciliation with his God, and look forward, with glorious anticipation, to that period when he will be called to receive the reward of "just men made perfect."

REDUCTION OF FARE ON THE WINCHESTER & POTOMAC RAILROAD.—

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that a very considerable reduction has taken place in the fare on this road.

☞ Counterfeit one dollar notes on the Washington County (Md.) Bank, are in circulation at Williamsport. In the counterfeit, the word *promises* is spelt with the letter *e* instead of *i*—thus: *promeses*.

Somewhat of a Bull.—Last evening a servant entered our office in haste, and delivered a message from Mr. ——, that a blind man had just arrived in town and desired to see us immediately. We went of course, but even our presence failed of making the *blind see*.

☞ There were transported to Harpers-Ferry, over the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, on the 29th ult., *thirteen hundred and twenty-five barrels of flour*. This was done, together with the Passenger Train, with two Locomotives—One of the Engines took in upwards of one thousand barrels.—*Wm. Republican.*

☞ "Fair Play" shall appear in our next.

THE NEW YEAR.

—The present we deem an appropriate time for such as are not already subscribers to the "Free Press," to give us the benefit of their names. Though we are proud of being able to boast that our subscription list is already large, yet there are many others, men who are head of families, young men who occupy a prominent place in the community, that do not get the benefit of our journal—unless, forsooth, they *borrow*, and we can hardly think they are guilty of an act of such gross injustice as this. What if the times are *hard*, we guaranty that we will point out to you in the course of the year, the means whereby retrenchment in your expenses, and reform in your habits may be made, that will be worth ten times the amount expended. Do you not owe it to yourselves, then, as a matter of economy, to subscribe and pay the small amount which will be required to procure a copy of our journal? We contemplate soon, should those who are already in arrears be a little more prompt in liquidating balances, to make considerable improvement in the appearance of our sheet, and we call upon our friends to enable us to do so.

☞ Those gentlemen who have heretofore acted as agents for our paper in the neighboring towns, are requested to continue as such, and their exertions to extend the influence of the Free Press shall be kindly remembered.

FIRE!—About half-past 9 o'clock on Monday night last, the range of log buildings, situated on the corner opposite the residence of Dr. Burnett, and the property of the heirs of Mr —— Lee, dec'd, were discovered to be on fire. The buildings were in the occupancy of free blacks, who lost nearly all of their household effects. It is not known how the fire originated.

Hon. Arthur P. Bagby, has been elected a U. S. Senator for the State of Alabama, for the term six years from the 4th of March next, at which time his present term of service expires.

☞ The proceedings of the "Democratic Meeting," and many miscellaneous articles of interest, will be found on our outer form.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer contains the following list of nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States in 1844:

Whig Candidates for the Vice Presidency.

General Scott,
John M. Clayton,
John Sergeant,
John Davis,
Wm. C. Preston,
Gov. Seward,
Thomas Ewing,
Gov. Pennington.

Loco Foco Candidates for the Presidency

John C. Calhoun,
James Buchanan,
Lewis Cass,
Martin Van Buren,
Richard M. Johnson,
Silas Wright, Jun.,
John Tyler.

For the Vice Presidency.

James K. Polk,
Andrew Stevenson,
David R. Porter,
Gov. Woodbury,

And half a dozen others, whose names we cannot remember just now. It will be seen, therefore, that our opponents have plenty of candidates for both of the highest offices in the gift of the people.

Good.—Dr. Samuel C. Oliver, the faithful Whig Senator from Montgomery, being unable to attend the Whig Festival at Selma, to which he was invited, wrote an admirable letter, concluding with the following sentiment:

"*How many Clay men are there?*"—In the great contest of 1844, when the question is asked, "*How many Clay men are there?*" may the answer be in the memorable letters of the Harrison victories, (*O. K.*)—*All Clay.*

Important Decision.—We understand that the Circuit Court of the United States, Chief Justice Taney and Judge Heath on the bench, have decided that the Insolvent Laws of the State of Maryland have been entirely repealed and annulled by the passage of the Bankrupt Law, and that a discharge under them, granted under applications made since the Bankrupt Law went into effect, will not avail to exempt the person of a defendant in whose favor it has been granted from arrest upon a *capias ad satisfaciendum* issued out of the Circuit Court. [*Balt. Pat.*

Missouri.—The "Democratic" Members of the Legislature of Missouri, of whose tribulation anent the candidateship for the next Presidency our readers have had an inkling, have happily so far reconciled these differences as to effect a nomination of candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States in the persons of Martin Van Buren for the first office, and Richard M. Johnson for the second. They recommend that a National Convention be held at Baltimore on the fourth Monday of November, 1843, for the purpose of nominating the "Democratic" candidates for the next Presidency, to which they have appointed Delegates on their part pledging themselves to abide by the nomination to be made by that Convention.

It is stated that a meeting of the postmasters of the principal cities in the Union was held at Washington, last week, for the purpose of conferring with the Department, and the committees of the two Houses of Congress of the Post Office and Post Roads, on the subject of a reduction of postage. We see it stated in the Philadelphia Journal, as the result of this conference, that the Postmaster General will make a report to Congress in a few days, in which he will recommend a great reduction of the present rates of postage, provided Congress will make provision to secure to the Department the amount of revenue which the reduction in contemplation may deprive it of.—*Balt. Amer.*

Gov. Thomas of Md., in his Message to the Legislature, represents the state of the Finances of that State as truly deplorable—and says that after all the revenue and means provided, the deficiency will be about $350,000. He recommends that there should be a preferred stock issued to finish the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland.

Amos Kendall, it is said, is confined in prison for debt. A singular series of reverses has Amos experienced during his short life. A Yankee schoolmaster seeking his fortune in the West—an editor—his distresses relieved at one time in the family of Henry Clay, at another hardly able to keep away from the sheriffs in the District—gets a good office in the Treasury Department—is reputed rich—speculates largely in Indian lands—is Postmaster General—again an editor—now in prison, poor.

CONGRESS THE LAST WEEK.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, a memorial was presented praying Congress to issue stock to the amount of $300,000,000.

Petitions were presented praying for and against a repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

The House was principally engaged in the discussion of the Repeal of the Bankrupt Law. Mr. Cushing opposed the repeal, and after speaking of the merits of the question, broke off in a speech in defence of the Administration. The two subjects were so blended as to excite much interest. Mr. Cushing warned all the candidates, and their friends to beware how they opposed the present Administration. He inferred that they had much to hope and much to gain from their action, whether in the guise of friendship or opposition. Whoever succeeded, it was intimated, would have to get the support of the administration.

This speech occasioned great laughter, mingled here and there with strange expressions of feeling. Cries of "Patronage," "Executive Power," "the Spoils," &c. were heard, and the understanding of all was that Mr. Cushing meant to say that the Executive would give its support to the party and friends who cherished it.

In the Senate on *Wednesday*, Mr. McRobert presented the credentials of the Hon. Sidney Breeze, of Illinois, elected a Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March next.

In the House, Mr. Thompson of Ind. being entitled to the floor, replied to the remarks of Mr. Cushing made yesterday.

Mr. Thompson said that this was the first time in the history of the American Government, or of any civilized Government where an acknowledged head and leader of the Administration party on the floor of the House of Representatives—who spoke forth at home and here by the authority of the Administration—who, if "rumor" did not lie, not only did for the Administration a large portion of speaking, but of thinking, too—who was the acknowledged head of the Administration party on the floor—it was the first time in any civilized country where the Administration of the Government had boldly stalked into the Representative Hall of the People and held up the spoils of office, or whatever else of patronage was under control.

He called on the Loco Focos to come out and say whether they accepted Mr. Cushing's bribe or not. Silence [he said] would be construed into consent. He heard a certain gentleman say he was afraid to make a bid for fear it would be taken. But the country will not hold you guiltless unless you tell us plainly.

The gentleman from Massachusetts had stalked forth boldly and told us he wanted to make a bargain. "Who bids? I can't dwell. Here is a self-evident fact in the Constitution." [Laughter.] "Who bids! Going, going, going. Can't I get a bid? Will nobody bid? Gentlemen, the article must be sold. Start it, start it, for God's sake, for something!" [Roars of laughter.]

Mr. Kennedy replied on behalf of the Democracy. He did not go for making John Tyler a greater man than John Tyler had made him, and therefore he was for avoiding the Veto.

He believed Mr. Tyler to be a very honest kind of an old soul—about as honest as any other man—not as great a man as Andrew Jackson by considerable—[laughter;] but just as honest as any body had occasion for. He would tell gentlemen more: John Tyler was not as popular a man as a great many, and all the storms that could be raised would not put him in the Presidency again. Gentlemen need not count on that. He would be suffered quietly to retire with a good honest name. Meanwhile he would tell Mr. Cushing, that on behalf of the Democracy, he could give no bid. But he scarcely thought the gentleman in earnest. He had not understood him as bringing in Mr. Tyler to be bid for here, tho' he must confess his speech had a most powerful leaning that way.—(Roars of merriment.)

The Senate on *Thursday* was engaged in the consideration of bills of a private and business nature.

The principal matter under consideration in the House, was the Bankrupt question. Mr. Wise being entitled to the floor, followed in the same course taken by Mr. Cushing, in defending the Administration, and said that, notwithstanding what had been said by gentlemen to the contrary, had General Harrison lived, a division would have taken place in the Whig party more effectually than had taken place since that event; for the reason that Messrs. Clay and Webster were rivals, and that Mr. Webster was regarded as in the line of *ex*-"safe precedents."

The bill for the occupation of the Oregon Territory was laid before the Senate on *Friday*.

Mr. McRoberts spoke in defence of the bill, and said that the rights of Spain were transferred by her to France, and in 1803 by France to us. The claims of Great Britain, it would be found, were the most weak and flimsy that were ever set up. The title of this Government was as perfect as a title could be and should never be yielded.

The Senate then adjourned to meet on Tuesday.

In the House, Mr. Campbell of S. C. presented resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to vote for a bill to refund General Jackson's fine.

On *Saturday* a message was received in the House, from the President, on the subject of our relations and commerce with China.

And after the consideration of some unimportant business,

The House adjourned to meet on Tuesday.

The Madisonian of the 25th ult. has an editorial article in which one of the leaders of the "Democracy" is thus spoken of:

Mr. Benton imitating Marat.—We see by the Globe (and the Augusta Age) that the cry of Mr. Benton "is still for war."—Marat, one of the triumvirate of bloody devils in the French Revolution, it is well known, contrived to get control of the columns of one of the daily journals, and with his pen as well as with his voice, urged on the bloody work. He contended that the revolution could not be complete, nor the State in safety, until *two hundred and eighty thousand heads had fallen!* and sure enough the axe was put in motion. Male and female, old and young, both the guilty and innocent, contributed their blood to make the wave on which Marat rode to power. So with Mr. Benton. It matters not that all our difficulties and disputes with other nations can be amicably, advantageously, and honorably adjusted by diplomacy—this mode of settlement would not attract the attention of the country to *Mr. Benton.*—He must have a war. Some 280,000 *heads must fall*, to make steps for him to ascend to power.

Bad News for Tailors.—It is said that the manufacturers of Nottingham and Derby, England, are endeavoring to bring out coats and trowsers, woven in the frame, and that they are sanguine of ultimately accomplishing their purpose!

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

[illegible]

Richmond, Dec. 31, 1842.

The business of the last week [illegible] scarcely worth detailing, there being nothing introduced except of a preliminary character. Indeed, I doubt whether, if a count had been called, a quorum would have been found during the whole eight days to which I refer. The session, it will be recollected, have a recess until the 9th of January, and many members of the [illegible] within reach of their homes, have availed themselves of the fine weather to visit their families. I am convinced, from all this, that a meeting of the Legislature in December [illegible] almost a certain waste of the whole month [illegible] session should [illegible] and be limited [illegible]

IMPERFECT COPY

[illegible] executed, whenever need be, strenuously, faithfully, and to the uttermost, for the full protection of every right, public and private, which the Constitution and the Laws have established."

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Treasurer, transmitting the responses of the Banks in relation to the loan of $350,000 to the State—some of them agreeing to the terms proposed—60 day curtailments of 5 per cent—and others offering to loan upon condition that payment be made on the 15th of December next. This will render necessary the passage of a new law on the subject.

Various inquiries were ordered during the week. Richard D. Sanxay submitted, through Mr. Gallaher, on Wednesday, a proposition to furnish the State with a new and revised edition of *Hening's Justice*, for the use of the magistrates—and on Friday, through Mr. Daniel, a proposition to furnish a revised edition of the Criminal Laws of the State.

Mr. Taliaferro laid before the House a letter from Chapman Johnson, Esq. on the subject of the Revision of the Criminal Code, in which Mr. J. states that he has arranged and compiled Statues on 47 of the most important subjects, and that eleven other subjects remain to be compiled. Mr. J. is afraid his professional engagements will prevent him from completing the work by the next session of the Legislature, and therefore suggests that some other person should be entrusted with that duty; promising, however, any aid which it may be in his power to give, either verbally or otherwise. Mr. Taliaferro hoped some arrangement might be made by which an assistant should be assigned to Mr. Johnson, so as to have the work completed according to the plan devised by that gentleman; and, on Mr. Tal's motion, the letter was referred to the Committee for Courts of Justice.

A large portion of Friday's sitting was occupied with debate upon a divorce case from the County of Marion. It was the application of Jacob Kearns, to be divorced from his wife Matilda, on the ground of fraud practised upon him previous to the marriage contract, and the subsequent bad conduct of his wife. The House reversed the decision of the committee—declared the petition reasonable—and ordered a bill to be brought in accordingly.

These divorce cases usually bring to notice a mass of disgusting facts, not much calculated to benefit the public morals.

Another application followed, from a lady, who had been abandoned by her husband, but the House refused to grant her relief.

On Saturday, there was no quorum; as was discovered by a vote on adjournment—ayes 34, noes 32—only 66 members present—and consequently no business was attempted. Another evidence that it is a waste of time to convene the Legislature in December. G.

To the Editors of the Free Press.

Sirs:—The Congressional District, of which Loudoun will form a part, is not yet laid off, but the Legislature has the subject under consideration. All things considered, we do not perceive that there can be any objection, at this time, to adverting to the subject of who is to be our Whig Candidate for Congress. If the District should be wholly east of the Blue Ridge, we respectfully express the opinion that there is no gentleman either in Loudoun or in any of the neighboring counties whom the people would prefer to Col. John M. McCarty as their candidate; and, if peradventure some of the Valley counties should be annexed to the Loudoun district, Col. McCarty is extensively and favorably known in that quarter also. He is a gentleman who is firm and undeviating in the political sentiments which he professes to entertain, and there are few, if any, who are more tolerant, more liberal or more respectful towards those with whom he *does* not agree in his views of public measures.—There are few indeed who, in a higher degree, possess the esteem and confidence of political opponents. He was publicly called upon to become a candidate for Congress, at the election in 1841, and specially invited in many parts of the district to do so, but for reasons entirely satisfactory to his friends, he declined.

We have thought proper thus to notice the subject of getting into the field a Whig Candidate, whilst, with great pleasure, we take the liberty of giving the assurance to the district, of which Loudoun will form a part, that Loudoun will cordially unite upon the candidate most acceptable to the district generally, at the same time, we fully believe, however the district may be formed, that there will be no want of harmony as to Col. McCarty; and we therefore hope that Col. McCarty will forthwith take the matter into consideration, and that he will prepare and hold himself in readiness.

MANY VOTERS OF LOUDOUN.

Loudoun county, Dec. 28, 1842.

☞ We neglected to change, in a portion of today's impression, the signature in our date from the year '42 to '43.

GEN. JACKSON'S FINE.

So much ado has been made about this fine, that the following history of it may not be uninteresting to our readers. It will be seen that the fine has once been repaid to the General. The compilation of the facts was made by the editor of the Hartford Courant, from Niles' Register:

"The battle of New Orleans was fought, as every one knows, on the 8th of January, 1815, (and it is a remarkable fact, which perhaps every one does not remember, that a treaty of peace with Great Britain had already been signed at Ghent, on the 24th of December previous.) On the 19th of January, Gen. Jackson wrote to the Secretary of War, "that the enemy's last exertions had been made in that quarter, at any rate for the present season." News of peace arrived at New Orleans on the 10th of February. "The attack and defence of New Orleans" was long past, and "the glitter of arms" of which President Tyler speaks was over.

The war being thus ended, a number of French citizens among the Louisiana troops, who were detained after the battle, at an unhealthy post, became weary of such needless hardship, and applied to Mr. Tousard, the French Consul, for certificates of French citizenship, by which they would be exempted from military service. These the Consul could not refuse without violating his official duty.—Gen. Jackson, however, was greatly exasperated, and charging the soldiers and the consul with *mutiny* and *desertion*, ordered them to be removed forthwith to Baton Rouge, 150 miles from New Orleans.—These men had been among the bravest of the soldiers at the battle of the 8th, and Mr. Tousard, the consul, was a fellow soldier of Lafayette, and was wounded while fighting for American liberty.

A member of the Louisiana Legislature named Louis Louailler, who had been active and energetic in support of the war, published about the 1st of March, an article in one of the papers disapproving of the conduct of the General. On the application of Louailler, Dominick A. Hall, District Judge of the United States Court, issued a writ of habeas corpus, requiring Louailler to be brought before him, for the purpose of inquiring into the legality of his imprisonment. The Constitution of the United States, (Art. 1, Sec. 9,) provides that "the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended unless when in the case of rebellion or invasion of the public safety may require it." Gen. Jackson, instead of obeying the order of the Court, seized and imprisoned the Judge.

"The district attorney, Mr. Dick, then applied to Judge Lewis, for a writ of habeas corpus in favor of James Hall, whereupon Gen. Jackson *imprisoned Dick*, and *issued an order to arrest Judge Lewis!*—All this was in March, 1815, nearly two months after the battle of New Orleans, and when the whole country was resounding with shouts of joy and thanksgiving for the return of peace. On being discharged, Judge Hall, on the 27th of March, 1815, summoned Gen. Jackson to appear before him and answer for a contempt of Court, in refusing to obey the writ of habeas corpus and imprisoning the Judge. The General, feeling that martial law, was now come to an end, obeyed the mandate, but his conduct in Court was characteristic. He interrupted the Judge several times with remarks like the following:—'State facts, sir, and confine yourself to them.' 'I was then with these brave fellows in arms,' (alluding to the surrounding crowd) 'you was not, sir,' &c. &c. (A full account of the scene at the trial may be found in Niles' Register of June 3, 1815, to which we refer the curious.) Judge Hall then sentenced him to pay a fine of $1000 for which he immediately gave the Marshal a check.'

The following will be found in the 8th volume of Niles' Register, page 252:

"It will be recollected that this fine was instantly paid by the citizens at large, who limited the subscriptions for that purpose to ONE DOLLAR each, that many might have the honor of taking a part in the contribution, and the business was so managed, that the General's check on the Bank was returned to him by the Marshal, without being presented."

GEN. JACKSON AND THE FINE.

Upon the recommendation by the President of the United States to refund to General Jackson the amount of the fine imposed upon him at New Orleans, by a judicial tribunal, for contempt of Court in imprisoning the Judge *for issuing a writ of habeas corpus*, we took occasion to express entire willingness that the fine should be remitted with interest in full, provided that in remitting the fine no attempt was made to punish (or pass sentence upon) the Court which imposed it. Against any such erasure from the great chart of civil liberty of one of its fundamental principles, it intended to be advised by the President, we protested then, and ever shall protest. The same sentiments which we have expressed appear to animate the Whigs in Congress.

But, whilst the Whigs in Congress appear to be willing to do what General Jackson's political friends, when in power, *would not do*—that is, remind the money—the out-door friends of General Jackson are not willing to have the money refunded without *expunging the records of the Court*. The Globe newspaper, indeed, with a determination that there shall be no mistake in regard to the question being in reality an issue, to be tried by Congress, *between the law and the sword*, publishes the following conclusive proof of the fact:

From the Globe.

The mode in which he [General Jackson] was prepared to treat their bill [the Senate's bill] with the proviso which his friends voted down at the last session, will let them see how futile and little lawyer-like chicanery is, when brought to play upon such a man.

In a letter which he addressed to us, in consequence of some notice in the Globe, on the failure of the bill at the last session, he said:

"You judged rightly of my feelings when you say I would not touch one cent of the money under that odious and insulting amended bill; and those who proposed the amendment, if they possessed any honorable feeling, knew that I would not. I would starve before I would be fed on their especial grace, at the expense of my honor and my fame. When I approach Congress, it is to ask justice—not to beg it—I only appeal to my God for acts of special grace—not to man. Through you, I present my thanks to my friends for so promptly voting down this odious and insulting amended bill. My gratitude is due to the Republican States for their efforts to have this unjust imputation upon my fame *wiped from the records, by a law* refunding the fine and costs so *unjustly and tyrannically imposed by a vindictive judge* sitting in his own cause."

[The "*amended bill*," which was so odious in the eyes of General Jackson, the reader perhaps will need to be reminded, provided merely that nothing in the bill should be construed as an expression of the opinion of Congress (*one way or the other*) on any judicial proceeding or legal question growing out of the declaration of Martial Law during the defence of New Orleans. This was the *insult* so odious to Gen. Jackson.] [*Nat. Int.*

Illinois.—We stated some days ago the amount of the Illinois State Debt at something over fifteen millions of dollars. Interest is due upon this since July, 1841.

If the arrears and expenses of the State are to be paid by taxation, the sum of $1,528,828 will be required for the first year, $832,498 annually thereafter. This would be a tax of one and a half per cent, in addition to the county tax of one half of one per cent: and it is with difficulty that a tax of thirty cents on the hundred dollars is now paid. There would be only about eighty-five thousand able-bodied men in the State to pay the tax, and these are mostly engaged in agriculture. The entire circulation of the State is not more than twice as large as the tax.

Gov. Ford, recently elected, referring to these particulars in his inaugural address, thinks that under existing circumstances it would not be [illegible] money by taxation." He proceeds to say:

Two causes have operated to prevent an increase of population for a year or two past: one is the prevalent fear of exorbitant taxation; the other the reproach to which we are obvious. Let it be known in the first place that no oppressive and exterminating taxation is to be resorted to; in the second we must convince our creditors and the world, that the disgrace of repudiation is not countenanced among us. That we are honest, and mean to pay as soon as we are able.

I would therefore recommend to the General Assembly, to speak on this subject in the most decisive manner, so as to give every assurance, that in due time we will tax ourselves according to our ability, to pay our debts. The consequence will be, that our creditors, who are persons of power and influence, instead of reproaching us and getting up a moral crusade against us, as against a confederated band of unprincipled swindlers, with a view to coerce us to our duty, will be directly interested in doing us all the good in their power.

A New Rail Road.—By constructing a rail road sixteen miles in length, from the termination of the Franklin Rail road in Pennsylvania, to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road, Philadelphia would have a railroad communication to Cumberland, Md., a distance of 268 miles. A charter for such a road was obtained some time since. Its cost is estimated at $350,000. The point of the proposed connection with the Baltimore and Ohio rail road will be about 60 miles from Winchester, Va., to which place a branch of the rail road now extends, making the whole distance from Philadelphia to Winchester, by rail road, about 236 miles. At Winchester a fine turnpike road commences, and is finished to Staunton, a distance of one hundred miles. This brings you into a central part of Virginia, and passes through the fertile valley of the Shenandoah, and is the great highway to East Tennessee—from which, in former times, Philadelphia derived a valuable trade. [*Philadelphia Forum.*

Western Asylum.—Eight patients were discharged cured from the Western Asylum on Monday last:—seven males, and one female—making twelve in all who have been discharged during the present month. Some of them are very interesting cases. Among them are young men, whose lives may be said, in a peculiar sense, to have been redeemed from waste and wretchedness. Among them, too, are husbands and fathers. We could not help thinking, as we surveyed the interesting groupe, of the joy which would be diffused by the return of so many of them—who had been mourned by their friends as worse than dead—to their respective homes;—of the rapturous greetings of sisters and brothers—fathers and mothers——wives, children, and friends! But the scenes are such as will readily present themselves to every mind, and we forbear to dilate upon them.—May God, in mercy, be with them, and guard them all from a return of their sore affliction.—*Staunton Spectator of Thurs.*

The New Hampshire Legislature adjourned on the 22d ult. after a session of 50 days, in which 19 acts and 29 resolutions were passed. The resolutions refuse to make Congressional districts, as required by Congress—reject the State's share of the Land Money—forbid the circulation of Small Notes, except certain denominations, and denounce the Tariff, Bankrupt Law, and Distribution. The Legislature refuse to grant any act of incorporation, without making the parties personally responsible.

Old 'uns.—A Florida paper states that there now reside in Walton county, in that Territory, a man and his wife whose united ages are *two hundred and twenty-nine years*. The old gentleman's name is Daniel Campbell. He was united to his present wife ninety-four years ago, in the Isle of Sky, in Scotland. He emigrated to this country several years before the revolution, and was about fifty years old when it commenced. He is now 117 years old, and his wife 112.

Milton J. Alexander.—This unfortunate young man, lately convicted of the murder of Noah Lougee, the broker, was sentenced on Monday morning, in the Philadelphia Court of General Sessions, to four years' imprisonment, in solitary confinement, and at hard labor, in the penitentiary. The Gazette says—"The prisoner demeaned himself with a fortitude, remarkable upon the occasion, and which contrasted strangely with the feelings he betrayed upon the rendition of the verdict by the jury."

☞ The Post Office at the Theological Seminary of Virginia, Fairfax County, has been discontinued.

Harpers Ferry National Historical P Microfilm Collection

Arrival of Mr. Clay at New Orleans.

Mr. Clay arrived at New Orleans on the 23d ultimo, and was received by thousands in the most enthusiastic manner. The city was alive with busy multitudes throughout the day, while the appearance of the military, the roar of cannon, and the shouts of the vast multitudes indicated the feelings of the people.

The N. O. Tropic says:

"We feel that we are wholly incapable of presenting any thing like a correct view of this great and enthusiastic outpouring of the entire population of a whole city, and we would feign confide the duty to abler hands. But from the moment the procession moved from the landing, up to the time when Mr. Clay was set down at his lodgings, the route presented a scene such as is rarely witnessed in any ordinary lifetime. Every street through which the procession passed, was crowded to suffocation, literally crammed and choked up with a dense mass of people anxious to do honor to the talents, genius and patriotism, of one whose name and fame, is part and parcel of the common glory of the country. Every window and balcony within the range of the route of Mr. Clay, was filled with the beauty of New Orleans, and thousands of the lovely maids and matrons of the city showered with their smiles, blessings and benediction upon him whom a whole people delight to honor."

Henry Clay.—The Rev. Mr. Maffit, in the course of one of his Lectures on Eloquence, used the following language concerning the great American Statesman: "There was one in the Senate Chamber of the capitol, to whom listening thousands might crowd in rapture, whatever the [illegible] SWAY with higher sentiment and of the capabilities of the human intellect. As graceful and splendid in elocution as he is profound in statesmanship. I name him, when I pronounce the American Statesman and [illegible]

The Debt of Illinois.—In his late message to the Legislature, Governor Carlin says he is forced to the unpleasant and humiliating conviction that the Legislature cannot, from any source at its command, make a permanent provision for the payment of the interest of the State debt. He therefore proposes that the State go into liquidation by placing her lands, by legislative enactment, at the option of the holders of her bonds. He also recommends the repeal of the charter of the two banks of the State.

The Philadelphia United States Gazette of yesterday has a paragraph stating that William Norris, Esq. of that city, the celebrated locomotive engine builder, having presented to the King of France a small locomotive constructed on the most approved principles, received, as a testimony of His Majesty's satisfaction, a gold medal with the King's effigy, a gold box richly ornamented with diamonds, and besides, an order for the immediate construction of several locomotives.

Illinois Senator.—Sidney Reese has been elected a Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next, to succeed Senator Young, whose term of service will then expire. This is a change of persons but not of parties, both Senators being very decidedly anti-Whig.

At the Sandwich islands, owing to missionary labors, there are at present, 385 schools, containing 18,834 scholars.—In the printing department 10,583,950 pages have been struck off in 1841, and 50 books printed.

Good Fruits.—The Concord, N. H. Courier says a converted Millerite travelled 37 miles on foot, to Concord, to refund to a gentleman $13 which he said he stole from him 13 years ago. The man was not mistrusted. The interest was generously given, and the man returned home.

The Lost Records.—The Staunton Spectator learns from an authentic source that the Books and Records of Greene County, Va which were stolen from the Clerk's Office of that County about 12 months ago, have been recently found by a fox hunting party in a cave in the side of a mountain.

Distress in Ohio.—There must be hard times in Ohio if the following is true, from a Dayton paper, which says, "that well saved hay has been sold for a dollar a ton, at constable's sale, and excellent cows for three dollars a piece. At another constable's sale, five hundred bushels of corn, in the ear, were sold for three dollars! and eighty acres of wheat, well put in, for the same sum!

At Coshocktoa, corn will only bring 12½ cents, and oats 10 cents per bushel; wheat 40 cents, and no demand. Hogs, and beef cattle $1 per 100 lbs."

Advantages of befriending Neighbors.—In 1811, George Wilson, of Biddick, Westmoreland, says a late English paper, emigrated to North America, having previously borrowed 20s. from Thomas Robson, a neighbor, to assist him in effecting that object, under a promise to *remember* him if he had it in his power. Robson was then a bankrupt; but he has lately been employed pumping water into Cassop pit. A few days since, he received a letter from the executors of Wilson, apprising him that he had recently died at Philadelphia, United States, and bequeathed him money and property to the value of £700. The party who has reaped this ample reward for his generosity is now about seventy years of age; but, lucky woman! about a year ago he married a female not more than forty.

THE MARKETS.

Office of the Baltimore American, Jan. 2, 5 P. M.

CATTLE—About 200 head of beef cattle were offered for sale at the Scales this morning, and 140 sold at prices ranging from $4 a $4,50 net as in quality.

FLOUR—There is nothing of moment doing in Howard street Flour, and holders continue to ask $4 a $4,12½ for good standard brands.—The receipt price is $3,87½.

A small parcel of City Mills Flour was sold to-day at $4,12½. Some of the millers are not anxious to sell at this rate.

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat are very light. We quote as before good to strictly prime at 85 a 90 cts and inferior to fair at 50 a 80 cts. as in quality. Sales of Corn at 43 cents for white and 44 cents for yellow, which is a slight improvement. Sales of Oats at 22 a 23 cents.

WHISKEY—Prices have further declined.—Sales of hhds. at 22 cents and of bbls. at 23 cents.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening the 22d ult. by the Rev. E. R. Veitch, Mr. Franklin W. Haley, to Miss Sarah Ellen Avis, daughter of Mr. John Avis—all of this place.

On Thursday evening the 22d ult. by the Rev. R. M. Lipscomb, Mr. Christian Smith, of Bohemia, to Miss Sarah Jane Pracher, of this county.

On Sunday evening the 25th ult. by the Rev. R. M. Lipscomb, Mr. Nelson Faulkner, to Miss Ann Near—all of Harpers-Ferry.

On Wednesday the 21st ult. by the Rev. C. Stearnes, Mr. Ephraim G. Arnheim, Editor of the Virginia Republican, to Miss Mary Swartz—both of Martinsburg, Va.

On Wednesday, December 7th, by the Rev. J. T. Massey, of Middleburg, Mr. Charles F. Littleton to Miss Amanda M. Corbin—both of Clarke county.

DIED,

At her residence in this county, on the 24th ult., Mrs. Stephen Dalgarn, in the 58th year of her age.

The many virtues of the deceased, the universal estimation in which she was held by all who enjoyed her acquaintance, was deeply manifested by those who had come together to pay the last tribute of respect to her earthly remains.

Sale Memoranda.

Sale of John Hyatt's Lot and Buildings at Harpers-Ferry, by James Duncanson, Trustee, postponed to *Saturday the 14th of January.*

Sale of James Foley's Brick Tavern House (the West end) at Harpers-Ferry, by Messrs. Worthington and Unseld, Trustees, *on Saturday 14th of January.*

Notices.

A CARD.

☞ THE LADIES of Shepherdstown and its vicinity, respectfully announce to the public, that for the purpose of finishing the interior of the Episcopal Church in their village, an Entertainment will be given in the large Brick Building on the East Corner of German and Princess Streets, *on Thursday the 12th instant*, where they will have the pleasure of offering all the delicacies of the season—such as oysters in various forms; roasted turkeys; beef, a la mode; chicken-salad, fruits, cakes, candies, jellies, &c., all of which will be offered for sale.

Shepherdstown, Jan. 5, 1843.

☞ Debts due this Office must absolutely be cut respect to persons.

J. S. & H. N. GALLAHER.

Dec. 22, 1842.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

It has been proposed to form a Medical Association, to hold regular meetings in Charlestown, at periods hereafter to be determined.—The Physicians of this and the adjoining counties, are requested to meet in this town, at the Episcopal Lecture Room, on Monday the 16th of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

It is contemplated that many and great advantages will flow from such an institution, if successfully established, not only to the physicians themselves, but also to the several communities, with which they are connected. The interchange of knowledge, the communication from each to the rest, of all such important facts and principles in Medicine, as may be collected by his reading, developed under his observation, ascertained by his experiment, or confirmed by his experience; the discussion of unsettled and disputed points in theory and practice; the establishment of a common library, and an Anatomical, Botanical and Chemical Cabinet; the reception and general use of the Medical Periodicals and Journals of the day; are some of the advantages—and such advantages, while affording the means of improvement which each one can make available to his own benefit to any extent, could not be enjoyed without vast benefit to all associated.

Another highly valuable consideration, on account of which the community at large would have a strong interest in the success of the proposed association, arises from its powerful and certain tendency to maintain a mutual and high professional regard, to dissipate personal differences, and local jealousies, to concentrate professional talent for the public good, to excite a laudable and friendly emulation, and to produce a united effort for scientific elevation among the physicians. The attendance and co-operation of all the physicians of this and the adjacent counties, is therefore earnestly solicited.

Dec 29, 1842.

AN APPRENTICE
Wanted Immediately.

☞ An intelligent youth, from 15 to 16 years of age, of good education, and of industrious habits, will be taken as Apprentice to the Printing business at the

Jan. 5, 1843. FREE PRESS OFFICE.

To all that are Concerned.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends that he is *now* ready to settle up all accounts. Those that are indebted will receive a call shortly, and the money or note will be invariably required without respect to persons. Interest will be charged on all accounts that have been standing more than 12 months. Those who have accounts against me will please hand them in. THOMAS RAWLINS.

January 5, 1843—3t.

JOSEPH BROWN,
TAILOR,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and customers, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and informs them that he still holds himself in readiness to serve them. *He* receives regularly the *FASHIONS*, and he feels assured that he can render general satisfaction. *He* respectfully invites a call, as he will work cheap for cash or credit.

Jan. 5, 1843—3t.

To our Friends & Customers.

IN consideration of the very low price of country produce, the undersigned believe it to be truly a *tough time* with Farmers, and have therefore concluded to reduce the price of *HORSE-SHOEING* to the sum of $1 00, on and after the first day of January, 1843, until further notice be given.

GERVIS S. GARDNER,
THOMAS RAWLINS & SON.

Jan. 5, 1843—3t.

A CARD.

THE undersigned takes this method of tendering his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal encouragement he has met with for the year past. Notwithstanding his price for horse-shoeing has been something more than his brethren in the country, yet his friends have passed them by and give him the benefit of their custom, and he doubts not that now, as his price is reduced to a level with others, he will still retain a full share of their custom. To those who have sent horses to his Shop, and been unable to have them shod, he would just say that he has succeeded in getting rid of a few uncertain customers, who were on his list last year, and will consequently have room for a few new ones the present.

None but the very best and most experienced workmen are employed, and customers may rest assured of having their work executed in the best manner. G. S. GARDNER.

Charlestown, Jan. 5, 1843—3t.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WILL at all times give the highest prices in *CASH*, for likely young NEGROES, of both sexes, from ten to twenty-five years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of, will do well to call on me at my residence, in Charlestown; and any communication in writing will be promptly attended to.

WM. CROW, Jr.

January 5, 1843—tf.

☞ P. S. For servants offered within *twenty days*, liberal prices will be given. *W. C.*

"Winchester Republican" insert 3t.

Overcoats.

I HAVE on hand some super. and extra super. beaver and pilot *CLOTHS*, that I will sell at reduced prices, as the season is advanced.

Jan'y 5. *F. M. BISQUITH.*

Sperm Oil.

A BEAUTIFUL pale or bleached Oil, and of first-rate quality, for sale cheap by

Jan 5. *J H BEARD & CO.*

George Wm. Ranson,
Attorney at Law,

HAS returned to Charlestown, with the view of attending exclusively to business in his profession. *He* will attend the Courts in Jefferson and the adjoining counties.

Office in the White building East of Carter's Hotel.

Jan. 5, 1843.—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having accounts against the Trustees of Charlestown, will please hand them in on or before the 12th instant.

SAMUEL STONE,
Jan 5, 1843. *Sec'y of Board of Trustees.*

A Comfortable Dwelling
FOR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent his new and commodious weather-boarded House, on Main Street, 50 feet front, at the East end of town.

☞ Possession will be given on the first day of April next. *JOSEPH BROWN.*

Jan. 5, 1843—3t.

Charlestown & Jefferson County Savings Institution,
JANUARY 2, 1843.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of one and a quarter per cent for the 6 months ending Dec. 31, 1842.

Jan. 5, 1843. J. M. BROWN, *Treas.*

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Keyes & Eby, was dissolved on the 1st day of January. All persons having unsettled accounts with the concern, are respectfully requested to call on H. L. Eby and settle.

HUMPHREY KEYES,
HENRY L. EBY.

Jan. 5, 1843.

Segar Manufactory.
E. S. & A. WILLIAMS,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the gentlemen of Charlestown and its vicinity, that respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

Jan. 5, 1843.

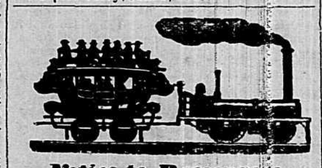
HATS, HATS, HATS.

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.



Notice to Passengers.
Reduction of Rates on the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road.

ON and after the first day of January inst., the rates of Fare will be—

From Winchester to Harpers-Ferry	$1 25
" do do and return	1 50
From Winchester to Halltown	1 00
" do do and return	1 25
From Winchester to Charlestown	87½
" do do and return	1 12½
From Winchester to Cameron's	75
" do do and return	1 00
From Winchester to Summit Point	50
" do do and return	75
From Winchester to Wadesville or O. Bridge	37½
" do do and return	50
From Winchester to Stephenson's	25
" do do and return	37½
From Halltown to Harpers-Ferry	25
" do do and return	37½
From Charlestown to Harpers-Ferry	40
" do do and return	50
From Cameron's to Harpers-Ferry	50
" do do and return	62½
From Summit Point to Harpers-Ferry	75
" do do and return	1 00
From Wadesville or O. Bridge to H. Ferry	87½
" do do and return	1 12½
From Stephenson's to Harpers-Ferry	1 00
" do do and return	1 25

☞ *For all intermediate distances 5 cents per mile.*

Passengers who take tickets to go and return will be allowed the privilege of returning the same or the ensuing day.

Passengers will be taken up and set down at any point on the line of the road.

☞ The Passenger Cars of the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road Company will hereafter start at 8½ o'clock A. M. from Winchester.

J. GEO. HEIST, *Agent.*

Jan. 5, 1843.

Assignee's Sale.

WILL be sold, at Public Auction, at Shepherdstown, in the County of Jefferson, State of Virginia, in front of Daniel Entler's Tavern, *on Monday the 30th of January*, 1843, the following property, surrendered by James Shepherd, in the inventory attached to his Petition in Bankruptcy, viz,

ONE LOT,

On German Street, (No. 3.) in Shepherdstown, Va., with improvements, viz:

Dwelling House, &
Cabinet-Maker Shop,

And all necessary Out-buildings—fronting on said street 51½ feet, and running back 206 feet, and adjoining the heirs of Jacob Crowl and Adam Licklider. Also,

One other LOT,

On High Street, in Shepherdstown, with improvements, viz: Large

Stable, Carriage House, Corn Crib—

Fronting on High Street, 51½ feet, and running back 206 feet, adjoining Kindle's heirs, and John T. Cookus; (this is the description as given by said Shepherd in his inventory.)

The above property will be sold on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, in equal instalments; except so much as is necessary to defray the expenses of the sale. Approved personal security will be required of the purchaser for the deferred payments, and a lien retained upon the property, until all the money is paid.

Such title to the above property will be made the purchaser, as is vested in me by the Decree in Bankruptcy made on the 15th day of November, 1842, in the District Court of the United States, holden at Staunton, on the petition of said Shepherd. JAMES POINTS,

Jan. 5, 1843. *Assignee.*

Taken up as an Estray,

BY Christian Reinhart, of the County of Jefferson, in October last, about four miles below Shepherdstown, and one mile from Brien's Iron Works, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE COLT, about 21 months old, star in forehead, right fore foot one half white, and both hind feet white. Appraised at $20.

CHRISTIAN REINHART.

Jan. 5, 1843.—3t*

Soaps, Baker's Cocoa, and Fresh Hops,

FOR sale by *J H BEARD & CO.*

Jan'y 5.

Pills, Pills.

BECKWITH'S, Peter's, Jayne's, Anderson's, Harper's, Brandreth's, Tomlin's, Moffat's and Lee's PILLS, for sale by

Jan'y 5. *J H BEARD & CO.*

Pay up! Pay up!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are earnestly requested to come forward and pay the same immediately, as his pecuniary affairs are in such a state that indulgence cannot be given. He hopes all interested will attend to this notice, otherwise their notes, accounts, &c. will certainly be transferred.

A. C. TIMBERLAKE.

Jan. 5, 1843.—3t.

A List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Shepherdstown, on the 31st day of December, 1842.

Charles W Andrew	Jacob Koonts
Robert Arthur	Joseph Knode
John Bowers	M C Kirk 2
Wm Belebanger	Henry Kimes
John Byers	John Keplinger 4
Byers & Line	Mary Line
Eliza Barger	Jacob Line
James Boosel	Lane & Webb
Jacob Byers	W N Lemen 2
Catharine Bowen	Nicholas N Lemen
Ann Berry	Edward Lucas
John Berry	John I Miller
C & D Billmyre 2	John Miller (tailor)
Henry Buckles	John Miller 2
John Buckles	S P McMillan
Daniel Buckles 4	John McGuire
Samuel Barnhart	N W Manning
Susanna Cameron	Wm McGregor
A Cathcart	Charles Moler
Elizabeth Copenhaver	George McGlinsey
Simon M. Crabb	James Marshall
Joseph Chambers	Wm McMurran
George Coleman	G Mitchell
John T Cookus 9	H M Newman
Richard Duffield 2	Richard Parran
Wm S Deavers	Mr. Prather
James Drumore	Doctor Pine
Elizabeth Evans	Andrew Rinehart
Ellen P Entler	James Rice 2
Joseph Entler 3	Geo Reynolds & Son
Ann R Everson	Joseph Randale
George Gartner	Samuel Rosenbaugh
Arthur Grove	Wm Rightstein
George M Hout	Conrad Shendler 2
Daniel Hendricks	Wm Sheets
Thomas Hughes	Jacob Stayley 4
George Hughes	John N Shell 2
Maria Homes	Wm Shortt 2
Harris & Rutherford	Elias Sloan
Benjamin Hoffman	B T Towner 3
Mose Hoffman	Adm'r of Baker Tap.
Jacob Hess Sr.	D B Washington
Taylor	Jacob Ventzs
Jacob Hauckman	(95)
Adm'r of Thos. James, deceased,	

JOHN K. WHITE, P. M.

Shepherdstown, Jan. 5, 1843.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlestown on the 1st day of January, which, if not taken out before the 1st of April, will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters:

A	Reps of Lane & Shutt
Henry Alstadt	Thos Lawson M. D.
John H Alstadt	Wildey Lodge
B	Adm'r Thos C Lane
Thomas Briscoe	M
R W Baylor 2	Daniel McPherson 3
F S Fogue	Henry Mowers
James Bell	Ellen Morris
Charles Barrett	Jacob Moler
Wm Burnett 2	Alex Murphy
Solomon Brown	Samuel Matheys 2
Mrs. Balch	Catharine Myers
F. Brooks	Dennis McDermot
Charles Blackburn	Mary Monsey
Sarah Bell	Henry Metcalfe
J M Brown 2	Wm L Maull
Joseph M. Brown	R Mansley
C	Henry Medler
Hannah Cockerille	James McDonald
John Clauson	F B S Morrow
Michael Cammer	Joseph Myers
Francis X Clements	T M McIlhany
George Cutshaw	John Myers
Elizabeth Clips	John Morris
C F Cake	A Murphy
Wm Chichester 3	Wm Murlin
John T Cooke	Susan Meade
Louisia Jane Clip	O
Car & Hendrix	George O'Rear
Charles Carter	James S. O'Neal
Wm G Carter	Hiram Opie
D	P
Richard Duffield	Thos J Page
John W. Dorsey	Pardue, Nichols & Co.
Jeremiah Donoghue	R
Chatharine Donnelly	Moncure Robinson 2
Wm Dillow,	Hiram Reiley 4
Geo R Deavers	Edw Reiley
Mary A Downs	John Reed 3
E—F	S
P Engle	Joseph Shewalter
John Engleton	John Stewart
M Foley	Wm Sunston
Joseph Entler	Daniel Snyder 3
Robert Ferguson	John Strider
Wm Ford	Jacob Shriver
G	John Snider
Catharine Gallaher	Jacob Swageler
Thomas Griggs	Anderson Spears
James Greer	John & B Stewart
Henry Gray	T
Ira Guinn	James Thomas
H	Beverly Tucker
James Howell	Emily F. Thompson
John Hafer	George Turner
B F Hamilton	Ellen, (colored,) care of
Isaac Heatwahl	Mrs. Turner
Maria Heath	Turner & Harris
Samuel Hedges	V
Henry Heller	Wm Vagle
Jeremiah Harris	E R Veitch
Sarah Harden	W
Wm Hickey	John R Williams
J	Nancy Williams
Harriet E. Jackson	George Wilson
K	R Wright
Tillotson Kleinard 2	Susan Wilkerson
Shelton Kencle	Beersheba Welcome
W Knabe	Wm W Williams
M C Kirk	Wm West
L	Worth & English
Sally Lancaster	Robert Wilson
Wm Lloyd 2	Wm Wright
John Lannon	John Williams
Thos Likens	Eliza Williams
Livingston Lodge	Wm B Willis
John H Little	Y
Leaman Lucas	John Young
Henry Long	One German Letter.
Lode No 66	(159—$3,18)
Wm Lilly	

H. KEYES, *P. M.*

Charlestown, Jan. 5, 1843.

$17,500!

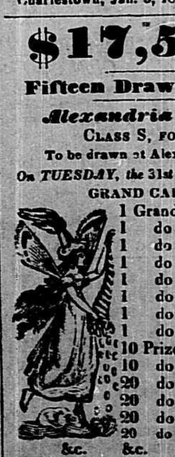
Fifteen Drawn Ballots!

Alexandria Lottery,
CLASS S, FOR 1843.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.,

On *TUESDAY, the 31st JANUARY*, 1843.

GRAND CAPITALS.



1 Grand Prize of		$17,500
1	do do -	6,000
1	do do -	3,500
1	do do -	5,000
1	do do -	3,000
1	do do -	2,000
1	do do -	2,500
1	do do -	2,000
10 Prizes of		1,000
10	do -	800
20	do -	500
20	do -	300
20	do -	200
20	do -	100
&c.	&c.	&c. &c.

Tickets $5: Shares in proportion.

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

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

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will have their accounts ready for settlement on the first of January, and as they have not had a settlement since the formation of the Co-Partnership (16 months) they expect their customers to be punctual in calling to make settlements.

J. H. BEARD & CO.

December 29, 1842.

☞ All persons having accounts against me individually, will please present them for settlement, as I wish a general closing to the end of this year. JOHN J. H. STRAITH.

December 29.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having gotten himself into heavy difficulties, longer indulgence with those who are indebted to him must not now be expected, but a speedy and prompt settlement will be required. To those who have accounts standing on his books, notice is given that they must be closed by note or cash—the latter preferable. ☞ He will hereafter sell LEATHER for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. RICHARD A. MORRISS.

Dec'r 29, 1842—3t.

N. B. Hides and Bark taken at all times at a fair price in exchange for Leather at his Tan-Yard at the West end of Charlestown.

Dec. 29. R. A. M.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to close all his accounts to the first of January; justice to his creditors and family demands it, and as he has always found those most refractory and ungrateful whom he indulged the longest, he now calls on all concerned to pay, or settle in some way without further notice, *Bonds* due for years, especially, must be attended to immediately. He tenders his sincere acknowledgments to those who have heretofore cheerfully and without unreasonable delay offered some satisfaction for services rendered. S. C. SNYDER.

Charlestown, Dec'r 29, 1842—2w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Harper & White, either by bond, note, or open account, are requested to call and make immediate settlement with John M. Jewett, Esq., who is authorised to close the business in the shortest time possible.

HARPER & WHITE.

Shepherdstown, Dec. 29, 1842.—3t

NOTICE.

[illegible] only. Those indebted to [illegible] immediate payment.

Dec. 29, 1842—3t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of McClure & Rosenberger, are hereby notified for the last time, to come forward immediately and settle their respective accounts, as they cannot remain open any longer. All persons neglecting to comply with this notice, are informed that I will be compelled, however unwilling, to place them in the hands of proper officers for collection.

DAVID ROSENBERGER.

Dec 22, 1842.—3t*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of William L. Hedges and W. L. Hedges & Co. will please take notice that I have assigned to W. N. Lemen, all the Notes and Accounts of said firms. W. L. HEDGES.

Kerneysville, Dec 22, 1842—3t

NOTICE.

WE intend having our accounts ready for settlement on the first day of January, and we respectfully request our customers to call and settle with as little delay as possible.

KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Dec'r 22, 1842.

NOTICE.

ALL persons in any wise indebted to Jacob Pultz, Sr., dec'd, are hereby notified to come forward and liquidate their accounts.—No indulgence can be given, as the condition of the estate requires that it should be settled up immediately; and those having accounts against the estate, are requested to have them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB PULTZ,
NICHOLAS PULTZ,
Ex'rs of Jacob Pultz, dec'd.

Dec 22, 1842—3t

A Call on Friends!

THE undersigned most respectfully and earnestly requests all those indebted to him on Book account, to come forward and close the same by 1st of January, 1843—either money or notes will be acceptable. To those who give their notes, time will be given if required. Such as have discontinued their custom, will find an attention to this notice to their advantage, as they will thereby save both trouble and expense. R. D. DORAN.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec 29, 1842—3t.

Bar Iron.

A LARGE stock of IRON on hand, comprising every size and description, at 5¼ cents per lb. for cash. WM. ANDERSON.

Dec 15, 1842.

Stray Cow.

STRAYED—a *MILCH COW*, white with red spots, and without horns. I will give a suitable reward to any one who will find her for me. HENRY BEDINGER, Jr.

Dec 22, 1842.

For Sale,

A HEALTHY Negro Woman, capable of doing any thing in the kitchen, or about a house. Inquire of the PRINTER.

Dec 22, 1842

Manager Wanted.

I WISH to employ, for the coming year, a SINGLE MAN as Manager and Foreman. Unexceptionable recommendations will be required.

L. W. WASHINGTON,

Dec. 22, 1842.—3t. *Near Halltown.*

Preserves,

IN 2 lb. jars, and *Malaga Grapes*, for sale by

J H BEARD & CO.

Dec'r 22, 1842.

Wanted,

A YOUTH of good character, aged 14 or 16 years of age, to stand in a store. Inquire of the PRINTER.

Dec'r 29, 1842—3t.

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO MAN, who is honest, industrious and sober. For such a one a liberal price will be given. JOHN CHAMBERLIN.

Dec'r 29, 1842.

LAW LIBRARY,
FOR SALE.

I HAVE just received from the South, the Law Library of my deceased brother, which I will sell, at a reduction of twenty-five per cent on the bookstore price. The books are nearly new. I will furnish any gentleman who may desire it, with a catalogue of the works.

☞ Address Dr. R. S. Blackburn, Summit Point, Jefferson county, Va.

Dec 22, 1842.

WHIPS.

A HANDSOME assortment of Riding, Carriage, and Sleigh Whips, for sale by

Dec 29. J J MILLER.

TOBACCO.

ANOTHER supply of that superior Tobacco at 37½, just received. Also, Spanish and Havana Segars. J J MILLER.

Dec 29.

Children's Shoes.

A VERY large supply, among which are many new styles; together with a general assortment of ladies' shoes—also, men's and boys' boots and shoes. Just received by

Nov 10. J J MILLER.

Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff,

FOR sale by J H BEARD & CO.

Dec'r 29, 1842.

JEFFERSON FARM
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, privately, his FARM, two miles West of Charlestown, on the turnpike leading to Smithfield, and within half a mile of Cameron's Depot, on the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road, containing 137½ Acres; about 35 acres are in timber, and about 30 acres are well set in clover.

The buildings consist of a large two story

STONE HOUSE,

with a wing, and a pump of never-failing water near the door. Also, running water on one corner of the farm.

If not sold privately, it will be offered at Public Sale, *on the Third Monday in January next*, being Court-day.

Terms, made known on the day of sale

JOSEPH M. BROWN.

Dec 22, 1842.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Dr. John Locke, of record in Jefferson County Court, the undersigned, will offer for sale, before the door of the Court-house of Jefferson County, on the *Third Monday in February next*, (being Court-day,) a Tract

Of prime Jefferson Land,

lately belonging to Capt. J. F. Abell, and containing 130 ACRES. The improvements are of the best quality, comprising a large, convenient, and well finished

Brick Building,

and all usual and convenient Out-buildings. Fifty acres of the land are well seeded down in Wheat, and a considerable portion of it well set in timothy meadow. About 15 Acres are in thrifty timber; the remainder being all arable land, clear of rock and brakes, of unsurpassed fertility, in firm heart and the highest state of cultivation. The House is situate within 500 yards of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and accessible from Baltimore in five or six hours. The farm is about equi-distant from Charlestown, Harpers-Ferry, and Shepherdstown—being about 5 miles from either place; within about 3 miles of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and about the same distance from the Smithfield and Harpers-Ferry turnpike.

A similar tract of land adjoining and containing the like number of acres, originally part of the same tract, belonging to Col. Edmund P. Hunter of Berkeley, may be obtained upon reasonable terms.

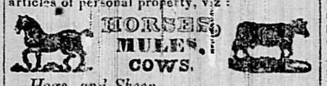
Both farms are well watered—the former having a never-failing pump near the house, and the Trust and [illegible] running through it, with interest from July 9, 1842, cash—$600 with interest from July 9, 1842, till paid; to be paid July 9, 1843—$2400 with interest from July 9, 1842, till paid; to be paid July 9, 1844—and the residue to be paid July 9, 1845, with interest from the time of sale; for the deferred payments bonds and approved personal security, or a deed of trust upon the land.

WM. C. WORTHINGTON,

Dec 1, 1842. *Trustee.*

TRUSTEES' SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed on the 10th day of November, 1842, by Dr. John Locke, and now of record in the County Court of Jefferson, the undersigned, Trustee, will offer for sale, at Public Auction, at the residence of Dr John Locke, on *Saturday the 7th of January next*, among other things, the following articles of personal property, viz:



HORSES, MULES, COWS.

Hogs, and Sheep,
One Wagon,
Cart and Gears,
Farming Implements, of various descriptions,
About four tons of timothy hay in rick;

—ALSO—

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Medical Books, Instruments, &c.

TERMS: For sums under $5 cash; for all sums above that amount, a credit of six months will be given.

EDMUND BENDLETON,

Dec 15, 1842. *Trustee.*

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, *on Tuesday the 10th day of January next*, at the residence of the late Jacob Pultz, Sr., near Smithfield, the following property, viz:

About 25 or 30 Barrels of Corn,
A quantity of Wheat and Oats,
One Horse, Saddle and Bridle,
Two Beds and Bedding,
One Eight-day Clock,
One Clothes Press,
One Bureau, one Stove, one Watch,
A number of Chairs,

Terms of Sale:—A credit until the 15th day of August next, will be given on all sums of $5 and over; under that amount cash. Bond and approved security required in all cases.

JACOB PULTZ,
NICHOLAS PULTZ,
Executors of Jacob Pultz, dec'd.

Dec 22, 1842.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Dr. Samuel J. Cramer, to the undersigned, as trustee for Braxton Davenport and Thomas Hite, on the 7th day of March, 1827, and of record in the county Court of Jefferson, I will offer for sale, *on the 16th day of January*, 1843, at the Court-House, (being court day,) all the property conveyed by said deed, consisting of the

House and Lot

now in possession of the widow of the said Samuel J. Cramer, together with the other *HOUSES and LOTS* adjoining thereto, generally esteemed as one enclosure in said town—the same being situated at the east end of said town, binding on the main street, and running to the northern boundary of said town;—containing eight entire lots on the plat of said town.

☞ *Terms*—CASH.

THOMAS BRISCOE, *Trustee.*

Dec'r 22, 1842.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold, for cash, at the residence of Nathaniel Myers, near Leetown, on *Wednesday the 11th of January*, 1843,

Two Horses,
About 11 Head of Milch Cows, and Stock Cattle,

Household & Kitchen
FURNITURE,

Of every description, consisting of Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Rag Carpeting, One ten-plate Stove, And a variety of Kitchen Utensils.

—ALSO—

One Wagon, one Cart,
One old Gig and Harness,
From six to ten Tons of Hay,
From ten to twenty-five Barrels Corn in the shock,
Some Oats in the sheaf,
One Wheat Fan,
One Cutting Box,
Two Shovel Ploughs,
Two Bar-shear Ploughs.

THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
Deputy Sheriff for R. Duffield.

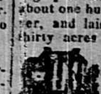
Dec. 22, 1842.

☞ The above sale, by the Sheriff, takes place with my consent and approbation, and I respectfully request my friends to attend the sale and bid liberally, and make my property sell for fair prices. NATH'L MYERS.

Dec. 22, 1842.

BULLSKIN LAND
IN MARKET.

I OFFER for sale the Farm upon which I reside, at the head of Bullskin, and one mile from Thompson's Depot, containing 406 ACRES of first-rate Limestone Land, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation—Eighty or ninety acres of thrifty TIMBER, and about one hundred acres beautifully set in clover, and laid off in fields of twenty-five and thirty acres each, all running to water. The improvements consist of a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, a Stone Kitchen, a good House for Servants, Smoke House, Ice house, and all other Out houses, such as Stables, Granaries, Corn house, &c., and a well of the most delightful water within a few feet of the door.



Those wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine for themselves, as it is not often a more desirable farm is to be had. I will sell in whole or in part, to suit purchasers, as it will divide into two beautiful farms—one of three hundred acres with the improvements, and the other a little over one hundred, with some little improvement, say two small houses, which may be fitted up at very little expense.

W. W. THROCKMORTON.

Nov. 24, 1842—9w

TRUSTEES' SALE OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by James Foley, (now deceased,) on the 16th of April, 1842, to the undersigned, as Trustees, (and of record in the office of the county court of Jefferson,) for the purpose of securing certain debts therein mentioned to Michael Foley, G. B. Wager and others, we shall offer at public sale, on the premises, on *Saturday the 14th of January next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M. a certain LOT OF LAND, lying and being in the town of Harpers

ANNUAL ADDRESS
OF THE
CARRIER,
TO THE
Patrons of the Free Press.

January 1st, 1843.

Ah! Tom! said Ned, on New Year's day,
How are the folks at home I pray?
Why faith, said Tom, I thank you friend,
My wife continues still to mend,
Baby improves, and so does Kate,
But say Ned what's the news of late?
Oh, there's nothing stirring, nothing new,
Save what's already known to you—
You take the "Free Press." Ah! by the way
This, friend Tom, is New Year's day,
And we shall shortly see, I guess,
The "CARRIER BOY," with his *Address!*
Filled annually you know with verses,
Besides, "*a draft*" upon our purses;
A "*draft*" which we must not "protest,"
His "PAPER" Tom, is of the best;
Yes, Tom replied—'tis very true,
His "*tip*" and "levy's" justly due;
But come friend Ned and let's be roaming—
Hold! stop! cried Ned, the Carrier's coming—
And sure enough he hove in sight,
And "coming it" with all his might.
He meets the friends, and nothing loth,
A "happy New Year" wishes both:
Good morning, Mr. H——, he cries,
Whilst hope was beaming from his eyes;
And glad to see you Mr. S——,
I've brought you my New Year's Address;"
You are bound to purchase, for you'll owe,
Both ought to take a copy home,
For wife and children all to see,
(They are always glad to hear from me;)
Besides you'll get from wife a smile,
(Though I deserve it all the while;)
You can't refuse my claims you know,
Because I come through rain and snow,
Through weather foul, and weather fair,
And bring the "*Free Press*" all the year!
But Charley, hold! the friends rejoined,
And let's see what your train has coined,
For faith, I think, in these hard times,
You must have rather barren rhymes!
No, no, quoth Charley, you're both wrong there,
For news is plenty, sirs, this year;
Well, Charley, said H. just read it o'er,
And you shall have a levy more.
Charley read, (though much against his will,)
Of Tyler's grand "Exchequer Bill,"
Of "Bank" and "Bankrupt," by the way,
The very best bills of the day;
Of "Tyler victories," *last* election,
Besides a "Tariff for Protection,"
And then the thousand dollar claim,
To glorify Old Hickory's name;
Next came the "Warehouse" plan in view,
With his "Accidency's" "Reason" too;
And also [illegible] Right of Petition,"
which Henry Wise raised such a riot,
That all hands could not keep him quiet;
Cost Johnston's "Land Bill," claims attention,
'Tis 'in order' also here to mention,
That John M. Botts has still in view,
His "impeachment bill" 'gainst "Tyler too;"
Cushing and the "Corporal's Guard,"
Are making speeches by the yard—
In fact sirs, you will own it true,
That Congress has enough to do.
In "Church" 'tis said, as well as "State,"
Strange things are turning up of late—
The world, says "Miller's prophecy,"
Will end in eighteen forty-three;
The month is April, which by ancient rule
Shows plainly 'tis an "April fool."
The "Mormons" too have had their day,
And prophet Joe, has run away;
All other sects, you know, my friends,
Are "orthodox," as each contends.
But enough of this, and now I'll prate,
Of something else than Church and State—
The Temperance cause is still alive,
And on "cold water" seems to thrive;
Its friends are not so zealous though,
As they were some months ago,
But yet I wish it understood,
Though zeal has cooled, the cause is good.
I have another thing or two,
Which I will mention now to you—
The Armory's closed, the hands turned out,
And "loafing" here and there about;
They have tried to find out, (but in vain,)
When they will get to work again.
You've read the last paper, sirs, I take it?
'Tis as full of news as we can make it:
There is one or two amusing tales,
And also lots of "Sheriff's Sales,"
Besides there's Sales made by "Trustees,"
And others made by Court "Decrees,"
There is "Marriages and Deaths" in scores,
And "Goods at Cost" in all the stores,
There is "Murders," "Accidents," and 'Crimes,'
The "Markets," "Poems," and "Hard Times,"
The proceedings of our Legislature,
And scraps of every sort and nature.
Charley ended here, and made his bow
With, "I'll thank you for your levy's now—
Both H. and S pulled out their purses,
And *paid the Carrier for his verses;*
Thank you, said Charley, *how well I know*
What every Gentleman would do!

CITY LADIES.—City ladies boast of being more delicate than country maidens. The one breathes an air polluted with many thousand breaths; the other inhales the breeze freshened over the new mown hay. The one drinks water from the sewer-mingling pump, or through impure pipes from the open horse-pond; the other pours it from the pure spring. The one walks over the hard pavements, along the dusty piles of bricks; the other trips over the soft grass, along the graceful rows of trees. The one is pale and sickly, from watching at the evening concert; the other is ruddy and healthy, from rising with the morning birds. The one is the lily of the green-house; the other is the rose beside the stone wall. In the city is seen and admired the ingenious handiwork of man; in the country are traced and hallowed the stately trappings of the Almighty.

A farmer once hired a Vermonter to assist in drawing logs. The Yankee, when there was a log to lift, generally contrived to secure the smallest end, for which the farmer chastised him, and told him always to take the butt end. Dinner came and with it a sugar loaf Indian pudding—Jonathan sliced off a generous portion of the largest part, and giving the farmer a wink, exclaimed, "always take the butt end!"

GOOD ADVICE.—If a man cheats you, quit dealing with him; if he slanders you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the proper way is just to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

'A-lass! A-lass!' as the old bachelor exclaimed, when he felt a desire to marry. He made the same exclamation after marriage, but spelt it differently.

RECIPE FOR THE TOOTHACHE.—We clip the following valuable recipe from an ancient book of medicine. It reads like it might answer:

"Get a large kettle of water—let it come to a boil, then put your head right into it and let it simmer for precisely half an hour, take out your head and shake all your teeth into a heap, pick out the decayed ones and throw them away. The sound ones you can put back again. If this won't cure you, nothing will."

Honor is the reward of virtue.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS!
NEW RESTAURANT!

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a REFECTORY in the room one door East of W. S. Lock's Store, and immediately opposite the Bank of the Valley, where he will be always prepared to serve up OYSTERS in all manners, Fried, Roasted, or Stewed, and hopes to receive a liberal share of their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive DAILY from Baltimore, the largest, richest, and most luscious Oysters that the market affords, and will dispose of them by the CAN or PLATE. He invites his friends to come "taste and try," and feels assured they will pronounce them a superior article. J. W. GALLAHER.
Dec. 29, 1842.

CHANDELERY.
D. Wm. Luther,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has established himself in the Chandlery Business in the large Stone House in South Bolivar, where he would be pleased to receive the patronage of the public. He will always have on hand CANDLES and SOAP of the very best description, and will pledge himself to sell lower than any other establishment in the county.

He will pay cash, or exchange Candles or Soap for Tallow, Lard, and Ashes.

He invites the farmers and others to call at his establishment.
Dec. 29, 1842—3m.

Office of Commissioner in Bankruptcy for Jefferson County,
DECEMBER 22.

NOTICE to the Creditors of Benjamin Ford, a bankrupt, to prove their debts before me, at my office in Charlestown, on the 12th and 14th days of January next, when and where the said bankrupt is required to attend.
EDW. E. COOKE. *Com'r &c.*

Office of Commissioner in Bankruptcy for Jefferson County,
DECEMBER 15

NOTICE to the Creditors of Joseph L. Russell, a bankrupt, to prove their debts before me, at my office in Charlestown, on the 13th and 14th of January next, when and where the said bankrupt is required to attend.
EDW. E. COOKE, *Com'r &c*

Office of Commissioner in Bankruptcy for Jefferson County,
DECEMBER 9th 1843

NOTICE [illegible] next.
Debts vs. Washington Busey, on the 13th and 14th of January next.
Debts vs. Thomas Lemon, on the 13th and 14th of January next.
Debts vs. Samuel H. Wooddy, on the 13th and 14th of January next.
EDW. E. COOKE, *Com'r &c.*

Each of the above cases will be continued from time to time, if necessary to complete the proof of debts.

Bankrupts must be prepared to settle all fees on or before the last day of hearing.

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

BEING non-residents of this Commonwealth, you are hereby notified, that on *Wednesday the 18th day of January*, 1843, between sun-rise and sun-set, at the office of Master Commissioner Worthington, in Charlestown, I shall proceed to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, to be offered as evidence in a certain cause in Chancery, now depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Jefferson, Virginia, in which I am plaintiff and you and another are defendants. Your's,
WELLS J. HAWKS.
Dec 15, 1842.

Notice to Passengers.

THE Passenger Cars of the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road Company will hereafter start at 9 o'clock A. M. from Winchester.
J. GEO. HEIST, *Agent.*
Nov. 24, 1842.

NOTICE.

Office of the Winchester & Potomac Railroad Company,
WINCHESTER, March 10, 1842.

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

Boots and Shoes.

WHAT do you think of the finest Boots you ever saw, selling for $2 50!
Heavy and strong do. 2 50
Men's Heavy Shoes, 75
Ladies' fine do 50
Boys' and Children's 50
It is a fact—you may find them by calling at the store of J B PACKETT.
Dec. 8, 1842.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall and Winter Goods, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.
Nov 3. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Ladies' Walking Shoes.

THE subscriber has just received several dozen pair for winter wear, of beautiful style.
C W AISQUITH.
Dec 15. 1842.

Negro Clothing.

I HAVE received this fall, and offer at very low prices, a great variety of Negro Clothing; such as heavy blankets, black and white wool hats, coarse shoes and boots, fulled and plaid linseys, flannels, &c.
Dec 1. E M AISQUITH.

Nails.

15 KEGS Nails, assorted, in store and for sale low by T. C. *Sigafoose.*
Dec 1.

Lard and Tallow.

I WILL give a fair price for any quantity of Lard and Tallow. E M AISQUITH.
Dec'r 29, 1842.

Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff,

FOR sale by J H BEARD & CO.
Dec'r 29, 1842.

Hardware.

I HAVE just received a large lot of *HARDWARE*, which, added to a former supply, makes my stock on hand complete, embracing all articles in general use. Carpenters' and others in want, will please give me a call.
Nov. 3, 1842. *T C SIGAFOOSE.*

Bridle Bits.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of Bridle Bits. Also, a few pair of German Silver Stirrup irons—warranted never to deface, at
Nov 24. *E M AISQUITH'S.*

Atkinson & Hazlehurst,
CUMBERLAND, MD.,

ARE prepared to deliver COAL at any of the Depots on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, at the shortest notice and lowest rates.

They will also furnish GRATES and COAL STOVES of various patterns, or any description of CASTINGS, from their Foundry, with despatch and upon reasonable terms.

Persons favoring them with orders may rely upon having them executed to their satisfaction.
Dec. 1, 1842.—2m.

WILL YOU CALL

AND examine our LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, which, with that we have received this fall, makes our stock larger and more desirable. Our customers and the public generally, may depend on buying goods cheap, and on the usual liberal terms.
B. T. TOWNER & CO.
Shepherdstown, Nov. 24, 1842.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his store to the well-known stand of Mathew Kearney & Son, opposite Haines' Old Tavern, and S. W. corner from the store of David Humphreys, Esq. where he has on hand, and will keep, a good assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

suitable for the wants of the community, and he thinks on as good terms as can be found elsewhere.
JOSEPH M. BROWN.
Charlestown, Nov. 17, 1842.

Magnesia.

HENRY'S genuine Calc. Magnesia, Common do. in bottle, for sale by
Dec 22. J H BEARD & CO.

Books, Books.

A GENERAL assortment of School Books, Prayer Books, Bibles, Testaments &c. For sale by
Dec 22. J H BEARD & CO.

Pen Knives, Razors, &c.

RODGERS' superior Pen Knives and Razors, Razor Straps, Harper's Metallic Powder for Razors, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soaps. A large supply, and at prices to suit the times. Just received and for sale by
Dec 22. J H BEARD & CO

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in saying to his dealers and others that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now receiving a large and *well selected stock of Groceries, Queensware, Ware* [illegible] ALLEMONG.

Calicos and Muslins.

WE have just received an additional supply of the above mentioned articles, and are selling, if possible, cheaper than ever; *Calicos* from 3 CENTS per yard up. *Call at the N. W. corner of High & Shenandoah streets.*
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 17, 1842.

FOR THE LADIES.

BEAUTIFUL figured and plain Silks, superfine French Mouslin, Mourning Collars, Edgings and Insertings, British and American Prints, Lace, Muslins, English and French Merinoes, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c., just opening and for sale at our usual low prices. Remember the N W Corner of High and Shenandoah Streets. A & G W HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, Nov 17.

Skirts.

GRASS Cloth Skirts, a new article; Corded and Marseilles do., for sale by
J H M'ENDREE.
Shepherdstown, Nov 3, 1842.

Oil.

SPERM Oil, best winter strained, Flaxseed Oil, and White Lead in Oil.
J H M'ENDREE.
Shepherdstown, Nov 3, 1842.

Silk and Worsted Fringe,

OF assorted widths and colors, Worsted Caps and Comforts, Muffs and Net Cloaks for children, Worsted and Silk Mitts and Gloves, Lambs Wool Hose, &c., for sale by
J H M'ENDREE.
Shepherdstown, Nov 3, 1842.

Stove Blacking.

BRITISH LUSTRE for cleaning Stoves, at
Dec 1. E M AISQUITH'S.

Doctor Allen's

BALSAM of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleuresy Root, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, for sale by
Dec 8. J H BEARD & CO.

Sand Paper,

JUST received and for sale by
Dec 8. J H BEARD & CO.

Oil Soap,

FOR cleansing coat collars, removing cream, oil, &c. for woolen, linen and cotton goods.
Dec 8. J H BEARD & CO.

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

SUPER. wool-dyed black, invisible green, blue, brown, olive and other fancy colored *CLOTHS*—splendid merino, valencia and other VESTINGS—CASSIMERES, a great variety—SATTINETTS, of all shades and prices, offered cheaper than the cheapest, by
Nov. 3, 1842 WM. S. LOCK.

TO FARMERS.

WHILE we extend an invitation to every one, we must not neglect to invite the Farmers *particularly* to give us a call and judge for themselves whether or not we sell at the prices advertised. We believe no person has ever called to examine our stock without being pleased with the prices. We then say come and we will sell you goods cheap and on accommodating terms.
A & G W HOLLAND.
Nov. 17, 1842.

NEW DRUG STORE
AT HARPERS-FERRY.

THE subscriber has opened a Drug Store at the old stand formerly occupied by F. W. Springer, and has just received and opened a general assortment of

Drugs, Paints, and Dye Stuffs,

which are fresh and good, and will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be bought in the place, for cash.

☞All orders will be punctually attended to, and persons accommodated either night or day, or at any hour, by calling on
AUGUSTUS M. CRIDLER.
Harpers-Ferry, July 21, 1842.

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED every *Wednesday* or *Thursday*, at the Store of
A & G W HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, Nov 17, 1842.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me on book account, will please come forward on or before the 1st of January next, and close the same by payment or note.

Strict attention to the above notice, will confer on me a particular favor, and save much trouble and expense, as by neglect I shall be compelled to call on them.
WM. ANDERSON.
Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 15. 1842.

Principe Segars,

OF a very superior quality, for sale by
Dec 8. ADAM YOUNG.

Fresh Sallad Oil,

JUST received and for sale at Harpers-Ferry, Dec 8. YOUNG'S.

Boots.

1 CASE BOOTS, large sizes, from 10 to 14, Just received and for sale by
Dec 15. T C SIGAFOOSE.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

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

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

We will furnish any of our customers with Plaster, Salt, &c., upon the most reasonable terms. GEORGE REYNOLDS.
July 28, 1842.—tf.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

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

Horehound Candy,

COMPOUNDED from Horehound, Elecampane Root, Liverwort, Wild Cherry, Liquorice, Comfrey, Flaxseed, Irish Moss, Slippery Elm, Squills, Coltsfoot, Iceland Moss, and other choice *vegetable Cough ingredients.*

Warranted to cure if taken in time, and in proper quantities, colds, coughs, bronchetis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, sore throat, spitting of blood, and all diseases tending to Consumption, and is an admirable clearer of the voice for public speakers and vocalists. The reputation of the common Horehound in relieving Coughs, &c. is well known; this however is entirely a different and superior article, carrying its curative qualities into the seat of all pulmonary diseases, and frequently produces radical cures of the most inveterate attacks, as can be attested by many who have used it with entire satisfaction.

REFERENCES:—
Dr. J. H. MILLER. Professor, Washington University of Baltimore.
Dr. J. H. O'DONAVAN, corner of Franklin and Park streets, Baltimore.
Dr. C. MAGUIRE, Frederick street, Balt.

☞For sale at E M. AISQUITH'S.
Charlestown, Nov. 3, 1842.

NEW STORE.

I AM now receiving and opening a NEW and SEASONABLE STOCK OF GOODS, in the house formerly occupied by John T. Cookus, which were *purchased for cash!* and would respectfully call the attention of the public to them, as I am determined to sell very cheap for CASH, or to punctual customers upon a credit of 12 months. JOHN H. M'ENDREE.
Shepherdstown, Nov. 3, 1842

Cheap Hats.

BEAUTIFUL HATS, latest style, at $3,25 *cash*—for sale by J J MILLER.
Dec 8, 1842.

No cure, no pay!
J. H. Beard & Co's Infallible Vermifuge.

A NEW article, (a *prescription of Dr. J. J. H. Straith's*) which the subscribers offer to the public, as one of the best and safest remedies for WORMS, ever used, and any person using the Vermifuge, and not being satisfied with its efficacy, shall have their money refunded.
Dec 8, 1842.

Fur Caps.

ANOTHER supply of those *very cheap* Fur Caps, just received by
Dec. 8. J J MILLER.

Almanac's,

FOR 1843, at J J MILLER'S.
Dec 8, 1842.

GROCERIES
CHEAP for CASH.

TO enable us to furnish our customers with Groceries at the lowest possible terms, and to prevent them from being put to the trouble of going to neighboring towns, where the *cash system* has been introduced, we have concluded to sell our Groceries for cash. We have consulted some of our friends who approve our plan and we hope it will meet the approbation of a of our customers. We believe the interest all parties will be promoted.
KEYES & KEARSLEY.
Nov. 10, 1842.

For Sale,

HOLLOW-WARE, Nails by the keg, very low JOHN H. McENDREE.
Nov .3.

Woollens.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Cassinetts, Flannels, Blankets, blue black Bombazines 6-4, Merinoes 6-4, For sale by
Nov. 3. JOHN H. McENDREE.

Cloths, Cloths, Cloths.

GENTLEMEN in want of superior West of England Cloth, beautiful fancy and black Cassimeres, Vestings, Hats, Caps, &c., are respectfully invited to call and look at our beautiful assortment. We pledge ourselves to sell at city prices, which is at least 25 per cent. less than country stores generally sell such goods at. Splendid Olive Green West of England superfine Cloth at $4:
Wool-dyed superfine Cassimeres, black, $2;
Other Cloths at proportionably low prices.
A & G W HOLLAND.

150 SACKS prime Ground Alum and Liverpool *SALT*, just received and for sale low for cash, at the Charlestown Depot, by KEYES & EBY.
Nov 17.

Perfumery, &c.

COLONGE WATER, Bears Oil, Sweet Oil, Perfumed Soap, Ink, Black Sand, Wafers, & for sale by E M AISQUITH.
Dec 8, 1842.

Domestics.

BROWN Cottons and Bleached, Bed Ticking, Checks, Canton Flannel, Osnaburg Cotton 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, for sale by
Nov. 3. JOHN H. McENDREE.

FRESH GOODS.

JOHN B. PACKETT is now opening a large and handsome STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, which will be sold at 25 per cent. lower than they can be bought in the County. Dec. 8, 1842.

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

Lambaugh's Composition again Triumphant!

Charlestown, Oct. 25, 1842.

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

Mr. ADAM YOUNG.

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

Lambaugh's Composition.

THE experience of every day, adds fresh testimony in favor of Lambaugh's Composition, as prepared by YOUNG, establishing beyond doubt, that it is the most certain remedy ever offered for *Rheumatic* affections.

The cost of a package sufficient to make one gallon of the Medicine is small. Why not try it? It has cured hundreds, and no good reason can be offered why it should not cure you, if afflicted with Rheumatism.

The genuine article is manufactured by
ADAM YOUNG, Jr.,
Harpers-Ferry;

And for sale by appointment, by
J H BEARD & CO. Charlestown made, by applying at the Drug Store of the subscriber, Main Street, Harpers-Ferry, Va. ADAM YOUNG.
Dec 8, 1842.

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

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1841.

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

Children are bad patients, because the nauseas 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 know so valuable a Medical Compound, under so pleasant a guise. It combines the healing, laxative and tonic, in just proportions, and it is to be recollected that the beauty of medicine consists in proper combination. I should think that in all complaints of the lungs, weakness of limbs, oppressions or other complaints arising originally from a cold and chilled state of the system, your Candy would be found as useful a specific as exists.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
J. C. DAVIS, M. D.

To Messrs. J. Pease & Son.

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

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

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

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

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

ABYSSINIA MIXTURE. celebrated for it speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 24 hours. Price, fourth of a pint $1 50, half pint, $3, pint $5.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGENTS:
T. S. ALCOCKE, Culpeper C. H., Va.
JOHN READ, Jr. Jeffersonton, Culpeper, Va.
E. R. FORD, Fairfax Court-House, Va.
HENRY COOK, Alexandria, D. C.
JOHN W. MILLER, Winchester, Va.
AUGUSTUS M. CRIDLER, DRUGGIST, Harpers-Ferry, Va.
JOHN P. BROWN,
Druggist, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia.
October 20, 1842—eowly.

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

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

No. 247—Benjamin Ford, of Jefferson county, *for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof*, on Tuesday the 28th of February, 1843.

No. 943—James Shepherd of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Tuesday the 28th of February, 1843.

No. 944—Harvey M. Foreman, of Berkeley county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Tuesday the 28th of February, 1843.

No 984 Washington Busey of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof on Tuesday the 28th day of February next.

No. 995. Thomas Lemen of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Tuesday the 28th day of February next.

Copy—Teste,
NICHOLAS K. TROUT,
Dec. 8, 1842—11w. *Dis. Clerk.*

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

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

No. 1198. Proverbs Butt, of Jefferson county, to be declared a bankrupt on Tuesday the 10th day of January next.

Teste,
NICH'S K. TROUT,
Dec. 8, 1842—2td. *D. Clerk.*

CONWAY'S MEDICINES.

TAKE NOTICE, that William L. Kidder has succeeded the late T. Conway 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. JEBB'S LINIMENT.

In enlarged bottles, for rheumatism, chilblains, 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.

DUMFRIES ITCH OINTMENT.

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.

This stands pre-eminent for sore or inflamed eyes; nothing 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. each of the above articles.

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. Conway, by whom they are for sale at his Counting Room, No. 86, State Street, Corner of Merchants' Row, Boston—and also by his special agents throughout the country. The above articles will be signed W. L. KIDDER on the outside wrapper.

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 *Ess*, 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 is *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.

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 try 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.*

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.

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 rapacity 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, and 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 about! be—and 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 reads a brute, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

Mr. J. C. BENGOLD 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.,
Charlestown, Va.;
A M CRIDLER,
Nov. 10, 1842.—1y. *Harpers-Ferry, Va.*

Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,

FROM 375 BOWERY STREET