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THE BEAUTIFUL.

"There is but a very minute portion of the creation that we can turn into clothes and food, and gratification for the body; but the whole creation may be used to minister to the sense of beauty."

DR. CHANNING.

The beautiful! the beautiful!
Where do we find it, not?
It is in all-pervading grace,
And lighteth every spot.

It sparkles on the ocean wave,
It glitters on the dew,
We see it in the glorious sky,
And in the flow'ret's hue.

On mountain top, in valley deep,
We find its presence there;
The beautiful! the beautiful!
It liveth every where.

The glories of the noontide day,
The still and solemn night,
The changing seasons, all can bring
Their tribute to delight.

There's beauty in the child's first smile,
And in that look of faith—
The christian's last on earth, before
His eyes are closed in death;

And in the beings that we love,
Who have our tend'rest care—
The beautiful! the beautiful!
'Tis sweet to trace it there.

'Twas in the glance that God threw o'er
The young created earth,
When he proclaimed it "very good,"
The beautiful had birth.

Then who shall say this world is dull,
And all to sadness given,
While yet there glows on every side,
The smile that came from Heaven?

If so much loveliness is sent,
To grace our earthly home,
How beautiful! how beautiful!
Will be the world to come!

Miscellaneous.

From the New York Mirror.

THE ROSEBUD COURTSHIP,
A TALE OF UTOPIA.

BY BISHOP BERKELEY.

Two Twin Brothers had fallen in love with the same woman, and she with them. The men and woman lived in different parts of the same province, and met accidentally at one of their great solemnities; it was at the feast of the Sun, which is kept twice a year, because their kingdom lies between the tropics, but more on this side of the line than the other. This situation is the occasion that they have two springs and two summers. At the beginning of each spring there are great feasts in every province in honor of the Sun; they are held in the open fields, in testimony of his being the immediate cause (in their opinion) of the production of all things. All the sacrifices they offer to him are five little pyramids of incense, according to the number of their provinces, placed on the altar in plates of gold till they take fire of themselves. Five young men, and as many women, are deputed by the governors to perform the office of placing the pyramids of incense on the altar; they are clad in their spangled robes of the color of their province, with crowns on their heads; marching up two by two, a man and a woman, between two rows of young men and women, placed theatre-wise, one above another; and makes the most beautiful show that eyes can behold. It happened that one of the twin brothers was deputed, with the young lady I am speaking of, to make the first couple for placing the incense upon the altar. They marched up on different sides till they came up to the altar; when they have placed the incense they salute each other and cross down, the men by the ranks of the women, and the women by the men, which they do with wonderful grace, becoming such an august assembly. The design of this is to encourage a decorum in the carriage of the young people, and to give them a sight of each other in their greatest lustre. When the five young couple have performed their ceremony, then other ranks come two by two to the altar, saluting each other and crossing as before, by which means the young people have an opportunity of seeing every man and woman of the whole company, though the placing of them is done by lot. If they have not any engagement before, they generally take the first liking to one another at such interviews, and the woman's love and choice being what determines the marriage, without any view of interest, being all equal in quality, the young gallants make it their business to gain the affection of the person they like by their future services. To prevent inconvenience of rivalship at the beginning, if the man be the person the woman likes, he presents her with a flower just in the bud, which she takes and puts it in her breast. If she is engaged before, she shows him one, to signify her engagement; which, if in the bud only, shows the courtship is gone no further than the first proposal and liking; if half blown, or the like, it is an emblem [illegible] she can challenge the man that presents it, but he cannot challenge her till she has worn it publicly. If any dislike should happen after that, they are to be shut up, never to have any husband. If she has no engagement, but does not approve of the person, she makes him a low courtesy, with her eyes shut until he is gone away. The women, it is true, for all this, have some little coquettish arts, dissembling their affections now and then, but not often. If the man be engaged, he wears some favor or other to show it; but if he likes not the woman, he presents her with nothing; if the woman should make any extraordinary advances without any on his side, she has the liberty to live a maid or be disposed of among the widows, being looked upon as such by those who, by the by, marry none but widows. But to return to the twins.

It happened that the brother who went with the lady to the altar, seeing she had no bud upon her breast, fell in love with her, and she with him; the awe of the ceremony hindered them from taking any further notice of one another at the time. As she went down the ranks the other brother saw her, and fell in love with her likewise, and contrived to meet her with a bud in his hand, just as the ceremony ended, which she accepts of, taking him to be the person who had marched up with her to the altar; but being obliged to go off with the other young ladies, whether the concern she had been in, in performing the ceremony before such an illustrious assemblage, or the heat of the weather, or the joy she conceived in finding her affection reciprocal, or all together, had such an effect that she fell into a fainting-fit among her companions; who opening her bosom [illegible] not minding the flower, it was trod under foot. [illegible] as she was recovered, the brother who performed the ceremony came up and presented his bud, she thinking it had been the one she had lost, received it with a look that showed he had made a greater progress in her affections than what that flower expressed; the laws not permitting any further conversation at that juncture, they retired to their respective habitations. Some time after, the brother who had the luck to present the first flower, (whom for distinction I shall call the younger brother, as he really was,) found a way to make her a visit by stealth at a grated window, which, as I observed, was publicly prohibited by the wise governors, but privately connived at to enhance their love. He came to her and after some amorous conversation, makes bold to present her the more advanced mark of his affection, which she accepted of, and gave him in return a scarf worked with hearts separated by little brambles, to show there were some difficulties yet to overcome; however, they gave one another mutual assurances of love, and he was permitted to profess himself her lover, without declaring her name, for some private reasons she had. Not long after the elder brother came, and procured an opportunity of meeting her at the same window. The night was very dark, so that he could not see the second flower which she had in her bosom, only she received him with greater signs of joy and freedom than he expected; but reflecting on the signs he had remarked in her countenance, and after her illness, by a sort of natural vanity for his own merits, flattered himself that her passion was rather greater than his, excused himself for being so long without seeing her, and added, that if he were to be guided by the height of his flame, he would see her every night. She reflecting how lately she had seen him, thought his diligence was very extraordinary, but imputed it to the ardor of his passion: in fine, she gave him such assured signs of love, that he thought in himself he might pass the middle ceremony, and present her with the full blown flower, to make sure of her. She took it, but told him she would not wear it for some time, till she had passed some forms for some time, and had further proof of his constancy; but for his confirmation of her affection she put out her hand as far as the grate would permit, which he kissed with all the ardor of an inflamed lover, giving her a thousand assurances of his fidelity, and she in return gave him a ribband with two hearts interwoven with her own hair, separated only with a little hedge of pomegranates almost ripe, to show that the time of gathering the fruit was nigh at hand.—Thus were the three lovers in the greatest degree of happiness imaginable; the brothers wore her favors on all public occasions, congratulating each other for the success in their amours; but as lovers affect a secrecy in all they do, never telling one another who were the objects of their affections.

The next great feast drew on, when the younger brother thought it was time to present the last mark of his affection, in order to demand her in marriage, which was usually performed in those public solemnities. He told her he hoped it was now time to reward his flame by wearing the open flower, as a full sign of her consent, and gave her a full-blown artificial carnation, with gold flames and little hearts on the leaves, interwoven with wonderful art and ingenuity. She, thinking it had been a repetition of the ardor of his affection, took it, and put it in her bosom with all the marks of tenderness by which the fair sex in all countries know how to reward all the pains of their lovers in a moment. Upon this he resolved to ask her of her parents, which was the only thing necessary on his side, the woman having a right to demand any man's son in the kingdom if he had but presented her with the last mark of his affection. The elder brother having given in his some time before, thought the parents' approbation was the only thing wanting on his side, and resolved the same day on the same thing. They were strangely surprised to meet one another; but seeing the different favors, they did not know what to make of it. When the father came, they declared the cause of [illegible] was in as great concern as they were, assuring them that he had but one daughter, who, he was confident, would never give such encouragement to two lovers at the same time, contrary to their laws; but seeing their extreme likeness, he guessed there must be some mistake. Upon this the daughter was sent for, who being informed it was to declare her consent in the choice of her lover, she came down with four flowers in her bosom, not thinking but the two full blown had belonged to the same person, since she had received two before she had worn the first.

The description the poets give of the goddess Venus rising out of the sea could not be more beautiful than the bloom that appeared in her cheeks when she came into the room. I happened to be there present, being sent before by the *Pophar*, [father of the people,] to let the father know of the regent's intended visit, that, being a considerate officer, he might order his concerns accordingly. As soon as the young lady heard the cause of their coming, and saw them indistinguishably like each other, with the public signs of her favors wrought with her own hand, which they brought along with them, she screamed out, "I am betrayed!" and immediately fell into a swoon on the floor, almost between her two lovers. The father, in a condition very little better, fell down by his daughter, and bathing her with his tears, called to her to open her eyes, or he must die along with her. The young men stood like statues, with rage and despair in their looks at the same time. I being the only indifferent person in the room, though extremely surprised at the event, called her mother and women to come to her assistance, who carried her into another room, and by the use of proper [illegible] brought her at last to herself. The first [illegible] Berilla! what have you done [illegible] Oh, Berilla! what have you done [illegible] The rest was sobs and sighs, enough to melt the hardest heart. When she was in a condition to explain herself, she declared she liked the person of the man who went up with her to the altar; that some time after, the same person, as she thought, had presented her with the first mark of his affection, which she accepted of, and in fine had given her consent, by wearing the full-blown flower; but which of the two brothers it belonged to she could not tell; adding that she was willing to submit to the decision of the elders, or to undergo what punishment they thought fit for her heedless indiscretion; but protested that she never designed to entertain two persons at the same time, but took them both to be the same person. The case of their marriage being one of the fundamentals of the government, and there being no provision in the law for this extraordinary case, the matter was referred to the Pophar regent, who was to be there in a few days. Guards in the meantime were set over the brothers, for fear of mischief, till a full hearing.

The affair was discussed before the Pophar regent and the rest of the elders of the place. The three lovers appeared before them, each in such agony as cannot be expressed. The brothers were so alike it was hard to distinguish one from the other. The regent asked them which of the two went up to the altar with the young lady; the elder said it was he, which the younger did not deny. The lady being interrogated, owned she designed to entertain the person that went up with her to the altar, but went no further than the first liking. Then they asked which of the two brothers gave the first flower; the younger said he presumed he did, since he fell in love with her as she went down the ranks, and contrived to give her the flower as soon the ceremony was over, not knowing of his brother's affection, neither did she bear any mark of engagement, but accepted of his service; the lady likewise owning the receipt of such a flower, but that she lost it, fainting away in the crowd; but when, as she thought, he restored it to her, she did not like him quite so well as when she received it the first time, supposing them to be the same person. Being asked who gave her the second, third, and last mark of engagement; it appeared to be the younger brother whose flower she wore publicly in her bosom; but then she received the full blown flower from the elder brother also. The Judges looked at one another for some time, not knowing well what to say to the matter. Then the regent asked her, when she gave her consent, if she did understand the person to be him that went up with her to the altar. She owned she did, which was the elder; but in fact had placed her affections on the person who gave her the first flower, which was the younger. Then the two brothers were placed before her, and she was asked, that supposing she were now at liberty, without any engagement, which of the two brothers she would choose for her husband? She stopped and blushed at the question; but at length said the younger had been more assiduous in his courtship; and with that burst into tears, casting a look at the younger brother, which easily showed the sentiments of her heart. Every one was in the last suspense how the regent would determine the case; and the young men expressed such a concern in their looks as if the final sentence of life and death, happiness or misery, was to be pronounced on them; when the regent, with a countenance partly severe as well as grave, turned towards the young lady, "Daughter" said he, "your ill-fortune, or indiscretion, has deprived you from having either of them; both you cannot have, and you have given both an equal right, if either of them will give up that else.—you may marry the other," said he, "will What do you say, [illegible] one of you happy?" you contribute [illegible] persisted they would not [illegible] They [illegible] their right till their last gasp.—give [illegible] Then," said the Regent, turning to the lady, who was almost dead with fear and confusion, "since neither of them will give up their right, I pronounce sentence on you to be shut up from [illegible] one of your lovers, [illegible] men till [illegible] shall be left to your choice to marry the survivor." So giving orders to have her taken away, the court was going to break up, when the younger brother, falling on his knees, cried out, "I yield my right rather than the adorable Berilla should be miserable on my account; let me be shut up from the commerce of all men for being the occasion of so divine a creature's misfortune. Brother, take her, and be happy. And you, divine Berilla, only pardon the confusion my innocent love has brought upon you; and then I shall leave the world in peace." Here the whole court rose up, and the young man was going out when the Regent stopped him. "Hold, son," says he "there is a greater happiness preparing for you than you expect; Berilla is yours! you alone deserve her; you prefer her good to your own; and as I find her real love is for you, I here join your hands, as I find your hearts are already." They were married immediately—the Regent leaving behind him a vast idea not only of his justice but wisdom, in so intricate a case.

SINCERITY.—Sincerity is an openness of heart; it is found in very few people, and that which we see commonly is not it, but a subtle dissimulation to gain the confidence of others.

General Intelligence.

ASTOUNDING RUMOR.—The New Orleans Tropic of the 24th ult. has the following paragraph:

For a week past it has been whispered about in this city, that a draft drawn by the Mexican Government in favor of Sam Houston, President of Texas, for twenty-five thousand dollars, has been paid at the Custom House of the most prominent commercial house in New Orleans!

We learn further, that by the steamship Texas, which sailed on Monday evening for Galveston, the information of such a character was transmitted to Texas. It leaves scarcely the shadow of a doubt upon the minds of people there, of the truth of the rumor which was only whispered here. The next news from Texas will be most anxiously expected, and may be fraught with intense interest.

MIGRATION TO THE WEST.—The multitude who are leaving New York and the New England States for the fertile plains of the great West, this season, are said to outnumber any former year. In all parts of the country may be seen parties of every trade and occupation wending their way to the steamboats, canals, and railroads, talking of the West and speaking of its prospects. The annual flow of European immigration has also commenced, and promises to outstrip any former year.—*New York Sun.*

EMIGRATION.—The Western papers state that foreign emigrants making their way Westward this Spring, are numerous beyond precedent. All Germany seems to be wending its way towards sunset, and it will not be long, at the rate at which they are arriving upon the Great Lakes at present, before the wild lands of the West will become essentially Teutonic. The Buffalo Commercial of Friday last, says the Great Western steamboat left for the Upper Lakes completely crowded throughout with Hanoverians and other German emigrants.

SANTA FE CARAVANS.—Our readers frequently hear of Santa Fe Caravans, without an idea crossing the mind of the extent of the trade along our western line, through the wilderness between us and Mexico. The St. Louis papers of the 12th ult. announce the safety of one which had arrived, with upwards of 40 wagons, 1200 mules, and a quarter of a million of dollars in coin and bullion!—*Adams Sentinel.*

SCHOONER GRAMPUS.—The U. S. Schooner Grampus is undoubtedly lost, and with her, her noble crew. She sailed from Charleston, S. C. on the 11th of March last, we believe, for Norfolk, Va., and has not been heard of since. On the 13th, there was a violent storm at Charleston, and it is conjectured that the vessel foundered during the gale. The Grampus was commanded by Lt. Downes, brother of Comm. Downes.—*Boston Transcript.*

RIOT.—On Tuesday week, the journeymen brickmakers of Philadelphia turned out for higher wages, and committed a number of acts of violence. Amongst others, they fired the buildings and destroyed the steam machinery at the extensive brickyard of J. Harper & son, opposite the Arsenal. The loss is very considerable, from eight to ten thousand dollars. (The County is responsible for the amount.) The military was finally ordered out, and the riot was quelled.

COTTON DOMESTICS.—It is estimated that within ninety days, not less than forty thousand packages of domestic cotton manufactures have been exported from this country to almost all parts of the world. The value is perhaps fifty dollars a package or two millions of dollars in the aggregate.—*N. Y. Journ. Com.*

LOCUSTS.—The Charlottesville (Va.) Jeffersonian of Thursday says—"The 17th year locusts have made their appearance in this vicinity, and the woods resound with their music.—They are no small fry either; the holes at the roots of the trees through which they ascend to this upper world are from two and a half to three inches in circumference."

The Locusts have made their appearance, we learn, in great numbers, in the surrounding country, making the forest melodious with their notes.—*Lynchburg Virg'n.*

PROFESSOR DURBIN.—It is said that Prof. Durbin, now travelling in Europe, will return in July. It is understood that he will publish a book of travels and observations, and if its character may be anticipated from the letters he has written home, which have been published, it will be a work of rare value and interest.

The amount of Flour received at Albany, from the 1st to the 22d May, by way of the Erie Canal, was 88,543 barrels.

ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

Joe King (a second Jack Shepherd) escaped from the County Jail, Saturday morning. With the aid of a poker and a small chisel he cut his way through a thick wall (some three feet) of his cell; he then cut into the cell of Fletcher Heath, (sentenced to be hung for murder and granted a new trial by the General Court,) whom he assisted in getting off one of his irons; this so late that he had to desist. He then by some means unlocked two of the heavy jail doors, and finally cut through the outer side wall and escaped. He begun his labors Friday night, about nine o'clock, and escaped about seven Saturday morning. The jail is situated in a quiet part of the city, and he escaped by the back wall, no one being attracted by his operations.

King has escaped once before from the same Jail, once from the City Jail, and not long since from the Lunatic Hospital, at Williamsburg, where he had been sent for apparent derangement. He would have liberated Heath, had the night been a few hours longer.—*Rich. Compiler.*

DEATH OF NOAH WEBSTER, LL. D.

Noah Webster, LL. D., and popularly known as the great American Lexicographer, died in New Haven, on Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock. Dr. Webster has been along time before the public as a prominent individual in the various departments of social life. He was early distinguished as a political writer of great ability, and he afterwards engaged in the business of public instruction. His publications, as valuable assistants in the work of education, were widely known and favorably received. In 1807 he entered upon the arduous task of compiling a new and complete Dictionary of the English language, which, after various difficulties and discouragements he succeeded in completing for publication in 1828.

"Dr. Webster had enjoyed remarkably vigorous health till within a few days of his death. On Monday of last week he was slightly unwell, but no alarm was felt by his family. His disorder, however, soon took the form of pleurisy, and he gradually sank under the attack, till, at the time above mentioned, in the full possession of his reason, he died with entire composure and resignation."

COMMODORE EDWIN W. MOORE,

Of the Texan Navy, whose name has already been placed conspicuously before the public, and who, we presume, in consequence of the recent proclamation of the President of Texas, is likely to be still more prominent, is a native of this place. He is the son of Thomas Moore, Esq., deceased, and a nephew of the late Alexander Moore, Esq. He is now a little upwards of thirty years of age.—When a youth, he was remarkable at school for his quickness, sagacity, and energy. At 16 he obtained a midshipman's warrant sent by his uncle, he distinguished himself by his zeal and attention to his duties, his knowledge of navigation, and the general integrity of his character. The character he obtained soon brought him into notice, and he received the commendation of all the commanders with whom he sailed, and passed his examinations, always, we believe, at the head of his list. When the government of Texas determined to organize a Navy, they resolved to place at its head some active, enterprising, and spirited young officer, and forthwith began to look around for a man capable to conduct their new enterprise. Their choice fell, without hesitation, upon Mr. Moore, and he was offered the command of the Texan Navy. Impelled by a natural and praiseworthy ambition, and filled with generous ardor in the cause of the young republic, he accepted the distinction thus conferred upon him, and from that time to this, has devoted all his talents and energies, through every misfortune and difficulty, to the attainment of the object of his wishes—the honor and triumph of his adopted country, and the success of that branch of the public service at the head of which he is placed.

[*Alexandria Gazette.*

EXECUTIONS AT SEA.

Commodore Moore, of the Texas sloop-of-war Austin in a letter to the Editors of the New Orleas Tropic, dated "Off Lerma, May 5th," says:

"On the 21st April I commenced carrying out the sentence of the court martial—released Frederick Shepard, and pardoned John W. Williams, who was sentenced to receive fifty lashes with the cats, but strongly recommended to mercy; 22d, carried into effect the sentence in the case of W. Barrington—one hundred lashes with cats; 25th, carried into effect the sentence of Edward Keenan—one hundred lashes with the cats; and informed the prisoners Antoine Landois, James Hudgins, Isaac Allen, and William Simpson, that the court had sentenced them to death, and that they would be hung at the foreyard on the following day, at meridian, which was carried into effect on the 26th, at the appointed hour, in latitude 23 deg. 31 min. north, and longitude 88 deg. 19 min. 22 sec. west.

"I shall not attempt to describe to you the preparation or my feelings on the occasion. I had never seen a man executed—the brig Wharton was not in sight—and there never was a crew that performed the awful, painful duty, with better decorum and discipline. They evidently thought that they would be pardoned to the last moment, and protested their innocence of the murder of Lieutenant Fuller, or the wounding of either of the midshipmen. The bodies were left hanging at the foreyard (the ship lying to, with the foretopsail to the mast) for one hour, (during which time the crew got their dinner,) when they were lowered on deck and given to their messes for the purpose of preparing them for interment, and we filled away on our course. At 2,30 the ship was again move to, with the maintopsail to the mast, the funeral service was read by Thos. P. Anderson, surgeon. At 2,45 filled away on our course."

Extraordinary power of recognition in a Tiger.—One day last week a singular circumstance occurred in Wombell's Royal Menagerie, corroborative of the retentive memory said to be possessed by this most vicious of the forest tribe, the tiger. A sailor, who had been strolling round the exhibition, loitering here and there to admire and identify some of the animals with those he had seen in far distant climes, was attracted by the strange noise made by a tiger, who seemed irritated beyond endurance. Jack, somewhat astonished and alarmed, sought the keeper to inquire the cause of so singular a display of feeling, which, he remarked, became more boisterous the nearer he approached the animal; [illegible] replied that the behavior of the tiger indicated [illegible] he was vastly pleased or annoyed. Upon this the sailor approached the cage, and after gazing at the tiger for a few minutes, during which the animal became frantic with seeming rage, lashing his tail against his sides and giving utterance to the most frightful bellowings, discovered the tiger to be the same animal brought to England under the special care of the weather-beaten tar.

It now became Jack's turn to be delighted, as it appeared the tiger was, in recognising his old friend, and, after making repeated application to be permitted to enter the den for the purpose, as he said, of 'shaking a fist' with the beautiful animal, he was suffered so to do; the iron door was opened and in jumped Jack to the delight of himself and striped friend, and the astonishment of the lookers on. The affection of the animal was now shown by caressing and licking the pleased sailor, whom he seemed to welcome with the heartiest satisfaction, and when the honest tar left the den, the anguish of the animal appeared almost insupportable.

[*Devenport Indep.*

Florida is rapidly filling up. Already it is supposed that nearly all the grant of 200,000 acres of land made by the Government is taken up.

Rencontre.—Professor Walker, of Philadelphia, announces in the United States Gazette, the appalling fact that the recent comet on the 27th of February last, *struck the sun and rebounded!*.

Politics.

THE WHIGS OF NEW YORK AND MR. CLAY.

The Whig Members of the Legislature of the State of New York, before the termination of its late session, agreed upon an Address to the people of the State, which has been since published. The Address relates chiefly to the affairs of the State Government, but concludes with a reference to National Politics in the following terms:

"The Whig ascendancy in our National Councils, though early shattered by providential calamity, and almost crushed by unfeeling treachery, and thus robbed of its benevolent results by being shorn of nearly all its powers, still been most propitious to the national welfare. Its reform of the flagrant abuse of patronage, its from which the political expenditure, and energies of the country are active tariff, ginning to experience the most beneficial effects. And the blessings which calamity and treachery have restricted or defeated in the past, shall be amply realized in the approaching future. Firmly united with regard to principles, measures, and men; known to the country as the unfaltering advocates of the protection of American Industry, the creation of a sound uniform national currency, the relief of the States from onerous burdens, and their security from spoliation, through the distribution of the public land proceeds, and the salutary limitation of Executive patronage and power, the Whig party of the Union hopefully awaits the day when its unwearied and unbroken masses shall rally to the contest of 1844, bearing proudly on their banner the name of the great Orator and Statesman of our country and age—a name which not even the most infuriated malevolence, the most reckless calumny, dare couple with treachery or dissimulation, with incapacity, wrong, or dishonor.

Under the banner of that great statesman will the victors of 1840 re-vindicate themselves by new triumphs from the foul slanders and bitter taunts of their enemies; and the benignant results so fondly and justly anticipated from the Presidency of Gen. Harrison, but blighted by his death, shall be more than realized under the assendancy of the profound ability, the ripe experience, and transcendant civic genius of Henry Clay."

THE BANKRUPT LAW—Mr. Van Buren.

The Locofoco press, as soon as they discovered, as they supposed, indications of the unpopularity of the Bankrupt Law, launched out into the wildest and fiercest denunciations against it; forgetful or heedless of the fact, that all their leading men had been its most strenuous advocates. We published some time since Col. Johnson's opinions on the subject at length, and have repeatedly called upon the Locofoco papers of this State to lay them before their readers, but they have all maintained the most perfect silence with regard to the matter. We now add Mr. Van Buren's opinions upon the same subject, which will be found to coincide with those of Col. Johnson, and other leading men of that party, in favor of the Bankrupt Law. Those opinions are contained in an extract from a letter addressed to sundry citizens of New York, in September, 1840, in reply to one from them, asking his views upon the subject. We subjoin the extract. We again renew our call upon the Locofoco press to give their readers the advantage of the opinions of their party leaders upon the Bankrupt Law:

"It is a rule, the sacred observance of which is indispensible to the well being of society, that Government should never interfere with private contracts, even when the authority to do so is conferred by the constitution, except upon the ground of evident public necessity, and then with a degree of caution and circumspection which shall guard in an effectual manner against fraud and injustice. That occasion may arise when those who have the rightful power to interfere, may do so, and are required to do so, by a regard for the best interests of the community, there can be no doubt. I thought there was occasion for such interference in 1827, and gave my vote for a general Bankrupt Law, applicable to bankers and traders, classes which all must agree were intended to be embraced by the clause of the constitution relating to this subject. The occasion of at least equal urgency for such a law *exists* AT THIS TIME. The embarrassments caused by the pernicious expansion of the currency, and the consequent facilities of credit and cash enterprizes, which have unfortunately characterized the last few years, *are such as to render an interference of this kind greatly conducive* IF NOT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO THE PUBLIC GOOD. *I would therefore have unhesitatingly co-operated, at the last session of Congress, in the passage of a LAW*, properly guarded against frauds, and so framed as to secure to the creditors the present estate of their debtors, WHEN THE LATTER WERE DISCHARGED FROM THEIR OBLIGATIONS.

* * * * * *

"It would constitute no objection with me, if corporations were, in proper form, embraced by the provisions of such a bill."—[*Lexington Intelligencer.*

MR. VAN BUREN AND THE TARIFF.

The Charleston Mercury, which is the acknowledged organ of Calhounism in the South, sitts hits Mr. Van Buren "in the raw," relative to the double-faced aspect of his late disquisition on matters and things in general, and the tariff policy in particular. It says, for example:

"If a man will go out and try to measure the shadow of a tree top in a windy day, he will find two difficulties: first, to fix the exact place where it begins, and second, to fix the exact place where it ends. We have experienced a little of this in assigning the boundaries of Mr. Van Buren's principles of tariff taxation—they all seem to be in motion."

This is certainly a pretty fair hit, and shows the very little confidence which the Southern wing of the "Democracy" repose in the professions of their Northern brethren.—*Lynch. Virg.*

The Albany Atlas (V. B. Loco Foco,) gives notice that all the locos who accept office under Mr. Tyler, will have to walk when Mr. Van Buren comes in. They will therefore perceive that they have nothing to expect from him.

THE NEXT SENATE.

In the Senate of the next Congress there are only three vacancies, and so close is the state of parties, that the predominancy of either will depend on the political character of the persons who may be elected. Nearly 90 members of the House of Representatives have been elected, a large majority of whom are Locos. The following comprises a list of members of the next Senate, so far as they are yet known:

TERM EXPIRES.		TERM EXPIRES.	
Maine.		*South Carolina.*	
John Fairfield	1849	Daniel E. Huger	1847
*George Evans	1847	George McDuffie	1849
New Hampshire.		*Georgia.*	
Levi Woodbury	1847	*John M. Berrien	1847
C. G. Atherton	1849	Walt T. Colquitt	1849
Vermont.		*Alabama.*	
*Samuel Phelps	1845	Wm. R. King	1847
*Wm. C. Upham	1849	Arthur P. Bagby	1849
Massachusetts.		*Mississippi.*	
*Rufus Choate	1845	*John Henderson	1845
*Isaac C. Bates	1847	R. J. Walker	1847
Rhode Island.		*Louisiana.*	
Wm. Sprague	1845	*Alex. Barrow	1847
John Mason	1847	*Alex. Porter	184[illegible]
New York.		*Tennessee.*	
*N. P. Tallmadge	1845	*J. J. [illegible]	[illegible]
Silas Wright	1849	*J. J. Crittenden	[illegible]
New Jersey.		*Ohio.*	
*Wm. L. Dayton	1845	Benj. Tappan	1845
*Jacob W. Miller	1849	William Allen	1849
Pennsylvania.		*Indiana.*	
D. W. Sturgeon	1845	*Albert S. White	1845
James Buchanan	1849	Ed. A. Hanagan	1849
Delaware.		*Illinois.*	
*R. H. Bayard	1845	Sam'l McRoberts†	1847
*Thomas Clayton	1847	Sidney Breese	1849
Maryland.		*Missouri.*	
*Wm. D. Merrick	1845	Thos. H. Benton	1845
Vacancy.		Lewis F. Linn	1849
Virginia.		*Arkansas.*	
*Wm. C. Rives	1845	Wm. S. Fulton	1847
*Wm. S. Archer	1847	A. H. Sevier,	[illegible]
North Carolina.		*Michigan.*	
*Wm P. Mangum	1847	*A. S. Porter	1845
W. H. Haywood	1849	*W. Woodbridge	1847

Being 26 *Whigs, including Mr. Rives, and 23 Democrats. The choice of a Loco in Maryland will probably be made, whenever a choice shall be effected.

The State which next elects Congressmen is Louisiana, in the month of July. She elected three members last July under the old apportionment; but that election has been annulled, and a new election, of 4 members, is to be held as above. In the month of August, North Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Illinois will elect their Congressmen.

†Dead, and his place temporarily supplied by the Governor's appointment of Judge Young.

ABSURDITY of FREE TRADE EXPOSED.

The following extract from the speech of Mr. Stuart, of Virginia, delivered in the late Congress, exhibits in a striking point of view the exactions Foreign Governments make upon the productions of our country when compared with the revenues we derive from their productions. It shows, too, the British interpretation of the term "Free Trade."

"We have heard a great deal, Mr. Chairman, in the course of this discussion, about 'free trade.' Sir, what is it? A mere phantom! an idle dream of visionary theorists! Is it attainable? Is it practicable? Will any other nation adopt it? Has any other nation ever adopted it? No!—Why talk about it, then? The doctrine is predicated upon a notion of what men and nations ought to be, instead of what they are! Like the wild conceit of the perfectability of man, it seizes upon the minds of its votaries, and causes them to lose sight of the existing state of things in the contemplation of some dim visions of futurity. Sir, speculative philosophy is one thing—practical legislation is another. We were sent here to legislate for this nation as it is. We must look at the actual state of things at home and abroad. We must look to the vices and follies of mankind, as well as to their virtues; and we must shape our legislation so as to attain, not the greatest possible good, but the greatest practicable good.

Have other nations manifested a desire to meet upon the basis of free trade? Let the table of comparative tariffs on your desk answer the question! What is the aggregate of your importations into this country? and what is the amount of duties which you collect upon them? The whole importation of '41 was $127,945,000
The whole amount of duties, was 14,487,000
Being at the rate of 11½ per cent.

What, on the other hand, is the whole amount of your products exported to other countries, and what is the amount of duties which they collect upon them?
The whole amount of exportations in 1841 was $91,000,000
The amount of duties levied on them was 113,500,000
Being at the rate of 124 per cent.

The average value of the tobacco exported in 1839 and 1840 was $9 225,145.

Upon this was levied a tax, in Europe, of $32,463,540—being a tax of near 300 per cent. upon the value of the article in this country!

The following table will show, in detail, the amount of the duties, in the principal nations of Europe, on some of the most important articles of exportation from our country, in 1840:

Article.	Great Britain	France.	Russia.
Flour,	$3 12½ per bbl	$10 83 per 220 lbs.	$3 37 pr 6 bush.
Wheat,	$5 20 per qr., or 65 cents per bushel.	$4 63 per 22 gallons	same rate.
Unmanufactured tobacco,	75 cts. per lb.	Prohibited on private account. Gov. monopoly.	$7 50 pr 36 lbs.
Manufactured tobacco,	$2 16 per lb.	do.	$3 75 pr 36 lbs.

And yet, in the face of these most ruinous restrictions and exactions, we are invited to throw open our ports to the merchandise of those whose ingenuity is tasked to the utmost to devise new modes of extortion from us.

But we are told that a change is about to take place in the policy of England, and that she will soon adopt the principles of free trade, and it behooves us to meet her in the proper spirit.—For my part, sir, before I would be willing to change the policy of this Government to meet the views of England, I would require rather more substantial evidences of her intentions, than mere empty professions. Her system of free trade is well defined in the following extract from the speech of one of her statesmen, Mr. Robertson, in a recent debate in the House of Commons, in which he said:

"It was idle for us to endeavor to persuade other nations to join with us in adopting the principles of what was called free trade. Other nations knew as well as the noble lord opposite, and those who acted with him, that what we meant by free trade was nothing more nor less than, by means of the great advantages we enjoyed, to get a monopoly of their markets for our manufactures, and to prevent them, one and all, from ever becoming manufacturing nations."

That is exactly her policy. She knows she has more capital, better machinery, cheaper labor, greater mechanical skill, and a more extensive marine, than any other nation on earth; and that, owing to these circumstances, no other nation can come into fair competition with her; and hence she endeavors to delude them by the senseless cry of Free Trade."

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

Thursday Morning, June 8.

THE WHIG BANNER.

HENRY CLAY and AMERICAN INDUSTRY

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CHIVALRY.

Mr. Calhoun's friends, it is already known, have nominated him for the Presidency, and have put forth an address explanatory of their views and purposes. They appoint two electors for the State at large, Messrs. Elmore and Pickens, and they insist upon the National Convention being made up by delegates from districts, and requiring them to vote *per capita*, giving up their former strict construction notions about State Rights, &c. They also dictate the first Monday in May 1844, as the day for the meeting of the Convention, and spend much of their argument in a rebuke of what they call "the plan of the Richmond Convention," (to appoint delegates by a State Convention, to vote as States, and to meet in November 1843.) The Richmond Enquirer is afraid to offend the "Chivalry" at this stage of the game, and is decidedly puzzled how to act. It wants some further "information" on the subject, and thinks the leading organs ought "thoroughly to understand each other as soon as possible." This is decidedly funny. The people have no difficulty in *understanding* that the Charleston Mercury is for Mr. Calhoun, and the Enquirer for Mr. Van Buren, and it is scarcely worth while for the latter to "play the coquette" any longer.—But the Richmond Whig states the past and the present position of the "Honest Nullifier" so clearly, that we cannot refrain from giving its comments at length. It says:—Secrecy—is to

"The impudence of it is of the very highest order of excellence in its line. Only a few short years since, the Calhounites were beyond all comparison the most bitter and violent abhorrers of Democracy in the land. The Whigs "could not hold a light to them," in denouncing the men and the measures of the Democracy.—Mr. Calhoun himself, first in place and ability, outstripped all his compeers in the congenial task of villipending the largest liberty gentry. Mr. Van Buren was the especial object of his attacks—and after voting to reject his nomination as Minister to Great Britain, he applied to him in person, in the face of the Senate, the most disparaging epithets—the most civil being *weasel and fox*. But even Van did not afford a theme broad enough for the hate and contempt of a man of such genius as Mr. Calhoun. The ENTIRE Democracy came in for a share of his vituperative powers. At one blow he consigned them all without reservation or distinction, to political perdition, as *'rogues and royalists, bound together by the cohesive power of the public plunder!'*

"And now, by a series of agile somersets and dexterous gyrations, Mr. Calhoun has transported himself into the midst of these Rogues and Royalists; claims to be the only Simon Pure Democrat among them—snubs Van, turns up his nose at Benton, and issues his commands with all the complacency of an absolute Despot—accustomed to supreme command and passive obedience from his birth. He carries it bravely, it must be confessed. The impudence necessary to sustain him in the operation goes far to redeem him, and take off the edge from the reproach cast into his teeth by Col. Benton, that he had never invented a humbug! Next to true genius, the effrontery which can palm off a counterfeit for the reality, deserves the highest admiration of mankind. We freely accord to Mr. Calhoun the tribute due to this exalted attribute. But if his effrontery excites our admiration, our delight and our astonishment—what must be its effects upon the Old Democracy, who are the victims of its exactions? If it be honey to us, can it be less than aloes to them? If they be not devoid of all pride and manly sensibility, what must be the tone and temper of their ruminations, when they cogitate over the haughty bearing, the crabbed and dictatorial commands issued by this recent reviler of them and their faith?—by this man, who a short time since dubbed them Rogues and Royalists, and now demands of them a blind and submissive support?

"But they welcomed him to their ranks?—glorying in his apostacy to his 'late allies;'—and if ruin enures to them from trusting a traitor they have no one to blame but themselves. They were admonished in due season by George P. King, of Ga., that in taking Mr. Calhoun to their bosoms, they incurred great hazard—for if, said he, they gave him the command he would ruin them; and if they did not, he would desert.—They are now in the midst of the experiment; what will be its issue time alone can disclose.

"The Enquirer's interrogatories to the South Carolina papers are very natural. Our neighbor is doubtless sincerely desirous to know whether Mr. Calhoun will abide the decision of a Convention *not* voting *per capita*. But we presume, the chivalry are not quite soft enough to give the desired information. But *nous verrons*."

The Locos like to refer to Mr. Clay's old opinions about a Bank. If *old* notions are better than *new*, let us give them a sample from one of their present leaders.

MR. CALHOUN,

In 1816, was the champion of a Protective Tariff, and one of his strong grounds was that it created home market for agricultural products. He said: "When our manufactures are grown to a certain perfection, as they soon will under the *fostering of Government*, we will no longer experience those evils. The *farmer will find a ready market for his surplus produce*, and, what is of almost equal consequence, *a certain and cheap supply of all his wants*."

History against Assertion.

The Loco Foco slang-whangers, who prattle from one mouth and to the other about a National Bank as a *Federal* measure, must think the people, as well as themselves, entirely ignorant of their country's history. The yeomanry hereabouts,—the old Democrats—well remember that the Bank bill in 1816 was recommended by Alexander J. Dallas, Mr. Madison's Secretary of the Treasury—was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means by Mr. Calhoun—supported by Messrs. Lowndes, Forsyth, Barbour, and other Republicans, and especially by Judge Tucker, the then representative of the Frederick district in Congress, who to this day holds the opinion that a National Bank is *constitutional*, in the sense in which the Whigs hold it to be so. Indeed, Judge Tucker, with his opinion in this respect unchanged and unrecanted, was chosen in 1836, to preside over the "Democratic Republican State Rights Convention" at Richmond, which nominated Martin Van Buren for President of the United States!

Nor can the fact be driven from the memory of the honest yeomanry of the country, that Jas. Madison approved and signed the Bank Bill of 1816!—*Winchester Republican.*

We regret to see that two able Whig papers have yielded to the pressure of the times, and have suspended publication—the Genius of Liberty at Leesburg, and the Political Arena at Fredericksburg. How little do the public know of the toil, anxiety and difficulty, under which newspaper establishments generally labor, even in the best of times! The task of Sisyphus is exemplified in their career every day:—

"With many a heavy sigh and many a groan,
Up a high hill he heaves a huge round stone."

HOW THE LOVE OF POWER WILL CHANGE A POLITICIAN.

The acquiescence of Mr. Calhoun and his friends in the project of a National Convention, has brought to mind the former opinions of that gentleman on the subject of nominations by such machinery. He had then just escaped from his Nullification troubles, and seemed determined to make an extraordinary display of his devotion to "American liberty," which he thought greatly in danger from bodies "counterfeiting the voice of the people."

The Newark Daily Advertiser produces very seasonably, an apt quotation from one of Mr. Calhoun's speeches in 1833-34, upon the removal of the Deposites from the Bank of the United States by General Jackson. We make the extract prominent, and ask all impartial readers to note how easily Mr. C.'s hatred of Conventions has been converted into affection, when he fancies there is a probability that the one dictated by his friends is likely to "enure to his benefit." Formerly, South Carolina scouted this mode of nomination; now she is the first to give in to the measure, and the first to select two delegates to represent the State at large.

"Mr. CALHOUN said that the Senator from Kentucky, in connexion with this part of the discussion, had read a striking passage from one of the most pleasing and instructive writers in any language, (Plutarch)—the description of Cæsar forcing himself, sword in hand, into the Treasury of the Roman Commonwealth. We are at the same stage of our political revolution, and the analogy of the two cases is complete, varied only by the character of the actors and the circumstances of the times. That was the case of an intrepid and [illegible] as well as ours. [illegible] legislative department of the plunderers. *The actors in our case are of a different character—artful, cunning, and corrupt politicians*, and not fearless warriors. They have entered the Treasury, not sword in hand, as public plunderers, but with the *false keys of sophistry, as pilferers*, under the silence of midnight. The motive and object are the same, varied in like manner by character and circumstances.—'With money I will get men, and with men power,' was the maxim of the Roman plunderer.—'With money we will get *partisans, with partisans votes, and with votes money*,' is the maxim of our public pilferers. With men and money Cæsar struck down Roman liberty at the fatal battle of Phillippi, never to rise again—from which disastrous hour all the powers of the Roman Republic were consolidated in the person of Cæsar, and perpetuated in his line. With money and corrupt partisans, a great effort is now making to choke and stifle American liberty, through all its natural organs—by corrupting the press, by overawing the other departments, and, finally, by setting up *a new and polluted organ*, composed of *office-holders* and *corrupt partisans, under the name of a National Convention*, which, *counterfeiting the voice of the People*, will, if not *resisted* in their name, *dictate the succession*; when the deed will be done—the revolution be completed—and all power of our Republic, in like manner, be consolidated in the President, and perpetuated by his dictation."

CALLED COURT.

Leonard Kingsley was tried on Friday last, before an examining Court in Charlestown, on the charge of forging the name of Benjamin Moor, Master Armorer at Harpers-Ferry, to a letter addressed to Horatio Ames, an Iron Master at Falls Village, New York. The letter produced in Court was proved to be a forgery, but it was only a letter *of inquiry* as to the prices, and not an *order* for the delivery of iron as heretofore stated. James M. Mason, Esq appeared for the prisoner, and contended that the letter produced did not come in conflict with any of the statutes of Virginia, and particularly did not constitute *felony*, as charged in the warrant. Mr. Mason's argument was clear, concise, and able. Thomas Griggs, Esq Attorney for the Commonwealth, with his usual candor, admitted that the case presented by the warrant was not full enough to be embraced by the statutes, either as a forgery or misdemeanor, and that the prisoner could not be remanded for further trial thereon. The Court accordingly directed Kingsley to be discharged, which was done forthwith.

The trial, though brief, excited much interest.

The Winchester Republican holds forth strong temptations to the City folks to sojourn awhile in "these parts." We think we may add, in all candor, that three superior watering places, to those named below, can certainly not be found with less labor and expense in any other quarter.

More Attraction—To the Mountains.

It will be seen that Mr. Waddle is prepared to open the Capon Springs for the entertainment of visiters, on the 15th of June. This establishment, we are told, has many attractive qualities to recommend it to the invalid or man of pleasure. In addition to the mineral qualities of the water, and the delightful bathing, the air is exhilerating, and the scenery unsurpassed. The proprietor has had experience, and we know he has the disposition to make his guests not only comfortable but happy.

Now let the resident of a large city think of the pleasures in store for him in this glorious region. In seven hours he can reach Shannondale, a place of great beauty and richness—in two hours more he may find himself at Jordan's healing waters and bounteous board—and in half a day from Winchester, (where, by the way, is Danner's admirable Hotel,) he can be at Capon, in the bracing mountain air, among all the wild variety of nature.

Don't let us forget the delightful waters at Bath, in Morgan County, only three hours' travel from Harpers-Ferry. The temperature of the water is generally about 76.—exactly summer heat—and he who enjoys its refreshing influences for a single week, is not only invigorated and braced up, but feels an increased degree of self-respect which is indescribable. Strother's and O'Ferrall's boarding houses are unsurpassed any where, and the purity and freshness of the mountain air rarely fail to infuse the visiter with new life and spirits.

We believe the malady referred to in the following article from the Winchester Republican, has given some of the folks in this quarter a little pinch now and then:

Every year adds some new disease to the catalogue of ills which flesh is heir to," but we have heard of none in the whole list which has been more afflictive for some time past, than one denominated by a facetious master of the healing art, "Impecuniosity." Its symptoms, we believe, are visible in a vacuity of vest and visage, and it troubles one in "dreams o'nights." Its paroxysms occur about every sixty days, and it is particularly exhausting in its effects upon the chest. Plain dress and abstinence from high living, are said to be the only curatives.

A Loco Foco editor at Detroit sits down philosophically to prove that Mr. Van Buren was *more popular* than Gen. Jackson, because his vote for a second term was increased in a greater ratio than that of the General! And the Richmond Enquirer, (says the Winchester Republican,) apparently without even a Mesmeric wrinkle, copies the article as something wonderfully edifying to the "Democracy." There are two little matters of fact that both these sages omitted however—namely, that Gen. Jackson was re-elected, and Matty was beaten *one hundred and forty thousand votes* on his second trial!

"To laugh outright might seem a want of grace,
Yet to be grave exceeds all powers of face."

THE FREDERICK ENCAMPMENT.—The Military Encampment at Frederick commenced on Tuesday, and is to continue the whole week. Col. James M. Coale is Commander-in-Chief.—Col. Charles Carroll, of Elk Ridge, has been appointed Adjutant General, and Edward Schley, Esq. Quarter Master General. The troops will be reviewed on Thursday (to-day) by Major Gen. George H. Steuart, of Baltimore, and Brigadier General Williams, of Hagerstown, with their respective staffs in full uniform. On to-morrow they will be reviewed by Gov. Thomas.

MR. VAN BUREN ON THE TARIFF.

When Mr. Van Buren's Indiana letter was published, it was said in this paper, and we dare say in many others—for the same idea must have occurred to all who understand the juggling politics at which that gentleman is such an adept—that whatever non-committalism or two-sidedness might be infused into it respecting the Tariff, in order not to frighten away such of the Northern democracy as believe in the protection of home industry, would be counteracted at the South by some private missive—and we specified, we remember, a letter to the Richmond Enquirer.

And so it turns out. The Richmond Enquirer of last Friday, in an article on Mr. Webster's speech, which it insists must not be permitted to balk the democracy an instant in its purpose of repealing the Tariff at the next session, introduced the expected letter from Mr. Van Buren, toeing the Southern mark plump up.

Here is the extract from the Enquirer:

"We shall have decided friends enough, we hope, to stand by us—we hope to witness the same spirit among them, as Mr. Van Buren avows, who writes: 'I have at no time or any where hesitated to express my decided disapprobation of the Tariff of the last session, as well in respect to the principle upon which it is founded, as to its details. With this spirit, we hope the next Congress will act, and act, all the speeches of Webster to the contrary notwithstanding. Men write," —aye, "As Mr. Van Buren of the Tariff of last Congress, both in its principle and its details." There it is—all printed in the Enquirer—and therefore next to Jefferson's writings and the resolutions of '98, and before the Constitution, to be believed by the intelligent and not at all gullible democracy of Virginia!

But will the Albany Argus republish this extract? Will Mr. Van Buren's friends in this State in Vermont—if he have any there—in Pennsylvania, in New Jersey, to say nothing of other States—will they proclaim this as the faith of their leader and their own?

We shall see. Meantime, if one might make bold to ask, we would like to know *the date* of this writing—to whom addressed, and what other political professions, if any, it may contain?

We submit to the Richmond Enquirer that of writings so precious, a few more extracts might be valued.—[*N. Y. Amer.*

Ruled Out!—At a meeting of the Locofoco party, held in Utica, on Friday last, a resolution was adopted *refusing to recognise* John Tyler as a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and declaring that his "desertion and treachery to those who confided in him form no recommendation to an honest democracy." The Utica Observer accompanies the publication of these proceedings with the remark, that they think very well of Capt. Tyler for removing Whigs and appointing Locofocos, but that nevertheless they "regard him *merely* as President for the residue of his term, and not as a candidate for re-election." This Utica resolution expresses undoubtedly the sentiment of the whole Locofoco party.

CAPT. TYLER AND THE "DEAR PEOPLE."

"Lightfoot, after the execution of this deed, had married greatly below his estate, and the just expectation of his friends, the daughter of William Hall, a small merchant in the county of Charles City."

The above extract from our *soi distant* Democratic (!) President's reply to Mr. Botts, is commented upon with just severity by the Philadelphia Gazette. It says:

If there are any of the democracy into whose hands our paper falls, we would call attention to the above sentence extracted from Mr. Tyler's reply to Mr. Botts. Mr. Tyler is one of the leaders of that party who claim as their distinctive peculiarity perfect liberty and equality, and denounce all who oppose their political views as aristocrats. Here we have this leader of the Democracy, addressing *the* Democratic Editor of the Richmond Enquirer and talking about a man marrying below his condition in life! And what was that conditon. He was a "small merchant;" in Northern parlance a storekeeper—a retailer.—This is as pretty a sample of "liberty and equality" as we have seen for some time. In the days of Republicanism—but we will not degrade the noble phrase by applying it to the wretched days of anarchy in that country—in the days of demagogues such a phrase would have sent the utterer of it to the guillotine, as an Aristocrat. In our days and in our own country had he fallen from a Whig the aristocratical tendencies of it would have afforded a beautiful theme on which the orators of the "unshaved and unterrified Democracy," could have expatiated for a month.

Thus it is, that the mass of the people allow themselves to be led by names without enquiring into things. Look into the circles of society, in every part of the Union, and who do you find more exclusive in their notions of their own gentility and of their superiority to the masses, around them, than those very men, who extract the loudest plaudits and praise for their denunciation of the aristocracy of their opponents. We do not intend by this to invade the private rights of such men. They may exclude from their families and their association with their families those with whom they are most intimate at the hustings or in the Committee room, and no one can call them to account therefor. We may add in a parenthesis, that they would in many instances be forgetful of what is due to their families, if they did not. We do not insist on their making their political their personal associates, but we quote it as an instance of the gullibility of the people and the utter want of meaning of words.

The Indiana State Journal says:—Out of *sixty-seven* land receivers under Van Buren, *sixty-four* were defaulters! three only were found honest!!

More of this: It is a fact that in 1838 the Locofoco Land Officers, in and out of office, had in their hands the enormous sum of *one million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, that the defaulting Locofoco Custom House officers had in their hands the round sum of *one million four hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and ten* dollars, making in all THREE MILLIONS, THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND TEN DOLLARS!!

These are the *gentlemen* who talk of two dollars a day and roast beef, and who ask for power *again!*

Owing to the wicked and injudicious tariff, Salt is now delivered and sold in New York for 20 cents a bushel; under the free trade system, and before the poor were taxed for the benefit of manufacturing capitalists, foreigners could get 50 cents for it.

Cutting Irony.—A Northern paper expresses its preference for Mr. Calhoun as next President, because on all great questions, *it always knows where to find him.*

HOMICIDE.—PETER SPELMAN, an Irish laborer, living in Darkesville, in this county, was shot on Sunday night last, in that place by a young woman named *Susan Waggoner*. The mother of the young woman has for many years kept a disorderly tippling house in Darkesville, in defiance of frequent prosecutions against her, the daughter living with her. Spelman went there, it is said, to buy liquor, and the testimony is variant as to the provocation that led to the shooting. He received two balls from a pistol, which it seems was kept for the defence of the castle. The man is lying dangerously ill from the wound, the lady in jail awaiting an investigation, which is ordered for next Monday.—*Martinsburg Gazette, June 1.*

DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Saturday morning last, a man named COLBERT, in the employ of Mr. Benjamin Boley, and a son of Mr. Boley's, aged about ten years, started to Martinsburg to the Regimental Muster. Colbert rode the boy to have been drowned in the Opequon, by falling from a foot bridge, above Withrow's mill. We are told that the water for a considerable distance from the footbridge is quite shallow, so that if his report be true, he was guilty of culpable if not criminal neglect in not saving him. The creek has been dragged for a mile and more since the sad event, but the body is not yet found.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we learn that the body of the boy was found yesterday morning, about a mile and a half below the spot where he was drowned. A Coroner's inquest was held in the afternoon. Verdict "—*Death by accidental drowning.*"—*Ib. June 1.*

We are pleased to learn that our enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. NATHANIEL KUYKENDALL, has obtained from the Post-Office Department the contract for carrying the U. S. Mail, tri-weekly, in four horse Coaches, from the Green Spring Valley Depot, in this county, via. Romney to Clarksburg.—*Romney Intelligencer.*

Destructive Fire at Tallahassee.—On the afternoon of the 25th ult. a fire broke out at Tallahassee, Florida, in some of the buildings attached to the Washington Hall, situated near the capitol, and from thence extended on both sides of Main street to the court-house, destroying every store in the city, together with the post-office and two out of the three printing offices—that of the Star being alone saved. The contents of the post-office were also saved.

It is supposed that, in all, there were at least two hundred and fifty buildings, with most of their contents, destroyed. It was impossible to save many of the goods in the stores, the fire made such rapid progress, and those that were saved were mostly in a damaged state. Several buildings were blown up, and 2 or 3 blacks lost their lives. The loss is estimated at $300-,000. There had been no rain for six weeks, in consequence of which the buildings had become so dry that they burned like tinder.

GOING TO CHURCH.—How few think of the advantages of our Railroad, even in Church Matters! Let us give an example. On Sunday last, when all the Churches in town were closed, but one, the worthy and ever active President of the Railroad Company determined to attend worship in Charlestown. An hour after breakfast, he and his whole family were comfortably seated in the Cars, passing briskly amongst verdant fields and rich scenery—at half past nine they were in Charlestown, (an hour and a half before church time;) at 11 o'clock they heard one of the Rev. Mr. Jones' logical and powerful sermons, (and by the way his Reverence never fails in this respect,)—and at 3 o'clock, the whole happy group were seated at their own dinner table, having traversed forty-four miles without fatigue, to and from church; edified, refreshed, and highly gratified by the excursion. So when our ministers are abroad, in the work of mercy to others, let us not forget how easy it is, by the means referred to, to find edification and instruction in a neighboring village— and thus be enabled to look back upon a Sabbath well spent.—*Winchester Republican.*

THE PIRATE.—The last New Orleans Tropic says that the conviction is becoming stronger in that city, that there is a pirate vessel whose rendezvous is the Isle Orines, and that she is the missing Texan schooner San Antonio.

EX-PRESIDENT BOYER.—Advices from Jamaica state that Ex-President Boyer, while enjoying the baths of Kingston, (where he has been entertaining the merchants and principal citizens with sumptuous dinners, or, as the Kingston papers call them, 'second breakfasts,') was suddenly alarmed on the 2d ult., by a demand from the Haytien Government upon the Governor of Jamaica, to deliver him up to the former to be hanged. The demand is ridiculed by the Kingston people, who declare it shall never be complied with.

A Shocking Explosion.—While a number of men were engaged in working in a coal mine at Milk Creek, near Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday morning last, a tremendous explosion took place, which resulted seriously to three of them, named James Wallace, Jonathan Sinnard, and Henry Powell, who were in the mine at the time of ignition. The editor of the Journal, at Wilkesbarre, thus notices it: "More distressing spectacles than are presented by the poor sufferers we never witnessed. Faces scarred and tumefied; eyes closed; hands, arms, and body covered with scars and blisters; the skin hanging in shreds in many places, in one case the finger nails actually forced off."

The Races over the Mount Vernon Course—have been very interesting and exciting for the last few days. On Friday last the entries were Col. Thompson's Wilton Brown, Major Doswell's Maria Shelton, and J. B. Kendall's Billy Bowie. The race was won, after a spirited contest, by the latter horse—the first heat having been won by Wilton Brown, and the two last by Billy Bowie. Time 3m. 51s. The heats were two miles—purse $200.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Heavy Verdict.—In the Circuit Court of New York, Judge Kent present, Masterton & Smith recovered $72,999 98 against the City of Brooklyn, for breach of contract, in preventing the plaintiffs from completing a contract made with the city for the supply of stone.

DARING ASCENT, THRILLING INCIDENT!—Mr. Wise the distinguished æronaut made an ascension from Carlisle, Pa., at half past two o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, 27th ult. and descended at five o'clock on the same afternoon near Lancaster, a distance of fifty-four miles, which he passed over in two hours and a half. He was towed into Lancaster by an immense crowd of persons, and standing in his car returned the cheers with which he was saluted, by continued bowing with hat in hand. But the most daring portion of his adventure was yet to come; upon arriving at Centre Square, he divested himself of every particle of his clothing except his pantaloons, and detaching the car from the balloon to make the weight as light as possible, took his seat on *a narrow board* attached to the cords of the balloon, and giving the signal "to let go," shot away like an arrow from the bow and nearly in a straight line, leaving behind him hundreds who were amazed at the singular boldness of the daring feat. He ascended nearly a mile, and was fast fading from sight, when he began to descend, and descended near the place of starting.—*Philadelphia Sentinel.*

A London weekly paper, alluding to the recent death of the head of the Arkwright family, and the appropriation of his immense fortune, says:—To each of his five sons he gives a million and a half, besides £40,000 a year in land, which goes to the eldest son; and, to each of his fifty-one grandchildren and great grandchildren, £24,000, making £700,000 more for this single item. We take it for granted that the daughters, one of whom is the lady of the Vice Chancellor, Sir James Wigram, are not left wholly unprovided for.

The New York Express says that the London Packets have reduced the price of passage to seventy-five dollars, which is one-half the rate that they charged two years ago. This is to compete with the Steamers.

Twelve persons have held the office of Mayor of the City of Washington since the year 1802. Of this number five were practical printers.

The Wheeling Times states that Mr. Blair, the editor of the Globe, declared, a few days ago, publicly, on board of a steamboat, that Col. Richard M. Johnson is "*an old granny.*" Very complimentary, this, from the central organ of the Locofoco party, to one of its candidates for the Presidency! The same derogatory epithet was applied to Gen. Harrison; but the people, nevertheless, elected him, and thereby rebuked his traducers. Perhaps the like result may not again happen—we certainly have no desire that it shall do so, though we admit that we might go farther and fare worse.

Travelling.—You can now go from Boston to Bangor, by steamboat, for $2; from New York to Albany for 50 cents, or less. A person may go from Portland to Boston (120 miles) by Railroad, spend 10 hours in the latter city, and return to Portland the same day, in season for a good night's rest.

A Contemplated Outrage.—It is stated in the Boston Atlas that at the Anti-Slavery Society Convention, holden at the Tabernacle, in Boston, on Tuesday, it was voted to appoint a Committee to wait on President Tyler, during his visit to Boston, and request him to emancipate his slaves, and the Committee was also further instructed to prepare an Address, to be signed by the members of the Convention, to be delivered to the President on the same occasion. It can hardly be that the citizens of Boston will allow this contemplated outrage on its hospitality to be acted out.—*Balt. Amer.*

Important from the Sandwich Islands.—We recently published from the Army and Navy Chronicle, a report that a British Admiral in the Pacific ocean had taken possession of the Sandwich Islands in the name of the Queen of England, for some alledged wrong inflicted on the British Government. We have received via New Orleans, a full confirmation of this report, Mr. B. F. Marshall having arrived in that city in the brig Architect from Vera Cruz, bearing despatches from the American Consul at the Sandwich Islands to the State Department at Washington, stating all the particulars. The letters which passed between the British Admiral Lord George Paulet and the King of the Islands are published in full in the N. Orleans papers.—*Balt. Pat.*

The Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer states that a Dr. Smith committed suicide in the Court House of that town last week while under arrest on a charge for stealing. Shortly after his arrest, he went to the drug store of Ware & Pond, with Mr. Howard, on pretence of buying some medicine for a patient. Officer Howard was prudent enough to inquire of the druggists what it was that the prisoner obtained.—Being informed that it was poison, (prussic acid.) he kept a close eye upon him, and induced him to go to the Court-house to get counsel, hoping to get the phial from him. Although a strict watch was kept by officer Howard, shortly after entering into the lobby at the Court-house the unfortunate man drew the poison from his pocket and attempted to swallow it. His hand was caught by Howard, who immediately called for assistance—but before any could be had, Smith succeeded in spite of Howard's exertions, in swallowing a portion of the poison, and with the other hand drew a knife from his pocket and cut his throat. He survived but a few minutes.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL.

We find the following relative to the completion of this great work, in the Cumberland Civilian of a late date:

"A letter, we learn, has recently been received by one of the Directors, from the President of the Canal Company, in which he states that Northern capitalists are now prepared to advance the money for the completion of the Canal—that they are only waiting the action and decision of the Company. The meeting of the stockholders during next week, we suppose, will decide whether the work shall progress this summer or not.

Meteor.—A very brilliant meteor, says the Columbia (S. C.) Chronicle, passed over the town on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. It was about the size of a man's hat, passing from east to west, leaving a luminous train, and exploded in about three minutes with a noise resembling thunder.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Payment of the first instalment of the indemnity to the United States.—The brig Architect, at New Orleans on the 23d ult. brought news from Vera Cruz to the 11th, and from the city of Mexico to the 7th ultimo. We copy the following from the New Orleans Bee:

The first instalment of the Mexican indemnity due to the United States, of $270,000, had been paid to General Waddy Thompson, and was to be shipped on board the U. S. brig of war Dolphin, which vessel was to have left Vera Cruz on the 18th ult. This sum was obtained by a forced loan from a number of the rich capitalists of Mexico.

Mr. Marshall, bearer of despatches from our Minister at Mexico, arrived in the Architect, and proceeded immediately to Washington city.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has issued a circular, announcing that the Mexican Government will not allow or recognise the rights and claims of foreigners who may be found in Texas but will consider them as invaders and enemies of Mexico, &c. The same document states that all foreign Consuls residing in Texas will be regarded as neutral persons, on condition that they rigorously abstain from any interference with the rights or conduct of Mexico.

A decree of the 12th of April permits the import through the port of Vera Cruz of 60,000 quintals of cotton, by a special grant to Messrs. Aguero, Gonzales & Co. on condition of the payment by them of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars into the public treasury.

Several arrests had been made of prominent citizens in Mexico, on suspicion of having projected another revolution. Such events are of too common occurrence in that disaffected country, to excite much attention.

Yucatan—Another Battle.—We learn from the New Orleans papers that another battle took place on the 16th ult. off Campeachy, between the Texan squadron and the Mexican fleet. The action continued about three hours. Com. Moore chased the Mexican fleet twenty miles, and on his return to Campeachy, aided by the Yucatan gun boats, succeeded in destroying the Mexican batteries, which had been throwing immense numbers of bomb shells into the city of Campeachy.

Great damage was done to the Mexican steamers. The Guadaloupe had 42 men killed and as many wounded. The loss on board the Montezuma was also very great. On board Com. Moore's vessel two men were killed and twenty-five wounded; among the latter are Lieut. Wilber and Midshipman Brient. During the action one of the seamen on board the Texan brig Wharton was blown to atoms by the gun at which he was engaged. He was ramming home the cartridge, and the captain of the gun, not seeing him at the muzzle, fired and blew the man to pieces.

A warm engagement took place on shore on the 17th ult. between the Campeachenos and the Centralists. The loss on the Central side was very great; the Yucatecos had only ten killed.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ACADIA.

Very Important from Ireland—The Repeal Movement, &c.—Later from China and India.

The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on Thursday morning at five o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 19th ult. at two o'clock—she has therefore made the passage in twelve days and a half, including about seven hours' stoppage at Halifax. She brought 42 passengers—10 for Halifax, and 32 for Boston.

The fine steamship Britannia, arrived at Liverpool on the 13th May, after an extremely rapid passage of ten days and a half from Halifax.

A debate occurred in the British Parliament on the 13th May, in reference to the Canada corn laws.

Within the last few days further frauds, to a considerable amount, have been discovered at the custom house. Several official persons have been suspended from their stations in consequence.

The firm of Ackerman & Co. printsellers and engravers in the Strand, has recently stopped payment. Their liabilities amount to £35,000. Heavy losses sustained in North America are assigned as the principal cause of their failure.

An official intimation has been received at Dublin Castle, to prepare for the royal visit during the summer. The time mentioned is the latter end of July.

The presents which have been sent to Queen Victoria from the emperor of China, consist of golden beadsteads, and a great quantity of silk, of a sort which has never yet been seen in Europe. There were likewise two ear-drops, worth a thousand pounds each; and a shawl, worked with needle work, with every kind of beast on it known to the Chinese; besides 14 large cases, each weighing 14 cwt. and a small box of jewelry.

The corn laws were debated for four nights consecutively, when it was finally broken off by an indefinite postponement.

The funeral of the Duke of Sussex took place on the morning of Thursday week. He was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery, [illegible] ed as holliday in most parts of London.

The agitation for the Repeal of the Union is taking strides in Ireland very alarming to the Government. Mr. O'Connell has remained at home organizing his plans for moving his country, and he has succeeded effectually. The Catholic clergy have joined the movement in great numbers. Tens of thousands are congregated under the Repeal Standard, and the country is in the same fearful state of agitation as in 1829. To arrest this disorganization, the Duke of Wellington in the upper, and Sir Robert Peel in the lower House, declared their intention, the other evening, of putting down the Repeal agitation—by force if necessary. The movement is as odious in England as it is popular in Ireland. Meanwhile, Mr. O'Connell has hurled defiance at his assistants, and, in terms more energetic than polite, dares them to the conflict. Troops are pouring daily into Ireland, and that unhappy land seems destined to continue what it has ever been—a prey to contending factions and angry passions.

Mr. O'Connell says in effect that he will obey the law as it stands, but if new and unconstitutional enactments are to be enforced against the Repeal movement, he will resist them by force, if necessary. It seems, according to the declaration of one of the Catholic bishops, that the whole of that body in Ireland, without an exception, are in favor of the repeal movement. The repeal movement has been incidentally discussed again in the House of Lords.

The British Corn Laws.—The repeal of the Corn Laws has been again agitated in the British House of Commons without any result that promises favorably for the future success of the agitators. The debate arose upon a motion of Mr. VILLIERS that the House resolve itself into a committee for the consideration of those laws, "with a view to their immediate abolition." The discussion continued for four nights, when Sir ROBERT PEEL in a closing speech announced his intention to make no change in the existing laws. The motion was lost by a vote of 381 to 125, giving the Ministers a majority of one hundred and fifty-six. It thus appears that the present House of Commons stands more than three to one in favor of the Corn Laws as they are.

It may be safely concluded, we presume, that so long as the government of Great Britain rests upon its existing basis, and under the control of a landed aristocracy, so long will the corn law system, or one similar to it, be continued in force.

RARE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The following Correspondence between a Locofoco Member of Congress and the Postmaster General has been lately given to the public. The letter of Mr. Burke is bitter enough; but the letter of the Postmaster General does him more credit than any paper we have seen from his Department for a long time:

Mr. Burke to Mr. Wickliffe.

NEWPORT, (N. H.) May 5, 1843.

Sir:—At the request of several of the inhabitants of the town of Lempster, (N. H.) I send you the enclosed petition for the establishment of a new post office at East Lempster, and the appointment of a postmaster. The petition is respectably signed by individuals of both political parties, and the request they make for the establishment of a post office is reasonable, and in my opinion should be granted, as East Lempster is very near the centre of the town of Lempster, on the new mail route from Gilsum to Goshen, at the point of intersection by that part of the route from Claremont *via.* Lempster to Boston. This is the *truth* about the matter, *although I do not suppose that* SUCH a *consideration would influence your official course in relation to it.* I make this representation in regard to the site of the proposed office, because my constituents, who are interested, request me to make it, not because I expect or wish to have you give any heed to my suggestions, having now no favors to ask of you, in your official capacity at least.

The signers of the petition also request me to add my recommendations to their own for the appointment of Mr. Samuel P. Caulkins to the office of postmaster.—If he were an honest true hearted democrat, *I should scorn to do it.* Humble as I am in the political world, I would not *now*, for reasons which you can readily understand, recommend a friend for office to *you* or any of the *corrupt and venal clique who constitute the present Administration.* I speak politically, and the epithets I use I apply to the Administration as a whole, and not individually, and of course exempt you from their application.

But, in relation to Mr. Caulkins, it is sufficient to say that he is one of the three *Hill renegades* in the town of Lempster, and therefore *a very proper man for you to appoint.* He possesses the very qualifications for which the members of the present Administration (yourself excepted) are most distinguished, viz: *treachery to his principles and his party*, and therefore must be an *acceptable acquisition* to the corpse of office-holders under the command of Capt. Tyler. I hope you will appoint him, sir, for I know of no man hereabouts who would represent the Administration so well (always excepting yourself,) in their two leading characteristics, viz: *destitution of principle and political renegadism.* Your late appointment in this vicinity have all been of the ultra blue light federal stamp politicians, and the renegades have taken such conduct on your part in high dudgeon. I do not know what more I can add to recommend Mr. Caulkins to your favorable consideration.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.
EDMUND BURKE.

To the POSTMASTER GENERAL of the U. States.

Mr. Wickliffe's Reply.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, May 18, 1843.

SIR:—I received from you two letters, one enclosing a petition for a new office, and the other for the appointment of a postmaster at the town of Goshen, in the place of the present incumbent, who is represented as insane.

These petitions are in respectful language, signed, I have no doubt, by worthy and respectable men, and shall receive the attention which is always due to such applications. I have only to regret that the petioners had not selected some other organ of communication with this Department than yourself. Perhaps I ought to express my regret that a man who has the endorsement of certificate as a member of Congress, could so far forget (if he ever knew) the courtesy which should characterize a gentleman in his [illegible] you seem to have [illegible] ed as holliday in most parts of London.

I have no apollogy to make to you for any official act, nor explanation to give if you desire it. No gentleman has the right to force his offensive language into my possession, under the sanctity of a sealed letter, or under the privilege of official correspondence; and I should regret to know if there be one of the signers to either of the petitions so constituted, so destitute of a correct sense of propriety as not to express his condemnation of your conduct as their organ in this instance.

Your favorable or unfavorable opinion of me or of my official acts are alike indifferent to me. I look to the judgment of good and just men. In accordance with a rule I have ever observed in public and private life in such cases, I send you back your original letters to be disposed of as you please, and take the liberty to inform you that any further communication from you must be at least respectful in its language; if not, I shall not give myself the trouble to return it, certainly not regard it as worthy of official notice.

S. A. WICKLIFFE.

Hon. EDMUND BURKE Newport, N. H.

John Quincy Adams was born on the 11th of July 1767, consequently will be 76 years old in July next.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical P
Microfilm Collection

From Montevideo.—The captain of the brig Alfred Hammond, arrived at New York, on Friday, from Rio Grande, whence she sailed on the 13th April, states that two days previous a Buenos Ayrean cutter arrived, bringing intelligence that Montevideo was besieged by the forces of Buenos Ayres, and it was supposed would soon surrender, as provisions were very scarce, and the inhabitants nearly in a state of starvation. The U. S. frigate Potomac was at Montevideo, as well as several English and French men-of-war, and it was expected they would interfere in the event of the city being fired upon.

Accounts from the Pacific state that the yellow fever still prevailed in Guyaquil and its vicinity. A letter from Talcahuana says that two-thirds of the population of Guyaquil have perished, and that the authorities meditated burning the city.—Vessels coming from any port in New Grenada, and along the coast as far south as Tumbez, are subjected to quarantine in the ports of Chili.

The last accounts from Havanna say that an insurrection of the slaves had broken out on the south side of the Island, in the immediate vicinity of St. Jago de Cuba. The plot appears to have been much more extensive and deeply organized than the outbreak at Cardinas, some five or six weeks ago, and much more desperate and bloody in its execution. A large number of planters, with their overseers and families, were the hapless victims of the infuriated blacks; a large amount of property was also destroyed. A considerable military and naval force had been despatched from Havanna against the insurgents.

A Mr. James Arnold, of Chautaque County, New York, was some months since robbed of his valise, containing $11,000, whilst travelling.

Temperance Procession.

At a meeting of the Shepherdstown Total Abstinence Society, the undersigned were appointed for the purpose of organizing the Delegates to the Jefferson County Temperance Union, to be holden in this place on Saturday the 17th instant, in a Line of Procession, and also instructed to make out and publish an Order of the same, do respectfully submit the following as the

LINE OF PROCESSION.

President of the Union.
Executive Officers of the same.
Harpers-Ferry T. A. Delegation.
Do. Catholic Do.
Do. Juvenile Do.
Smithfield T. A. Do.
Music.
BANNER.
Ministers of the Gospel.
Speakers invited for the occasion.
President and Executive Officers of the Shepherdstown T. A. Society.
Delegates of said Society.
Charlestown Delegation.
Zion Church Do.
Shannondale Iron Works Delegation.
Kerneysville Delegation.
Members of the Shepherdstown T. A So'y.
Members of other Societies.

MARSHALS. MARSHALS. MARSHALS. MARSHALS.

Mayor and Common Council of Shepherdstown.
Female Teachers of the different Sunday Schools and their Scholars.
Male Teachers of the different Sunday Schools and their Scholars.

☞The Line will be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M., the right thereof to be opposite Daniel Entler's Hotel, on the main street.

CHARLES HARPER, *Chief Marshal.*

A. HUMRICKHOUSE, JOHN KEPLINGER, CHAS A. KEYSER, JACOB HILL, } *Assistant Marshals.*

Shepherdstown, June 8, 1843.

☞The following gentlemen have been appointed Delegates to represent the Shepherdstown T. A. Society in the 2d Quarterly Meeting of the Temperance Union, to be held in Shepherdstown on Saturday, 17th June:—

Rev. John T. Hargrave, Emanuel Miller, M. Hensill, John Lemen, David Keplinger, George Byers, Marcus A. Shunton, H. T. M. Briscoe, L. H. Weaver, John K. White, Wm. Fawcett, Wm. Miller, John Swan, Joseph Welshans, Martin Yontz, D. G. Kalb, Thomas Stevens, Jacob Smootz, Wm. Giddy, John Borroff, Jacob Hill, R H Fouke, Theobald Snyder, Col. Chas. Harper, Wm A Sheetz, James Greenwood, Moses Matheny, Charles A Keyser, Thompson Johnson, Thomas T Turner, Joseph Byers, John Noland, James Armstrong, John M Ernst, Geo W Shindler, Thomas Vansant, G T Leckliter, James M Hessey, John Keplinger, Rezin Shugert, Sam'l McMillan and Andrew Ronemus.

By order, A. HUMRICKHOUSE, *Sec.*

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN, June 5, 5 P. M.

CATTLE.—The sales to the butchers were about 180 head at prices ranging from $2,25 to $3 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, which is equal to about $4,50 a $5,75 net as in quality. The principal sales were however at intermediate rates, and show a slight decline in prices.

FLOUR.—There is very little demand for Howard street Flour, and we are not advised of any transactions to-day. Holders have offered to sell from $5,183 without finding buyers. The receipt price is $5.

We hear of no transactions in City Mills Flour. It would bring $5,50 if there were any in market.

There is no Susquehanna Flour in market.—It would bring $5,25 a $5.37½ if here.

A sale of Penn. Rye Flour this morning at $3,85. It is now held at $3,37½.

GRAIN.—Wheats continue in active demand, and the price has further advanced. We note sales to-day of 4600 bushels Penn. reds at $1,17 a $1,18 for prime parcels down to $1,05 for parcels containing much smut. Two or three small lots of Md. red Wheat were sold at 95 a $1,12½. About 9000 bushels Penn. yellow Corn were sold to-day at 54 a 55 cts. Sales of Md. yellow at 54, 30 cents. Sales of Penn. Rye

BACON.—The transactions in Bacon continue fair at the following rates, viz. prime western assorted at 5½ cents; Hams at 6 a 8 cents; Sides at 5⅝ cents, and Shoulders at 4 a 4½ cents.

WHISKEY.—Sales to-day of bbls. at 26 a 27 cts. Hhds. are worth 25 cts.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VERY VALUABLE
MILL PROPERTY.

WILL be sold, *on the 21st day of July next*, in front of Joseph F. Abell's tavern, in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.,

The Hopewell Mills,

with the lands now attached thereto. The sale will be made pursuant to the provisions of a deed of trust, executed by Col. James Hite and Jacob Newcomer and wife, on the 27th day of April, 1837, intended to secure Richard Duffield, &c., endorsers in Bank.

A small part of the lands, originally conveyed in trust with the Mills, have been sold and conveyed away. This property is believed to be amongst the most valuable in the Valley, for milling operations—it embraces a vast power not yet used. It is worth the attention of capitalists.

Hopewell Mills is four miles from Charlestown and is situated on the Shenandoah river. The title is believed to be indisputable; but selling as trustees, we will convey such title only as is vested in us by the deed of trust.

Terms of sale: Cash.

C. MOORE,
BRAXTON DAVENPORT,
June 8, 1843.— *Trustees.*

MARRIED,

In Centreville, on Sunday, the 28th ult., by the Rev. L. Marders, GEORGE LEE TEMBERVILLE, Esq., to Miss MARGARET V. DE BELL, all of Fairfax County, Virginia.

DIED,

On Wednesday the 31st ult., Mrs. MARGARET CHAPLINE, aged about 66 years, consort of Mr. Isaac Chapline, of this county. The efficacy of the atoning blood of the Saviour whom she had served and worshipped, proved sufficient to buoy up and sustain her, during her last expiring moments.—"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

At Harpers-Ferry, on Thursday, about noon, 25th of May, of Consumption, Mr. BENJAMIN MCBEE, aged 27 years and 10 months, all to 4 days. The deceased was a man of the most exemplary Christian virtues. Few have ever exhibited in their lives and conversation a more perfect fulfilment of the command "To love God with all the heart, mind, soul and strength, and our neighbor as ourselves." His devotion to the cause of Christianity, and his generous benevolence, were the theme of universal praise. His religion was entirely free from bigotry. For very many years before his death, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he was warmly attached; he nevertheless gave liberally to the support of ministers of the Gospel of other denominations, and joined them in worship whenever an opportunity was offered. His house was the seat of generous hospitality, and he was universally beloved. He endured his distressing and lingering illness, with a fortitude which no philosophy, which afford. He is gone to receive "immortality" could tor, and the hope, almost entire confidence in his Crea- A. M. C.

On Tuesday evening, 30th ult., EDMUND I. LEE, Esq. of Alexandria, aged 71 years and 10 days.

The above announcement will convey to the public the news of the death of one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of this place. Mr. Lee was educated for the bar, and pursued his profession successfully, until he was appointed Clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court for this County, which office he filled for many years. He was several times Mayor of this place. A few years since he resigned his office as Clerk of the Court, and, at the solicitation of many of his friends, resumed the practice of the law, and continued employed at his profession until his last illness. Of his ability, we need not speak; nor need we eulogise the many estimable traits of his character. In all the relations of life, however, it may be said, that his exemplary conduct made him an example, and in its closing scenes he was constantly sustained and encouraged by the blessings of the religion which he professed, and the precepts of which he believed and cherished. He was a zealous member and communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church for upwards of thirty years. [*Alexandria Gazette.*

Travelling Directory.

THE CARS

Leave Winchester daily at 8 o'clock, A. M., reach Charlestown at 9¼, and Harpers Ferry at 10¼. Returning, leave Harpers-Ferry at a quarter before 1; reach Charlestown at 1¼; and Winchester at 3¼ P. M.

THE TRAIN

From Baltimore and that fr[illegible]mberland arrive at Harpers-Ferry near [illegible] at the same hour, daily—half-past 12 o'clock, M., and they both leave at 1 P. M. Fare from Baltimore to Cumberland $5—for intermediate distances, 4 cents per mile.

Notices.

FAIR.

Harpers-Ferry Presbyterian Church.

☞The Ladies of the above Church and Congregation expect to hold an exhibition and sale of Useful and Fancy Articles, at Harpers-Ferry, during the first week in July, about the 3d or 4th proximo; at which place, also, there will be all kind of REFRESHMENTS which the season will afford. The proceeds to be expended in aid of said Church. The friends of the Church in the surrounding towns and vicinity are affectionately solicited to render their aid on, and for, that occasion. The Church needs co-operation. Any articles or other donations for the purpose may be left at Mrs. A. C. STEPHENSON's, Harpers-Ferry.

June 1, 1843.

TEMPERANCE UNION.

☞The second Meeting of the Jefferson county Temperance Union, for the present year, will be holden in Shepherdstown on the third Saturday in June, 17th inst. The ratio of representation is ONE delegate to every TEN members, and it is hoped that all the Societies in the county will be fully represented.

GEORGE MURPHY, *President*

JAMES W. BELLER, JOHN K. WOODS, } *Secretaries.*

June 1, 1843.

☞The first Quarterly Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the Jefferson Circuit, will commence in Charlestown on Saturday, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

June 1, 1843.

ANOTHER POSITIVE NOTICE.

We have more than once stated the difficulty we experience in meeting drafts for paper—and we now again give notice that we shall hereafter only buy paper for *cash*, and for such subscribers as pay us. Non-paying "*patrons*" will understand why they get no more papers. "Airy nothings" will not procure substantialities We cannot buy paper or pay journeymen with mere *names*, and we shall henceforth only print for those who pay at least once in *two* years.

☞There are some balances due me individually, previous to March 1838, which, it must be acknowledged, I have waited for with some degree of patience. Pressing demands will *compel* me to make them available during the present year, if ever.

May 11, 1843. JOHN S. GALLAHER.

FLUTE MUSIC.

THE subscriber, anxious to employ his time advantageously, is induced to offer his services to the public in the capacity of a Teacher of Flute Music, and asks their patronage, as he flatters himself that he is capable of elucidating in a satisfactory manner, the science of Music. His mode of instruction is easy of comprehension, yet embraces many highly important principles, which are but rarely implanted upon the mind of the novice.

The course will consist of 24 lessons of one hour, each, at which time a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of Flute Music will be imparted to the pupil.

In consideration of the general [illegible] ced to make ments of the times, I have been [illegible] harrassmy terms so low, as to bring within the reach of all, the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of Flute Music. [illegible] payable half du- of the course. [illegible] piration [illegible]

☞Applications to become [illegible] Office, where class can be left at the [illegible] are testimonials as to my capacity as an Instructor can be seen. HENRY MILLER.

Charlestown, June 8, 1843—3t.

☞Should a sufficient number of gentlemen apply, to justify the undertaking, I will teach, on the same terms, on the CLARIONET.

NOTICE.

AS my Professional engagements take me frequently and at irregular times to Harpers-Ferry, I have deemed it better to fix upon some certain day to visit there, so that persons of that place, who have business with me, will know when to expect me, and my friends of this neighborhood know when I am absent, and the occasion of my absence.

I therefore give notice, that hereafter, I will be at the United States or Virginia Hotels, or at the office of Gerard B. Wager, Esq., on every *Wednesday*, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M.

WM. B. THOMPSON.

June 8, 1843—4t.

DR. WM. R. BAUM

HAS returned to Charlestown, and offers his professional services to his old friends, and as many new ones as may please to give him a call.

For the present, he can be found at Abell's Hotel June 8, 1843.

BLONDELL'S LARD LAMP,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE,

Left for sale at this Office—Price $1 00.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

JAMES R. BELLEY respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a SCHOOL for the instruction of youth, &c., in Shepherdstown.

His plan of instruction will embrace Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Maping, Natural Philosophy, History, Elements of Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, &c. &c., and will be so executed as to impart a thorough knowledge of each or all of these branches in as short a time as practicable. Having enjoyed the advantages offered in eight years' experience as a Preceptor, he flatters himself that he shall be able to render entire satisfaction to such as may favor him with their patronage, and that he shall receive such encouragement as will justify a permanent location here.

He has been kindly permitted to occupy, for the present, the Presbyterian Lecture Room. When a change is made, due notice will be given.

TERMS OF TUITION PER QUARTER:

For Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, and Arithmetic	$3 00
Do. do. do. do. do. with Grammar, Geography, Maping, Natural Philosophy, and History	4 00
Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, &c.	5 00

Shepherdstown, June 8, 1843.—3t.

NOTICE.

To Farmers of Frederick, Jefferson:

I AM prepared to do all [illegible] GRINDING, such as Wheat, Buckwheat, [illegible] Corn, Plaster, &c., in the very best manner. I wish to inform farmers, and the public generally, that I have on hand, and intend keeping, for all who are disposed to deal with me, the best *Super, Extra Super, and Family Flour*, which I will sell on fair terms for cash, or exchange for good Merchantable Wheat. My Flour, I will say, shall be equal to, if not better, than any made in the Valley. In a word, I will say I won't be beat!

JAMES L. ROBERTS.

Brucestown, Frederick co., June 8, 1843—3t

☞N B. I wish to buy 4 or 500 bushels of good WHITE WHEAT, for which I will pay the highest market price in cash. I will at all times buy good *Red Wheat*, and pay a fair market price on delivery.

J. L. R.

Commission Business.
CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have formed a Co-Partnership for the purpose of transacting a Commission Business for the sale of COUNTRY PRODUCE generally, under the firm of JOHN HOBSON & Co., and are now prepared to receive consignments of Flour and any other kinds of Produce at their Warehouse in South Howard street, second door north of Pratt street. Advances will be made when required.

JOHN HOBSON,
JOHN SYKES.

Baltimore, June 8, 1843.—3t.

References:—Messrs. Talbot Jones & Co., Landstreet & Sons, and W. S Woodside, Sup't of the B. & O. Rail Road, Baltimore; Mr. Thomas Whitter, Frederick. Md.; and to Fontain Beckham, Esq. Harpers-Ferry.

Wanted to Hire,

FOR the balance of the year, a Negro Woman, who is a good cook and washer, &c. A good situation is offered for one of the above description. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

June 8.—3t.

SALE
OF
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

I WILL sell at Public Auction, at my residence in Charlestown, *on Friday the 16th day of this month*, (or at private Sale, at any time prior to that day,) a large quantity of *Household and Kitchen Furniture, of every description.*

☞A CREDIT of nine months will be given upon all sums of $5 and upwards—all under $5 cash. Persons wishing to buy are requested to call and examine the Furniture.

I also offer for RENT, until the first day of April next,

THE HOUSE

in which I reside.

HENRY BEDINGER, Jr.

June 8, 1843.

30 DOZEN bottles assorted Champagne, Porter, &c. &c., at 75 per dozen, by
June 8. J H BEARD & CO.

PAPER.—Half a ream large ruled Dead Paper, equal to parchment, for sale by
June 8. J H BEARD & CO.

PINE APPLES.

1 BARREL PINE APPLES, Just received by
June 8. S H ALLEMONG.

The cheapest yet!

GENTLEMEN'S fine neatly finished Summer Boots at $2,25, and less if necessary, (I can't and won't be beat,) for sale by
May 18, 1843. E M AISQUITH.

Calicoes.

CHINTZES, most beautiful styles and best quality at 12½ cents.
May 18. E M AISQUITH.

Splendid Summer Cassimers, Vestings, &c.

I WOULD say to all those nice young men who want a nice and fashionable article for pants and vests, to step in, and take a peep at my supply, and if I don't please them I will be much disappointed. T C SIGAFOOSE.

May 4, 1843.

To the Ladies.

JUST received a beautiful stock of [illegible] hard fashionable dresses, but the [illegible] to spell! ☞Call and see such work, with a [illegible] Also, some new style [illegible] great many fancy [illegible] E M AISQUITH.

May 11.

Lambaugh's Composition.

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

JOHN P. BROWN,
March 23. *Charlestown.*

Fresh Crackers.

[illegible] Soda and Sugar [illegible]
May 11. S H ALLEMONG.

Confectionary.

CANDIES, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, Palm Nuts, English Walnuts, Filberts, and Almonds, for sale by T LOCK & CO.
May 11.

Shoes & Boots.

VERY LOW, at
May 4. *E P MILLER'S.*

Parasols,

FASHIONABLE and good size, as low as $1,25. Finer do. at a higher price.
May 4. E P MILLER.

SODA WATER,

TO be had at the Store of
May 4, 1843. J H BEARD & CO.

Hats

OF every variety of style and fashion, for summer wear, at
May 18. E M AISQUITH'S.

Fruit.

RAISINS, (best 12½,) Oranges, Figs, &c., at
May 18. E M AISQUITH'S.

Fresh Oranges and Lemons

3 BOXES ORANGES; 1 box LEMONS—both of superior quality, just received by
May 18. S H ALLEMONG.

LYON'S HORSE POWDER, for sale by
May 4. J H BEARD & CO.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE undersigned having just returned from a visit to Baltimore and Philadelphia, begs leave to inform the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, and the public generally, that he has received from those cities a

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF MATERIALS,
SUITABLE FOR
MANUFACTURING
THE MOST DURABLE & FASHIONABLE WORK
IN HIS
LINE OF BUSINESS.

☞This stock has been bought for CASH; and consequently the work manufactured from it must be sold for CASH, in order to the continuance of the establishment. Those to whom he is indebted, he will of course work for at his established cash prices

I have been induced to adopt this system from a knowledge of the fact, that to pay more for goods when bought on credit, than when bought for cash; and from the belief that this principle is still advancing, and will ultimately be adopted by all, as the most equitable on which to base a system of business transactions. In consequence of his purchasing for cash, he will be enabled so to reduce his prices as to astonish those who have been purchasing at the [illegible] charged. He has no hesitancy in announcing that [illegible] (with despatch and in a style satisfactory to all who may favor him with their patronage,) manufacture articles in his line at a price considerably lower than any other individual in the county.

Before arranging my prices, suffer me to illustrate the difficulties arising from the credit system, to the manufacturer: Suppose an individual has 22 customers, and each deals to the amount of $20, and only 20 out of the number pay their bills—by this transaction he loses more than the profit upon the whole of the work, if made by journeymen—hence it is clear loss to the proprietor. But when he gets the cash, he can recruit his stock at pleasure, which will enable him also to make his work much cheaper. To shew the difference between the cash and credit system, I herewith subjoin a table of both, by which I will in future be governed.

Cash Prices.		*Credit Prices.*	
Best Boots	$4 50	Best Boots	$6 50
Footing from	2 50 to 3 00	Footing	4 00
Calf Boots	3 00 & 3 50	Fine Shoes	2 75
Fine Shoes	2 00 & 2 25	Kip Boots	4 50
Kip Boots	3 00	Footing do	3 50
Ladies' best Kid and Morocco Slippers	1 00	Ladies' Kid & Morocco	1 50
Double soles	1 25	Double soles	1 62
Common from	87½ to 75		

These prices speak for themselves, and a call will prove that these prices are real, and not for vain show.

It only remains to be added, that all work being paid for and not giving satisfaction will be taken back, and the money returned, if the work be not soiled. ALFRED ANDREWS.

Harpers Ferry, June 1, 1843.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

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

April 27, 1843.

Spring and Summer Goods.
E. M. AISQUITH,

IS now opening his stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and requests a call from his friends and customers generally, assuring them, that no merchant who has paid, or expects to pay for his goods, shall sell at lower prices either for cash or credit.

May 11, 1843.

Bonnetts, Ribbons, Flowers.

JUST received the latest style BONNETTS. Splendid Ribbons, French Flowers, light and dark Kid Gloves, fancy Hose, Mitts, Kid Slippers, &c. &c. for sale very low by
May 11. J J MILLER.

Cradles.

THE undersigned have contracted for two DOZEN Climer's celebrated Grain Cradles, part of which they now have on hand and offer for sale. This well known make of Cradles require no other recommendation than a reference to the large number of persons who have used them. The scythes are of Waldron's make, warranted genuine.

A & G W HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, May 11.—th

Cheap Boots & Shoes.

JUST received and now opening, a handsome assortment of gentlemen's summer Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' Kid and Morocco Shoes,
Misses do and do do
Children's do do do
Which will be sold low.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, May 11, 1843.

Hardware.

I HAVE now on hand, a full & complete stock of Hardware, embracing all articles in general use; such as [illegible] gridirons, Waldron's Coffee Mills, waiters, files, cut and mt. jack screws, scythe stones, rings, hatchets, Norfolk all Nos., mortises, butt hinges, augers and auger latches, saws with handles, strap hinges, carbits, door knob locks, Salter's patent balances, cut saw-files, flat bast'd do., half round do., screws all sizes, spades and shovels, shovels and tongs, currycombs, padlocks, stock and closet do nippers, shutter fastners, bolts, brass butt hinges, brass cupboard and chest locks, knives and forks, pocket knives, scissors, plated snaffle bits, Pelham do., stirrups, spurs, horse cards, faucets, cane sticks, sad-irons, chisels assorted, &c.

Also, wheel-boxes, 20 kegs nails, assorted.
May 11. T C SIGAFOOSE.

HATS—[illegible] Silk and Leghorn Hats; all of the latest [illegible] for sale by
May 11. T C SIGAFOOSE.

Wagon Whips,

FOR sale by
May 11. T C SIGAFOOSE.

Swiss Scarfs,

A NEW and beautiful article, for sale by
May 11. T C SIGAFOOSE.

French Lawns,

JUST received, of handsome patterns, for sale low by
May 11. T C SIGAFOOSE.

COTTON YARNS,

FROM No. 4 to 18—also, Carpet Chain, for sale by T C SIGAFOOSE.
May 11.

Groceries.

WE are now offering Groceries cheaper than they have ever been offered in this market. T LOCK & CO.
May 11.

French Dimity,

A BEAUTIFUL and very fashionable article for ladies' cuffs and collars; linen cambric handkerchiefs from 6 to 50 cents, very fine; fine white cotton hose from 12½ to 50 cents.
May 11. E M AISQUITH.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are just receiving and opening their Spring Goods.
EYES & KEARSLEY.

May 4, 1843

Cheap Domestics.

BROWN Cotton from 6½ to 10 cents,
Bleached do 6½ to 12
Calicoes from 6½ to 12½,
Bed Tick superior article 12 cents,
Pants Stuff all kinds and cheap.
May 4. T C SIGAFOOSE.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons indebted to *GRANTHAM and BURNS*, will take notice that they can avail themselves of the privilege of paying to either of us such indebtedness, until the 15th of July next. After that time, they can pay the same to the proper Officers of the county. We prefer the settlement ourselves.

JAMES GRANTHAM,
JOHN F. SMITH,
JOHN H. SMITH,
Smithfield, May 25, 1843. *Trustees.*

ATTENTION!
POTOMAC RIFLE.

THE Members composing the late "Potomac Rifle," are requested to return their respective rifles and accoutrements in good order, *on or before the 1st day of July next*, to the Drill Room, and lift their bonds, so that said rifles may be inspected, in order that the bonds given for them to the State may be cancelled.

BY THE OFFICERS.

Shepherdstown, May 18, 1843.—tJ

NOTICE.

I WILL receive in exchange for Goods, at fair cash prices, Bacon, good family Lard, Tallow, moulded or dipped Candles, Hard Soap, clean Rags, Raw Hides, good due Paper, Corn, Flour, Cash, old Wheat in the mill, and a few other articles not necessary to mention

June 1. WM. S. LOCK.

THE LADIES,

ARE respectfully informed that I have just received a beautiful assortment of

FRENCH BALZORINES,

On the most fashionable colors and styles.
Also, WIDE LISLE LACE, a fashionable article for [illegible]
Do. do [illegible] Capes,
White and Black Cot[illegible] Hose.
June 1.

China, Glass & Queensware.

JUST received, and now opening, a large and beautiful stock of China, Glass and Queensware, which in addition to my former stock, makes my assortment very full and complete, embracing almost every article of use, and many of fancy. My customers and others are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock and prices. S H ALLEMONG.

June 1, 1843.

Waldron Scythes & Cradles.

THE subscriber has on hand and for sale, several dozen Waldron's English Grain and Mowing Scythes. Also, 8 Grain Cradles made by Mr. Isaac Climer. The attention of farmers and cradle-makers are respectfully invited.

WM. ANDERSON.

Elk Branch, June 1, 1843.

Morocco, Calf Skins, &c.

JUST received and on hand, a beautiful assortment of Moroccos of all kinds, which will be sold at Baltimore prices.

Also, a lot of splendid Calf Skins and Upper Leather. H. V. ANDREWS.

Harpers-Ferry, June 1, 1843.

Hats, Hats, Hats!

JUST received the latest style Spring and Summer Beaver and Silk Hats. Also, a handsome assortment of Leghorn and Guyaquil Hats, which will be found in quality and style, inferior to none; and at as low a price as in any house in the Valley. J J MILLER.

May 11, 1843.

Boots, Shoes, and Hats.

3 CASES of Peck's celebrated Boots,
2 do do Summer Shoes,
1 case of Calf Boots, neat and good for $2,50,
Men's Monroe Shoes at 1,00,
Coarse Brogans 1,00,
Ladies' Slippers for 37
Do very superior city-made for 75
1 case superior Brush Hats for 2,00
1 do Leghorn, very cheap,
Palm Leaf Hats, at various prices.
April 27. C W AISQUITH.

Family Flour.

I HAVE on hand now, and have made arrangements to be constantly supplied with, superior Family Flour, which I will sell low for cash.

June 1. *E P MILLER.*

Tobacco and Segars.

A SUPERIOR article of Chewing Tobacco, St. Jago Spanish and half Spanish Segars. ☞Call and try them.

June 1. E P MILLER.

Stone Ware.

A LARGE stock of assorted Stone Ware, just received and for sale by
June 1. S H ALLEMONG.

BACON FOR SALE.

A FEW first-rate country-cured Hams and Shoulders, and also family Lard, for sale
June 1. by W S LOCK.

CHEWING TOBACCO.

ANOTHER supply of that very superior Chewing Tobacco, just received and for sale by
June 1. W S LOCK.

SCYTHES.

WALDRON and Darling's grain and grass Scythes, Whet Stones and Patent Rifles, for sale by
June 1. W S LOCK

SHOES.

A LARGE stock of *SHOES & BOOTS* just received, which I will sell a little cheaper than the cheapest. W S LOCK.
June 1.

FANCY GOODS.

I HAVE just received many desirable new style *FANCY GOODS*, to which I would invite the attention of the ladies.

June 1. WM. S. LOCK.

Groceries,

A LARGE STOCK, and if you wish to buy CHEAP for cash, call opposite the Bank and you can be supplied, by
June 1. WM S LOCK.

THOMSONIAN.—I have on hand and shall continue to keep, a complete assortment of Thomsonian Medicines,
Also—Brandreth's, Peters', and Davies' Pills,
Sherman's Cough and Worm Lozenges,
Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster,
Harrison's Ointment for Piles, &c.

WM. ANDERSON.

June 1.

Wool, Wool.

ANY quantity will be taken in exchange for goods. J B PACKETT.
June 1.

WANTED.—500 Bushels Shelled Corn, 500 bushels Oats, 100 bush. Potatoes. 1000 pounds Bacon,
For which I will give goods at the lowest cash prices. J B PACKETT.
June 1.

Herring.

20 BARRELS No. 1 Herring, for sale by
June 1. J B PACKETT.

Groceries.

A FRESH supply, cheaper than ever.
June 1. J B PACKETT.

Country Trade,

OF all kinds, will be taken in exchange for goods at the lowest cash prices.
June 1. J B PACKETT.

Gentlemen's Scarfs.

A NEW style article for sale low.
May 4. T C SIGAFOOSE.

WOOL,

OF all kinds taken in exchange for Fulled and Plaid Linseys, or any other kind of Merchandize. J H McENDREE.

Shepherdstown, June 1.

Prints, Cheaper than Ever!

RECEIVED on Saturday evening last, 11 pieces CALICO, cheaper than any I have had this spring—some of them entirely new style. Among them will be found a beautiful style at only 10 cents. Call and see them at
May 18, 1843. E. P. MILLER'S.

MERCHANTS' MILLS
FOR RENT.

UNDER, and by the authority of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Ford & Snyder, for the purpose of securing to Adam Moler certain sums of money therein specified, I will rent for one year, commencing on the 1st day of July next, (1843,) TWO MILLS named in said deed, to wit:

The Millville Mill,

Situated on the Shenandoah River, about four miles above Harpers-Ferry—the power and capacity of this Mill to manufacture Flour, is considered equal to any Mill in the Valley of Virginia; it has FOUR PAIRS OF THE LARGEST SIZED BURRS, and all the necessary machinery, and of the best construction, and is now in complete order.

The Ark Mill,

Situated on Bullskin Run, in the County of Jefferson, and within four or five miles of Charlestown, about the same distance from Thompson's Depot, on the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road This Mill has TWO PAIRS OF BURRS, with all the requisite machinery for doing Merchants' work.

Each of these Mills is located in the best wheat-growing districts in Jefferson County and each has the advantage of the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road, in transporting Wheat from the counties further up the Valley.

Any person desirous of RENTING, may call on ADAM MOLER, near Halltown, who will show the Mills, and give any information required, or on the subscriber, in Charlestown.

ANDREW HUNTER,
June 1, 1843—tf. *Trustee.*

☞*Torch Light*, Hagerstown, and *Examiner*, Frederick, insert till forbid.

[illegible]able DRUG STORE
FOR SALE, HARPERS-FERRY, VIR'A.

BY virtue of an [illegible] made by Adam [illegible] to the undersigned, dated the month of April, 1843, we offer [illegible] sale, for the benefit of the creditors, bearing date the 20th of

The Entire Stock

Of the well known and long established

DRUG, MEDICINE,
FANCY & CONFECTIONARY
STORE,

Situated on the Corner of Main and Potomac Streets, in the town of Harpers-Ferry, Va.

It is needless to enter into details respecting the advantages of this, over other places, consequent upon the intersection of Rail Roads and Canals, and the establishment of the National Armory, rendering it at all times a place of business, and offering to any one desirous of engaging in the Drug business, an opportunity rarely to be met with.

The Store Room is large, and fitted up in a style unsurpassed by any in the Valley, and situated in the most business part of the town. The premises are secured by a lease for a term of years, and are offered with the store.

Communications addressed to ADAM YOUNG, Jr., or the undersigned (postage paid,) will meet with attention. RICHARD PARKER,
GERARD B. WAGER,
Trustees.

Harpers-Ferry, Jefferson Co. Va
June 1, 1843.—4t.

☞The undersigned will be happy to afford to any one desirous of purchasing, any information in his power, in regard to the establishment above, the amount of business to be done, &c., and would here say, that his embarrassment arose from circumstances having their origin unconnected with his business at this place. ADAM YOUNG, Jr.

Harpers-Ferry, June 1, 1843.

☞'*Patriot*,' Baltimore, insert in country paper to the amount of $3.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on *Monday the 19th day of June next*, being Court-day, [if not previously sold at private sale,] in front of the Court House, THREE UNDIVIDED SHARES in a LOT OF LAND containing *SEVENTEEN AND A-HALF ACRES*, adjoining the lands of G. M. Ranson, Esq., and others.

☞Sale to take place at 12 o'clock, P. M., when the terms will be made known.

For further particulars apply to C. G. STEWART, Esq., Charlestown; or to the subscriber near Hamilton, Loudoun county, Va.

HENRY S. TAYLOR.

May 18, 1843—3t*

FLOUR MILL,
WANTED TO RENT.

THE undersigned wishes to RENT a FLOUR MILL, in the vicinity of this place, or within fourteen miles.

He wishes to obtain a Mill which has a good running custom of GRINDING FOR FARMERS of the surrounding country; and will rent either upon the SHARES or for a moderate MONEY RENT. For further particulars inquire at the Free Press Office. J. M. B.

Charlestown, June 1, 1843.—3t*

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

THE undersigned has supplied himself with a lot of elegant timber for GRAIN CRADLES, and is now prepared to fix farmers out for 'clean work' the coming harvest. Those who wish CRADLES made or repaired, will do well to send in their orders early, so that there may be no disappointment when the busy season arrives. ALFRED O'BANNON.

Charlestown, June 1, 1843.

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, living near Leetown, on the 13th of May last, a LIGHT BAY MARE, about 8 or 9 years old, left hind foot white, as also some white on the other legs. The owner of the above estray will please come forward immediately, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

R. BOWERS.

June 1, 1843.—3t.

Fair Warning to Property Holders!

TO secure property from destruction by lightning, the subscribers again give notice that they are always ready to make and put up at the shortest notice,

Lightning Rods,

to Houses, Barns, &c., in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. All those who are without these necessary preservatives against the destruction of property, and in many cases loss of life, are requested to give us a call, as we feel assured that satisfaction will be rendered, both as to quality and price.

THOMAS RAWLINS & SON.

June 1, 1843—3t.

N. B Also, every description of [illegible] Blacksmithing line, promptly executed as heretofore, and on moderate terms. New Axes always on hand, and old Axes done up in the best manner. T. R. & SON.

FOR HIRE.

THE public are hereby informed that I have for hire, by the day or week, Horses and a Cart; a Dray. Also, a Gig. Terms moderate. SAMUEL SHEETZ.

June 1, 1843.

Blacksmith Wanted.

CONSTANT employment and liberal wages will be given to a JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH who is a good workman, and a steady man, if immediate application be made to the subscriber in Charlestown.

G. S. GARDNER.

May 25, 1843.—3t.

A REQUEST!

WILL my friend to whom I loaned my STEELYARDS, last fall, to weigh his Pork, do me the favor to send them home, as they would be useful to me at this time, to weigh some Bacon. If the request is complied with, he shall have them again, should he want them next season. WM. S. LOCK.

June 1, 1843.

Two Fresh Milch Cows,

FOR SALE. One with a calf. I can recommend them highly to any person wishing good cows. Prices moderate.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Walnut Farm, June 1, 1843.—3t.

TRUST.

BY virtue of a d[illegible] Wm. Grantham [illegible] ber 1842, to the undersi[illegible] mentioned, and duly [illegible] Office of the County C[illegible] will be offered for sale, b[illegible] door of said county, in Cha[illegible] *the 19th day of next month*, (C[illegible] day, the very

VALUABLE FARM,

Lying and being in the county of Jefferson, State of Virginia, adjoining the lands of S Scolley, T. Watson and others, on which the said Wm Grantham resides, containing about

253 *Acres of LAND,*

Subject to the dower of said Grantham's wife.

The buildings on said farm are a tolerable *DWELLING-HOUSE*, with all necessary Outhouses; a well of water in the yard; a NEW BARN nearly finished. The land is limestone, except a small portion on the western line which is slate; there is a sufficiency of timber on the land to keep it in repair; the fields are laid off into convenient sizes, with a good portion set in grass.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of said land, as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will of course view the premises, which will be shewn by either of the Trustees.

Also, on the following day, on the premises,

ONE-HALF OF A SMALL TRACT OF LAND,

Lying in the county of Berkeley, containing about 124 acres, adjoining the lands of George Swimley, and the heirs of George Pulse. The quality of the land is slate;

HUMAN LOVE.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

Oh! if there is one law above the rest,
Written in wisdom—if there is a word
That I would trace as with a pen of fire
Upon the unsusun'd temper of a child—
If there is any thing that keeps the mind
Open to angels' visits, and repels
The misery of ill—'tis human love!
God hath made nothing worthy of contempt,
The smallest pebble in the well of truth
Has its peculiar meaning, and will stand
When man's best monuments have passed away—
The law of heaven is love, and tho' its name
Has been usurped by passion, and profaned
To its unholy uses through all time,
Still the eternal principle is pure;
And in these deep affections that we feel
Omnipotent within us, we but see
The lavish measure in which love is given,
And in the yearning tenderness of a child
For every bird that sings above his head,
And every creature feeding on the hills,
And every tree and flower and running brook,
We see how every thing was made to love;
And how they err, who in a world like this
Find any thing to hate but human pride.

Variety.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.—Do all the good you can. Whenever you hear of a poor widow, an orphan child, or aged man who is in affliction, pay that individual a visit. Do not hoard up all you earn; give a certain portion of your property to the poor. Never get angry. If you are slandered or imposed upon, better suffer a little than to retaliate and use harsh language. Be not proud or selfish.—Think no more highly of yourself and your talents than you do of the capacities of others. Pay all you owe. Keep out of debt.—Have nothing to do with lawyers. Get not entangled in the meshes of the law; avoid it as the sure gate to ruin. Shun vicious pursuits and unprincipled associates. Honor the Sabbath, serve God, and be devoted to truth and religion. Finally, word for it useful paper prys. Peace and contentment will smile in your path, joy dance on your countenance, and every lane of life before you will be fraught with blessings rich and abundant.

[*Portland Tribune.*

A Christian without trials would be like a mill without wind or water; the contrivance and design of the wheelwork withinside would be unnoticed and unknown without something to put it in motion without. Nor would our graces grow unless they were called into exercise: the trials and difficulties we meet with not only prove, but strengthen the graces of the Spirit.—*Newton.*

A LAST LOOK.—There is a feeling that resembles death in the last glance we are ever to bestow on a loved object. The girl you have treasured in your secret heart, as she passes by on the wedding-day it may be happy and blissful, lifts up her laughing eyes the symbol of her own light heart, and leaves in that look darkness and desolation to you for ever.

FASHION.—Fashion rules the world, and a most tyrannical mistress she is—compelling people to submit to the most inconvenient thing, imaginable, for fashion's sake.

She pinches our feet with tight shoes, or chokes us with a tight neck-handkerchief; or squeezes the breath out of our body by tight lacing; she makes people sit up by night, when they ought to be in bed, and keep them in bed in the morning, when they ought to be up and doing. She makes it vulgar to wait upon one's self, and genteel to live idle and useless.

She makes people visit when they would rather stay at home, eat when they are not hungry, and drink when they are not thirsty.

She invades our pleasures, and interrupts our business.

She compels the people to dress gaily whether upon their own property or that of others; whether agreeable to the word of God, or the dictates of pride.

Ladies of fashion starve their happiness to feed vanity, and their love to feed their pride—and pinch their stomachs to prevent *waist.*

A Cautious Husband.—A woman in the small village of Flanders, after a severe illness fell into a state of lethargy.—Her husband and all present pronounced her dead. She was enveloped in a winding sheet according to the custom of the poor people of the place. On the way to the burying ground, those who carried the corpse had to pass near a thicket, the thorns of which pricked her, and she awoke from her lethargy and stared at the people around her with amazement.—Fourteen years after, she died. As she was borne to the earth the cautious husband bawled out several times—"Look out there—beware of the bushes."

A Good Hint.— The celebrated Dr. Abernethy once said: "I tell you, honestly, what I think is the whole cause of the complicated maladies of the human frame; it is their gormandizing, and stuffing, and stimulating the digestive organs to excess, thereby creating irritation. The state of their minds is another grand cause—the fidgeting and discontenting themselves about that which cannot be helped—passions of all kinds; malignant passions and worldly cares pressing on the mind, disturb the central action, and do a great deal of harm."

The Cork Examiner says: At present the Irish poor are not fed; they exist on the recollection of what they eat in former years. This is worse than living on hope.

A woman in Wisconsin, who was lately attacked by a bear in the woods, so amused the poor animal with her tongue that it died at her feet.

Ready money.—Archdeacon Paley, speaking of his lady and daughter, used to say, "I never let my women, when they shop take credit. I always make them pay up ready money, sir; ready money is such a check upon the imagination."

To make wholesome Bread.—Six ounces of bran boiled one hour and a half in five pints of water, strain the liquid from the bran, and dilute it with water, sufficient to make bread.

Two ounces of salt.
Five pounds of good flour.
Two table spoons full of yeast.

In baking a large quantity, each article must be proportionably increased.

Honors, employments, and dignities, cannot recompense a man for the pains he has taken to acquire them.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

THE subscribers would respectfully make known to their customers and the public in general, that they have just received from the Eastern markets a full and complete assortment

Of Spring and Summer GOODS,

in their line, of the latest fashions and most approved style. The assortment consists as follows, viz:

Cloths:
Extra wool-dyed black, Extra dark gray, Do. medium quality, invisible green do, Do. very cheap & good medium do., Do. cadet mixed cheap, can't be best, Do. blue do. light green, fine, Do. medium blue and chesp., Do. low priced do.

Cassimeres:
Super blue, Super light and dark drab, medium blue, low-priced mix'd, ribbed & striped diagonal & other, wool-dyed black fancys., medium black, cross-bar'd fancy

Drillings and Gambroons:
Super plain white striped do., Super light gambroons dark do, fancy do., various fancies of same., Dark canvass drilling cross-barred, select fancies

Sattinetts:
Super black gray, Super blue striped dark gray, green, dark brown, blue, led colored., light gray

Summer Cloths:
Super dead et te twilled do., Super me[illegible] cash'ett angola lag., black cashm[illegible]

Vesting:
Silk and fancies, Super Valencias, Marseilles, Shalleys, merinoes.

Hats and Caps:
Super Nutria Beaver, Chip Hats, Russia, An assortment of velvet-, French Silk, seen and other Caps.

Boots and Shoes:
Extra Calf Boots, Monroe Sewed Shoes, Seal do., Boys' Shoes, Pegg'd Monroe Shoes, Pumps.

Ready-made Clothing:
A general assortment—such as close and frock Coats, Coatees, Pants, Vests, Roundabouts, Shirts, fine and common, Socks, Drawers, Gloves, Stocks, Cravats and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gum Braces, Umbrellas, Trunks, and a great variety in the gentlemen's way.

☞We would respectfully ask those wishing to purchase to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere, as we pledge ourselves to sell as good and as cheap goods for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit, as can possibly be sold at Harpers-Ferry, or in Jefferson county.

W. J. & J. G. STEPHENS.

Harpers-Ferry, May 25, 1843—4t.

N. B. All orders in our line attended to at the shortest notice—a neat fit and good work warranted. In conclusion, we assure our customers that we will sell to suit them, either by the yard, piece, or patch. We will make up garments purchased elsewhere, if called on, and we have no objection to our customers getting other tailors to make up goods that we sell, if they prefer doing so.

W J & J G STEPHENS.

May 25, 1843.

Straw Matting,

ONE AND A-HALF YARD WIDE, at the unusual low price of 50 cents per yard, at

May 25, 1843. E M AISQUITH'S.

NEW GOODS,

RECEIVED WEEKLY, BY

A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, May 25, 1843.

NOTICE.

GOODS will be exchanged for WOOL at my Factory. For carding, the cash will be required. GEORGE PRICE.

Shepherdstown, May 25, 1843.—3t.

Cedar Ware.

I HAVE just received a lot of Cedar Ware, such as tubs of all sizes, washboards, horse buckets, painted do. half bushels, peck measures, barrel churns, Hay Forks, Hamper Baskets, Barrel Covers, Flour Tubs, Sugar Boxes, Whitewash Brushes, &c.

May 25. S H ALLEMONG.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."
[FRANKLIN.

New England CLOTHS.

WE have just received a lot of Superfine Cloths, which, for quality, durability, and *cheapness*, cannot be surpassed in this country. Among the rest we mention—

2	*Pieces Olive Green West of England Superfine Cloth*	$4 50
1	*Piece Invisible do. do. do.*	5 00
1	*Do. Blue Black Yorkshire*	3 75
1	*Do. do. do. do.*	4 00
1	*Do. do. American*	2 75
1	*Do. do. English*	4 00

Several other fancy colors at the same extremely low prices! Gentlemen are requested to look at our assortment, and if they wish to purchase a Cloth Coat, trimmed in the most fashionable style, with the best trimmings that can be procured for the least money, they will find it to their advantage to call on

A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, May 25, 1843.

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings.

THE largest and cheapest stock I ever had to offer. W S LOCK.

May 25.

BONNETS.—Fine Shell Braid, Florence Braid, Eleven Braid, Gimp and other Bonnets, just received and for sale.

May 25. W S LOCK.

Flowers and Ribbands,

A LARGE and beautiful supply.

May 25. WM S LOCK.

Groceries,

JUST received, a complete assortment of Brown, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Rio, Java and St. Domingo Coffee, Fresh Teas, Molasses, Oils, &c.

Great inducements will be secured to purchasers—my stock is very large—I am determined to sell at the lowest rates.

May 25. J H McENDREE.

DOMESTICS.—Plaid Cottons, Brown do. 3-4, 4-4, and 6-4 width, Bleached do do do, Osnaburg do do do, Cotton Yarn, Batting, &c. cheaper than ever.

May 25. J H McENDREE.

NEW and SEASONABLE GOODS.

THE subscriber is just receiving and opening, his second supply of Spring Goods.

May 25, 1843. W. S. LOCK.

Fresh Groceries.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR at 6¼, Molasses at 31¼, 37½, and 50c per gallon, Best Porto Rico Sugar at 8, Loaf Sugar 12, Rio Coffee at 8, 10, and best 12½, Imperial and Gunpowder Tea 62½,

For sale by P. COONS.

Harpers-Ferry, April 13.

CALICOES, COTTONS, &c.

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

April 13. P COONS.

W. & J. G. STUART,

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

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

Charlestown, April 20, 1843—6m

B. F. Washington,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia,

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

Dec. 1 1842.—tf.

A CARD.

A. & G. W. HOLLAND,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Corner of High and Shenandoah Streets,

HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS,

JEFFERSON COUNTY, Virginia.

THIS agreeable and attractive Watering Place will be open for company on the first of June. It is five miles South of Charlestown, and only seven hours' travel on the Rail Road from Baltimore and Washington. Its medicinal qualities, and the charming scenery by which it is surrounded, have been for years the theme of admiration, and it is no exaggeration to say they are unsurpassed.

Capt. JOSEPH F. ABELL, already advantageously known as a host, will have charge that every concern, and the proprietors feel assured. With the foregoing will be well done. Visiters cannot fail to be annexed list of prices:

BOARD per week,	$8 00
" day, after 2 weeks	1 00
" per day, less than 1 week	1 25

Children under 12 years of age, and servants, half price. Horses per day 50 cents.

☞A neat and comfortable STAGE will be at the Rail Road Depot every day, to convey passengers to the Springs.

THE PROPRIETORS.

May 25, 1843.

☞*The Baltimore American, Philadelphia U. S Gazette, National Intelligencer, and Frederick Herald, will please insert the above weekly for six weeks, (in country paper,) and forward bills.*

SHANNONDALE FACTORY.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Jefferson and the surrounding counties, that they have their new Woollen Establishment (at the mouth of Bullskin run, and one mile above the Shannondale Springs,) in full operation, and every piece of machinery of the most approved kind, and in the best order, for the reception of wool to be manufactured into different kinds of goods—such as

Plain Fulled Linseys, Twilled Fulled Linseys, a very superior article,
Plaid Linsey of various patterns and colors,
Cloths of every description: Blue, Black, Brown and Drab of various shades,
Blankets, twilled and plain,
Flannels, plain and colored,
Summer and Winter Cassimeres,
Kentucky Jeans of good quality, &c.

Persons having WOOL to barter for goods of any kind would find it to their advantage to call at Shannondale Factory and examine our goods and prices, before they dispose of their Wool.—The facilities we have, in manufacturing goods with our new and improved machinery, will satisfy every one, that we can manufacture goods for less money, according to quality, than any other establishment in the Valley. We will keep on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the goods we manufacture, thereby enabling us to be ready to supply at once the demands of those of our friends who may wish to exchange their Wool.

For the information of those who live at a distance, we will observe, that the road is now open along the river from Snickers' ferry to down below the Shannondale Springs; and for the accommodation of those living along the ridge, and in Loudoun, we will at all times have a safe and convenient Boat for the purpose of receiving Wool from the opposite side of the river, and returning it when done.

ALSO, Country Carding and Fulling done with despatch, in a workmanlike manner.

Soap, Hog's Lard, and all kinds of country produce, taken in payment for work, if delivered when the work is taken away.

JOBE & CO.

May 11, 1843.—tf

Wanted,

1000 BUSHELS of shelled CORN, 500 do RYE, 500 bushels of OATS, 1000 pounds prime BACON.

The above articles will be taken in exchange for goods or on account (if delivered in a short time,) the market price given.

May 25. J J MILLER.

Boots & Shoes.

1 CASE superior city made Boots only $2, 1 case a good article do $2, Ladies' best city made kid Shoes for only $1, Misses Morocco Slippers from 37½ to 75, Men's, Boy's, Misses, Youths' & children's Shoes, A large supply, at unusual low prices, for sale by T C SIGAFOOSE.

May 4, 1843.

Groceries.

GOOD Brown Sugar at 6¼, best 8 cents, good Coffee at 8, best 12½, Loaf Sugar from 12½ to 15 cents, Fresh Soda, Water, and Sugar Crackers, Best Molasses 37½, Pepper 12½, Starch 12½, And every thing in the grocery line as cheap as any cash operator, and on the usual credit.

May 11. E M AISQUITH.

Wanted immediately,

ANY quantity of Corn, Oats and Bacon, in exchange for goods.

May 25. E P MILLER.

Cheap Prints.

WE have just received a few pieces of PRINTS (warranted fast colors) at 6¼ cts a yard. Also, a variety of Parasols. P. COONS.

May 25.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

JUST received and for sale, a large and beautiful assortment of seasonable goods, which will be sold at very low prices for cash, or to punctual customers upon a credit of 12 months. JOHN H McENDREE.

Shepherdstown, May 25, 1843.

New Goods.

I WOULD particularly invite the attention of the ladies to my stock of Fancy Goods, Shoes, Bonnets, Ribbands, &c. all of which will be sold at very reduced prices. J H McENDREE.

Shepherdstown, May 25.

Fresh Candies.

THE subscriber has just received—500 lb Fresh Candies, assorted as follows: Mint, Lemon, Hoarhound, Sassafras, Cream, Kisses, Lemon Drops, Mint Drops, Ladies' Fancies, Rose Almonds, Almond Candy, Rock do., Annis Seed, Curryander do. Caraway do.

May 25. S H ALLEMONG.

Fish, Salt, &c.

30 BARRELS No 1 HERRINGS, 15 Sacks coarse and fine Salt, 1500 pounds prime Bacon, 300 do prime Lard,

For sale low for cash by

May 25. J J MILLER.

For sale or barter.

I HAVE on hand a Jersey Wagon or Carryall, never used, which I will exchange for country produce, good paper, or sell on credit.

May 25. J J MILLER.

MISS BARR'S FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution for the education of Young Ladies, is located in Boonsboro', on the Baltimore and Hagerstown turnpike, 16 miles from Frederick. The location for beauty of scenery, purity of the water, and salubrity of the air, ranks among the most healthy situations in Maryland.

Parents placing their Daughters in this Institution, are assured that they will receive all the attention they could under the care of their parents.

The Seminary will be furnished with a good Library, Globes, Maps, Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, a Cabinet of a thousand Minerals and Crystallizations.

The Sciences will be illustrated by Lectures and Experiments, so as to render the duties, not a labor, but a pleasure.

The Course of Instruction will embrace all the branches of a thorough, practical, and refined education; consisting of the French Language, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern History, Astronomy, Geography, Rhetoric, and Composition, Algebra, Chemistry as connected with Mineralogy, Geology, Natural Philosophy, Agriculture, and Domestic Operations.

The year will be divided into two Sessions of twenty-two weeks each, commencing on the first Mondays in May and November.

Tuition per Session, ($25, *in advance*)

Tuition and tuition in all the branches per Session, ($22 50 per quarter,) or	$45 00
Bedding and towels to be furnished in	3 00
Washing,	2 00
Fuel and light,	
EXTRA.	
Music, ($10 per quarter,) or	$20 00
Drawing and Painting, ($5 per qr.,) or	5 00

Terms of Day Scholars per Session:

For young pupils in the incipient stage of an English Education	($3½ per qr.,) or	$7 00
Junior Class	($5 do.) or	10 00
Senior Class	($7½ do.) or	15 00

REFERENCES:—Rev. R. J. BRECKENRIDGE, Baltimore; FREDERICK A. SCHLEY, Esq., Frederick City; ELIAS DAVIS and SAM'L BENTZ, Boonsboro', Maryland.

Boonsboro', May 4, 1843—tf.

New and Cheap Cash Store

AT HARPERS-FERRY.

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

New and well selected stock of

GOODS,

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

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

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

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

Harpers-Ferry, April 27, 1843.

SETTLE UP.

WE would respectfully inform those concerned, that we have placed the Books, Accounts, Bonds, &c. in the hands of Mr. JOHN K. WOODS, who is fully authorised to settle the same, and we would earnestly request those who know themselves indebted, to call and *pay at least part;* we must have a part from those who owe us, or we shall be compelled to transfer their paper—we hope our friends will obviate this disagreeable necessity.

J. J. MILLER,
May 4. E. P. MILLER.

NEW STORE.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken that well known stand lately occupied by Mr. C. W. Aisquith, where they are now receiving and opening an entire FRESH STOCK OF

Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c.

They deem it unnecessary to come out with a long list of the many kinds of goods they have, but in short would say, that they have every article that is usually kept in a retail Dry Goods Store—all of which they pledge themselves to sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash, or on the usual time to punctual dealers.

CRANE & SADLER.

May, 1843.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving and opening a large and splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, which we will sell at very low prices for cash. We respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to give us a call and examine our stock of GOODS, which we are selling from 6¼ to 12, BROADCLOTHS, ton from 6¼ to 10, Bleached Cotton from 6¼ to 12, and every thing else in the line at the same reduced prices. We pledge ourselves to sell goods as low, if not lower, than they can be had in this or any other country town.

THOMAS LOCK & CO.

Smithfield, May 11.

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.

January 5, 1843.—tf.

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

IN BANKRUPTCY.

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

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

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

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

Teste,

NICH'S K. TROUT,

March 30, 1843.—7t.

WILLIAM PAUL,

BOOK BINDER,

WINCHESTER, VA.,

INFORMS the citizens of Charlestown, and the adjoining county, 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.

Notice to Farmers.

FLOUR, Corn, Cornmeal, Oats, Bacon, Lard, Butter, and Eggs will be taken in exchange for goods at cash prices by the undersigned. S H ALLEMONG.

May 4.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE

MANUFACTORY.

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

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

Charlestown, April 13, 1843—3m

STONE CUTTING.

WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE, of Clarke, informs the citizens of Clarke, Jefferson, and Frederick, that he still continues to make and superscribe *Monuments—Box, Column, and plain*

TOMB SLABS

And Head & Foot STONES,

OF EVERY VARIETY.

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

☞LETTERING neatly executed.

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

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

January 21 1843—1y.

HALACHER'S PATENT

LIFE PRESERVING

SINGLE TREE.

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

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

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

IG'S P. LYLES.

March 2, 1843.—tf.

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.

To the Public.

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

Window Sash, Window Blinds, and Pannel Doors,

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

Erection of Buildings,

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

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

B. TOMLINSON.

Charlestown, March 9, 1843.

BOOTS SHOE MAKING.

NEW FIRM.

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

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

H. E. McMICHAEL,
SAM'L WOODDY.

Charlestown, April 27, 1843—tf.

REMOVAL.

HENRY METCALF,

Fashionable HARNESS & TRUNK

MANUFACTORY,

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

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

April 13, 1843.

BLANK BOOKS, Backgammon Boards, an assortment of School Books, &c., for sale by J. H. BEARD & CO.

May 4, 1843.

IMPORTED SKYLARK.

THIS most capital Racer and getter of Race Horses will stand this season (which will end 1st July,) at my stable, 2½ miles east of Berryville, at $40 the season, to be paid on or before the 2nd of July next; $60 insurance, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be in foal: Parting with the mare or irregular attendance at the stand, forfeits the insurance. Groom $1, to be sent with the mare. Part bred mares can come at $25 the season, and $40 insurance, and altogether come mares at $15 the season, and $25 insurance, if paid by the 2d of July next for season, or as soon as known to be in foal for insurance, otherwise there will be no deduction. This is a fine grass country, and pasture will be furnished at 50 cents per week. Good attention will be paid to mares and colts, care taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be accountable for either. Mares to be fed on grain must bring written directions to that effect; it will be furnished as cheap as possible. A gentleman putting 5 mares of his own, will be entitled to one of them gratis. A company putting 6, and each one accountable for all, will be entitled to one of them gratis. Mares must bring with them written directions upon what terms they are to be put. Mares put last year by the season and failing, may be insured this year at season price, if their accounts for this year tied up by July. Mares failing, may be insured next year to any horse then standing at my stable, at season price of such horse, if their accounts for this year shall be settled by the 2d July next. No mare will be entitled to these privileges and advantages, unless these terms are strictly complied with.

The attention of the public is particularly invited to his game blood, remarkable stoutness and capacity to carry heavy weights, endure great fatigue, and run long distances, and the promise and runnings of his get, extracted from the Sporting Journals, and other sources.

'SKYLARK is the best son of Waxy Pope, winner of the Derby, (who was the best son of Waxy,) his dam Skylark, (dam also of Giles, a capital four mile horse,) was got by Musician, out of sister to Pirouette, by young Eagle, Parisotto, Sir Peter—her dam Deceit, sister to the yellow mare by Tandem—Perdita by Herod—Fair Forester by Sloe—Forester—Partner—Crofts bay barb—Makeless—Brimmer—Son of Dodsworth—Burton Barb mare.

Waxy Pope was by Waxy, out of the famous old Penelope, who was dam also of Penelope, (dam of Whalebone, Whisker, &c.,) Parasol, Pelisse, Podargus, Pioneer, Pledge, Pope, Joan, Piquet and Prudence, all names of distinction.

Musician was got by Worthy, out of Woodbine, (dam also of Music and Minuet, both winners of the Oaks,) by Woodpecker; Puzzle by Matcham; Princess by Herod; Julia by Blank; Spectator's dam by Partner, &c.

Young Eagle, own brother to Eagle & Spread Eagle, was got by Volunteer, dam by Highflyer, Engineer, Cade, Lass of Mill, by Traveller, Miss Makeless, &c.

PERFORMANCES AND THOSE OF HIS GET.

"SKYLARK is in splendid health, order and condition, and will no doubt please your country better than any horse they ever had, saw, or can see. He is a rich bay, beautiful, gay, of very superior action and power, strong enough for a dray, and is to day the next horse to Priam, if not fully his equal. Many of our best judges think Skylark's colts in this country, are the finest they have ever seen in size, bone and appearance, except perhaps Felde's colts; indeed, for size, color, game, and stoutness, his colts are nearly all unequalled. He has had three colts to start in America—all are winners, and some of them several times. Of their runnings and winnings in Ireland and England, I cannot say enough; last year his colts won 9 out of 16 King's Plates in Ireland, more than half of all run for, and against the get of Sir Hercules, Priam, Velocipede, Emilius, Economist, Sire of Harkaway, and all the other stallions nearly of Ireland and England. He has had only three or four colts carried over to England.—All were winners, and some of them many times on the English turf. It will thus be seen they have been successful wherever tried—his colts are very celebrated for the saddle, the chase, or as hunters, as well as on the turf. Many of his colts have won at 4 miles and 4 mile heats." But observe HIS OWN performances.

"Skylark won 42 races, heavy weights, long distances, 24 King's Plates, more than any other horse ever won. He won near 30 races of 3 and 4 miles, many of them heats, and sometimes *two races the same day.* In the handicap races, he generally carried heavier weights than any other, often gave 2 or 3 years and great odds in weights—in the *same day, carried* 168 *lbs.*, 3 *miles, and* 37 *lbs. giving* 14 *lbs. and won both races.* Frequently for the King's Plates, carried from 159 to 170 lbs 4 miles. He beat Economist, sire of Harkaway; he beat Lady Elizabeth 4 miles twice, carrying 168 lbs. and she ran 4 miles in 7 minutes 45 seconds, with 135 lbs. on her! As a proof of the high estimation in which he stood with turfmen, he was handicapped to carry the *most extraordinary and unheard of weight of* 210 *lbs. for the Corinthians.* The alterations in the King's Plates *have been attributed to his unparalleled performances, which have been considered unrivalled on any turf.* At 8 years old, he challenged the world to run four miles under the very heaviest weights. No horse accepting the challenge, he was withdrawn from the turf *unblemished.*"

JOSIAH WM. WARE,
Near Berryville, Clarke county, Va.

April 20, 1843.

CONWAY'S MEDICINES.

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

DR. 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 OINMENT.

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

ALBION CORN PLASTER.

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

Dumfries' Remedy for the PILES.

One of the best and most thorough remedies known for this troublesome complaint. Price 75 37 1-2 cts, two boxes, Ointment and Electuary, or 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 it, without hesitation the best preparation for these complaints they have ever met with. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Relfe's Carminative or Asthmatic **PILLS.**

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

Full and ample directions accompany each of the above articles.

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

A. M. CRIDLER.

Nov 24, 1842—1y. *Harpers-Ferry, Va.*

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

PLASTER, SHINGLES, &c.

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

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

M H & V W MOORE.

March 30, 1843.

Farmers,

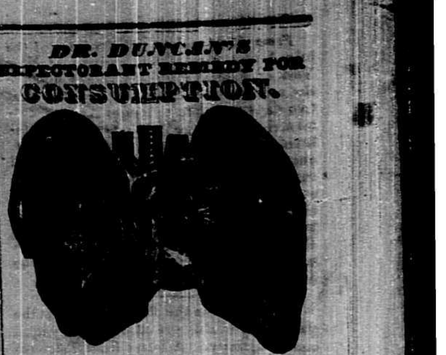
WHO want cheap Linens or Cottons for their servants, ought to call on

April 20. J. S. PACKETT.

DR. DUNCAN'S

EXPECTORANT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION.



THE above plate represents a full description of the LUNGS, &c. in their healthy condition, which are the principal agents in respiration, and are situated in the chest, of which they occupy nearly the whole cavity. They are two in number, one on the right and the other on the left. These organs are of a soft, spungy nature, and are composed of blood vessels, arterial and venous air ducts which communicate with the trachea or windpipe, and convey life to every part of the body. The air cells situated in the lungs are so exceedingly small, and the membranes that compose them so thin and delicate, that very slight causes will produce obstructions in the smaller air passages, and impede the respiration—hence a cough, inflammation of the mucus membrane of the bronchi and windpipe, hoarseness, &c., and finally subjects the lungs to disease, which places the patient in a critical and dangerous situation, and ultimately *dies of consumption!* Readers, you who are afflicted with the first seeds of this disease, viz: coughs and colds, procure immediately

Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy,

A medicine for colds, coughs, spitting of blood, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, asthma, pain in the side, breast and chest, and all diseases of the liver and lungs, which is certain to remove all obstructions from the respiratory vessels, and if the lungs are not entirely absorbed by disease it will in