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**DENTISTRY.**  
D. McCORRICK, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity, that he has returned, and may be found, for a few weeks, at Carter's Hotel, equipped with the latest improved instruments, and best material, recently procured in the Northern city, to perform all operations conducive to the beauty, and preservation of the teeth.

**PAULKINER & STEWART, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**  
HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of their Profession. Their office is in the brick building, recently occupied as the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court, where one of the other of them may at all times be found during business hours. They will attend the Courts regularly in the Counties of Berkeley, Morgan, and Jefferson.

**George Wm. Ranson, Attorney at Law.**  
HAS returned to Charlestown, with the view of attending exclusively to business in his profession. His office is in the brick building, near the White building East of Carter's Hotel.

**B. F. Washington, Attorney at Law.**  
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia.  
WILL practice in the Courts of Jefferson and the adjoining counties.

**RICHARD PARKER, Attorney at Law.**  
WILL practice Law in Jefferson, and the neighboring Counties. In the course of a few days he will open an office in Charlestown, until then, he may be found on every Monday and Friday, at Carter's Hotel.

**NEW ESTABLISHMENT!**  
**HENRY METCALF, Fashionable HARNESSEY & TRUNK MANUFACTURER.**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlestown, and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in a shop formerly occupied by Mr. Carter as Tailor shop, on door West of Mr. John B. Packett's Store, and a few doors East of the Bank, where he is prepared to execute all orders for the best French and English Harness, likewise Barouches and Buggy Harness of the latest fashions. Also, Bridles and Martingales of the very best quality. A general assortment of Hard Leather Goods, such as Trunks, for travelling and domestic use; Valises, and Travelling Bags always on hand, as good as can be had in the Eastern cities.

**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 apparatus, 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 single or double harness. By pulling a string 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.

**PROPOSALS**  
WILL be received by the undersigned until the 25th March, 1843, for the erection of a BRICK STORE HOUSE at the Harpers Ferry Arsenal, on a foundation already prepared, 92 by 30 feet. The building is to be two stories high, with an underground base of two stories. Stone Windows, and Door Caps and Sills, Door Posts and Cornices. The walls to be 20 inches thick. The building to be finished with a red brick, laid in Flemish bond, Mortar, Scotch, &c.

**Election Notice.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that an Election will be held on SATURDAY the 18th day of MARCH, instant, at the following places, for the election of OVERSEERS OF THE POOR, to-wit:—Shepherdstown, at Daniel Rector's; Charlestown, at the residence of Charles W. Rector; or either of them; Shepherdstown, at the residence of Charles W. Rector; or either of them; Shepherdstown, at the residence of John F. Rector; or either of them; Shepherdstown, at the residence of John F. Rector; or either of them.

**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 Sashes, Windows, Blinds, and Panel Doors.

**FOR THE ERECTION OF BUILDINGS.**  
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 on him at his office, in Liberty and Charles Streets, before dealing elsewhere.

**MILLWRIGHTING.**  
THE subscriber offers his services as a Millwright, to the Millers and Mill owners of Jefferson and the adjoining counties. Those wishing to patronize him, shall have their work done in a neat and substantial manner, and with despatch.

**OLBERT FOR RENT.**  
THE subscriber not having effected a sale of his Farm at Hilltown, now disposed to rent the same for a term of years, to a good tenant. The tract contains 30 ACRES of cleared land, all of prime quality and in good condition. There will be for wheat the coming fall 150 acres; more than 100 of which will set in clover. This property is very desirable, and well worth the attention of persons wishing to cultivate choice Jefferson land. The Stock is a good one, and on the farm, may also be had on reasonable terms.

**REMOVAL.**  
I HAVE removed my STOCK OF GOODS to my NEW STORE OPPOSITE the Warehouse, on the corner of Liberty and Charles Streets, and have requested the public generally, to give me their patronage. I have here-to-fore received, and I hope by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to continue to merit a share of the public's patronage.

**NOTICE.**  
PERSONS indebted to the estate of Mrs. GENTLEMAN, are requested to make payment as speedily as possible. Those having claims, will present them, properly substantiated, for settlement.

**NOTICE.**  
HAVING administered upon the Estate of my late wife, and not finding it convenient to attend personally in settling up the accounts, I do hereby appoint and authorize High Gillette to act as my Agent in the settling up of the accounts of my late wife, and all those that know themselves indebted. Prompt attention to this notice is requested, as it is desirable that all accounts should be closed without delay.

**NOTICE.**  
INTENDING to resume business in the spring, I design visiting Baltimore shortly, for the purpose of LAYING IN A STOCK OF GOODS. To enable me to do so, in a more desirable manner, persons indebted should make immediate payment of at least a part of their accounts. Persons regarding this notice are hereby notified that their accounts will be transferred for collection.

**FOR RENT.**  
THE undersigned has for rent his STORE HOUSE, at Kernysville, Jefferson County, Va., immediately where the Rail Road crosses the turnpike five miles from Shepherdstown. The neighborhood is wealthy and thickly settled. The above establishment is worthy the attention of any merchant with a small capital, who may be desirous of doing a wholesale business. Possession will be given on the 1st of April. Any person wishing to rent, can know my terms by applying to me at Kernysville.

**MONEY WANTED!**  
THE subscriber is making arrangements to visit the Eastern cities, for the purpose of making his spring purchases, and would respectfully urge upon his friends the necessity of paying at least a part of their accounts, as their promptness will be duly appreciated, by the splendid STOCK OF GOODS he will present well chosen in quality. Having my best confidence in the integrity of the people, he hopes that they will respond to this call.

**CAUTION.**  
THE public are cautioned against receiving a note of hand given by the subscriber, for the sum of \$15, payable 60 days after date. As I have not received a fair consideration therefor, I will not pay said note, unless called by the name of ANDREW F. SCHEIDT.

**NEW GOODS!**  
A NEW and interesting opening, a stock of New and Seasonable Goods, at my Store, opposite the Bank, where I have the honor to receive the patronage of my friends, customers, and the public generally. I pledge myself to sell goods for cash, or low as they can be bought in this or any other place in the County.

**The Land which no Mortal may Know.**  
At BRADSHAW BAY. Though Earth has fall many a beautiful spot, As a post or painter might show; Yet none so lovely and beautiful, as that bright, To the hopes of the heart, and spirit's glad sight, Is the land which no mortal may know.

**There the crystalline stream, hursting forth from the North.**  
Flows on, and forever will flow; Its waters, as they roll, are with melody rife, And its waters are sparkling with beauty and life: Is the land which no mortal may know.

**There, too, are the lost whom we love on this earth.**  
With those memories our bosoms yet glow; Their relics are given to the place of the dead, But their glorified spirits before us have fled: To the land which no mortal may know.

**There the pale orb of Night, and the fountain of Day.**  
No beauty nor splendour bestow; But the presence of Him, the unshining I AM! And the holy, the pure, the immaculate Lamb! Is the land which no mortal may know.

**The Free Press.**  
[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.]  
And now, Messrs. Editors, we come to the Protective Tariff. It will be remembered that the Democratic meeting denied the constitutionality of this measure. Our writer, I presume, has yielded this point, but certainly makes an effort to maintain it. This is something bad. As to the utility of this policy, I believe public opinion—yes, Democratic opinion—is so fast rushing to that point, that it is better to give it than to encourage it, lest it be carried too far.

I will admit at once that the principle of Free Trade is a beautiful thing—and more, it is a natural reverse of this, the present condition of almost the whole civilized world? It is in the least possible degree, the combined efforts of all our Anti-Tariff politicians, aided by the efforts of the thousand writers as "One of the Committee," by any possibility, to bring foreign nations, all, or one of them, to abandon a policy they have adopted and adhered to for centuries; it were just as easy to stop the progress of the sun, as to bring about a change of the position of the sun, with whom we carry on the most important question—the great question of protection.

Now, if all the nations of the world had just sprung into existence, and were about settling the principles of their commercial intercourse, beyond all doubt it would be the true interest of all to agree to buy, and to sell to each other, without the least restraint. This is a state of things devotedly to be wished for; but is not the actual reverse of this, the present condition of almost the whole civilized world? It is in the least possible degree, the combined efforts of all our Anti-Tariff politicians, aided by the efforts of the thousand writers as "One of the Committee," by any possibility, to bring foreign nations, all, or one of them, to abandon a policy they have adopted and adhered to for centuries; it were just as easy to stop the progress of the sun, as to bring about a change of the position of the sun, with whom we carry on the most important question—the great question of protection.

Does England receive our flour in payment for the immense amount of the manufactures we purchase of her? We all know that such is the amount of duty upon that article, that not one single barrel can be taken there by an American shipper and sold with a profit, unless it be at a period when many of her poor subjects are on the point of starvation. When this can be done, we say here, "her ports are open; at all other times we say they are closed." Is it much better than this with our tobacco? Her rate of duty upon that great staple is one hundred per cent. upon its first cost, or nine times as much as the planter in this country is paid for it; and it is a fact that the amount of revenue collected in England, by a duty upon that article, is more than the whole revenue collected in the United States. This whole, though not cultivated in the upper portion of Virginia, is a most important article in the middle and lower portions of the State. If it were admitted into England, and upon the Continent of Europe, upon a reasonable and moderate duty, there can be no doubt of the consumption of that important staple, the uses of which in some form or other is supposed to be an almost universal appetite, would be increased almost ten fold, and our interest in the production promoted in the same ratio. Our position with respect to France and the continent of Europe is about the same as it is with England. When we have the fact that our exports, that of other nations are at work to cripple our commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, ought we not to take some measures of self defence, and attend to the protection of our own interests? When we know that one of our citizens can possibly do without, and even then only upon the imposition of the most onerous duties, it is proper, as it is right, in treating our own citizens, to take no measures of self defence and protection? In my first piece, I stated that the effect of a Protective Tariff was to reduce the price of the protected article. "One of the Committee" passes that statement with very little ceremony in doubt, and takes the liberty of stating that it is a statement which I proved that statement—Well, if he is contented to pass over facts and reasoning after that fashion, I will not complain; and I will neither repeat the facts nor the argument.

Is it not degrading and humiliating for any independent nation to be compelled to depend upon foreigners for articles of common use and indispensable necessity, when they can produce them for themselves? And such is our situation. It has been said, and I believe with truth, that during the last war with England, we lost more soldiers for want of blankets, than by the bayonets of the enemy. Indeed such was the deficiency of that article, so essential for the soldier, that our own government was obliged to wink at the smuggling of blankets, and even to give cloths from the shops of our own citizens, which were better to have made them, and furnished ourselves? This, I think, is the true American policy. But it is said, the protection of England and Europe is to be traced to their policy of protection; and though this is asserted with the boldest effrontery, yet the writer has not condescended to state the fact, or to give a single reason in support of that ridiculous assertion. If he had even a superficial knowledge of the operation of English government upon their subjects, he would have found something to be a better reason. And what, let me ask, would be the situation of England at this moment, if a single spectre of paper money were allowed to circulate? A population of thirteen millions on a territory but little larger than Virginia! It would be idle to think on this subject any more. I am accused by "One of the Committee" of being too ready to concede to the claims of the country, and too ready to concede to the claims of the country. What I said was this: "That in proportion to the increase of our domestic trade, our foreign trade might diminish;" that, in the same way, the increase of each other, the less we would purchase from foreigners; and this I thought, would be a benefit, as there would be less drain of our specie. And in there was one man in this world who can do more for his country than any other man.

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Palmyra, in the year, to Tyre and Sidon, and Venice, to Venice—of which I have said so much in my former paper. And now, Messrs. Editors, we come to the Protective Tariff. It will be remembered that the Democratic meeting denied the constitutionality of this measure. Our writer, I presume, has yielded this point, but certainly makes an effort to maintain it. This is something bad. As to the utility of this policy, I believe public opinion—yes, Democratic opinion—is so fast rushing to that point, that it is better to give it than to encourage it, lest it be carried too far. I will admit at once that the principle of Free Trade is a beautiful thing—and more, it is a natural reverse of this, the present condition of almost the whole civilized world? It is in the least possible degree, the combined efforts of all our Anti-Tariff politicians, aided by the efforts of the thousand writers as "One of the Committee," by any possibility, to bring foreign nations, all, or one of them, to abandon a policy they have adopted and adhered to for centuries; it were just as easy to stop the progress of the sun, as to bring about a change of the position of the sun, with whom we carry on the most important question—the great question of protection.

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DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN BERKLEY.

A meeting of the Democratic party of the Berkeley County, held pursuant to previous notice at the house of Mr. Joseph Knott...

Resolved, That the following resolutions be adopted: That the Democratic party of this county...

Resolved, That we now declare our uncompromising hostility to that batch of high-toned Federal measures that were forced upon the country...

Resolved, That we are utterly hostile to a Bank of the United States, and to the appointment of a Federal Agent, Executive or Judicial, in any of our counties...

Resolved, That we are in favor of the restoration of the Union, and of the preservation of the rights of the people of this country...

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REV. MR. TUSTON'S LETTER.

The following letter has been brought to me for publication. We give it place, with pleasure, in our columns; and have no doubt it will be read with interest by others...

From the Washington Globe. On the 4th inst. Mrs. Susan Howard, aged 24 years, daughter of James and Mary Howard...

On Saturday the 4th inst. at his brother's residence in Berkeley, Dr. Walter Madison Thompson, the youngest son of the late Dr. John Thompson...

This estimable man was born on the 24th day of August, 1754, in Downpatrick, in the County of Down, Ireland...

He was a man of ardent and generous feelings in age, and his ardent generosity to dependent friends, gave ample testimony of his philanthropic nature...

On the day of the year 1800, when American Independence was celebrated, he assembled his immediate family, placed them around his noble heart beating with fond emotions...

He landed at Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, on the 20th day of September, 1850, where he provided for the completion of the education of his children...

His cheerful and happy manners never failed to attract the aged, and captivate the young; and in the last hours of his life, the writer of this meagre tribute could but exclaim within, that it was joy beyond all others to be permitted to see him...

On the day previous to her death the writer had a short interview with her, and it seemed the halting converse with her, and it seemed did her wasted figure, hollow cheek, and tremulous voice, contrast with the strong powers of her mind...

At the funeral the Rev. Mr. Lipscomb made some beautifully touching remarks, and he cast a tearless and unconcerned crowd, nor to those whose hearts had been lacerated by the sander of consanguinity...

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A & FERRY, GROCERY & COMMISSION.

Microblants, No. 75, North Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

Plaster of Paris. The subscriber has for sale, immediately a large quantity of Plaster of Paris...

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FOM SALE.

One fine-tuned PIANO, recently purchased and in good order.

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GARTER'S HOTEL.

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia.

The Large Western House, nearly opposite the Court House.

Sale of Elegant Furniture, The Extensive LAW LIBRARY.

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ABELL'S HOTEL.

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.

The Large Square House, adjoining the Public Square, and nearly opposite the Post Office.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR LEASE.

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