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NO. 6.

THE BIBLE.

Of such a book? The sun, God himself,
The angel, God and man, salvation, life,
And death—eternal life, eternal death—
Dread words! whose meaning has no end, no bound,
Most precious book! bright candle of the Lord!
Star of Eternity! the only star
By which the bark of man could navigate
The sea of life, and gain the coast of bliss
Eternally! only star which runs on Time,
And, on its deep and troubled billows, still,
As a generation, drifting wildly by,
Blessed generations, show a ray
Of heaven's Star, and to the hills of God,
Thy name!—Messiah, Brooke, Frazer, W.
Evangelist, Williams, Hodge, &c. I heard her,
By George Goodson, Neal—67.
By Messrs. Messers, Brooke, Frazer, W.
And by the Apart, and Newkirk, Snodgrass, Moore, of G.
To earth the P. Toler, Nowlin, Lacy. De
This book, these Power, of E. C. and War
Was sent.

Miscellaneous.

From the Ladies' World of Fashion.

THE BRIDAL EVE.

By HARRIET BOWLER.
"What a magnificent nuptial present!"
exclaimed Mrs. Benton to her daughter,
on entering the chamber of the latter, at
Saratoga, they discovered a costly necklace,
with a perfumed note accompanying it.
"Mr. Wallingford is indeed all that is
generous and noble."
The daughter's cheek became tinged
with crimson, though a smile rose to her
lips as she contemplated her lover's costly
gift. At that moment her heart was
torn by contending emotions; but alas!
she knew that she could find no sympathy
in her distress from her parent.

Mrs. Benton was a widow, with no
child but her beautiful daughter. Aspir-
ing, vain and mercenary, she resolved
that Isabel should make a brilliant match,
and for this purpose her mother had
brought her daughter to Saratoga, where
her lover, the celebrated Miss Benton the
belle of the season. Her charms had con-
quered among others the millionaire of
the year, a middle-aged retired merchant;
and she in obedience to her mother's ex-
plicit commands, was on the ensuing day
to become the bride of Mr. Wallingford.

But Isabel, though feeling it to be her
duty to obey her parent, could not submit
to this doom without many and painful
struggles. A year before she had met
and loved a young painter, when on a
visit to a friend in the country, and though
they had not met for many months, his
memory was still fresh in her heart, and
she felt that though she might wed the
wealthy Mr. Wallingford, she could never
give him the affection she had already
bestowed on the poor artist. As the day
appointed for her union approached, her
feelings became more and more acute,
until at length she could have flung herself
at her father's feet and begged to be
released from her engagement, only that
she would have incurred the reproach of
her parent would prove inexorable.

"Alas!" thought Isabel, as her mother
left the apartments, there is no escape for
me from this hated alliance. And yet
Mr. Wallingford is all that is noble and
generous—yet I cannot love. Oh Henry!
she exclaimed, apostrophizing her
absent lover, "would that you were here.
But what do I say? For months he has
not written to me, and alas!—I cannot
conceal from myself that I am forgotten.
No, it is sinful in me thus to think of one
who has deserted me. Oh! that he could
ever forgive these dear, dear moments
when we walked together under the old
avenue, while the moon glistened down
through the leaves, and our hearts beat in
unison with the music of all nature around
us. Oh! Henry, dear Henry, and she clasped
her hands, "that ever you should
forget those hours!"

"Nor have I forgotten them, dear Isabel,"
exclaimed a voice beside her, that
thrilled every nerve with ecstasy, and
looking around she perceived her lover,
who had entered the little parlor unper-
ceived.

We will not describe the thousand things
that were said at this meeting. Suffice it
to say they were like all love's protesta-
tions. But the explanation of Henry
must be laid before our readers, though in
a more succinct and less broken manner
than he gave it. His tale, however, even
as told by himself, was short. He had
written according to promise to Isabel, but
received no answer. Again and again
he had written, but always with the like
success, until at length his pride forbade
him to write again. But his love had sur-
vived notwithstanding the apparent cold-
ness of Isabel, and having accidentally
heard that she was at the Springs, he had
resolved to see her and learn the worst.

"Then it was your mother that inter-
cepted our letters," said Henry, when
Isabel had, in turn, narrated her story
"and this marriage—oh! Isabel; dear Isabel,
can you sacrifice yourself?"

Why need we tell the result. Love
ever triumphs. It was arranged that, that
night, Isabel should elope with her lover.
It was between the hours of two and
three o'clock on the same night, that Is-
abel who could not think of sleeping, stole
into the little private parlor that was ad-
joining to the chamber of her mother, and
not far from the apartment occupied by
Mr. Wallingford. The position of this
parlor rendered it one from which a noc-
turnal flight was not only possible but
easy, for in this parlor there was a window
out of which she could with ease step into
the garden, and at the end of that garden
was one of the leading streets of the town.

Isabel was seated at a table on which
there was a small lamp and a tiny watch.
The hands of that tiny watch seemed to
her to be almost fixed, or to move as if
nothing could induce them to go on to
the hours of appointment. At first Isabel
awaited the hour of rendezvous without
hesitation, and without trembling; but
when it was approaching to the hour for
the signal given with her lover, her duty
to her parent occurred to her, and she
hesitated. Affection for her mother—for
Mrs. Benton was still her mother—strug-
gled long with her promise to her lover.
At length she said—

"No, I cannot fly. My mother! my
mother—blessed though you may be, I can-
not cost you a tear. I will write a note
for Henry, telling him I cannot keep my
promise with him, and to-morrow I will
throw myself at my mother's feet and
confess all. She will, she must relent!"

Accordingly she took up a pen, and
hastily wrote a few lines to her lover, at
every word blotting the paper with tears.
At length, exhausted by the emotions, she
leaned back on the sofa to indulge a fit
of weeping. Long she wept, but finally
nature obtained the mastery, and like a
child, worn out by grief, she sank insen-
sibly to sleep.

The dawn of day was just beginning to
break when Mr. Wallingford, who chance-
d to be an early riser, passing down the
corridor, perceived the door of Mrs. Ben-
ton's parlor ajar, with Isabel apparently
unconscious, on the sofa. Alarmed at the
sight, he entered, but finding that
Miss Benton was only asleep, he would
secure the thought of evil could delight
attracted by his name in the unfinished note
on the table, and led by an ungovernable
curiosity, he read as follows:

"It is the will of my unhappy destiny,
combined with the desire of my mother, I
must never see you again—never more
listen to you—never—by what utter the
word? To-morrow I become the wife of
Mr. Wallingford, fly then, from my sight—
it is a sacrifice that I appeal to your
honour to make—"

"Who can this gentleman be? Who is
this mysterious lover of whom I have never
heard? Alas! I fondly dreamed Is-
abel, that you loved me, but I see now
that I have been deceived and that your
mother is, perhaps, forcing you into a
union you abhor—"

His words were cut short by a foot-fall.
It was Henry leaping into a window, and
Wallingford looked around. The rival
gazed at each other an instant, nor
shall we attempt to describe their feelings
when they found that they were father
and son. Their exclamations of astonish-
ment awoke Isabel who faintly, while at
the same instant, her mother appeared
on the scene. The insensible girl was
borne from the room, and then the young
man, flinging himself at his father's feet,
exclaimed:

"My father—my father! I am inno-
cent; pardon me."
"Rise, sir," said Mr. Wallingford, "I am
no longer your father. I am your accus-
er, and your judge. Why have you come
to Saratoga?"

It was absolutely necessary for me to
do so. Honor compelled me to come
and see one who—my very dear to me."
Very well; but then you chose to pay
your visits to this very dear person at
moments that are equivocal—at three
o'clock in the morning for instance."

"Father, since you know all, why do
you thus interrogate me?"
"Because it is my desire to know the
most minute details of your love for Miss
Isabel Benton."

"And when here?"
"Because she ought to be my wife, and
not yours."
"Then, sir, you must know, that it is
about six months ago, in a stroll through
the Susquehanna country, whither I went
as an artist, and under an assumed name,
I met this young lady. Why tell the re-
sult? We loved. I did not reveal my
real name, for I wished to be loved for
myself, and not as the son of the rich Mr.
Wallingford. She promised to be mine
ere parting, and we promised to write to
each other. But our letters were inter-
cepted, and deeming she had proved false
to me, I resolved to forget her, until when
hearing incidentally from a friend here,
that she was to be married—though he
did not say to whom—my agony drove
me hither, to see Isabel, reproach her for
perfidy, and bid her an eternal farewell.
Oh! father had I known all, I would have
suffered any thing than come hither."

"Henry, said the father, wiping away a
tear, you have conquered. The love of
one like me cannot be such as that of
such a young man feels. The sacrifice
will be less to me than you. Take her,
and God bless you."

The son fell on his father's shoulder and
weeping, would have refused the boon,
but Wallingford was inexorable, nor
would he suffer the ceremony to be de-
layed more than a day—the ample settle-
ment he made to his son fully reconcil-
ing Mrs. Benton to the match.

Love, according to Napoleon, is the
occupation of an idle man, the amusement
of a busy one, and the shipwreck of a so-
vereign. We like Paul de Kock's defini-
tion of it much better. He says—Love is
the perpetual dream of youth, the recre-
ation of maturer years, and the remem-
brance of old age."

How mysterious are the ebbs and flows
of the heart, that diversify the dream of
human life, as it glides away between
earth and heaven! It is difficult to be-
lieve that the tempestuous and stormy
waves of passion of one moment, have
their origin from the same source as the
calm and equal flow of the gentler feelings
of the next.

It is temper which creates the bliss of
home, or destroys its comforts. It is not
in the collision of intellect that domestic
peace loves to nestle. Her home is in
the forbearing nature—in the yielding
spirit—in the calm pleasures of a mild
disposition, anxious to give and receive
happiness.

Two things are necessary to make any
person prudent—the power to judge, and
the habit of acting in consequence of his
conviction.

PRUDENT WOMEN. Phidias made the
statue of Venus and Elit with one foot
upon a tortoise, to signify two great duties
of a virtuous woman, viz: to stay at home
and be silent.

From *Godley's Lady's Book.*
THE HOUR OF PRAYER.
BY MISS M. A. FRAYER.
I love to steal awhile away
From every bustling care,
And spend the hours of passing day
In humble, grateful prayer.

How quietly the still hour of twilight
steals on. The sun's last golden ray,
which lingered so long upon the eastern
mountains, as "if parting were sweet sor-
row," has disappeared. The last ray
is fading from the evening cloud. A
deeper shadow settled over the valley—
One by one "night's unwaried watchers"
shone out in their "far off depths." The
bird folds its wings within its little
nest. The murmur of the breeze ceases.

"The hum of man" is hushed. For a
brief space the restless world ceases—
It is the hour of prayer and meditation—
the Sabbath of the day:

"All is so still, so soft in earth and air,
You scarce would start to meet a spirit there;
Secure, that thought of evil could delight
To walk in such a scene on such a night."

It breathes its own blessed quiet over
the Christian's spirit, and disposes him to
deep and earnest communion with him-
self, and with his Father. The world
loses its hold upon his heart, wealth, plea-
sures, honors, earth's vain array, seem
now but what they are—illusions, fleeting
shadows. Cares and vexations, which,
perhaps, too much occupied his mind,
and ruffled his temper during the day,
now sink into their real insignificance.

He lifts his eye to the magnificent firmament
above him, and feels the is but
speaks, an atom, in the vast creation; he
thinks of his immortal spirit, and the
priceless ransom paid for it, and knows it
outweighs the worth of worlds.

Then serious, but pleasant thoughts
possess his mind: the rapid flight of time—
how soon its last hour shall have struck
for him, and his ransomed spirit, breath-
ing its last prayer, and dropping its frail
tabernacle, shall rise to its blissful home
in heaven. Oh, what breaks upon the
soul, what enraptures the heart, what
beams beyond it! His is indeed the com-
mon lot, "as ashes to ashes, dust to dust,"
and the cloths of the valley are piled upon
his once living, breathing form. But
what then! It is only the senseless clay
which moulders there; death cannot touch
the immortal spirit; that is not shrouded
in the grave.

But the twilight fades, darkness gathers,
a deeper silence pervades all nature. It
is to him the "still small voice" of his Fa-
ther, and he "wraps his face in his mantle,"
and bows down in prayer.

There is a power in the voiceless equi-
quency of the hour even for the world-
ling. Its gentle influence, like a mes-
senger from Heaven, breathes on his in-
quiet spirit, and the warring elements
within are hushed. Unwonted thoughts
press upon his mind. The bubbles he has
just been so eagerly pursuing, seem now
but bubbles. He throws back a hasty
glance to wasted weeks, to his sins, years,
that are gone like a vision of the night
never to be recalled.

Life, life, oh what a vapor it is; a quick-
ly passing dream; toil and care, jealousy
and strife, hopes and fears, a weary strug-
gle for some unsubstantial good, have
made up almost its sum. Ah, how seldom
are its early promises fulfilled, and even
if they were, even if the world spread all
its gifts before men, yet they are transient
as the morning cloud, and melt away like
the morning dew. Yes, the Christian has
chosen the better part; he has hoped, and
ed that anxious elevation; when I have
gathered a little more wealth; when I
have brought a few more worldly schemes
to a susceptible termination, then my af-
fections shall lose their hold upon the
world; I will be a Christian.

CHEERFULNESS. I recommend to the young, the cul-
tivation of a chastened and holy spirit of
cheerfulness. It is consistent with their
time of life, and harmonizes with creation
and with the spirit and precept of pure-
ness. Creation in all life and joy. At
morning, noon and night—in Spring, Sum-
mer, Autumn and Winter—at all periods,
nature sends forth her anthem of gladness
and invites man to join her cheerful lays;
wear her bright smiles; and with a joy-
ous serenity, look up to the bounteous
Giver of all good. Has creation sought of
gloom or hopeless melancholy? Ask
thou the bright orb of day, as he comes
forth from the chambers of the East, dis-
perses the darkness of night, and with mes-
sager's glory, marches through the Heavens;
ask the silver moon, as she casts her
welcome rays around the benighted trav-
eller; consult the bright stars, those
eyes of love, those "flowers of the sky,"
as they cheerily show forth the beauty of
their Author; ask the proud earth, beam-
ing with its unnumbered myriads of glad-
some beings. All will answer—nature's
love is attuned to the sweetest melody, and
gives utterance to no doleful lamentations;
gladness, cheerfulness and pleasure sit
smiling on her brow; and as she silently
relates her story of love, she invites men
to cultivate a spirit of cheerfulness.

But thousands who profess to have tasted
the goodness of God—who have been
made partakers of the "feast of fat things,"
which Infinite Munificence hath prepared
in the "Mount Zion"—are gloomy, down-
cast, disheartened, and wear an expression
of hopeless despondency, which they are
wont to denominate, "seriousness."

Does religion require that the heart of
its devotee should be steeped in the wa-
ters of gloom, and the countenance cover-
ed with the vestments of despair? Was
it the intent of her visit to mortals, to
awaken the saddest thoughts, and paint the
future with unshaded blackness? Has
her teachings such that destroys the nat-
ural buoyancy of the human heart? Is
her finger, when she points out the duty
of man, developed in mourning? When
she speaks, are the tones of her
voice sepulchral? Does she discourse of
ly of death and his sting, of the grave and

its terrors? Does she not, rather, speak
of bright and glorious themes? Does she
not exhort upon the sunny days of
any life-giving pleasures that dwell at
God's right hand? Are not the destruc-
tion of death and the grave, the removal
of sin, and its consequences, the burden
of the penitents?

Why, then, should Christians, surround-
ed with every blessing, with their heads
bowed down like the bullrush, and cul-
tivate a repulsive and searing serious-
ness? I recommend, not giddiness and
frivolity—but a sanctified and holy joy,
that fills the soul with life, and robs the
countenance in chastened and benignant
smiles. A cheerfulness that sweetens
the face, and shines in the eye, is the full
realization of the blessing which unweary
parental goodness has profusely scat-
tered around us, a cheerfulness that op-
erates on the diseased mind, as medicine
does on the distempered body; a cheer-
fulness that enables us to rejoice with
those who do rejoice—a cheerfulness that
precludes the possibility of hypochondria-
ca entering or taking up its abode in the
mind: a cheerfulness that will enable us
to be glad and rejoice always—to sing
of the psalms and hymns of praise—to im-
pale our voices with the notes of angels
and hymn forth the glory of God, and
chant the chorus of Heaven's love and
man's redemption.—*Christian Warrior.*

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT. The scenery amid which we are born
and brought up, if we remain long enough
therein to have passed that early period
of existence on which memory seems to
have no hold, sinks, as if it were, into the
spirit of man; twines itself intimately
with every thought, and becomes a part
of his being. He can never cast it off,
any more than he can cast off the body in
which his spirit acts. Almost every
chain of his after thoughts is linked at
some point to the magic circle which
bound his youth's ideas; and even when
latent, and in no degree known it is still
present, affecting every feeling and every
action, and giving a bent of its own to all
our words and our deeds.

I have heard a story of a girl who was
captured to some Eastern prince, and wore
upon her ankles a bright golden ring. She
learned to love her master devotedly, and
was as happy as she could be in his love.
Adored, adorned and cherished, she sat
beside him one day in all the pomp of
Eastern state, when suddenly her eye
fell upon the golden ring round her ankle,
which custom had rendered so light that
she had forgotten altogether. The tears
instantly rose in her eyes, as she looked
upon it, and her lover divining all at
once, asked her with a look of reproach,
"Would you be free?" She cast her
eyes upon his bosom, and answered, Never.

Thus, often the link that bind us to
earthly places, in which we have passed
happy or unhappy hours, are unobserved
and forgotten, till some casual circum-
stance turns our eyes thitherward. But if
any one should ever that chain, there is
scarcely one fine mind that would not
also be painful, the early years of our
life are gone like a vision of the night
never to be recalled.

Life, life, oh what a vapor it is; a quick-
ly passing dream; toil and care, jealousy
and strife, hopes and fears, a weary strug-
gle for some unsubstantial good, have
made up almost its sum. Ah, how seldom
are its early promises fulfilled, and even
if they were, even if the world spread all
its gifts before men, yet they are transient
as the morning cloud, and melt away like
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chosen the better part; he has hoped, and
ed that anxious elevation; when I have
gathered a little more wealth; when I
have brought a few more worldly schemes
to a susceptible termination, then my af-
fections shall lose their hold upon the
world; I will be a Christian.

HOW TO GET THE BLESSING.—God has
closely connected the means with the end,
as he has also the precept with the promise;
but still a certain state of heart is
needed to attain the blessing. The un-
derstanding may be well furnished with
gold truth, and yet the heart remain
destitute of gospel grace. We ought, and
it is our privilege, and should be our de-
sire, to lay out our time and talent, how-
ever small, for Christ, and the good of
souls; but in doing this, we must look well
to the spring, the motive, the principle of
action. This cannot be too deeply or too
frequently impressed upon the mind. All
must flow from faith in the Saviour. All
love to him. All must be directed sim-
ply to his glory. Self must be annihilated.
Pride must be crucified. The praise of
men must be disregarded; and Christ,
Christ alone must be seated on the
throne of the affections. Then will a
cup of cold water in his name be accept-
ed. Then will the widow's mite be es-
teemed precious. Then will the smallest
effort done in faith to glorify Christ among
men, be well pleasing to God.

CHEERFULNESS is a promoter of health
—and renders one pleasant and agreeable
to all about him. We do well when we en-
gage our leisure time in conversation upon
those subjects that are cheerful, pleasant
and agreeable, as well as useful. In such
it is profitable to edify ourselves and our
friends.

ANGER.—To be angry about trifles is
mean and childish; to rage and be furious
is brutish, and to maintain perpetual wrath
is akin to the practice and temper of fe-
minity; but to prevent or suppress rising re-
sentment, is wise and glorious, is manly
and divine.—*Watts.*

WOMAN'S TENDERNESS AND LOVE.
It has often been remarked that, in rich-
ness, there is no hand like woman's hand,
no heart like woman's heart—and there
is not. A man's breast may swell with
unwearable yet place him by the sick
couch, and in the shadow, rather than
light of the sad lamp that watches it—
let him have to count over the long, dull
hours of night, and wait, alone and sleep-
less, the struggle of the gray dawn into
the chamber of suffering—let him be ap-
pointed to this ministry, even for the sake
of his brother, or the father of his
being, and his grosser nature, even
where it is most perfect, will rise; his eye
will close, and his spirit grow impatient
with the slow progress of the disease, and
anxiety remain undiminished, his mind
will own to itself a creeping in of an ir-
resistible selfishness which, indeed, he may
be ashamed of, and struggle to reject,
but which despite of all his efforts, remains
to characterize his nature, and prove in
one instance, at least, his manly weak-
ness. But a mother, a sister, or a
wife in his place. The woman feels no
weakness, and even no recollection of self.
In silence, in the depth of night,
she dwells, not only passively, but, so far
as the qualified terms may express our
meaning, joyously. Her ear acquires a
blind man's instinct, as from time to time
it catches the slightest stir or whispering
of the breath of the now more than ever
loved-one, who lies under the hand of hu-
man affliction. Her sleep, as in obedience
to an impulse or a signal, would not
awaken a mouse; if she speaks, her ac-
cents are a soft echo of natural harmony,
most delicious to the sick man's ear, con-
veying all that sound can convey of pity,
comfort, and devotion, and thus, night
after night, she tends him like a creature
sent from a higher world, when all earth-
ly watchfulness has failed; her eye never
winking, her mind never palled, her nat-
ure, that at all other times is weakness,
now giving a superhuman strength and
activity; he self forgotten, and her
sex alone predominant.

From the Salem, Mass., Register.
EXTRAORDINARY CASE.
We were informed of a case of insanity in
this county, a few days ago, the circum-
stances connected with it were not aware of
the disaster till seven the next morning,
three hours after it happened; and even
those who were caught by it, believed it
to be only a heavy fall of snow that had
crushed their roofs, and, stopping up their
doors and windows, waited patiently till
day, expecting their neighbors to come to
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VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

Thursday Morning, March 9.

THE WHIG BANNER.

HENRY CLAY AND AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

We gather from the Richmond Whig the particulars of the clearing results of the Convention of Richmond on the 23d of February. Instead of this attendance, as was feared, the assembly was large, and respectable in every sense of the term. It exceeded in point of members, that held in the early part of 1840, when Mr. Clay himself was present; and in unity of purpose nothing could have been more complete and gratifying. The Hall of the House of Delegates was thronged with delegates, and crowds of spectators filled the galleries and privileged seats.

Mr. Lyons of Richmond City called the Convention to order, and proposed BERNARD W. RICHMOND as chairman, for the temporary organization of the body; and on motion of Robert V. Conrad, Resolutions of seven were submitted to report the officers and business suitable for the occasion.

In a short time, the committee made a report as follows, which was unanimously adopted: For President Benjamin Watkins Leigh. For Vice President: Chapman Johnson, Wyndham Robertson, Charles J. Faulkner, John H. Peyton, Robert V. Conrad, James R. Hubbard. For Secretaries: Richard H. Tozer, and Alex. Moseley.

Mr. Leigh, on taking the chair, addressed the Convention for half an hour. Mr. Tozer, on admitting the following resolutions, supporting the mover of a resolution of the Chairman of a Committee. He did so because there were others more able to discharge the duties; and he asked to suggest to the Chair for that position, the distinguished Senator from Frederick.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare an Address to the People of Virginia, and to suggest business for the consideration of this Convention.

In pursuance of this resolution, the Chair appointed the following Committee:

Messrs. Robert V. Conrad, James Lyons, R. H. Tozer, James F. Strother, George W. Lewis, John S. Gallaher, Charles Cooke, Raleigh T. Daniel, John R. Cooke, Robert E. Scott, John H. Pleasant, George T. Yerby, Clayton G. Coleman, Augustine J. Smith, Norborne E. Sutton, John Keen, Jeremiah Morton, Henry P. Irving, John W. Byrnes, Richmond T. Lacy, Dr. Richard Crockett, Edmund Pennington, Daniel Mann, Thomas H. Wilcox, Richard B. Patterson, Robert C. Stansard, Wyndham Robertson, Chapman Johnson—to which, on motion, the President was added.

The Committee asked and obtained leave to sit during the sessions of the Convention.

Messrs. Chapman Johnson, Wyndham Robertson, James H. Hubbard, Charles J. Faulkner, John H. Peyton, Robert E. Taylor, James R. Langhorne, and Dr. Clarke, of Essex, being severally called upon, addressed the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned till 4 o'clock Thursday.

The Whig, referring to the extent and character of the Convention, which, indeed, considering the times, surprised every body, says— "The spirit, which animated the Convention, was nearly akin to that of 1840, and revived with great force the incidents of that glorious era. Whiggery may be dead, as the Loco Focos say it is—but no unprejudiced man would be of that opinion if he had witnessed and heard all that passed in that Convention, within the last two days. If the Whigs are less boisterous than they have been, the close observer of character may nevertheless read upon their countenances a resolute, which rarely foreruns defeat.

Last evening, (Thursday,) the Committee reported an able Address to the People of Virginia—which in a spirit of candour and truth, discuses all the great topics of public interest. It will not fail to make a lodgement in the minds of the people. The Address was unanimously adopted.

Resolutions approving the recommendation of the Whigs of Congress, for a National Convention—declaring the preference of the Whigs of Virginia, for HENRY CLAY, and referring the matter to a Vice Convention to the National Convention, were adopted.

Several eloquent and animated speeches were made, at intervals, by gentlemen from various quarters of the State: among others, by Mr. Faulkner, Mr. Taylor, of Norfolk, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Langhorne, Mr. Irving, of Amherst, Mr. Scott, of Fauquier, and Mr. Lyons. But one sentiment animated the whole—a settled conviction that the Whig party is as powerful as ever, and a firm determination to make its power felt.

The Convention adjourned in the face of a storm—the influence of the charming eloquence of Watkins Leigh—which touched and animated every bosom."

The same paper adds that the Address of Mr. Leigh, on taking the chair, was clear, calm, cogent—and worthy of his ancient renown; and our correspondent assures us that his valedictory, on the adjournment of the body, was equally eloquent, concise and happy, and made a deep impression upon the feelings of all present.

The truth is, the great Whig party of Virginia are, if possible, more resolute and determined than they were in 1840. They are waiting—some anxiously the day of deliverance—and they are united heart and soul to the cause. There is not the slightest difference of opinion as to the proper man to lead them in the great battle, and in this respect they are better qualified for the struggle than they ever have been. As to the Vice Presidency, that question is left open for the National Convention of 1844, but care will be taken that it will not be again postponed by taking a man of doubtful integrity or principle. A man, himself worthy of the first office, must be chosen for the second.

Thursday, Feb. 23rd.

The Convention met at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Conrad, from the Committee, reported an Address to the People of Virginia—which was read and adopted.

Mr. Conrad from the Committee, also reported the following resolutions, which were agreed to unanimously:

Resolved, That this body approve of the proposition of the Whig members of Congress to hold a National Convention, in the City of Baltimore, on the 3d day of May, 1844.

Resolved, That HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, respectively presented, by the Whigs of Virginia, to the nation, as the Whig candidate for the next Presidency; but that this Convention, in expressing their decided preference for that gentleman, are entirely willing to submit his claims to the decision of the National Convention.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Virginia will not indicate their preference for either of the distinguished individuals named in connection with the office of Vice President; and that they will support for that office either of those gentlemen, whose talents, services and integrity of character may render him acceptable to that Convention.

Mr. Yerby submitted the following—which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Central Committee, to consist of 21 persons, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to correspond with Committees of every State and town, and other persons, and by every

WHAT DOES MR. McDUFFIE SAY?

A few days since, Mr. McDuffie made a speech on some resolutions offered by him, in relation to the difficulties of the country, and the best mode of extricating it from them, in which he pointedly denounced the policy of Gen. Jackson in removing the deposits from the United States Bank, which must be as gall and wormwood to the Locos, who have heretofore applauded that act, coming as it does from one of their own number, and he is not a personage that can be "captain" of the Southern wing of the Loco Party. Mr. McDuffie's remarks have heretofore been charged upon that administration by the Whigs, viz: that the embarrassments of the present times may be justly attributed to the course pursued by General Jackson in selecting State Banks for the public deposits, thus creating a large number of pet banks, which thrived and flourished on the Treasury crib, but which languished and expired, on the removal of support from so high a source; emanating from a bloated currency, and temporary prosperity, but as soon as their sponsor "cut their acquaintance"—(finding them inadequate to the high expectations of their usefulness)—and withdrew their means of subsistence, they were compelled to wind up, producing distress and embarrassment not only in the communities in which they were reared, but spreading desolation in the remotest sections of our country. When this was charged home upon the Locos, the imputation was hurled back as an infamous calumny. But now, forsooth, what kind of double-reasoning will the prodigy submit to, in coming from so high a source; emanating from the standards of the Whigs, and Mr. McDuffie said—

"President Jackson had certainly committed a very great error in removing the deposits, and in selecting certain State Banks as the depositories of the public moneys, with injunctions, almost amounting to a law, to furnish those accommodations which the S. Bank had been in the habit of doing. Under that system every one was aware of what took place. All that had been predicted by the most sagacious actually occurred, and the currency of the country was expanded to a degree that had never been known before. Such was the wild delirium in every public species of speculation, that penitents and adventurers entered into it to the tune of hundreds of thousands, on the paper furnished them by the banks; and, as was the inevitable consequence, a general suspension followed."

How strikingly true is it (as the Lynchburg Virginian remarks) that the seed were sown during Gen. Jackson's time, of the bitter harvest which the country is now reaping. He scattered dragon's teeth upon a teeming soil, and they have sprung up armed men to devour our substance! And yet the people are called upon to reinstate in power the authors of these dire calamities—called on, by the very man, among others, who admits that to their wild and reckless maladministration are we indebted for the woe that has crept over and enfeebled our energies!

The Speech of Sir Robert Peel, on the Ashburton Treaty, gives an indication of some former trouble, and of the necessity of new negotiations. The Premier talks specifically in one breath, and in the next with somewhat of an air of arrogance, in reference to what he calls the right of visitation to American ships. This matter is destined to give some trouble yet, and we should not be at all surprised if the President should find it another excuse for doing, what we think he is already predisposed to do, and that is, to call an Extra Session of Congress. The correspondence on the subject has been called for in the House of Representatives; and we shall soon see Col. Benton on his high horse again.

Gov. McDowell has been "winning golden opinions" from the good people of Richmond, and their visitors, on the 23d, by a rich and eloquent address, delivered in the Assembly Hall on that day. He is unquestionably one of the best speakers of the time—exhibiting the elegant influences of a mind imbued with the best of ancient and modern lore. Even the Locos are in a state of wonderment, that one so gifted, and apparently so much above the grade of a demagogue, should be found in their ranks. It is a sheer accident, we assure them.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot states that the rumors regarding Cabinet Changes have acquired more distinctness within the last few days. The correspondent says he has it from the most authentic source, that Mr. Forward, Secretary of the Treasury, has sent in his resignation to the President, to take effect on Tuesday next. The following is the latest arrangement of the Ministry:

Secretary of State, Mr. Upshur.

Treasurer, Mr. Spencer.

War, Mr. Cass.

Navy, Mr. Cushing.

By this arrangement, Mr. Webster will be dispensed with, although it is said that he has not yet quite made up his mind to resign, though weary of his present political associates.

The Hon. O. H. Smith, the present able Senator from Indiana, has addressed a letter to the Editor of the Indiana Journal, in which he says, speaking of his recent defeat—"If the people of the State are satisfied with the action of their representatives, it is not for me to complain—all that I desired was that the voice of a majority of the State should control the matter, so far as I was concerned." He returns his thanks to the friends who supported him, and declares that he intends to resume the practice of his profession. Indiana has lost an honest and able representative.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have passed an article amendatory to the Constitution of their State, forbidding the making of a loan of more than \$500,000 by the public authorities, (except in case of invasion) without submitting it to the action of the people. It only wants the signature of the Governor to become a law.

A bill abolishing the office of Attorney General has passed the Senate of Massachusetts.

From the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Kentucky, it appears that the whole amount to the School fund in that State is \$1,116,884.90—and the number of children being schooled out of the fund, being the ages of seven and seventeen, is 113,289.

It appears that Mr. Calhoun has found allies in the Free Trade Association of New York, as they have recently put him in nomination for the Presidency.

A pamphlet has been issued in Washington, which is attributed by some to Mr. Benton, and which assails Mr. Calhoun and his friends with much violence. It asserts that Mr. Calhoun "does not intend to abide by a National Convention; that his object is to pick a quarrel with the Democrats; and to force the party to acknowledge the evil of 'disunion' as a secession; that if he fails in this, he is resolved to divide the party, and march his division over to the Federalists; that 'he will next sanction the measure of assent'; and that 'thus a treaty will be effected between Mr. Webster and Mr. Calhoun.' The Globe describes the affair as 'a trick of the enemy.'"

EARTHQUAKE.—A shock of an Earthquake was experienced at Louisville, Kentucky, on Thursday night, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock.

THE LAND MONEY REJECTED!

The infamous Loco House of Delegates on Friday last rejected Virginia's share of the Land Fund, exceeding \$37,000, which is now lying for her credit in the Treasury at Washington, and which is subject only to her order. This piece of consummate folly will be felt by the citizens of our Commonwealth, who are already oppressed with onerous taxes, when the tax-payers wait upon them. This money is in the National Treasury idle and unused, because of the hypocritical squeamishness of politicians. The Richmond Whig notices the rejection, and asks the question, whether the legislature will, after this, have the effrontery to raise the taxes? Overwhelmed as the People now are, with their own difficulties—threatened with absolute ruin, with insolvency, the jail, and expatriation—are they to be saddled with new taxes to pay for the folly of the wretched demagogues, which sacrifices the good, the rights, and the character of a People, to injure the reputation of Henry Clay?

THE BANKRUPT ACT REPEALED! By a reference to our Congressional proceedings, in another column, it will be seen that the Bankrupt Act has been repealed by a vote of 32 to 13. The bill is, therefore, now with the President, for his sanction.

It appears that the State of Maryland is following in the footsteps of some of her sister States in retrenchment of expence. A Committee in the Legislature, appointed for the purpose, have made a report by which they propose, by reduction of salaries, abolition of offices and other means, to save the State \$76,365. They propose to reduce the Governor's salary \$700; the Secretary of State \$500; Chancellor and Judge of Land Office \$1,400; Chief Justice of the State \$500; and the Chief Justices (five in number) \$3,500; the Associate Justices (twelve in number) \$2,400, &c. &c.

The People of Pennsylvania, it would seem, are ever devising some means of paying off the debt which the State's honor is bound—no sooner does one measure fail than another is introduced. It appears that a bill will be reported shortly to the Legislature, by the Committee on Ways and Means, which proposes an appropriation of the State debt among the several counties, with a view of paying the whole of their debt at once.

RARE FUN!—The New York Herald states that the Tyler Guard of that city, have actually commenced a suit against the Herald for damages done each character and cause! Damages laid at \$20,000. If the suit should succeed, the Herald will be liable to the public general letters from Capt. Tyler, and says that "The suit will bring out one of the most curious developments in politics, spoils, humbugging, and fun, that ever came before the world. The sayings and doings of Capt. Tyler—the movements and policy of the 'guard'—particularly their intrigue to drive Daniel Webster out of the Cabinet, and all his friends out of office, will be a rich treat in the secret history of the last two years."

We hope the Herald will present these matters to the public scrutiny, and expose the vile proscriptions which have sacrificed all that makes man honorable or respectable.

An interesting table of the returns of the late census has been made to the Governor of Pennsylvania, from which we learn that there are 397,000 taxables; inhabitants, 694 deaf and dumb; 400 blind; and 26 slaves. The latter persons did not come under the provisions of the bill which had for its object the graduation of slavery in that State, being over the age at which freedom was granted.

The Temperance Convention in Winchester on the 22d.

The Winchester Republican gives the following sketch of the late Convention in that place, which we are at large parties of our Jefferson friends, had the pleasure of attending:

"This being the day upon which the Great Temperance Convention convened, our town was all alive with strangers and others who had gathered in behalf of the great reformation which has been, and is still going on with the most triumphant success. Many of the delegates to the Convention arrived on the evening of the 21st; and at night held a Mass Meeting in the Free School, Wesleyan Church, where addresses were delivered by Messrs. Killgore and Davidson, of Loudoun, and Messrs. Fitzsimmons and Smith of Harpers-Ferry."

"On the morning of the 22d, a procession bearing the members of the Convention were escorted to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in handsome style, by the two military companies—the Highland Blues under the command of Capt. Long, and the Artillery commanded by Capt. G. W. Anderson. The march of the procession being brought up by the Star Fire Company, under the command of Capt. W. S. Anderson, the members of which are many of our youth of our town who are enlisted under the banner of Temperance and Reform."

"Upon reaching the Church the Convention was called to order by appointing the Rev. John B. Galt, President, and Mr. James A. Fitzsimmons, Secretary, pro tem. The proceedings of the Convention were commenced with an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hill. Delegations from the following counties, were present in attendance from the reports handed in, by Frederick, Jefferson, Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, Shenandoah, Warren, Fauquier, Loudoun and Clarke. During the morning session it was announced that Mr. John W. Baser, the 'Buckeye Blacksmith,' was present, who upon being introduced, addressed the Convention in a happy style for some 30 or 40 minutes."

"At the Evening Session the Committee appointed to select permanent officers for the Convention, reported P. Williams, Jr. Esq., as President, Rev. T. P. Ropes of Frederick, and R. J. White Esq., of Loudoun, as Secretaries. Ten Vice Presidents were also appointed. After the transaction of some further business, the Convention adjourned until 7 o'clock at night, when addresses were delivered by Philip Street, Esq. of Berkeley, Rev. Mr. Ropes of Loudoun county, Dr. Barry, of Jefferson, and Mr. Baser of Ohio."

The Samaritan states that on Thursday night, after the Convention had adjourned sine die, the hall of the Free School Church was filled to overflowing, when addresses of the most eloquent bearing were delivered by Messrs. Carr, Davidson, and Killgore of Loudoun, and Mr. Baser, of Ohio. The number of signatures added to the pledge during the sitting of the Convention, were two hundred and thirty-five!

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS. Among the proceedings of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania which passed the House of Representatives, were the following resolutions, which should, think, be particularly instructive to the rivals for the favor and affection of that great State:

Resolved, That we deprecate any action on the part of Congress at this present or any other session in relation to the Tariff, which would be calculated to disturb its permanency in future, or induce the belief any where that a well regulated system of duties is regarded as a part of the settled policy of the Government."

This resolution passed by yeas 72, nays 11!

Resolved, That a Tariff based upon such principles as shall raise revenue to meet all the demands on the Treasury, and at the same time, by a proper discrimination in favor of our domestic manufactures and agricultural products, afford adequate protection to these great interests, is not only constitutional but called for by every consideration of sound policy and necessary to make us independent as a nation in war and in peace."

And this resolution passed by yeas 86, nays 0!

CONGRESS THE LAST WEEK.

On Tuesday, the Senate passed the bill refunding the debt to Gen. Jackson, after a long debate, by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Calhoun, Henderson, King, Linn, McDuffie, McRoberts, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Smith, of Ind., Sprague, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—24.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bayard, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Hamilton, Kerr, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, White, Woodbridge—20.

In the House the motion to print extra copies of the committee's report adverse to the 200 million and scrip plan of Mr. Johnson, was first proposed by Mr. Thompson severely replying to Mr. Granger's late remarks on Mississippi repudiation. On the expiration of the morning hour the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. A proposition being made to appropriate \$30,000 to Mr. Morse, to assist in perfecting his electro-magnetic telegraph, it gave rise to much confusion and ridicule. It was laid aside and referred to the House. The bill to appropriate \$40,000 to the Chinese embassy was taken up and sharply debated, and after being amended so as to compel the President to a strict account of the expenditure of the money, passed by yeas 96, nays 59.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Walker of Florida resolutions declaring that the assumption of State Debts would be a violation of the Constitution—which were laid on the table.

The Navy Appropriation Bill was ordered to be engrossed in the House.

The bill from the Senate for the indemnification of Gen. Jackson was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A large number of Executive Communications were laid before the House, among which was one from the President of the United States, in reply to a resolution, stating that Commodore Jones took possession of the Monterey, in California, on his own responsibility, and without authority from this Government; also, that Commodore Jones has been recalled.

A long discussion was had upon certain portions of Sir Robert Peel's speech—the construction he put upon certain parts of the late treaty in reference to the Right of Search, &c.

In the House, Mr. Conrad of Md. called up the bill appropriating \$30,000 to test the practicability of Professor Morse's system of electro-magnetic telegraph; and it was read a third time and passed—yeas 89, nays 23.

On Friday, in the Senate, Mr. Bayard moved to take up the Expunging Resolutions. He introduced them, he said, in obedience to instructions from his Legislature, and if the Senate would take up and vote upon them, he would say nothing.

The Senate decided not to take them up, and they are thus disposed of for the session.

The Bankrupt Bill from the House, which was an unconditional repeal of the Bankrupt Law, was considered with the amendments proposed by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary Committee. The bill having been read, Mr. Berrien said that the anxiety which had been manifested to bring the bills before the Senate may have originated in a laudable desire to have the Bankrupt Bill acted upon. It may have originated in a predetermination to destroy the law. Whatever might be the motive, the Senate presented a most extraordinary spectacle. There were about 20,000,000 of people represented in this and the other branch of Congress. A Bankrupt law had passed this Congress, and the same bodies were now called upon to rescind their own act—to stultify themselves. And why, Mr. B. asked, should there be this vacillation? Had there been any well authenticated evidence of wrong done by this law? He had seen none.

Mr. B. said that the ears of Senators were stopped by State instructions. Men's judgments were stopped, their ears were sealed by the instructions which they had received. American Senators were called upon to destroy this act of beneficence in obedience to Legislative and State dictation. He was among the instructed, but he could not obey these instructions without a violation of his duty. He alluded to this subject from the conviction he had that there was a commercial system of Bankruptcy. Their deliberate judgments were to be overcome by the thrusting in of the ill-considered opinions of others. He had a faint hope that Senators would pause and consider before proceeding to the work of destroying this wise and humane law.

Mr. Berrien remarked that the Bill upon the statute book had been in force for twelve months and was still in force. It had done more than it could do, and its continuance could be detrimental to no one. There was a vast difference between the commencement of a system of Bankruptcy and its continuance. The greatest evils were overcome. All the forms of law—all the agents for the execution of the law had been appointed. There had been an intelligent administration of justice growing out of the law as there was a harmony of jurisdiction in carrying it out. The time was not appropriate for a repeal of the law. It was our duty to carry into execution a system of commercial bankruptcy—if it was our duty to execute the power which the State had left to the General Government, he thought that now was the most acceptable time. The mass of insolvency had been swept away by the law already in force. We had a fair field for the amendments proposed to remove the objections to the existing law. The law amended would operate for the benefit of the creditor, more than for the debtor. It would operate favorably also upon the credit of the country.

Eighteen of twenty-two judicial officers, he said, had expressed their opinions as to its beneficial operation.

On Saturday, in Senate, various amendments were proposed to the Bankrupt Bill, all of which were lost, and a direct vote was taken on the Bill as it came from the House—repealing the Law forthwith, and excepting from its operation cases already entered and pending—passed—yeas 32, nays 13, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bagby, Bayard, Buchanan, Calhoun, Crafts, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Dayton, Fulton, Graham, Huntington, King, Linn, McDuffie, McRoberts, Mangum, Merrick, Morehead, Porter, Rives, Sevier, Sprague, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—32.

Nays—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Evans, Kerr, Miller, Porter, Smith, of Ind., Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—13.

In the House, the Civil and Diplomatic Bill was further discussed.

The Retrenchment Bill which was reported late on Saturday evening, and which changed the extent of making a sliding reduction of 12 per cent. upon all salaries over \$1000 per annum, including the per diem of members of Congress, came up in the Senate on Monday, and was opposed in strong terms by Mr. Calhoun, who hoped the bill would be vetoed if passed.

The debate in the House still continued on several of the provisions of the Appropriation Bill.

Gen. ROBERT PORTERFIELD, one of the few remaining patriotic spirits of the Revolution, and probably the oldest officer of his rank in Virginia, died at his residence near Staunton, on Monday evening the 26th ult., in the ninety-first year of his age.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

From our Richmond Correspondent.

The business of the week embraced several subjects of importance, but very few of them were finally disposed of. As to the Finance measures, nobody can tell head or tail of them. The chairman, if he understands himself, is naturally inclined very difficult to make others understand him. His last project to graduate interest to merchants according to the amount of their sales; but the odious mode of making the clerk of court the judge of every man's vendicity, is still retained.

Particulars are coming in from various quarters for a reduction of officers' fees, and for the extension of the jurisdiction of justices, so as to give the debtor a chance to escape heavy costs. The bill pending, it will be remembered, is so modified as to confine the jurisdiction to plain cases, such as bonds, notes, bills, or other obligations in writing. This will render the labor less onerous to the justices.

On Monday, some debate occurred on a bill, for the purchase of the copy right of Davis' Criminal Code and Book of Forms for Justice of the Peace. It will be remembered that the order of Edward M. Davis forfeited his recognizance, and his surties have been paid into the Treasury \$25,000. A family of his name are somewhat prominent in the State. The bill has been introduced, and should be passed.

The bill imposing taxes on the sales of wholesale and retail merchants and auctioneers, and regulating the collection thereof, Mr. Randolph proposed an amendment, graduating the tax sales, which was laid on the table, to be printed, and the bill was laid on the table.

On Tuesday, Mr. Taylor of Norfolk, from a special committee, made a report on the subject of the Boston outrage (the Latimer case), and Mr. Boeck gave notice that the minority would present a report.

Some time was wasted in filling blanks in a bill to create a new County, to be called Barbour, out of parts of Lewis, Randolph and Harrison. The bill was ordered to be engrossed, and has since become a law.

The merchants' tax bill was further debated, but very little progress was made in it, and the bill and amendments were laid on the table.

On very Monday, the House adjourned over to Thursday, to allow members to partake of the festivities of the 23d, and to allow the use of the Hall for the Whig Convention.

On Thursday, various bills, not of general interest, were passed.

A bill, to repeal what is commonly called the Inspection Law, came up on its second reading, and produced much debate on a motion by Mr. Williams to postpone the subject indefinitely.—The Inspection Law is considered as operating only upon our own people, and doing very little good in the way intended—namely, to prevent the abduction of slaves. The Locos opposed the repeal, on the ground that New York was now legislating on the subject of the repeal of their jury laws.

The vote to postpone indefinitely was decided in the affirmative—yeas 85, nays 30.

A petition from Jefferson, on the subject of a reduction of officers' fees, and the extension of the jurisdiction of magistrates, was presented by the Speaker. This petition, it seems, had been directed by mistake to the President of the United States, who enclosed it to the Speaker.

On Friday, after the despatch of other business, the order of the day was called up—the resolution of Mr. Garnet to receive the fund at Washington, with the amendment proposed by Mr. Leake of Goodland, and to receive the same at Staunton.

Mr. Talliferro moved to postpone the resolution and amendment indefinitely. His motion was negatived—yeas 62, nays 65.

Mr. Leake of Goodland then spoke at some length on the subject of distribution, denouncing the principle as corrupting, &c.

Mr. White of Rockbridge moved the previous question on the adoption of the amendment—which, not being sustained, the subject was again open for debate. The Whigs determined not to speak in it.

Mr. Leake of Albemarle renewed the motion for indefinite postponement of the resolution and amendment. This motion was decided in the affirmative—yeas 67, nays 62.

This, however, is a mere vote of the dominant party. They will not take the money at Whig suggestion—but they will take it before the session ends.

The bill securing to jailors their fees on cases issued in behalf of non-resident plaintiffs, was amended, on motion of Mr. Gallaher, and sustained by Mr. Talliferro, who waived the opposition previously expressed by him—and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Various bills were read the first and second times.

The Senate have passed the bill entitled "An Act to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials expended in erecting or repairing houses and other buildings and their appurtenances."

The following engrossed bills were read a third time, and passed:

1. Establishing the county of Barbour out of parts of Harrison, Lewis and Randolph.
2. Concerning the decisions of the General Court.
3. The bill to abolish the Board of Agriculture.

LAND MONEY.

The following resolutions in relation to the reception of the land fund, came up as the order of the day:

By Mr. Garnett:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the trustees of the Commonwealth be and he is hereby authorized to receive of the treasurer of the United States, the sum of \$37,000 and 48 cents, the distributable portion of Virginia, arising from the sales of the public lands for the year 1842, under the provisions of an act of Congress to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights, approved September 4th, 1841; and when so received it shall be the duty of the said Treasurer to place the same in the treasury to the credit of the Commonwealth.

Amendment substituted by Mr. Leake, of Goodland: Resolved, That the proceeds of the sales of the public lands ought not to be distributed among the States, because Congress has no constitutional authority to dispose of all or any of the revenues or property of the federal government, for any other than for national purposes, for which only they were vested in that government; because such distribution is substantially the same as if the money so distributed, were raised by borrowing, or by taxing the people; because all the revenues of the government (including the proceeds of the sales of the public lands) are in fact a loan from the people to the government; and the government is greatly in debt, and is actually attempting to raise money by an unjust, unequal, and an oppressive tariff; because such distribution produces the necessity for an increase of the public burdens, and is a violation of the trust created by the deeds of cession; because no kind of reason has ever been offered for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of that part of the public domain which has been purchased by the federal government; and because such distribution is injurious in its tendencies, diminishing the power and influence of the government in its appropriate sphere, and increasing

THE BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

On Tuesday, the Senate passed the bill refunding the debt to Gen. Jackson, after a long debate, by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Calhoun, Henderson, King, Linn, McDuffie, McRoberts, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Smith, of Ind., Sprague, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—24.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bayard, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Hamilton, Kerr, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, White, Woodbridge—20.

In the House the motion to print extra copies of the committee's report adverse to the 200 million and scrip plan of Mr. Johnson, was first proposed by Mr. Thompson severely replying to Mr. Granger's late remarks on Mississippi repudiation. On the expiration of the morning hour the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. A proposition being made to appropriate \$30,000 to Mr. Morse, to assist in perfecting his electro-magnetic telegraph, it gave rise to much confusion and ridicule. It was laid aside and referred to the House. The bill to appropriate \$40,000 to the Chinese embassy was taken up and sharply debated, and after being amended so as to compel the President to a strict account of the expenditure of the money, passed by yeas 96, nays 59.

with fearfully, where they ought not to be...
Resolved, That this Legislature will not appropriate any money to defray the cost of the proceedings of the public lands, as may be, or have appropriated to this State under the late act of Congress.

Mr. Taliferro moved the indefinite postponement of the bill subject, and as it had been fully discussed here and elsewhere, he called the previous question—which was ordered.

Mr. Garnett called the eyes and nose on the motion to postpone—which were ordered, and were eyes 62, nose 65.

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ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP ACADIA.
The Steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on the 19th ult., bringing intelligence from Liverpool to 4th ult.

The British Parliament was opened by commission on the 22d Feb. Queen Victoria was not present on the occasion. In the Royal Speech, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, the Boundary Treaty with the United States is alluded to in complimentary terms.

The French Chambers were opened by Louis Philippe in person on the 9th ultimo. In discussing the address to the King on the 31st, upon a division on the Syrian question, the Ministry were placed in a critical position by having been defeated by a majority of three votes; and at the latest accounts an amendment was pending which it was supposed would decide their fate.

The Regent of Spain has dissolved the Cortes which induced the belief that the spirit of revolt had not been confined to Barcelona. The new Cortes are to meet in April, till which time the control of Government will remain with the Regent and his Ministers.

The British Queen was much damaged on her last voyage. The Queen's accouchement is expected in about four weeks.

The difference for some time existing between the Turkish and Persian Governments had recently led to acts of hostility; but as each of these States has accepted the joint mediation of Great Britain and Russia, her Majesty entertains a confident hope that their mutual relations will be speedily and amicably adjusted.

Mr. Taliferro moved the indefinite postponement of the bill subject, and as it had been fully discussed here and elsewhere, he called the previous question—which was ordered.

President's Message, we have taken an opportunity of intimating to the United States the construction we place on the treaty. (Cheers.) I trust, sir, that I have said enough to satisfy the house on this point; I trust, also, that although compelled to give notice of matters of importance, I have not done so in a manner which will reflect upon this material question, I have stated which difference of opinion with the aspect which I wish to maintain towards the high authorities of the United States. (Hear, hear.)

MESSRS. EDITORS.
As I give by your last paper that "the Democratic party" are making arrangements for the Spring campaign, it behoves the Whigs like wise to be on the alert, the more we have our mode of nomination yet to be settled.

I beg leave, then, to take a brief review of the two modes of nomination which have been practiced hitherto, and see which is the most consistent with our republican principles. In brief, one is, a meeting of the people to nominate candidates, and the other is through the action of a caucus, in a republican government, it would seem scarcely necessary to argue that the mode ought to be most acceptable to the people.

The large assembly was organized by the appointment of officers and a committee appointed with the double power of selecting candidates for the convention, and the recommendation of some fit person to be recommended by that person, as a delegate to the convention.

FOR RENT.
THE undersigned has for rent his STORE HOUSE, at Ketterville, Jefferson county, Va., immediately where the Rail Road crosses the turnpike, five miles from Shepherdstown.

FOR RENT.
THE NEW BRICK HOUSE occupied by Mr. John W. Gallaher, opposite the Bank. It is well calculated for an office, and would be one of the best situations for a professional man in town.

FOR RENT.
THE undersigned has for rent his STORE HOUSE, at Ketterville, Jefferson county, Va., immediately where the Rail Road crosses the turnpike, five miles from Shepherdstown.

Sale of Elegant Furniture, The Extensive LAW LIBRARY, FAMILY COACH, &c., of JOSEPH T. DAUGHERTY, dec'd.

ON MONDAY the 20th day of MARCH inst. (being Court day,) I will sell, at Public Sale, the Household Furniture of said deceased consisting in part, Of Mahogany Sideboards, Bureaus, One dozen Chairs, Mahogany, One dozen Cane do, Two Carpets, Ornamental Clock, Lounge Settee, Hat Stand, Centre Table, Dinner and Tea China Britannia Sets, Large Mirror, Sett handsome Chintz Curtains, with Fringe, Brass Andersons, Fender, &c. Cut Glass, Decanters, Bowls, Wine Glasses, &c. Hall Lamp, Mattresses, Wardrobe and Chamber Furniture, generally, A Rotary Cooking Stove, Stanley Stoves, and many other desirable articles of furniture for parlor, chamber, and kitchen, in good condition.

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Election Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that an Election will be held on SATURDAY the 18th day of MARCH inst., at the following places, to wit: The Election of OVERSEERS OF THE POOR, to wit: 1st District—Shepherdstown, at Daniel Estlin's Tavern, under the superintendence of Chas. Harper and Dr. Quigley, or either of them.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.
GENIUS OF LIBERTY OFFICE, No. 122, Market Street, Baltimore, Md. WE shall sell this Office, on Tuesday the 20th day of March inst., to a practical Printer it affords a fine opportunity for an investment.

PROPOSALS.
WILL be received by the undersigned until the 25th March, 1843, for the REASON WORK OF A BRICK STORE HOUSE at the Harpers-Ferry, on the 15th day of March, 1843, to be 93 by 30 feet.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!
HENRY METCALF, Fashionable HATNESS & TRUNK MANUFACTURER, ESPECIALLY informs the citizens of Charles-town, and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the form of a partnership with Mr. Charles Taylor, shop door West of Mr. John B. Ketter's Store, and a few doors East of the Bank, where he is prepared to execute all orders for Hats, Trunks, and other articles, in the most fashionable and durable manner.

NOTICE.
INTENDING to resume business in the Spring, I desire visiting Baltimore shortly, for the purpose of LAYING IN A STOCK OF GOODS. To enable me to do so, it is desirable that all persons indebted to me should please notify those that they are indebted to me, so that I may be enabled to settle with them as early as possible.

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ABELL'S HOTEL, Charleston, Jefferson County, Va. THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE, adjoining the Public Square, and nearly opposite the Post Office. April 28, 1843.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR LEASE.
I WISH to rent or lease, between the 1st day of April next, for either one or three years, my farm, called "HANNON HILL," upon which I now reside. It contains Six Hundred & Thirty Acres, 600 of which are cleared, the large portion of which, for productiveness and certainty of crops is unsurpassed by any land in the county. I have farmed this land for the last three years with an almost exclusive view to the improvement of the soil.

Also—For Hire.
From the 1st of April, five or six young adult booted farm hands; and several women and boys.

TRUST SALE.
A Trustee named in a Deed of Trust executed by Thomas H. Percie and wife, and admitted to record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson, on the 16th day of October, 1837, has been standing for sale, at public auction, before the Court-house of Jefferson county, on Monday the 20th day of February, next.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.
BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by James Foley, (now deceased), on the 16th of April, 1832, to the undersigned, as Trustee, (and of record in the office of the County Court of Jefferson, for the purpose of securing certain debts therein specified to Michael Foley, G. B. Wager and others, we shall offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 14th day of March next, at 9 o'clock A. M., a certain LOT OF LAND lying and being in the town of Harpers-Ferry, Jefferson county, Va. known and designated as the Plot of the lands of John Wager, dec'd, as No. 7, being the same as is more fully described by the said James Foley of Andrew Kennedy and Joseph T. Daugherty, commissioners—(together with) and singular the building and improvements thereon, as set forth in the deed, and the same in any well believing, appertaining.

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FOR RENT.
THE undersigned has for rent his STORE HOUSE, at Ketterville, Jefferson county, Va., immediately where the Rail Road crosses the turnpike, five miles from Shepherdstown.

CARTER'S HOTEL, Charleston, Jefferson County, Virginia. THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE, nearly opposite the Court House. 1842.

HENRY YOST, FOREVER grateful to the public, for the very liberal patronage they have extended to him, and desiring to give them to know that he has associated himself with one whom he has known by experience for the last fifteen years to be an able Practitioner at the Bar of Economy. The business will in future be conducted—not by proxy, but in person—under the firm of

Yost & Wife, who are determined to add no more trifling towns to their business, but to concentrate their goods, than is necessary to meet the occasional wants of the town government. Experience has taught us that small expenses result only a light tariff—we therefore pledge ourselves to direct our undivided attention to the articles of the best quality, and at low prices, of which the following are in part: Rums and Brandy, Mustard and Fish Oil, Shad and Lump Sugars, Matches and Teas, Soap, Gunpowder, Common Whisky and Nutmeg, Peas, Candy and Mackerel, Cut-and-dry and Vinegar, Wooden Caskets, Candles, and all other Shoe Blacking and Salt Sacks, Ginger and Brushes, Rump Rags and All, Tin Ware and Pepper, Madeira Wine and Wrapping Paper, Cayenne Pepper and Camphor, Holland Gin and Butter, Old Pot and Molasses, Tobacco and Lard, Chocolate and Kappe Stuffs, Dipped Candles and Coffee, Sweetened Condensed Milk, Sherry and Scotch Whisky, Coddish and Mould Candles, Brandy and Bedsteads, Cheeses and Candlewick, Pocket Combs and Port Wine, Window Glass and Cloves, Percussion Caps and Hoops, Jamaica Spirits and Fancy Soap, Indigo, and all other articles, as well as Sperm Candles and Flour, Shoe Findings and Salutaris, Ground Alum Salt and Starch, Sherry and Molasses, Tinned and Shod, Gun and Flasks, Powder and Tubs, Together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A FINE OPENING!
STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.
I AM subscriber, desiring to change his business, offers for sale, his ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS, which consists in part of Cloths, Crockery, Glassware, and all other articles usually kept in a country store. He is anxious to settle up his business, he will give a great bargain in his stock, which amounts to \$2500. He has been standing for years, the best in the Valley for the sale of the best in no other stand nearer than Shepherdstown, that being at a distance of 5 miles. The store room in which the goods are, can be had for rent, or by letter, address his name, Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 16, 1843.

IRON.
HAVING made arrangements with Messrs. Percie & Vogles, I am prepared to supply any demand for iron in sizes and quantity. Terms for cash per ton the same as at the Forge. For smaller quantities on the usual terms of credit. Address, W. M. ANDERSON, Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 9, 1843.

TO Samuel Hughes and Catharine his wife, William H. Fitzhugh and Maria J. his wife, John C. Dorsey and Louisa his wife, John Savage and Adelaide H. his wife, Catharine H. B. Hughes, Henry Hughes, Louis M. Hughes, Laura A. Hughes, and Chas. McCormick, TAKE NOTICE.
THAT on the 17th day of March next, I shall collect all such debts as are stated in the deed of trust above recited, which, however, is believed to be indisputable.

FOR RENT.
THE NEW BRICK HOUSE occupied by Mr. John W. Gallaher, opposite the Bank. It is well calculated for an office, and would be one of the best situations for a professional man in town.

BY REQUEST.
We publish the following lines on the death of Miss C. Maxine, daughter of N. W. Manning, Esq.
On the 11th of my daughter,
The grass will soon be green,
And absent from my father's heart
Those many days has been,
But my memory is followed there,
My look, and sigh, and tear,
And my name is often whispered,
My own lost daughter dear.
I look towards the sunny heavens,
And know that thou art there
With angel wings, and in a radiant robe,
And I face to mine and fair,
I then I think of death's dark gate,
And I weep to see beyond there,
My daughter dear!

...sorrowing cloud my child,
...way,
...of the flower
...day,
...in fairer clime,
...scent near,
...had I here to pine,
...lighter dear?
...should we mourn for thee,
...for me!
...for other little child
...and a day,
...sleep in firm,
...as follows,
...with their daughter dear?

A JOLLY RED NOSE—A capital story is told in the Register, of a man with a most resplendent and dandy process, who went to Albany for the purpose of asking an office of Governor Buck. Being cautioned by the Governor (who is a strong temperance man) in that case, he, by the advice of a wagsmith physician, applied a flaxseed poultice to it before going to bed, the night previous to his intended call on the Governor. The next morning he appeared at the breakfast table of the hotel, with his nose bleached and parboiled, looking for all the world like a washerwoman's thumb. The doctor was himself an applicant for office, living in the same hotel, and had advised the poultice only in joke; but when he found the man had actually applied it, he let the cat out of the bag. The boarders were accordingly on the look-out for the patient in the morning, and when the doctor appeared, there was such a roar of laughter at the table, that the poor fellow had to change his lodgings, before calling upon the temperance Governor.

THE UMBRELLA BUSINESS—Hopkins once lent Simpson, his next door neighbor, an umbrella. You will judge of the intellect of Hopkins, not so much from the act of lending an umbrella, but from his insane endeavor to get it back again. It poured in torrents. Hopkins had an urgent call. Hopkins knocked at Simpson's door. "I want my umbrella," said Simpson. Now Simpson also had a call in a directly opposite way to Hopkins, and with the umbrella in his hand was advancing to the threshold. "I tell you," roared Hopkins, "I want my umbrella." "Can't have it," said Simpson, at the same time extending the machine dedicated to Jupiter pluvius. "Why, I want to go to the east end—it rains in torrents." "What!" screamed Hopkins, "what am I to do for an umbrella?" "Do!" answered Simpson, darting from the door, "do as I did; borrow one!"

A stump orator in the West uses the following appropriate language: "If I am elected to this office, I will represent my constituents as the sea represents the earth, or the night contrasts with the day. I will correct all abuse, purge out all corruption, and go through the enemies of our party like a rat through a new cheese—My chief recommendations are, that at the public dinner given to me, I take more than any two men at the table; at the party I vote in three votes for the party—I've just bought a new suit of clothes that will do to wear to Congress, and I've got the handsomest sister in old Kentucky."

"What can a man do," asked a green one yesterday, "when the sheriff is seen coming up to him with a writ in his hand?" "Apply the remedy," said a knowing one, with a shrug.

"Remedy! what kind of a remedy?" "The healing remedy, you goose—run like the devil!"

Our motto is *Cash us*, and we don't go for the *vice-versa*—Times.

A more general motto now a days is, *Cash it over*; and it is not every body who can say with Othello, "O, Dera de-mona!" (Pitt. Forum.)

A Vermont editor thus advises the young ladies in those dignities: "When you have got a man to the sticking point, that is, when he proposes, don't turn away your head or affect a blush, or refer him to pa, or ask for more time; all those tricks are understood now; but just look him right in the face, give him a hearty smack, and tell him to go and order the furniture."

A Paris paper, among other Munchausen stories of the triumphs of Fanny Ellear in this country, says that Mr. Van Buren "popped the question" to her, but she would not consent to share the Republic with him!

"Why does Jewel wiggle his tail, pa?" "Because he is pleased my son."

A few days afterwards, the son skinned an eel by way of recreation.

"How could you be so cruel, my boy?" "Cruel, pa! The eel wiggle his tail all the time, and so I'm sure he was wonderfully pleased."

OFFICIAL WIT—Gov. Morton (of Massachusetts) is a tall, spare man, and Lieutenant Governor Childs is below the ordinary stature. On the day of their inauguration the ex-Secretary Bigelow remarked in his opinion the Commonwealth had now got "the long and short of the Democracy of Massachusetts." This sally caused roars of laughter, amid which the Secretary gracefully retired.

MATRIMONIAL MISERY—A Mr. Pearson of Indiana, asks the Legislature of that State to divorce him from "a noisy and turbulent wife," who "palm'd herself upon him, and told him in cold blood that she liked another man better than she did him, and that her children were not his; and threw hot water in his face."

Mr. P. has certainly good cause of complaint against his better half, if she is addicted to such little misdeameans.

In every situation in life there are comforts—find them out and enjoy them.

MRS. TRAVIS'S SEMINARY.

THE FOURTEENTH SESSION of this Institution will commence on MONDAY the 27th inst. With a constantly increasing feeling of the weighty responsibility of this sacred charge, of training the youthful mind, of expanding its powers, waiting its development, and cultivating the heart, mind, and manners of her pupils, Mrs. T. can, (trusting only to Divine assistance,) pledge herself to faithful exertions in the arduous, but delightful employment.

TELEMS:
Tuition in all the English Branches, including a critical knowledge of the language, with daily exercises in parsing, and weekly in composition; Penmanship, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, History, Geography with the use of the Globes, and the Geometrical Projection of Maps, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Mineralogy, &c., per session of 5 months, \$10 00

Boarding, including every accommodation and Washing 45 00
For the French Language 5 00
Music (by Mr. Goeritz) per quarter 14 50
Use of Piano 2 50
Drawing, and Painting, Mezzotint, Wax Work in Fruit and Flowers, and Shell Work, each 5 00

Several additional boarders can be received in the department of moral and religious culture, strict attention will be paid. Considerable pains have recently been taken, to complete the philosophical apparatus, and every exertion is made to render the sciences interesting, and to give them practical utility.

Pupils can be received at any time, but it is advantageous to enter at the commencement of the session.

No deduction made for absence except on account of protracted sickness.
Charleston, Feb. 2, 1843

George Wm. Ransom,
Attorney at Law,
HAS returned to Charleston, with the view of attending exclusively to business in his profession. He will attend the Courts in Jefferson, and the adjoining counties. Office in the White building East of Carter's Hotel.
Jan. 5, 1843.—t

B. F. Washington,
Attorney at Law,
WILL practice in the Courts of Jefferson and the adjoining counties.
Dec. 1, 1842.—t

WILLIAM PARKER,
Attorney at Law,
WILL practice in the Courts of Jefferson and the adjoining counties. In the course of a few days he will open an office in Charleston, where he may be found on every Monday and Friday, at Carter's Hotel, or at Harpers-Ferry.
Dec. 23, 1842.—t

JAMES B. STEWART,
Attorney at Law,
HAS permanently located himself at Martinsburg, Berkeley County, and respectfully offers his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Berkeley, Jefferson, and Morgan Counties, and give prompt attention to any business entrusted to his care. Office nearly opposite the store of Messrs. Wilson & Dolly.
Mar. 1842.—t

HATS, HATS, HATS.
I have just received from my friends in the East, a large quantity of Hats, of every style and description, at his Shop, at Harpers-Ferry, directly opposite R. D. Dorn's store—where he keeps constantly on hand and ready 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 unnecessary delay. All Hats manufactured by him are warranted to be of the best quality. All kinds of good Fur taken in exchange at fair prices. Also Cash will be paid for Otter, Muskrat, and Rabbit Skins.
Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 5, 1843.

WILLIAM PAUL,
BOOK BINDER,
WHEELSHESTER, VA.
INFORMS the citizens of Charleston, and the adjoining counties, 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.—t

GRANDLERY.
D. Wm. Luther,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has established himself in the Charlestown Business in the large Stone House in South Bolivar, where he would be pleased to receive the patronage of the public. He will always have on hand, CANDLES and SOAP of the very best description, and will please himself to sell lower than any other establishment in the county. He will pay cash, or exchange Candles or Soap for the same, and will be pleased to call at his establishment.
Dec. 29, 1842.—3m.

NOTICE.
MY Accounts have been ready for settlement since the first of January, and as yet but few of my customers have called. Will my dear customers, to me the favor to call and settle, and thereby save me the necessity of calling on them personally? I am anxious to close all accounts to the end of the year, for and against me. All persons having accounts against me individually, or as Administrators, are requested to bring them forward for settlement without delay.
WM. S. LOCK.
Feb. 2, 1843.

United States District Court, Western District of Virginia, Staunton.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
NOTICE to Creditors, and others concerned in interest, to show cause against the Petition of
No. 1198. Proverbs Butt of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all of his debts and a certificate thereof, on the 1st day of May next.
NICH'S K. TROUT, D. Clerk.
Feb. 9, 1843.—t

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 application in writing will be promptly attended to.
WM. CROW.
January 5, 1843.—t

CHEAP GROCERIES!
BEST Light Brown Sugar at 5 cents
Second quality do 7 cents,
Coffee 12 by the pound, 114 by the bag,
Second quality 10 cents,
Young Hyson Tea, 64, Best Imperial 1.00.
All other groceries can be had at the same reduced prices.
A & G W HOLLAND.
Jan. 12, 1843.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

Henry Keller, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Johnson Garrett, and Mortimer Garrett, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.
THE Defendant, Mortimer Garrett, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.
Feb. 16, 1843.

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

Edward L. Fani, Assignee of E. M. & C. W. Jia quib, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Abraham Iler, DEFENDANT.

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

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.
Feb. 16, 1843.

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

Joseph H. Knobe, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Franklin Blackford, DEFENDANT.

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

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.
Feb. 16, 1843.

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

Wells J. Hawks, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Alexander G. Gordon and Juliet J. Gordon his wife, and Edward Cook, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant, Alex. G. Gordon, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.
Feb. 16, 1843.

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

John Mevin, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Abraham Iler, DEFENDANT.

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

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.
Feb. 16, 1843.

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

John Mevin, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Silas Mevin, brother of Benjamin Mevin, de'd; John Mevin, Silas Mevin, Elizabeth Scott, Joseph P. Mevin, children, and Mary John, Elizabeth, Silas, Thomas, James, and Charles Mevin, and infants of David Snyder, John Markala, Const and daughters of Benjamin Mevin, deceased; Nancy, John, Robert, Joseph, Silas, Quian, and Harrison Taylor, minors; by their next friend James Taylor, (sons and daughters of Sarah Taylor, deceased); Maria Mevin, minor child of Thomas Mevin, de'd; by Cynthia Ann Mevin, next friend, and Elizabeth, Hugh, Phoebe, Josiah, John F. and Benjamin Campbell, minors, (sons and daughters of James Campbell, deceased); by James Campbell, their next friend, grand children of Joseph Mevin, deceased; a brother of Benj. Mevin, de'd; Samuel Mevin, Thomas S. Mevin, John Mevin, Benjamin Mevin, and William Mevin, de'd; by their next friend, George B. Stephenson and Fountain Beckham, their individual capacities, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant, John B. Fitzgerald, and Richard B. Fitzgerald, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.
Jan. 19, 1843.

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

Christian Keener, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
John B. Fitzgerald and Richard B. Fitzgerald, partners, under the name and firm of J. B. Fitzgerald & Company; and George B. Stephenson and Fountain Beckham, late partners, under the name and firm of Stephenson, Beckham, and Co.; and George B. Stephenson and Fountain Beckham, their individual capacities, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant, John B. Fitzgerald, and Richard B. Fitzgerald, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.
Jan. 19, 1843.

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

John Miller, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Jacomin Seaman and Isaac Fouke, DEFENDANTS.

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

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.
Aug. 19, 1843.

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

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

Edward E. Cook, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Samuel Hughes and Catharine his wife, William H. Fitzhugh and Maria J. his wife, John C. Dorsey and Louisa, his wife, John Savage and Adelaide H. his wife, Catharine H. Eiren, J. H. Hughes, Lewis M. Hughes, Laura J. Hughes, and Charles McCormick, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant, (except Charles McCormick,) not having entered his appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
H. H. LEE, Clerk.
Jan. 19, 1843.

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

John C. Howard and Matthew Wilson, Jr., PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
John McP. Brien, John Dunn and Wm. Brown, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant, John McP. Brien, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.
Jan. 19, 1843.

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

John C. Unsold, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Jacomin Seaman, DEFENDANT.

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

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.
Jan. 19, 1843.

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

John C. Unsold, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Elias Shaw, Benjamin Ford and Daniel Snyder, the said Benjamin and Daniel being partners, under the name and firm of Ford & Snyder; Daniel Snyder, Wm. C. Worthington and Andrew Hunter, DEFENDANTS.

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

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.
Jan. 19, 1843.

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

The President and Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
Elias Shaw, Benjamin Ford and Daniel Snyder, the said Benjamin and Daniel being partners, under the name and firm of Ford & Snyder; Daniel Snyder, Wm. C. Worthington and Andrew Hunter, DEFENDANTS.

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

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.
Jan. 19, 1843.

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

Wm. C. Worthington, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Abraham Iler, DEFENDANT.

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

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.
Jan. 19, 1843.

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

John B. Fitzgerald and Richard B. Fitzgerald, partners, under the name and firm of J. B. Fitzgerald & Company; and George B. Stephenson and Fountain Beckham, late partners, under the name and firm of Stephenson, Beckham, and Co.; and George B. Stephenson and Fountain Beckham, their individual capacities, DEFENDANTS.

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

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.
Feb. 16, 1843.

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

Turner A. Milton and Sarah W. his wife, late Sarah W. Beiler, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
Abraham Iler, George Lira, Thomas Brice, John Downard and Hugh McDonald, and Henry D. Gurney, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant, Abraham Iler, John Downard, and Hugh McDonald, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.
Feb. 16, 1843.

Grates! Grates!
PERSONS in want of Stone-CO. GRATES, are requested to call at the Harpers-Ferry Iron Foundry, and they can be accommodated on reasonable terms.
Orders received by mail for Grates, or CASTINGS of any kind, will be promptly attended to.
HUGGILLICE.
Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 22, 1842.—t

HATEWAY'S PATENT HOOP-IRON COOKING STOVES.

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

For information in relation to the utility of the stove, I would respectfully refer the public to the following respectable gentlemen of this county, who have the stove in use, and who I doubt not will do justice to its merits.
Dr. M. P. Nelson, Col. C. Harper, John Melvin, Benj. T. Towner, John Walper, George Price, Mr. Eilmyer, John T. Cooks, Mr. J. Moore, Dr. Hammond, Jacob Lyon, A. Robinson,

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

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

JAMES J. MILLER,
THOMAS A. MOORE,
J. J. H. STRAITH,
J. N. CARTER,
Charlestown, Jan. 26, 1843.

THE undersigned has in use one of Hatway's Cooking Stoves, and considers it far superior to any other that he has ever seen or used. All culinary operations can be going on at the same time, and the oven is used for baking. There is a decided saving of labor, time, and fuel, thus combining to the household what several fires and servants would be required to do. The saving of fuel renders it a matter of economy—it requires but a trial to ensure purchase. Persons desiring to see the Stove in operation can be gratified by calling at my house, where I am testing practically its utility.
J. H. GALLAGHER,
Charlestown, Jan. 26, 1843.

WE, the undersigned, have also purchased Hatway's Hot Air Cooking Stove, and take great pleasure in adding our names to those already given, in further proof of the value of the above Stoves.
DR. RICHARD PARRAN,
WILLIAM WEBB,
WILLIAM SHORTT,
March 2, 1843.

THE subscriber having purchased the Right to sell the above Stoves in Jefferson County, he is authorized to take possession of them in offering them to the public.
Persons can see the Stove in operation by calling at the Hotel of Mr. I. N. Carter, where the undersigned can be found.
Jan. 26, 1843. W. MCKIM.

J. PEASE & SON'S
Clarified Essence of Hoarhound-Candy.
PUBLISHED, Oct. 12, 1841.
GENTLEMEN—I have recently used your ESSENCE OF HOARHOUND CANDY, with great effect in the cure of a cough, which was fatal to children. Children are bad patients, because the nature of most medicines prevent their taking them with ease. I am a father of four children, however, I eagerly tried it, and I think I may safely say that I never knew so valuable a Medical Compound in my life. It combines the best of the heating, laxative and tonic, in just