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VOL. 36. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1843. NO. 6.

SURGERY.

Dr. J. J. H. STRAITH,

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

Charlestown, Nov. 2, 1843—2m.

T. H. TOWNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Shepherdstown, Jefferson Co., Va.,

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

July 20, 1843.—tf.

IMPORTANT TO BANKRUPTS.

At a District Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, at Staunton, October 4th, 1843:

ORDERED, That notice be given by the Clerk of the Court, through the newspapers published in the Western District of Virginia, to all persons petitioning the Court for the benefit of the bankrupt law, that, at the May Term next, no case in bankruptcy will be longer continued for the want of the proof of the publication of any notice that may have been required to be published, or for the report of any Commissioner in bankruptcy; or for the report of any Assignee in bankruptcy, unless some cause, goodand sufficient, and *other* than the *non-payment* of the fees that may be due for such publication of notice, or for the report of any such Commissioner, or for the report of any such Assignee, be shown to the Court;—and that all cases in which there shall be no proof of the publication as aforesaid, or the report of any Commissioner as aforesaid, or of any Assignee as aforesaid, filed, merely be cause the fees therefor shall not have been paid, will be dismissed by the Court.

Copy—Teste,
NICHO. K. TROUT, D. C.

Oct. 12, 1843.

The Latest Fashions.

MISS McDONALD respectfully announces to the public generally that she has just received the *Latest Fall and Winter Fashions.*—She returns her most sincere thanks to all those who have favored her with a call, and she hopes by prompt attention to business to receive a continuance of the same. She pledges herself to execute all work entrusted to her care in the neatest and most fashionable style, and at the shortest notice.

☞Also, Tailoring of every description done at the shortest notice.

Charlestown, Nov. 2, 1843.

FRESH MILLINERY.

The Latest Fashions.

THE undersigned presents her respectful compliments to her friends and the public, and informs them that she has just returned with the FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS for BONNETS, and other Millinery, which she is prepared to set off to the ablest advantage. She has some rich and supply themselves. ELIZABETH M. TOWNER.

Charlestown, Oct. 26, 1843.

Fashionable Tailoring.

James H. Kinningham,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlestown and adjacent country that he has opened a TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT a few doors East of Mr. David Humphreys' Store, and nearly opposite the Store of Mr. C. W. Alsquith, in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas D. Webster, where he is prepared to execute in the neatest and most fashionable style, all articles in his line of business, and at prices to suit the times. From long experience in business, and the general satisfaction he has rendered so far, he can with safety insure a neat fit, and perfect satisfaction to those who may be pleased to patronize him.

Having made ample arrangements to be provided with the FASHIONS as they are regularly issued, he can promise the very "tip of the fashion" to those desiring their garments so made, and are thus enabled to say that the most fastidious will be served to order by giving him a call.

As none but the very best workmen will be employed, the public may rest assured that his work will be both neat and durable.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, and punctuality in engagements, to receive a liberal portion of a discerning public's patronage.

Charlestown, Nov. 2, 1843—6m.

☞Country Produce will be taken at all times in exchange for work, at cash prices.

REMOVAL.

HENRY MITCALF,
Fashionable HARNESS & TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,

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

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

April 13, 1843.

To the Public.

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

Window Sash, Window Blinds, and Panneal Doors,

and can furnish them to order of such articles at the shortest notice, and at reduced prices. He has now on hand a large stock of SASH of various sizes, and is prepared to build them to order, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand a quantity of Window Blinds, and most of the articles in his line of business, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. The patronage of his friends and the public is respectfully solicited. He trusts from his long experience in the business, and his strict attention to business, that he will merit a share of public patronage. He has also a good Hearse for the use of the public, which he will furnish on reasonable terms.

☞ Coffins of Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry, and Poplar, constantly on hand, and made to order on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Chairs also manufactured and repaired as usual. He is also prepared to put up the MOST BEAUTIFUL PAPER HANGINGS, of the latest fashions, and on the most reasonable terms.

J. TOWNSHEND.

Charlestown, March 9, 1843.

Original Poetry.

For the Free Press.

THE MADONNA OF CORREGIO.

Beneath the clime of Italy, within a convent gray,
Where holy monks and holy nuns do meditate and pray,
There hangs against its aged walls, above our lady's shrine,
A picture of the infant Christ, and Mary the divine;
So potent and excelling is this effort of the art,
It does not strike the senses, but it steals upon the heart.

The beautiful Madonna looks with eyes of seraph light,
From 'neath the falling fringe which veils the darkness of their night;
And throws into a mingled gaze upon her holy son,
A glance of love and worship joined, and blended into one;
O never more the earth shall see so heavenly a face,
Undying in its beauty and angelic in its grace.

Upon her cheek the rosy tints scarce change the lily's hue,
While o'er her neck and bosom fair the light veins wander blue,
Her tresses bright are gathered back and streaming on her breast,
Descend like floods of golden light adown her spotless vest;
The look, the air, the attitude, of nature are so rife,
That every eye is fixed to see her breathing into life.

The lips where the carnation seems to redden into life,
Where earth and heav'n contending look, in a continued strife,
Are parted in a gentle smile, so bright, so heavenly,
That each beholder bows the knee, and owns the Deity.
Each heart grows softer and expands beneath the cherub smile,
The fiercest lose ferocity, the subtle lose their guile.

One hand is thrown around the child, reclining on her knee,
The other with a flower provokes his little infant glee,
Her long and taper fingers lie embedded in his hair,
That falls in massy ringlets o'er her arm and bosom fair;
She looks a happy mother, yet, from out her pensive eye,
There steals a soft expression like the echo of a sigh.

The thought that like a prophet glanced along the vale of years,
And saw the dreary vista ploughed, and watered with her tears,
Yet bright'ning as the toil was o'er, and past the weary close,
To see and know beyond the grave a heavenly repose;
To pierce she future and behold the crown to Mary giv'n,
To live throughout eternity, th' adored Queen of Heav'n.

Since I beheld that convent gray, I've lived an age of sorrow,
Regrets have faded for the past, and hopes have fled the morrow,
Yet constant memory will bring to meditation's hour,
The beautiful Madonna, and the boy-god and his flow'r;
And oftentimes the blinding tears a tribute will compel,
Unto the painter's art that wove so magical a spell.

1——d.

Important from Ireland—Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland—Arrest of O'Connell and eight others—Address of O'Connell; Interesting from China, Spain, &c.

The Steamer Britannia, Captain Hewitt, arrived at her wharf at East Boston, on Saturday the 4th, bringing English papers to October 19th. She brings ninety-eight passengers, the largest complement of passengers but one ever brought by any one of the Cunard steamers.

The news by this arrival is of a highly important and interesting nature.

It will be seen that the government has assumed the offensive in Ireland—having caused the arrest of Mr. O'Connell and other important Repealers.

IRELAND.

The Irish Agitation—Measures of the Government.

The Government has at length thought proper to take some active steps repressive of the Irish agitation for the repeal of the Union. On Sunday a great repeal demonstration was to have taken place at Conquerhill, Clontarf, about three miles north of Dublin. The Repeal Association issued rules to be observed by the "Repeal Cavalry." "Regulation wands and cockades were to be furnished to those who volunteered; and the notification, which was drawn up to resemble a military general order, laid down rules for the formation of "troops," for "muster-march and parade," so as to prepare as soldiery a display as possible.

It was ordained, however, that all these preparations should be for nothing. A Cabinet Council was held, on Monday, and Earl de Grey was known, on the same day, to have had an interview with Sir Robert Peel. Soon afterwards, the Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Chancellor Sugden, and the Earl of Cardigan, went over to Ireland; a regiment of infantry was ordered to Dublin, from Northampton, and another from Glasgow, and a movement of importance was generally anticipated.

The lord lieutenant, on his arrival in the capital, on Friday, immediately summoned a meeting of the Privy Councillors and law-officers. They sat in long and earnest deliberation, and it was determined that a proclamation should be put forth, forbidding the meeting at Clontarf. A proclamation was subsequently submitted, but disapproved. Another was framed, adopted and signed. It appeared on Saturday afternoon. The following is a copy:—

"*By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.*

A PROCLAMATION.

DE GREY.

Whereas, it has been publicly announced, that a meeting is to take place, at or near Clontarf, on Sunday, the 8th October inst., for the alleged purpose of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland;

And, whereas, inflammatory speechments and placards have been published and extensively circulated, calculated to induce the people to assemble at the said meeting in disorderly manner, in mass and form in procession, and to remain in the said meeting in military order and array;

And, whereas, numbers of large assemblages of persons have been already held in different parts of Ireland under the like pretences, at several of which meetings language of a seditious and incendiary nature has been addressed to the persons there assembled, calculated and intended to excite discontent and disaffection in the minds of her Majesty's subjects, and to bring into hatred and contempt the government and constitution of the country as by law established;

And, whereas, at some of the said meetings such seditious and inflammatory language has been used by persons who have signified their intention of being present at, and taking part in, the said meeting so announced to be held at or near Clontarf;

And, whereas, the said intended meeting is calculated to excite reasonable and well grounded apprehension that the motives and objects of the persons to be assembled thereat are not the fair, legal exercise of constitutional rights and privileges, but to bring into hatred and contempt the government and constitution of the United Kingdom, as by law established, and to accomplish alterations in the laws and constitution of the realm by intimidation and the demonstration of physical force;

Now, we, the lord lieutenant, by and with the advice of her Majesty's Privy Council, being satisfied that the said intended meeting, so proposed to be held at or near Clontarf as aforesaid, can only tend to serve the ends of factious and seditious persons, and to the violation of the public peace, do hereby strictly caution and forewarn all persons whatsoever, that they do abstain from attendance at the meeting; and we do hereby give notice, that if, in defiance of this our proclamation, the said meeting shall take place, all persons attending the same shall be proceeded against according to law.

And we do hereby order and enjoin magistrates and officers entrusted with the preservation of the public peace, and others whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the law in preventing the said meeting, and in the effectual dispersion and suppression of the same, and in detection and prosecution of those who, after this notice, shall offend in the respect aforesaid.

Given at the Council Chamber, this 7th day of October, 1843.

Edw. B. Sugden	C. Donoughmore Eliot,
F. Blackburne	E. Blakeney,
T. B. C. Smith,	F. Shaw.

'God save the Queen!'"

Immediately the committee of the Repeal Association was summoned, when it was resolved, on advice strenuously urged by Mr. O'Connell, that the meeting should be countermanded, and every means used to prevent the people from disobeying the order of the lord lieutenant.

At the same time Mr. O'Connell declared that the government were now agitating for repeal more vigorously than he had done, and that nothing was more calculated to assist his views than the present step. He avowed his intention of remaining in Dublin to continue the agitation, instead of proceeding to his country seat as he had intended.

The general expectation in Dublin was, that Sunday would pass over in perfect tranquillity; that Mr. O'Connell would be implicitly obeyed; that no person would visit the place of meeting; and, [illegible] caution for interference.

During the whole of Sunday the city of Dublin is represented as resembling a [illegible] of seige. The Rhadamanthus at 10 in the forenoon, the 34th arrived, and were marched from Kingston harbor, where they had disembarked.

There was no disposition to riot, and scarcely a display of public feeling evinced. In the city itself, although filled with strange and rough-looking people, perfect quietness was preserved.

ARREST OF O'CONNELL AND EIGHT OTHERS.

Mr. O'Connell and his son, Mr. J. O'Connell, were arrested on Saturday, Oct. 14, upon warrants issued by Judge Burton, on information sworn by him on the day previous. Upon his arrest, Mr. O'Connell having called on the crown solicitor for copies of the information, which were refused, his solicitor delivered in a demand to be supplied with the same.—Mr. O'Connell then requested to see the information on which the warrant was issued: and, having coolly read it over, said he was ready to give the bail required, and entered into recognizances, himself in £1,000, and Mr. M'Laughlin and Mr. Dunne, in £500 each, to answer a charge of conspiracy and misdemeanor on the first day of the term. Mr. John O'Connell having done the same, the parties then retired.

Mr. O'Connell immediately caused the following address to be issued:

"TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.—Beloved fellow countrymen! I announce to you that which you will hear from other quarters, namely, that I have this day given bail to answer to a charge of conspiracy and other misdemeanors, the first day of next term. I make this announcement in order to conjure the people, one and all, to observe the strictest and most perfect tranquility. Any attempt to disturb the public peace may be most disastrous—certainly, would be criminal and mischievous.

Attend, then, beloved countrymen, to me.

Be not tempted by any body to break the peace, to violate the law, or to be guilty of any tumult or disturbance. The slightest crime against order or the public peace may ruin our beautiful and otherwise triumphant cause.

If you will, during this crisis, follow my advice, and act as I entreat you to do, patiently, quietly, and legally, I think I can pledge myself to you, that the period is not far distant when our revered sovereign will open the Irish parliament in College Green.

Every attempt of our enemies to disturb the progress of Repeal hitherto has had a directly contrary effect. This attempt will also fail, if it be not assisted by any misconduct on the part of the people.

Be tranquil, then, and we shall be triumphant.

I have the honor to be your ever faithful servant,

DANL. O'CONNELL.

"Merrion Square, Oct 16, 1843."

DUBLIN, Oct. 13.—At an advanced hour yesterday evening, and of course subsequent to the startling announcement previously made public, there was a meeting held at Mr. O'Connell's private residence, for the purpose, it is to be presumed, of considering the necessary steps to be taken at this, the actual crisis of the agitation.—The result of the deliberations of the council is made apparent in the columns of the Freeman's Journal of this morning, in which paper there appears what purports to be "An Address to the People of Ireland," signed "Daniel O'Connell."

"ADDRESS TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.

[illegible] Oct. 13, 1843.

[illegible] with the nearly every grievance you so [illegible] under and good sense, and to the tranquil demeanor and patient spirit which you have evinced, and still evince under circumstances of no small irritation. The management (to speak in very mitigated terms) of the late proclamation must be admitted by all to be at the least highly incautious. We could not say less of it, and we do not desire to say more at present, lest we should be accused of wishing to continue an excitement which it is our first object to moderate and extinguish.

You know full well you can place the most implicit reliance upon me. We never will give you any advice inconsistent with your safety, or with the due maintenance of the public sentiment in favour of the [illegible] of the Irish Legislature. You know that we cherish the pure flame of patriotism [illegible] to Ireland. You know that the [illegible] of rather-hard animates our hearts [illegible] never to abandon [illegible] of the union until the Irish Parliament shall be restored.

With these convictions on your minds, we readily anticipate your ready acquiescence in our advice. We state to you distinctly, that the only way to obtain the repeal of the Union is by legal peaceful and constitutional exertion. It is impossible that a nation pursuing such a course should not obtain its great object—that rational liberty which must include the self-management of local affairs.

If you commit a crime, you strengthen the enemy. If you violate the law or break the peace, you fortify your foes. It is alleged that you are unfit for self-government. Oh, how falsely alleged! The best proof indeed, and the most brilliant that you can give of your capability of regulating your own affairs, is the readiness with which you submit to the advice of your known friends, and the care you take not to originate or commence an attack upon any person. The alacrity with which you submit, not only to the reality, but even to the semblance of legal power, proves that you are better fitted to manage your national concerns than are those in whose hands the practical detail of public business happens to be at present vested.

We, therefore, confidentially advise you to observe the strictest order—to avoid all pretext for riot, tumult or breach of the peace—to adhere firmly to your principles, but at the same time not to interfere with the opinions of any others.

It is our duty as well as our interest to conciliate every body—to injure nobody—firmly to repudiate all connexion between the Repeal question and any distinction of creed or religion.—What we seek is not for the benefit of a sect or persuasion, but it is intended equally for all.

Strong in these principles—dutiful in our allegiance to the Crown—ardent in our love of fatherland—convinced that our Parliament can be restored by no other means than those of peaceable and legal exertion—we most anxiously advise, we most earnestly implore you, not to be seduced into any species of tumult, riot, or violence, by any event that may occur.

Under the present circumstances, nothing can justify any breach of the peace. Whatever may occur, be no parties to any violence whatever, and be assured that we thus point out the route to certain and not remote restoration of the Irish Parliament. Signed by order,

DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Chairman of the Committee."

It appears that the arrests are to have a very wide scope, including several editors of the journals, and the gentlemen con-

It was generally believed [illegible] were to be imp[illegible] and Lord French. [illegible] the Rich[illegible] incipient movements which led to the arrest of Mr. O'Connell were as follows: Lord Grey arrived at Dublin quite unexpectedly on the 6th.—Early next morning a privy council was held, and the result was the issuing of a proclamation for the suppression of the Clontarf meeting, signed by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.

As soon as this proclamation was known, Mr. O'Connell called a special meeting of the Repeal Association, which was numerously attended, the result of whose deliberations was the issuing of the following counter proclamation:—

O'CONNELL'S PROCLAMATION.

"NOTICE.—Whereas, there has appeared under the signature of E. B. Sugden, Donoughmore Eliot, F. Blackburne, E. Blakeney, Fred. Shaw, T. B. C. Smith, a paper being, or purporting to be, a proclamation, drawn up in very loose and inaccurate terms, and manifestly misrepresenting known facts, the object of which appears to be to prevent the public meeting intended to be held to-morrow, the 8th October, at Clontarf, to petition parliament for the repeal of the baleful and destructive measure of the Legislative Union:

And whereas such proclamation has not appeared until late in the afternoon of this day, Saturday, the 7th, so that it is impossible that the knowledge of its existence could be communicated in the usual official channels, or by the post, in time to have its contents known to the persons intending to meet at Clontarf, for the purpose of petitioning as aforesaid; whereby ill disposed persons may have an opportunity, under color of said proclamation, to provoke breaches of the peace, or commit violence on persons intending to proceed peaceably and legally to said intended meeting.—

We, therefore, the Committee of the Loyal National Repeal Association, do most earnestly request and entreat, that all well disposed persons will, immediately on receiving this intimation, repair to their own dwellings, and not place themselves in peril of any collision, or of receiving any ill treatment whatsoever.

And we do further inform such persons, that without yielding in any thing to the unfounded allegations in said alleged proclamation, we deem it prudent and wise, and above all things humane, to declare that said meeting is abandoned, and is not to be held. Signed by order,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Saturday, 7th Oct., 3½, P. M. 1843."

Extensive military precautions were taken on Sunday. The Guards at the places where they are usually stationed in the city itself were doubled, and with the exception of the soldiers required for that purpose, and for a reserve force stationed in Aldborough House, by 10 o'clock the whole garrison was drawn up at Clontarf, and the guns of the Pigeon house, which was garrisoned by several companies of foot and artillery, were turned so as to sweep the road to Clontarf. The infantry on the ground were commanded by Col. Fane, the cavalry by Lord Cardigan, and a troop of horse artillery by Col. Gordon Higgins.

The approaches to Conquer Hill were crowded by people from Dublin, Westmeath, Kildare and the adjoining counties. The troops, however, were so arranged as to prevent any bodies of people from passing on the road, to which all passengers were strictly confined; so that no concentration of crowds was permitted.—The scene was striking and peculiar. On coming to the abode of Clontarf, about two miles from Dublin, and half a mile from the place of meeting, the multitude had come very dense, indeed; and the numerous cars and vehicles proceeding to the scene of action, made their way through with much difficulty.

Then appeared the red and white tufts of the Fifth Fusileers, the majority of whom, judging from their physiognomies and the touch of the brogue in their conversation, we would say were Irishmen, as indeed many of the men, both of the Dragoons and 54th Foot, also appeared on the ground; and directly opposite them were the whole amount of the county constabulary, the number of 300 or 400, with musket, bayonet, and thirty round of ball cartridge. These green-coated gendarmerie seemed to incur the particular hostility of the populace, the manifestations of which they bore with great good humor.

Immediately in the rear of the Fusileers yawned the mouths of two more pieces of artillery, (pound howitzers) around which some fifty of the mounted artillery in blue and red calpacks were stationed, and in support of which were drawn up the whole of the 11th Light Dragoons (Prince Albert's) *en bivouac*, under the command of Lord Cardigan.

Advancing a few hundred yards further, the brass helmets of the dragoons glittered in the sun, and orderly police, endeavoring to clear the path, and thus keep an open space along the road, were visible over the dense mass of frieze and broadcloth that occupied it. The picket was supported by all the disposable force of their regiment—the Fifth Dragoon Guards, about 150 strong, who were drawn up in double files on either side of the road.

In support of these appeared the whole of the 54th Infantry, who, their arms being piled, lounged along the parapet wall, (which protects the road from the sea) or amused themselves by throwing pebbles into the sea while their officers were taking it very easy, smoking their segars on the curb stone.

The appearance of so large a force, numbering at least 2500 or 3000 men, is extremely imposing; but the people assembled do not seem to fear them much—the better to suppress any signs of their disappointment.

The aggressive move on the part of the Government produced a Sunday meeting at Halston Green, which was attended by Mr. Alderman Grace, Mr. John O'Connell, Dr. Gray, and other local agitators. Mr. John O'Connell, (his father being in the country,) made a speech, in the course of which he said his father had sent him that day to ask, were they frightened or alarmed? (Loud and long continued cries of "No, no, never," with more groans and hisses) coming over. Let them come,

"They would send a goose over
In the King of Hanover."

(laughter,) and he thought he and his men would get rather too much of a plucking.—(Cheers.) Perhaps there would not be a feather left. (Cheers and laughter.)

REPEAL ASSOCIATION, Oct. 9.

Mr. O'Connell described his future plans:—

"My course is manifest. That proclamation has done nothing to alter my course of conduct, except in so far as my attendance at the meeting yesterday was concerned. It certainly did prevent me attending that; but there all its influence was at an end.

I did intend before Parliament sat to have had a simultaneous meeting of every parish throughout Ireland, on the same day, to petition them; and those petitions were to be signed regularly by all the resident Repealers, commencing with the clergymen. I cannot now name a day for this great simultaneous assembling of the Irish nation; for I wish the excitement and indignation raised by this foolish and mad proclamation in the breasts of the people to be assuaged before we venture to do so. I give notice of my plan; and on a certain day, yet to be appointed, every parish in Ireland shall meet to seek the restoration of their native Legislature.

Before the next sitting of Parliament, it will be necessary to hold two of these simultaneous parochial meetings of universal Ireland. The first, for the due exposition of their grievances, and the drawing up of petitions to the Imperial Parliament, the second, to have these petitions adopted and signed man by man. These meetings will take place after mass, and the necessary business will be transacted in the little yards or enclosures attached to every chapel.—I want to know how they will prevent our meeting to petition simultaneously throughout Ireland, although they may prevent our meeting in multitudes.

To arrange this, was one of my reasons for giving up monster meetings; but I have still something to work out. I shall also carry into operation the plan of our Arbitration Courts universally. In this I believe the proclamation will give us no small help; and soon all over Ireland there will be gentlemen dispensing justice to all who seek it.

I have also another plan. It is to prevent Irish estates being overloaded with mortgages, the interest of which is handed over to persons in England. The object is to buy up the debts due on Irish estates; and the plan is most promising."

Afterwards, again exhorting the people to obey his advice and break no law, he said:—

"I will take the necessary steps for carrying out my plan for the formation of the House of Commons, which I trust I shall be enabled to lay before Parliament in the very first week of the session."

Mr. O'Connell finished with a "Hurrah then, for old Ireland and the Repeal!" The call was answered by tremendous cheering, which continued without intermission for nearly a quarter of an hour.—In the midst of it, Mr. O'Connell sat down; but when it had subsided, he rose again, and moved a resolution:

"That whilst we repeat to the people of Ireland our conviction that 'whoever commits a crime gives strength to the enemy,' and while we pledge them and ourselves to a perfect obedience to the law, we at the same time avow before the inhabitants of the British empire, and before the inhabitants of the civilized world, that we never will desist from the legal and constitutional pursuit of the Repeal of the Union, until an Irish Parliament is in College Green again."

This was carried with great cheering.—During the proceedings, several cases were handed in towards the Repeal Rent, under the name of "proclamation money." Mr. O'Connell beginning with £5. £600 had been collected that day; and at the close the total of the week's rent was £1,105.

After the meeting, the dinner which was to have been held at Clontarf was held at the Rotunda, all the rooms of which were engaged for the occasion. It was one of the most numerous meetings of the kind ever held in Dublin. Mr. O'Connell presided; he entered the principal room at half past 5 o'clock, accompanied by several members of the Corporation, in their robes; the band playing, "See the conquering hero comes." The first toast, "Our excellent Sovereign, the Queen, God bless her."

Repeal Association, October 11.—An adjourned meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Wednesday. Mr. O'Connell entered the room amidst great cheering. A number of sums, "as proclamation money," were handed in, with a letter from New Jersey, U. S., covering £20 11s 6d. Mr. O'Connell then brought forward an address to the Irish in America, in reply to a communication previously received from Cincinnati, Ohio, on the subject of slavery; his reading of it occupied three quarters of an hour, and at the conclusion was received with loud cheering. He then said some had imagined that the Repeal agitation would now diminish, but never were the people of Ireland more determined than at present to persevere, and he implored them to abstain from excitement and intemperance, and success was inevitable.

We are informed, says the Limerick Chronicle, that it is the determination of government to prosecute Mr. O'Connell in the Court of Queen's Bench, for seditious language. The indictment is now being prepared by Mr. Kemmis, Crown Solicitor, under the advice of the crown lawyers in London and Dublin. The materials for this proceeding were furnished, it is thought, by the language used at the Mullaghmast repeal meeting.

Mr. O'Connell has entered into a solemn understanding "to prosecute at law every member of the Privy Council who set his hand to the proclamation prohibiting the Cloutarf meeting!!"

Liverpool Grain Market.—Previous to Friday last there was a decline of 1d. to 2d per 70 lbs. on old, and 2d to 3d per bush. on new wheat; sack flour was 1s. and bbl. 6d lower than our last quotation, but on the above mentioned day the trade for wheat assumed a tolerably firm aspect, occasioned [illegible] realized generally, and in a few partial instances the amendment was slightly exceeded; foreign free Wheats in consequence were held with rather more confidence, and may be considered the turn dearer.

Tuesday's market opened with much confidence on the part of holders. Foreign as well as English Wheats may be noted 1d to 2d dearer, but were in comparatively limited demand.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHINA—RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.

The treaty concluded last year has been fully ratified by the Emperor, and a tariff of the most liberal and favorable character has been agreed upon between the Chinese commissioners and the British plenipotentiary; a tariff, too, which, forming as it virtually does, a part of the treaty itself, cannot be altered according to the future interests, prejudices, or caprices of the Chinese government, but must become the subject of diplomatic discussion when its rates are proposed to be changed.

This arrival brings accounts of the result of some of those American shipments to China, which caused so much sensation in this country a few months ago. Although but a moderate portion of the "domestics" which were shipped had arrived in China, they were selling at very low prices. Cloth which had cost 9s. 9d. to 10s. in the United States, had been sold at 2 dollars 50 cents; and just before the departure of the steamer, 2 dollars 30 cents, at which latter price there would be an entire loss of the interest and charges.

SPAIN.

Since our last, insurrectionary movements have taken place at Badajos, Carthagena, Santander, Cordova, Segovia, Zamora, Vigo, Valladolid, Cadiz, Almeira, Granada, and other places. They have been, however, for the most part suppressed by the Government.

Miscellaneous.

WOMAN.

Woman—lovely woman; it is she who hears the first cry we utter in the world—it is from woman the fountain of life at whose breast we inhale our first nourishment. It is woman who tends our helpless infancy and reads and supplies our uttered wants. And when we reach mature childhood, it is on woman's lap the head is reclined—by woman's hands we are clothed—and by woman's voice and animating looks we are cheered on our course in the acquisition of that useful knowledge which shall fit us for the active duties and rational enjoyments of after years. It is the speaking glance and beaming smile of woman, that in early manhood, unfolds and developes into full blown fragrance the buds of affection in the manly bosom. It is woman who then becomes the companion and help mate of man in the duties and trials of life—who cheers us when discouraged, consoles us in disappointments and sorrows, and brightens the blessings Providence scatters in the pathway of life—When sickness lays its iron hands upon the frame, and prostrates us on the bed of languishing and pain, it is woman's hand that presses the fevered brow, and wipes the clammy sweat from the countenance, that administers our medicines, and renders comfortable the couch on which we lie. And when all the world is hushed and still in repose around us, still it is woman's [illegible] most [illegible] to move around the silent room, and watching our broken slumbers and [illegible] breathing. And when we [illegible] with the King of Terrors, it is the [illegible] bosom, where first we were cradled in infancy, that the son, husband or [illegible] yields up the departing spirit; and it is woman, whose tears then fall last and fleest upon the marble features of the dead. She follows us to our last home, and when the clods fall upon the coffin-lid with the hollow sound, her heart reverberates most kindly with the soul rending response; and as she retires from that dear spot, it is in her memory we are most fondly enshrined. In birth—through life—in death—woman is our best nurse, our nearest companion, and our dearest friend.

LOVE OF HOME.—The Irish are often ridiculed, or contemned, for vaunting the comfortable homes they have left behind them. 'The Almighty knows,' they say, 'what we've come here for, we were a dale better off at home!' This is false in word, but true in feeling. Their earnest affections take possession of their memories, and efface all but that which made the happiness of their birth-place, and childhood's home. There, in perpetual freshness, are the joys of youth; the associations of song and story are there; there, in golden light, all the bright passages of life—its pleasant acquaintanceships, and sparkling incidents. And there, those ministers of suffering, trial, superstition, even death itself, have their root of sorrow plucked out, and become ministering angels, messengers from another world! Who ever looked back upon home, through the vista of time, or the wide spaces of distance, and saw any thing but light and beauty there? Surely, then, the poor Irish may be pardoned the hallucinations of their filial love.

[*Mrs. Sigourney.*

AVOID QUARRELLING.—There is much good sense in the following, which, though, old, deserves to be repeated at least once a year:

"If any thing in the world will make a man feel badly, except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after, than he did before one; it degrades him in the eyes of all; and what is worse, blunts his sensibility to disgrace on the one hand, and increases his temperance [illegible] him; if he be abusive, quit his company; if he slander you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is just to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, and quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with."

FRIENDSHIP.—How often are we deceived by those who profess to be our friends. True affection like the chrystal drop shrinks from the dazzling glare of the sunlight—but when the dark wing of night broods o'er the brightness and beauty of life, the sweet flower opens its purple bosom and sheds its fragrance all around.

Man's Nature.—It is in man's nature to elevate itself above its legitimate standard. The more enlightened he becomes the greater the tyranny he exercises in his daily pilgrimage to the grave. The wider the field for the display of his humanity, the more bounteous his advantages, the meaner the uses he makes of them. His component parts are folly, arrogance and a spirit of imposition, and these are his excuses for the improper exercises of the evil qualities of human nature." Fear keeps him virtuous to all appearances—avarice, love of power and intolerable vanities make him a demon *sub rosa.*

Seek not to penetrate the mysteries beyond. The brave man is master of his own fate, and buffets the opposing waves as they rise. Deal justly with your fellows; judge mildly of their errors; with your hands earn your bread, and the frosts of age shall sit lightly on your brow. The evening of your days shall be calm, and a pleasant light shall linger and play about your grave.

BEAUTIFUL.—A beautiful sentiment is the following by the celebrated Logan:

Over all the moments of life religion scatters her favors, but reserves her best, her choicest, her divinest blessings, for the last hour.

The day closes in darkness, the year fades in desolation, and man sleeps in the dust; but there is a morning and a spring time for all. Youth that is cut down in its loveliness, like a morning flower, shall bloom afresh in the garden of God; and age, that shines in righteousness, till it sinks beneath the sod, shall arise again in glory, like the sun in the firmament.

If you are rich, study to be happy, if you are poor, strive to be content. Be wise enough to accommodate yourself to circumstances; do not fancy they will accommodate themselves to you.

Be not greedy of great gain. You will find it hard to eat more than a loaf a day—two coats worn at once are uncomfortable—a great house will remind you of your littleness, and continually mock you with the thought that your last habitation will be cold, dark, and narrow, one that wealth can not adorn or make safe from the attacks of the clay worm.

Throw away pride. Humanity is a safe guard in which to travel the dangerous ways of life. The well disposed mind is very often made to stand safe amidst. He who walks in the dark may break his head unless he stoops.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

The Free Press.

Thursday Morning, November 16.

THE WHIG BANNER.

HENRY CLAY AND AMERICAN INDUSTRY

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Whig Central State Committee, held on the evening of November, 1843, it was Resolved unanimously:

I. That it is expedient, and the Committee recommend it, to the Whigs of Virginia, that a Convention of Delegates from the several Counties and Towns in the State be held at some early day, to consider the subject of a Whig Ticket of Electors for the State in the next election of President of the United States; the appointment of Delegates to the Whig Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 1st day of May next for the nomination of a Whig Candidate for the Presidency; and any other matters touching the interests of the Whig Party in the State.

II. Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the Whigs of the several Counties and Towns, to send numerous Delegates to the proposed Convention, and to take immediate and active steps for that purpose.

III. Resolved, That the Committee recommend the 22d day of February next, as a proper time, and the City of Richmond as a proper place for holding the proposed Convention; and the Committee beg leave to express to the Whigs of the State their ardent wish and expectation, that there will assemble, on the occasion, a Delegation in numbers and enthusiasm, worthy of the cause, and of the high hopes and brilliant prospects which now cheer and animate its supporters every where.

By order of the Committee,

R. T. DANIEL, Chairman.

WHIG MEETING.

It is proposed that the Whigs of Jefferson County respond to the above call at November Court, (Monday next,) by the appointment of Delegates to the Richmond Convention, to be held on the 22d February next. A full attendance is desirable.

THE CASE WELL STATED.

The Richmond Whig has so well exposed the twistings and turnings of the Locos, on the subject of Mr Clay's letter to Mr. Bronson of Georgia, that it is unnecessary to attempt the use of different language to state the case plainly and conclusively. That paper says:—

The "Democrats" are hard to please. For many months, they have been assailing Mr. Clay for his tariff notions. He was (they said) the advocate of an oppressive system of duties—which would beggar the great body of the people and enrich a few grasping manufacturers. They were magnanimous enough, some of them, to admit, that he was a great man, had rendered great services to his country, and but for his "high protective tariff notions," they would delight to support him. This sounded well, and looked well on paper. But Mr. Clay being called upon for his views, came forth, with the frankness which has ever distinguished him, and avowed that he was in favor of a tariff for revenue, which should so discriminate, as to yield reasonable protection to American interests. He, at the same time, expressed the opinion, that a high tariff would not again be necessary, as the most important branches of manufactures had taken root, and, if the Government was economically administered, low duties would supply an adequate revenue.

These views, so moderate, so just and reasonable, removing the very objection which the Locos affected to regard as insuperable, so far from satisfying those patriotic gentlemen, have thrown them into a violent rage. They now lavish the same abuse upon the great Western Statesman, for being a *Free Trade* man, which they just before heaped upon him for not being one! "Most atrocious! (they exclaim) Henry Clay repudiating a High Tariff, and going for Free Trade! Was there ever such outrageous inconsistency—such monstrous profligacy in the whole annals of party!" The virtuous gentlemen say to us, we would most respectfully ask them, if that was not the very thing they *wished him to be?* Would they have had him to continue in the bonds of darkness? Would if not have exhibited a more christian spirit, to rejoice over the redemption of one bewildered soul? Would it not have been more patriotic, (considering that he will soon be *President Clay.*) if they had shouted over his conversion, as guaranteeing the certainty of sound and wise principles obtaining in the administration of the Government? Are they to have a monopoly of all the good principles extant, along with all the bad principles? Are they willing to be regarded thus selfish?

We feel for the nervous shocks which Mr. Clay's Georgia Letter has caused these virtuous, consistent and patriotic gentlemen. It is true, he had in the Senate, in his last great speech in that body, avowed indentically the same sentiments, which are contained in this letter: and he begged then, that he might neither be misunderstood nor misrepresented. But all that goes for nothing! This Georgia letter is a horrible affair! Not that the thing itself is so bad:—all admit that its views are irrefragable, and that it breathes the spirit of a patriot and a statesman, intent on giving repose to a long-agitated country, and imparting prosperity to all its great interests: But then it is damnable, as coming from Henry Clay! It refutes the calumnies of his adversaries, and opens a broad road to the hearts of his countrymen."

In regard to Mr. Clay's insincerity, which his revilers think they have clearly demonstrated, the Whig justly says:—If Mr. Clay's whole life—the character which he has won for himself, in the face of the world, be not a refutation of this vile aspersion, the Letter itself supplies a triumphant vindication. He does not avow any change of opinion as to *principle*; but as a wise Statesman, who adapts his views to the condition and wants of the country, he sees that a moderate Tariff is all that is needed for an economical administration, and to protect the domestic interests, which have taken root and grown to a magnitude to sustain themselves—He, therefore, would not, as he never would, levy duties without an object. But the views of this letter, as already stated, are not new ones—they were proclaimed from the Capitol several years ago—and are in strict accordance with the spirit of the Compromise Act of '33.

"Every thing for *principle*, and nothing for *men*," has been the constant theme of the Enquirer—yet all its labors for a year past have been for the main purpose of persuading its party to restore Martin Van Buren to the Presidency!

The Whigs go for *principles*, and the proper men to carry them out. Their whole object and aims are pithily set forth in the annexed paragraph from the U. S. Gazette:

"The Whig party come into the field with the profession of reform in the administration; of one term for the Presidency—of a sound currency—of a tariff that shall pay the expenses of an economical Government, and be so discriminating as to protect the industry of the country—a desire to give to the States their rights in the public domain, and a determination to have the government administered with a reference to the nation, and not to the wants of a party. These are the measures, and for their man they have HENRY CLAY."

A Whig State Convention has been held in Charlestown, and Resolutions adopted in favor of a Whig Convention, &c. The Whigs of Jefferson propose to meet on the 22d February. All for Henry Clay.

MR. CLAY AND THE TARIFF.

The Locos are very much distressed at Mr. Clay's denunciation of the discreditable legislation of 1828, in reference to the tariff. When that bill was up, amendments were put upon it to make it as odious as possible, and James S. Stevenson, a Jacksonite, from a member of Congress from the Pittsburg district, remarked, "if the New Englanders want a tariff we will give them tariff until it stinks in their nostrils!"

Mr. Van Buren and others voted for the objectionable amendments, under the pretence above stated, but when the bill came upon its passage, voted for that, "under instructions," his partizans say.

The New York Tribune thus brings to mind the movements of that day.

"The Richmond Enquirer is trying to mystify Mr. Clay's allusion to circumstances 'highly discreditable to American Legislation,' which were connected with the passage of the tariff of 1828. The facts are these:—The people is that year called for a more efficient Protective Tariff, and Congress was favorable. But there was a Jackson majority in each House, and Messrs. *Silas Wright & Martin Van Buren* were in Congress from this State. The gentlemen determined to concoct such a Tariff as should compel the New England Members to vote in the negative; and this they effected by imposing extraordinary duties on Molasses and other raw products largely consumed in New England. In this way, they contrived to create an impression through the Middle States that Mr. Adams' especial friends were hostile to the Protective Policy, while they flourished as the champions of the Jackson Tariff, which was most unequal and ill-digested in its provisions. The true friends of Protection found the bill shaped to their hands by the overpowering Jackson majority—they had to vote for or against the bill as it was presented to them; and some of them went one way and some the other. It was the contriving and shaping of the bill, to accomplish a sinister purpose, which Mr. Clay justly pronounces 'discreditable;' and yet the Enquirer says that if discreditable to American legislation, it was 'of course discreditable to those of his friends who voted for the bill.' Of course it was no such thing."

The Loco Foco prints are greatly grieved at Mr. Clay's present opinions on the Tariff, and much concerned to prove that gentleman inconsistent on the subject. As many of them are no doubt anxious to support him at the coming election, it is a great pity that Mr. C. should have been so imprudent as to modify his views to suit the varying circumstances of the country. If, however, these sorrowing sinners hesitate long, there will be no room for them in the Whig lines, which are now filling up rapidly. The subjoined paragraph, from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, is appropriate at this moment.

MR. CLAY'S GEORGIA LETTER.

The Richmond Enquirer, Madisonian and other Locofoco papers of the country, express great concern lest Mr. Clay shall have abandoned, or is about to give up, his long cherished doctrines of protection of American industry, and affect to lament that the country has been so long laboring under the delusion that he was the father of the American System. We are sorry Mr. Clay should have been so inconsiderate as to indite a letter calculated to give the veteran "Nous Verrons" of the Richmond Enquirer, and the "very susceptible young man" of the Madisonian so much discomfort and unhappiness; we hope he will be more careful, however, in future, seeing, as he must, how extremely anxious they are that he should do or say nothing to impair his growing popularity with the people.

Badinage aside:—if the Locofocos discover any thing in Mr. Clay's letter indicative of an abandonment of the *protective policy*, and an approximation of his principles to their own free trade, and low wages doctrines, they should be [illegible] Mr. Clay's friends. He, Mr. Clay's friends, ple, to whom it of right belongs, a tariff which shall provide sufficient revenue for an economical administration of the government and the payment of the public debt, will, with proper discrimination, afford ample protection to American industry. This is all that is wanted—all that is needed; and call it *incidental or positive*, it is quite immaterial to the manufacturer and the laborer; all they want is the *substance, protection*, let that be called whatsoever name others may choose to give it.

POLITICAL ARITHMETIC.

Among the grave calculations put forth as to what *might* have been done at the last Presidential election, there is one by the Richmond Enquirer, in which it is attempted to be shown that a change of 9,500 votes would have elected Mr. Van Buren President, although the popular majority against him was *one hundred and forty five thousand!* To this, a Calhoun man in the Petersburg Republican, signed "Rip Raps," demonstrates that a change of half that number in Virginia, Arkansas, and Missouri, would have lost Mr. Van Buren 34 electoral votes, just *half* of his whole number!

The retort is legitimate, but let us see what the same sort of argument would produce in reference to our own State, with which we are all more familiar. Van Buren's majority in Virginia was 1392. A change of *seven hundred* votes would have lost him *twenty-three* electors! There were at that time at least 100 counties in the State. To accomplish his defeat, therefore, in Virginia, would have required a change of but *seven* votes in *each county!*

If we judge of the condition of the Whig party elsewhere, by what we see at home, may we not fairly conclude that the work of regeneration is not beyond our strength, and that Virginia can be carried for Clay, if the Whig party will but do its duty? What say our friends?—Will they make a vigorous and united effort?

The Locos persist in the declaration that they "are engaged in a contest for *principles*, and not for *men*," and ever and anon we hear the declaration, "harmony and concession, every thing for principles, nothing for men;" yet the war between the Calhounites and Van Burenites (the antipodes of each other in principle,) has been so furious that Mr. Ritchie has been compelled to cry out, 'enough!' And he has further declared, in the 'Democratic Association' at Richmond, that he will *call to order* any one who alludes to the name of either of the rival chiefs! So fearful has become the strife about men, that it is dangerous to the harmony of the Club to name either of the aspirants, during their discussions. They are only to be warmed up by a common hatred to Clay.

A paragraph in the Journal of Commerce confirms our previous impression, that the reported disagreement in the Cabinet related to the subject of Texas. The discussion arose, it is stated, "on the question of introducing prominently into the forth-coming President's Message, a recommendation to admit Texas into the Union; and that the President and Mr. Upshur were decided in favor of the recommendation; but were so decidedly opposed by the other members of the Cabinet."

We felt sure, from indications in Mr. Wise's letter, and the intense excitement on the subject by Judge Upshur during his past summer, that the admission of Texas would be agitated in Congress at the next session. We also look for some "explosion," on the same topic, in the Democratic Legislatures at their approaching session.

AN EDITOR.

The business of an editor who attempts to give to his readers something new every day of publication, we believe is greatly underrated, especially by the more learned of mankind. They think it a very easy matter to write for a newspaper. Let them try it. Let some of our ablest men on Women, make the attempt to write for us, one single article each day, without fail; an article, mind, which they shall not hesitate to put their name to, and let the world know it is theirs. We verily believe that they would find it no easy matter. Yet such is the position of an editor. With only a mediocrity of brains, perhaps, he must not write one article, but a half a dozen; and what is more and worse too, his name goes out attached to them all. Really, the public should judge charitably of an editor's efforts. It would be strange if he never said a silly thing, very strange if he never said an unwise, and passing strange if he never said an erroneous one. His opinions of transpiring events are expressed hastily, frequently on the spur of the moment, before time is given for thorough examination, and the wonder is, that these opinions are such as their authors are willing to stand by after mature deliberation.

We know not the source of the above article, but we know there is truth in every sentence of it. We have seen men of good abilities and extensive information placed in the editorial chair, and required to produce something daily, even such as would *please themselves*—and have seen them give up the task as one a little too severe for an ordinary brain. But, added to the intrinsic difficulty of the business itself, there is something connected with the profession still more disheartening. After his labors are performed for years, with scarcely recompense enough to sustain his physical wants, if, under the pressure of necessity, he should send his bill to a prominent leader of his party, he is very likely to give offence, and be complained of as an intolerable *dun*. All that we have to say of such a *patron*, is this—that there is a screw loose somewhere in the moral machinery of the man—and, God help him when he comes to "make up his final reckoning."

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The "Empire State" is still in the hands of our political opponents, so far as the legislative returns are received, though by greatly diminished majorities. The Whigs made no concerted general rally, and indeed it was only a few days before the election that they formed a ticket in the City, where last year the majority against them was more than 5,000. They have elected one member of the Assembly in the City, out of the thirteen, and their Sheriff. It will be seen that the formation of an "American Republican" ticket has thrown matters into confusion, and left the true condition of parties in a state of uncertainty.

The Tribune considers that the City election is "a substantial Whig triumph, which would have been an overwhelming one, but for the infatuation of some two or three thousand Whigs, who persisted in voting the 'American Republican' ticket, and thereby, without electing a man of their own, putting in a good part of the Locofoco ticket. Had one half of these Whigs clung to their old Standard, as we implored them to do, we should have elected every man on our ticket by thousands. It is too late now to amend what has been done, but we trust the evil now experienced may be a warning for the future.

Yet the Whigs have done well. In the face of this diversion from their ranks, they have elected their worthy candidate for Sheriff, Col. William Jones, by about 1,000 majority.

The 'American Republican' party has polled an unexpectedly heavy vote—(nearly 8,000.)—The Walsh ticket received but a few hundreds.

The day was inclement, with a severe snow storm in the afternoon. This is always against the Whigs. The vote is rather light; the fraudulent voting of last Spring was not repeated; [illegible] they last Spring pretended to have, and by foul voting did have, some 5,900 majority. But that was a transparent cheat, which would not bear repeating so soon; and we might have done so much better now, that we do not feel that we have done any thing.

The votes were so split and scratched that it took a long while to canvass them, and still longer to reduce them to any order."

James Conner (Loco) is elected County Clerk of New York, by a decisive majority—he and the Whig candidate for Sheriff (Col Jones) having far outrun their respective tickets.

The Tribune, in expressing its opinion of the folly of the Whigs in having any thing to do with any other than their own ticket, says the Whig party is "American" enough and "Republican" enough for all useful purposes. And so say we. That paper thinks there were 3000 Whigs who suffered themselves to be kept at home by the snow-storm. The election is kept open but a single day—and many voters proved to be but fair-weather patriots.

All this, however, will have a tendency to make true and unflinching Whigs work the harder.

THE LATEST.

The State Senate will stand 6 Whigs, 26 Locos. As far as heard from there have been elected to the lower House 28 Whigs and 89 Locos. Eleven members yet to be heard from.

SUMMING UP.

Well, after all, we find the Whigs of New York knew what they were about, better than we thought they did. They did not desire to kill Martin Van Buren in the preliminary struggle. He will now get the nomination of the National Convention, and then we shall have an opportunity of *laying him out decently*. He *never* can get a majority of the votes of the people of the United States. And now, whigs, it is for you to vindicate the capacity of the people for self-government.

GEN. BERTRAND.

This veteran, the companion of Napoleon in his successes and his exile, has been received in most of the Atlantic Cities with the warmest demonstrations of respect. He was last at Norfolk and Richmond, at the latter of which places he met the President of the United States.

A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, writing from New York, under date of the 31st ultimo, says:—

During an interview with Gen. Bertrand, I learned a fact that will be pleasing to our literary and military statesmen. It is that he has now in the press a work on the campaign of Napoleon in Egypt, dictated to him by that great commander while he was at St. Helena; a few months before his death, and which goes fully into the details of that extraordinary movement. It will contain, also, Napoleon's views of the politics of the different governments of Europe during the same period.

P. S. Gen. Bertrand has returned from the South, and was at Washington on the 11th. He is to embark for France on the 24th.

A Central Clay Club has been formed at Lexington in Rockbridge, of which Dr. Alfred Letcher is President, and Gen. C. P. Dorman Vice President. Samuel MacDowell Moore was chairman of the committee which reported the Constitution. These sterling Whigs are known throughout the State, and will maintain the cause gallantly.

The Hagerstown News states that they have a bandit from Fotterille, Pa., in which it is stated that a negro with a stolen horse was arrested and committed to the Cumberland jail—he owns himself Wm. Smith, and confesses that he stole the horse from his master in Virginia.

Mr. Van Buren's Anti-Tariff Letter.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 7th, publishes Mr. Van Buren's Anti-Tariff letter, but just in time not to reach New York till after the election. The following is the letter, however, which is in time for the election next year.

(*Balt Pat.*

"Albany, Feb. 28, 1843.

My Dear Sir—I thank you very kindly for your friendly letter. I have at no time, nor any where, hesitated to express my decided disapprobation of the Tariff Act of the last session, as well in respect to the principle upon which it is formed, as to its details. In good time you will have my views in respect to that and other subjects before the public. In the mean time, believe me to be,

Very respectfully,

Your friend and obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN."

The Enquirer adds:

"The reply to the Indiana Committee is, we presume, the paper to which Mr. Van Buren refers—and as we said at the time we published that reply, this letter, short but significant as it is, sheds a clear light upon the doctrines of THAT."

This, says the Richmond Whig, is first rate.—The Indiana letter covered some three or four columns, and was designed to remove all doubts about Mr. V. B's opinions; but this private letter of half-a-dozen lines sheds great light upon it!

But short and significant as this letter is, we confess we do not fully comprehend it—What principle is it that Mr. Van Buren objects to? Not the discrimination in favor of American interest?—for in his Indiana letter, he expressly stated THAT to be a principle which he supported. Not the principle of raising an adequate revenue for the support of Government—for all profess to be agreed on that.

These are the two main principles on which the present Tariff is founded—what principle is it, then, to which Mr. Van Buren objects?

The suggestion of a lady correspondent, as to the duty of owners and renters of houses to attend strictly to their chimnies, is a timely one. We think we are correct in stating that the Town authorities have already imposed a fine for permitting chimnies to be fired in dry weather. We hope the hint will be sufficient to induce all housekeepers to attend to the matter during the next wet spell, and regularly through the winter.

The article referred to by our correspondent will be published at an early day.

CLAY CLUB.

We are glad to learn that our Whig friends at Harpers-Ferry and neighborhood, nothing daunted by the severe ordeal through which they have passed the last two years, have organized a Clay Club, and mean to "stand up to the rack, fodder or no fodder." John Strider, Esq. is President of the Club. We have not heard the names of the other officers.

Mr. Clevenger, a distinguished American Sculptor, died at sea on the 28th September, on his passage from Leghorn to New York. His great work was the model of an Indian, which was much admired by the Italians.

Judge Wilkins, the member elect from the Pittsburg district in Pennsylvania, is added to the list of nominees for the speaker's chair of the House of Representatives. John W. Jones of Virginia and Charles J. Ingersoll of Pennsylvania had been previously named. Mr. Wise should renew his claims. Mr. Clay's influence is not in the way, and Mr. W's democracy is unquestioned, if hatred of Clay be the test.

The Whigs of the Norfolk District have nominated in convention of Col James H. Lynn and is a gentleman of sterling quality. Safety,

MR. WEBSTER.

This gentleman addressed a mass [illegible] Andover, Massachusetts, on Thursday last. He went for all the great measures of policy of the Whig party.

Mr. Webster concluded by repeating the declaration made by him a year ago, "I am a Whig, a Massachusetts Whig, a Faneuil Hall Whig, and none shall deprive me of the position in which this character places me."

The packet ship Sheffield, Capt. Popham, from Liverpool, with a valuable cargo of dry goods, hardware, &c. went ashore on the East Bank, near New York, on the 10th. The passengers were all safely taken off. No hopes of saving the ship.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

On Monday last, an infant son of Mr. James R. Small, of this town, aged about three years, was badly scalded, by drawing down upon his neck a vessel of boiling water. The skin was drawn off from nearly the whole body, and the child suffered intense agony until Tuesday evening, when it died.

This is another, added to the many fearful warnings daily given to parents, in reference to the danger of placing vessels with hot water within the reach of young children.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

The Clay Club of Annapolis, in responding to the call of a National Whig Convention of Young Men, and the proposition to hold, at the same time, an exhibition of American Manufactures, makes an additional suggestion, which is a good one. They propose, as a proceeding very suitable to the occasion, that each member in attendance at the Convention be clad in garments made exclusively of the products of our own manufactures.—[*Balt. Pat.*

The Clay Club of Rockbridge, Va. have resolved to appear in homespun, at their meeting in March next.

AMERICAN MECHANICS.

The following passages in Mr. Clay's letter to the Tennessee Agriculturist, deserve to be reprinted over and over again:—

"The Mechanic Arts, from the commencement of the operation of our present Constitution, have constantly enjoyed some degree of protection from Government, in the form of duties imposed on fabrics of foreign Mechanics, and I think it ought to be continued.

With respect to the station which that portion of our population engaged in mechanical pursuits ought to occupy in the United States, I think that all citizens, native and naturalized, without any regard to their respective vocations, should enjoy such consideration in society as is due to their virtue and intelligence, their industry, sobriety and general deportment."

The "Chapter for the Ladies," which the Virginia Free Press attributes to our signature, was written by T. W. Gaughan, Esq. Will they make the correction? We have also enough of our own to answer.—*Maj. Mech.*

The Navy Yards.—The most active preparations (says the Boston Journal) are now going on at the Charlestown Yard, in fitting out the various men of war for service. How is this state of things at that particular Navy Yard to be reconciled with the suspension of work and the dismission of workmen at the Washington Navy Yard, on the plea of retrenchment and economy?

IOWA TERRITORY.

Extract of a letter from a praying subscriber, a Real Patriot.

"This territory will in a few years make a fine country. Some of the towns have been very much retarded by a set of speculators, who first took possession of the sites, and asked too much for the lots—some of which were sold at enormous prices, from $300 to $1000, which are now considered dear at from $300 to $450. It will, as a matter of course, be several years before they recover the life, interest, and ambition, which are altogether necessary to build up towns in a new country. Fort Madison is the best situation for a town that I have seen on the river, and has a good wharf for landing steamboats, but is killed by speculation. Burlington, the temporary seat of Government, 20 miles above, is a place of considerable interest, and of much business. It has not the advantage of a good site, but having got a start in business, and a different kind of business men, will lead off in fine style. The City of Iowa, the permanent Seat of Government, is laid out on the Iowa River, some distance above the mouth of the Red Cedar river, and is said to be a very good situation. In less than nine months, more than a hundred good houses have been built.—After next winter, the Legislature will transact business in a *City*, where nine months ago there was but one *Cabin*.

Good fish are abundant, deer, raccoons, turkeys, geese, ducks, prairie hens, partridges, &c. together with large rattle snakes, joint snakes, and others which are more common, are all to be found.

The prairies are very pretty, but some of them are too large to please me. I believe that all are sufficiently *rolling* (shall I call it?) for farming purposes, which is not the case in some of the Western States. The summer is warmer here than in Ohio, or at least in the part from which I came. The winters are a little colder, but more regular, and not so long. Grain—wheat, rye, oats, corn, potatoes, &c. grow finely. The roads can be made with less labor and expense here, than in any country that I have seen. Lands that have been entered and improved, are selling at from $4 to $25 per acre. There is sufficient timber, and that of the best quality. The soil is very good, with the exception of a few small sections scattered through the extent of the territory; these generally being too sandy, or of a very light colored clay."

We perfectly agree with our friend of the United States Gazette, in his remarks upon the flourish which the Richmond Enquirer, the Madisonian, and other democratic papers, make upon the letter of Mr. Clay to some citizens of Georgia.—If the Loco Focos really think they discover any thing in that letter which is particularly comfortable to their case—let them enjoy it; that's all. If there is any thing very anti-tariff in it, they ought to "thank heaven and say no more about it." They are Clay men, we take it, and so much the better for them that they are so. The Whigs are well satisfied with the sentiments contained in that letter, at any rate, and if the free traders are satisfied too, we don't see that there is any any more difficulty. We will turn to and elect Henry Clay unanimously.

[*New York Courier.*

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

Col. Richard M. Johnson's Opinion of Mr. Clay.

Mr. Editor:—I am opposed to the practice of giving publicity to fire-side conversations, but when the leader of a great party, in a respectable company of his fellow-citizens, composed of both political parties, make use of language either in praise or derogation of a political opponent, I consider it no breach of propriety to give his voluntary testimony to the world.

On the 30th of September last, Col. Johnson, being in Staunton Va., a number of gentlemen paid him the respect of [illegible] him, "Colonel, when you reach the Rail Road Junction, you will be near the Slashes of Hanover."—The honest old warrior's face immediately lighted up with an [illegible] Clay touches he immortalizes. I have been in public life for forty years, and in that time have been associated with all the great men of the country. Leaving out Madison and Gallatin, who were old men when I first stepped upon the theatre of politics, I will place Jefferson first, then Henry Clay. He is a perfect Hercules in all the qualities that can adorn human nature.—Some men may excel him in a single quality—for instance, Webster may be a greater logician, or some may be more renowned for deep research, but take Clay all in all, he has not an equal in the Union, either in the North or the South—the East or the West. In moral courage—in physical courage—in Oratory—in Patriotism, and in every noble quality, he is without a superior. I have been associated with him on committees, in connexion with Calhoun, Lowndes, Cheeves, Webster and other distinguished individuals, but Clay was always the master spirit. We looked up to him as the Ajax Telamon; and by his counsel we were guided in our deliberations. If the rest of the committee assembled before him and were in doubt about how to proceed, when he made his appearance, all eyes were turned upon him—(here the Colonel represented by gesture and expression how *they* looked)—and we were certain to be right when we followed his opinion. He is a great man, a very great man."

I have given you the *very words* of Col. Johnson. I do not suppose that his praise can "add a cubit to the stature of Clay"—yet it may serve to show to the Democracy, that in the opinion of one of their leading men, Mr. Clay is not the monster in human flesh that many of them suppose him to be.

ONE WHO HEARD.

Death of Bishop Rosati.—A Letter from Paris, in the Boston Atlas, says—"The Catholic Bishop of St. Louis, Joseph Rosati, died at Rome on the 25th of September. He was the founder of the first brotherhood of Lazarists in the United States, and had been in the apostolic ministry 25 years, although he was but 53 years old when he died. The present Superior of the Lazarists in the United States, left here lately for the scene of his labors, taking with him nine missionaries."

The President of the United States left the city this morning for his estate in Charles City county, Virginia.—He will remain there about a week, when he will again return to the seat of Government for the winter.—*Madisonian, Nov. 9.*

The Governor of Georgia has appointed the first Monday in January next for the election of a member of Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. John Millen.

Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer, late editor of the Nashville Banner, has been elected comptroller of the treasury, by the Legislature of Tennessee, over Mr. Graham, (Loco.) The vote stood 54 to 46.

BELGIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Weed, of the Albany Evening Journal, was at Antwerp, upon the occasion of a public *fete* in that city. It was in honor of the completion of a connecting link in a continuous Railroad from Antwerp to Cologne. Mr. Weed says:—

"The completion of this Railway is very justly regarded as an important event to Belgium. It promises to aid in an essential degree the commercial and manufacturing interests of the Nation. And it will attract all, or nearly all, the visiters to the Rhine, to Germany and to Italy, either when they go or when they return. What until recently was the work of ten days or a fortnight, may be accomplished in twenty-two hours. You may leave London in the morning and reach Dover by Railway in four hours, go over to Ostend by the steamer in eight hours, and be at Cologne, upon the Rhine, by Railway, in ten hours more.

Belgium is crossed, in every direction, by Railways, which are well made and managed.—There are Railroads to all her towns.—I have visited Antwerp, Brussels, Bruges, Ghent, Malines, Ostend, Valenciennes, &c. upon substantially constructed Railways, all of which are Government enterprises. The fare upon the Belgic Railways ought to shame England out of her exorbitant demands. I paid but 9 francs and 75 centimes (less than two dollars in the first class cars from Antwerp to Ostend, 89 miles.—For the same distance upon an English Railway you are charged more than treble that amount."

We have, in the London Morning Herald, (14th,) two columns of selected passages from the Liberator's prolix address about American negro slavery and Irish degeneracy in the United States. It is of intense acrimony and violence—a vehement, rancorous scolding of "the Irish by birth or descent" who can tolerate the existence of bondage in their adopted country. When read by him to the association it was immoderately cheered. He informed his auditors that he had dictated it while he sat for his statue to the Irish sculptor Hogan, and that he was proud of the composition. Whether the Cincinnati Repeal Association, to whom it goes, will be proud and happy to receive this fulminatory lecture, remains to be seen. It denounces "the vaporing spirit of mistaken Republicanism," and the "*tawny* American who stalks a tyrant even in Washington, under the shade of the temple of his Constitution."—*Walsh's Letters.*

Death of Col. Trumbull.—Died at New York, 10th November, Col. John Trumbull, aged 87 years. His remains will be taken to New Haven for interment.

Thus fades away another of the illustrious band of Revolutionary men. Col. Trumbull, as a soldier, an artist, a diplomatist, and a Christian gentleman, was, through many generations, honored and respected in life, to be honored and lamented in death.

Col. Trumbull, after serving with his regiment in the field, became a member of Gen. Washington's military family. After the revolution, he went to Europe, to perfect himself in his favorite art of painting, having it always at heart, to perpetuate on the breathing canvass some of the great events and some of the [illegible] with which he lived. He has, by his historical pictures in the Capitol, [illegible] by the fame with that [illegible] and Christopher Gore, the fifth Commissioner under the Jay treaty, for the settlement of American claims upon England; and holding as he did the determining vote on all contested cases, he was so fortunate as to acquire the entire respect and confidence of both parties by the strict and honorable impartiality and justice of his decisions.

In his personal character and intercourse, Col. Trumbull had all the polish and amenity of a high-bred gentleman, with all the forbearance and consideration for others which go far to make up that character.

He has died at a ripe old age, and left not an enemy behind.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Death of General Wingate.—The Portland (Maine) papers announce the death of General Joshua Wingate, Jr., in the seventy-first year of his age. General Wingate was for many years engaged in public life. He was several years Chief Clerk of the War Department, and subsequently Collector of Bath, and always sustained a high character for intelligence and integrity.

Robbery of the Mail by a Post Master.—Important losses having occurred on the mail route between Fayette and Liberty, Mo; they were traced to Thornton H. Freeman, the Post Master at Carrolton, who was arrested, and, although placed under guard, made his escape. It is known that his depredations extended to six robberies and eight or ten forgeries, by which he obtained some five or six thousand dollars. Of this sum $600 falls upon Woods, Christy & Co., of St. Louis, $460 on Mr. Ritchie of the Richmond Enquirer, and the balance is divided between numerous citizens of Liberty and the Platte country. A foreigner in the upper country, a U.S. officer at Fort Leavenworth, and Dr. Mitchell, the Receiver at Fayette, are said also to be sufferers.—One hundred and fifty dollars reward has been offered by the Marshal for the apprehension of Freeman.

A novel work is forthcoming from the pen of William Hodgson, Esq., late American Consul at Magadore, upon the character and condition of that singular tribe of the African race, the Foulahs, who claim to be whites, and whose complexion varies from bright copper color and bronze, to pure white. They inhabit a region of 700,000 square miles in extent, from the mouth of the Senegal and Senagambia on the west, to the kingdoms of Borneo and Mandara on the east; from the Desert of Sahara on the north, to the mountains of Guinea on the south. In religion they are Mahomedans, which itself indicates civilization. In physical characteristics they occupy a position between the Arab and the Negro, but esteem themselves superior to both. It is suggested that when civilized they may be made the means of destroying the slave trade through their influence upon the tribe of Central Africa.

The Hon. Edward P. Livingston, late Lieutenant Governor of the State, died in the city of New York on Friday week.

TO THE VOTERS OF CLARKE.

We, the undersigned, being fully impressed with the importance of [illegible] for the approaching [illegible] elections, earnestly recommend to our Whig brethren of Clarke, to assemble at the Court-house, in Berryville, on the first day of November Court, [illegible] o'clock, P. M., to organize a Clay Club.

Philip Nelson,	Philip Barwell,
George A. Norris,	Samuel Taylor,
Charles McCormick,	Mann R. Page,
Edward J. Smith,	Otway Byrd,
John W. Page,	Wm. Sowers, Sen.
Treadwell Smith,	Robert Page,
Samuel Bonham,	Philip Smith,
John E. Page,	Allen Williams,
Benjamin Morgan,	John B. Larew,
Provence McCormick,	John A. Thompson,
John Richardson,	Thomas H. Crow.

Berryville, Nov. 16, 1843.

The total quantity of Flour and Wheat which has reached Albany from the opening of canal navigation up to the last instant, is, converting the wheat into flour, 1,798,168 barrels.

Father Matthew.—This celebrated Advocate of Temperance, lately stated in London, that he had received letters from the Magistracy of Liverpool and Manchester, where 140,000 persons had taken the pledge, stating that already an immense diminution of crime had taken place.—He also said that there were 4,000,000 acres in Ireland into which spades had never been put since the flood, and that he desired to see the Irish as happy in their own country as were the English, by the cultivation of additional thousands of acres.

Exports of Provisions from N. York.—During the three first quarters of this year, ending on the 31st of September, there were shipped from the port of New York for England, 7,516 bbls. of Beef, 2,025,147 lbs. of Tallow, 750 bbls. of Pork, 2,072,587 lbs. of Lard, 773,816 lbs. of Butter, and 1,730,991 lbs. Cheese.

The total shipments of provisions from New York to England during the whole of this year are estimated as follows:—10,021 bbls. of Beef, 2,700,196 lbs. of Tallow, 1000 bbls. of Pork, 2,763,419 lbs. of Lard, 1,031,755 lbs. of Butter, and 2,307,988 lbs. of Cheese.

The Louisville Journal of the 7th says: "Flaxseed is coming in from the country in fair quantities. The heaviest dealers have gone out of the market in consequence of the high price it commands.—It has sold, during the week, at from 80 to 85 and 87 cents; but a considerable decline must undoubtedly take place soon."

PAY OF NAVY OFFICERS.

Having copied from the 'Washington Capitol' what purports to be the rate of pay of officers of the Navy, and finding it, upon examination, imperfect in one of the grades, we republish it according to the act of Congress by which it is prescribed.

[*Norfolk Beacon.*

The Senior officers in the Navy, at all times when on duty receive	$4,500
On leave or waiting orders	3,500
Other Captains when commanding squadrons on foreign station	4,000
On other duty	3,500
On leave or waiting orders	2,500
A Commander at sea	2,500
On other duty	2,100
On leave or waiting orders	1,800
A Lieutenant in command	1,800
On other duty	1,500
On leave or waiting orders	1,200
A Passed Midshipman on duty	750
On leave or waiting orders	600

Regularly used.—[illegible] number is full and complete, and we are 'a busted establishment.' We shall gather up our coat and boots, shave off our whiskers, dun a few interesting specimens of "patrons," that will pay—in promises, for to go to some other field of operation. It may not be *more* extended, but it cannot be *less*."

Good.—An up country gallant, not long since, went over to see his "bright particular;" and after sitting near half a day without saying a word, got up, and says he, "Well, I reckon it's gittin feeden time; I must be agoin. Well, a good evening to you *all Miss Nancy*."

"Stop! stop! my dear! exclaimed Mrs. John Smith, dont burn these old papers: Hand them to me. I want them for Fanny and Bobby to make lighters of.

"Sure enough," replied her indulgent spouse, 'a penny saved saved is a penny earned. And now I think of it, dear, why not take my old letters? first rate things to kindle a flame, hey?"

"Yes, they are *dry* enough," was the quiet reply.

FIRE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Charlestown Fire Company, it was resolved that the President and Secretary assign to the different members of the Company their duties; and an election being held for President and Secretary, A. Hunter was elected President, and Wm. C. Worthington, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Company, held on Saturday last, the President and Secretary reported their arrangement of the members, as directed by the resolution of the previous meeting. And on motion, it was resolved that the list of members as arranged be published in the Free Press. The following is the list as reported—

Ladder Men.

Charles Bragg, Captain.	Joseph Starry,
Henry Lashborn,	C. W. Alexander,
Leonard Sadtler,	George W. T. Kearsley,
James B. Small,	Samuel Woody.

Axe Men.

Benj. Tomlinson, Capt.	Wm. P. Easterday.
Charles Barrett.	

Hook Men.

T. C. Bradley, Capt.	Barney Lord
F. W. Rawlins,	John J. Richmond
Thomas Johnson,	Wells J. Hawks,
George W. Sappington,	Alfred Osborne.

Property Guard.

Wm. S. Lock, Capt.	Otto Moore,
Jonathan Nixon,	Wm. N. Craighill,
Samuel Rideneur,	Robert T. Brown.
Horatio N. Gallaher,	

Engineers.

Thomas Starry, Chief Engineer.
John M. English, 2d do.
William Crow, 3d do.
Abraham Vanhorn, 4th do.

Line and Waterman.

|

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening the 5th instant, at Hallltown, by the Rev. R. M. Lipscomb, Mr. John Jenkins, of Bolivar, to Miss Susan Ann McDaniel, daughter of Mr. James McDaniel of Hallltown.

On the 8th instant, at Westville, Md., by the Rev'd Mr. Hoover, William G. Collins, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Hillsborough, Ohio, to Miss Catharine Willis, daughter of Mr. Caspar W. Weaver, of the former place.

[A fine of the auspicious kind gives assurance, that, though distant, we were not forgotten by our friends on the joyful occasion. We now tender our congratulations, with the hope that the happy pair may enjoy a long life of connubial felicity.]

DIED.

On Monday night the 6th instant, Mrs. Hannah Binns, one of the oldest citizens of Leesburg, widow of the late Charles Binns. For the greater part of her long life she was a valuable member of the Methodist Church. But her death will not cause a chasm there [illegible] the social circle of our community, h[illegible]us exa[illegible] deeply felt and will be long appreciated.—*Washingtonian.*

On Monday last, at 7 o'clock, A. M., Catharine Hertz, only daughter of Abraham and Harriet Vanhorn, of this town, in the 7th year of her age.

[illegible] interesting subject of present remark, was [illegible]ed of many endearing ties. Her personal [illegible]ness was such, that, even after death, it seem[illegible] to consign her lovely frame to the tomb, [illegible] to moulder into its kindred dust. In health, [illegible] won attachment from all by her sensible, modest, [illegible]d affectionate deportment; and in sickness, she presented a very unusual instance of patient endurance of suffering, and never failing obedience to the wishes of her friends and attendants. 'Tis, indeed, hard to bear the severance of such ties by death's ruthless hand, but, the angels of glory have once more been summoned to bear a sister spirit to the bright realms of eternal bliss. How much then should the keen pangs of grief be softened by this manifestation of her Redeemer's will. Let those to [illegible]hom she was nearest and dearest, take to them[illegible] comfort and consolation, from His gracious [illegible]ise, that of such he will make up his kingdom [illegible] the day of his coming. The large attendance of Sunday School Scholars, of which institution she was a member, and the concourse of friends, manifested fully the deep and poignant grief felt by all.

On Tuesday last, after a long illness, Mrs. Mary Kellison, wife of Mr. George Kellison of this town, aged about 23 years.

THE MARKETS.

Office of the Baltimore American,
November 13, 4 P. M.

CATTLE.—There was a large number of Beef Cattle offered for sale at the Scales this morning, but they were generally of inferior quality, and the prices paid show a wider range than at any previous period this season. Of 1100 head that were offered, about 350 head were sold to packers, and an equal number to butchers, at prices ranging from $1 to $2.25 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, which is equal to $2a$4 25 net as in quality. The sales were principally however at intermediate rates. There are now 400 head in market unsold

HOGS.—A drove of 596 Live Hogs of prime quality was taken by a packer to-day at $4 per 100 lbs., at which price they are generally held. A few head of inferior quality have been sold at $3.75 a $3 87½. There is a pretty fair stock in market.

FLOUR.—The stock of Howard street Flour for sale in market continues light, and there is but little doing. Holders are generally asking $4 37½ for good mixed brands from store at which price we note a sale to-day of 100 barrels. The receipts are light and principally going into stores on owners' account. We are unable to quote a definite price from wagons or cars.

GRAIN.—Wheats are without change in prices. Sales of good to prime Md. and Va. reds are making at 90 a 95 cents, and all other sorts lower as in quality. A sale of good Penna red, having smut in it, was made to-day at 93 cents. We quote prime at 95 cents.

We quote old Md white Corn at 40a42 cents, and old yellow at 45a46 cents. New white, sufficiently dry for shipment, 37a39 cents, and new yellow at 38a40 cents. A sale of 1400 bushels Penna. yellow to-day at 47 cents.

We quote Md. Rye at 55 cents, and Oats at 22a23 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon sells slowly and at lower rates, viz:—Western assorted at 4a4½ cts. [illegible] Sides at 4a4½ cents; Shoulders quote bbls. at 2[illegible] for

Notices.

MITCHELL'S MAPS.

☞The attention of all residents of Jefferson, Frederick, Berkeley, [illegible] counties, is respectfully invited to the examination of the new, elegant, and cheap Maps of the United States and the World, (the latter originally published in London, on Mercator's projection, indicating the voyages, traced on the Maps of all great navigators and travellers, from Christopher Columbus, in 1492, to the late U. States Exploring Expedition, under Com. Wilkes, in 1842, inclusive, with the newly discovered continent, &c. &c., a complete History and Index of the World,) all published within a few months, by S. Augustus Mitchell, author of the most approved Geographical works of reference, used in Colleges and Academies throughout the U. States.

Samples may be seen in a few days at the well known and excellent Hotels of Messrs. Carter, Charlestown, Walling's Virginia House, Harpers-Ferry, Danner's, Winchester, and Oden's, Martinsburg, (at the two latter places during the present and following week,) and in possession of many Professional and other gentlemen, & Teachers of Schools, who have justly appreciated their value, as subscribers, wherever offered, at their unprecedented low prices, viz:

$2.50 for an entire New National Map of the U. States, and Plans of 32 different cities, giving the latest census of each 1300 counties, distances from place to place, Stages, Rail Roads, &c. &c., 4 feet square, about one-third the usual price for Maps of the size.

$8.00 for the New Mammoth Map of the United States, with the 1300 counties, separately colored and defined, the North American Continent, Oregon, Texas, Mexico, Canada, and the distances of every city, town, stage and railroad, accurately laid down, 6 feet square, with a volume and reference book, the late census, &c. &c., worth double the amount.

$10.00 for the Superb Large Map of the World, 8 by 6 feet, as above described, the London price of which was six guineas, or $30, and extensively sold.

All the above have the new N. E. Boundary line correct, the latest Geographical corrections and discoveries embraced in their boundaries, and were published in Philadelphia, the present season, richly finished in every respect, and deserving of the extensive patronage they receive from the public, through the Agents of the enterprising Publishers.

Individuals who will subscribe and pay the cash to the above gentlemen; or will send it by mail to the Post-Master in each town, within the time, for either or all the Maps, shall be immediately after supplied by "Mitchell's Agent;" who has them on hand to deliver at once.

November 9, 1843.

NOTICE.

The Members of the Elk Branch Church, and all those who may feel themselves interested in the preaching of the Gospel at that Church, are earnestly requested to meet at said church on Saturday the 25th day of November, at 2 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is desired.

Nov. 16.

☞By Divine permission, the Rev. W. H. Downton will preach in the Methodist Church in Charlestown, on next Sabbath, at 11 o'clock.

Nov. 16, 1843.

Welch's Family Flour,

Always on hand, by WOOD & DANNER,
Winchester Rail Road Depot.
Nov 16, 1843.—2m.

Fur Caps, &c.

Fur Caps, low priced, Seal do.
A few very fine Otter Caps,
Fur Hats, a good article, for $1,50 cash,
Wool Hats for Servants,
Just received and for sale by
Nov 16. J J MILLER.

Snuff.—Garrett's No. 8 snuff in bottles, or small, by J J MILLER.
Nov 16.

Teas.—Of extra quality, just received and for sale by J J MILLER.
Nov 16.

Buckwheat Flour,

Of superior quality. Also, White Wheat and Garden Seed. J J MILLER.
Nov 16.

Six Cents Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the morning of the 10th, a bound servant, named GEORGE STEWARD, a native of Sugertown, Md., aged [illegible], five feet high, stout built, dressed in [illegible] jacket and pants.—The above [illegible] will be given, and no thanks if returned. [illegible] WM. KERL.
Nov 16, 1843—3t.

Torch Light [illegible] please charge subscriber.

MASONIC.

Charity Lodge, No. 111.

In consequence of the inclemency of the day that was fixed upon to lay the Corner-Stone of the Methodist Protestant Church at this place on the 11th inst., we have to give notice to our Brethren, that *Saturday 18th of November*, has now been fixed upon for the ceremonies of that occasion. All Brethren in regular standing are respectfully and cordially invited to attend, and join us in the ceremonies of the day.

PHILIP COONS,
JOHN C UNSELD,
JEROME B. YOUNG,
Harpers-Ferry, Nov 16, 1843. *Committee.*

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.

I WOULD respectfully inform property holders, that I will give the most prompt attention to all applications for Insurance in this or adjoining Counties, and as the most dangerous season for fires is approaching, they should give the matter their immediate attention.

J J MILLER, *Agent for Merchants' Fire Insurance Company.*
Nov 16, 1843—3t.

Who wants to Trade?

I WILL take any quantity of Corn at fair price in exchange for goods. Also, a few thousand pounds of Pork, and 15 or 20 Cords of Wood, if early application be made. J J MILLER.
Nov 16.

NEW GOODS.

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

Rio, Java, and St. Domingo Coffee,
Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger, Mace,
Saleratus, Starch, Copperas, Madder,
Epsom's salts, rosin and country soaps, saltpetre, indigo, cinnamon, bark and ground, Loaf sugar, cheese, No 1 herrings, mackarel, Spanish whiting, Spanish brown, alum, 25 sacks beautiful fine salt for table use, 50 sacks ground alum salt, mustard, fancy soaps, cloves, chocolate, Hall's cocoa, silver sand, pipes, prime chewing tobacco, rotten stone, new crop raisins, oranges, lemons, figs, candies, filberts, pecan and palm nuts, soft shell almonds, sperm and tallow candles, cut and dried tobacco, Garrott's snuff, Porto Rico and N O sugar and molasses, camphor, castor oil, fish do., shoe tacks, heel brads, shoe knives, butcher knives, combs of all kinds, horse cards, curry combs, sad irons, padlocks, snuffers, candlesticks, knives and forks, gridirons, hank sewing cotton, all colors, patent thread, sewing silk, Russell's spool sewing cotton, very superior and large spools, percussion caps, white and black suspender buttons, shirt do. gilt do. for coat and vest, buck and bead purses, pocket books, hooks and eyes, wafers, writing and letter paper, ink sand, inkstands, gum elastic and other suspenders, mahogany and pine-framed looking-glasses, mouse traps, cotton bats, choice lot teas, soda, butter, water, and sugar crackers, a large and general assortment of Queens, Glass and Stone Ware, 2000 milk crocks and jars, a large stock of hollow castings, such as pots, ovens, skillets, gridles, wash kettles, tea do., overlids, dogirons, &c. blacking brushes, superior box blacking, shaving brushes and boxes, pins, needles, tape, &c. bacon hams, flour, corn meal, 24 dozen Victoria and Albert Matches, in round wooden boxes, ropes, cedar ware, small lot shoes, bar lead, &c.

I respectfully invite my friends and others to give me a call, and examine the prices and quality of my goods. S H ALLEMONG.
Nov 16

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the undersigned by Thomas G. Baylor, for [illegible] court of Jefferson, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, on *Monday the 4th day of December next*, at the residence of said Thomas G. Baylor, near Leetown, to the highest bidder, all the property enumerated in said deed. The deed calls for

Six head of Cattle,
One narrow-tread Wagon,
Two Bar-shear Ploughs,
Four small Harrows,
One sett of Hay Shelvings,
One Corn Crusher,
One Stanly Parlor Stove,
One Cooking do.
One pair Steelyards. 1 Drawing Knife,
1 Shaving Horse, 1 sett Breechbands,
1 Wagon Saddle, 2 Chicken Coops,
1 Iron Rake, 10,000 Plastering Laths,
Some Lathing Nails,
Several hundred pounds of old iron,
Several hundred good Oak Shingles,
One Half-bushel Measure,
One Mahogany Dressing Bureau,
One marble-slab Wash Stand,
One Mahogany Rocking Chair,
One Walnut Wardrobe,
One large split-bottom Chair,
One hair Sofa, 1 Hat Rack,
One dozen cane-bottom Chairs,
One Knife Tray, 8 yards Oil Cloth,
One Rug, three fire Screens,
One Brass Fender, 1 pr. Spit-boxes.
One pr. Pitchers, 1 Glass Bowl,
Two Waiters.

TERMS.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of and over $5, with note and approved security, before the property is removed—all sums under $5 cash.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M.

MEREDITH HELM,
Nov. 16, 1843. *Trustee.*

☞My creditors are earnestly requested to attend the sale, and bid for the property.
Nov 16. THOS. G. BAYLOR.

Ladies' Winter Hose.

On hand, a large stock of the various stocking for winter wear—such as raw silk, fleecy lined silk, cashmere, heavy black and white cotton, lamb's wool, and American knit hose, the last a superior article for those who consult comfort, for sale at

Nov 16 E M AISQUITH'S.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

Head Quarters, No. 1.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Charlestown and its vicinity that he is now prepared to furnish them with

OYSTERS

Cooked in every way to suit the palate of the most fastidious; and as he has made permanent arrangements in Baltimore, to be regularly supplied therefrom with the rare Oysters in the Market, he feels justified in assuring the public that he will, with very few exceptions, be always supplied with Oysters. His returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has opened, and hopes by paying personal attention to the table to merit a continuance of it.

As the subscriber is engaged in no other business, he consequently can devote all his time to the accommodation of his customers.

From the strict order kept in his establishment, gentlemen can fully enjoy themselves and spend an agreeable hour of relaxation from business.

Room above the Market-House, adjoining the Printing Office. JAMES W. DUKE.
Nov. 16, 1843.

Preserved Ginger.—Of rare superior quality. J J MILLER.
Nov 16.

To the Ladies.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully asked to a late arrival of most beautiful CROCHET SILK HOSIERY, suitable for the most fashionable style, and entirely new, being only received by yesterday's stage. We invite the Ladies to call and examine the goods, whether they want to purchase or not.

Nov 16. MILLER & TATE.

Bowen's Patent CLOVER MACHINE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Farmers of Jefferson, and the adjacent Counties, that he has invented

A New and Improved Machine

for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed at their Barns. He is prepared to furnish them upon such terms as cannot fail to please. One of the above Machines can be seen at Mr. Carter's Hotel, where the public is respectfully invited to call. WM. ROWE.
Nov 16, 1843—3t.

Wagon for Sale.

The subscriber has for sale a first-rate ROAD WAGON, nearly new, which he will sell on accommodating terms.

GEORGE D. WILTSHIRE.
Leetown, Nov 16—3t

Commissioner's Sale.

By the authority of a decree of the Circuit *Superior Court of Law and Chancery* for Jefferson County, rendered in a cause depending therein, wherein S. W. Lackland and others, are plaintiffs, and C. F. M. Craighill and others, are defendants, the undersigned, as Commissioner of said Court, will offer for sale, on *Friday the 8th day of December next*, before the Court House of Jefferson County, the

TRACT OF LAND,

described in the proceedings of said suit, containing 349¼ acres, situated on the east side of the Shenandoah River, lately in the possession of Messrs. Perdue and Vogdes, and adjoining their large tract.

Terms of Sale—$1000 with interest from May 1, 1841, to the day of sale, and the expenses of sale, cash—$1000 on the first day of May, 1844, with interest from May 1, 1841—$1000 on the first day of May, 1845, with interest from May 1, 1841—the balance on the first day of May, 1846, with interest from the day of sale—the deferred payments to be secured by bond and good personal security, and a deed of trust on the premises, after a conveyance to the purchaser. No conveyance to be made to the purchaser until after the sale is confirmed by the Court. W. C. WORTHINGTON,
Nov 16. *Com'r.*

Overseers of the Poor.

A MEETING of the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson County, will be held at Carter's Hotel in Charlestown, on *Saturday the 25th of this month*, at 11 o'clock.

Proposals will then be received for a Superintendant of the Poor, for the ensuing year, who will be required to furnish a suitable house, garden, firewood, pasturage, and food for a cow—stoves if required, servants to cook, wash and nurse.

Proposals will also be received for a contractor to furnish 2,500 pounds of pork, 200 pounds of beef, and 125 bushels of corn, 25 bushels of the corn to be delivered by 1st January, 25 bushels by the 1st day of March, and the balance on or after the 1st day of May next.

All proposals to be sealed and handed to the President, G. B. Beall, Esq, before the Board convenes. By order of the President,

JOHN P. BROWN, *Clerk.*
Nov. 16, 1843.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me by note, account, or otherwise, are hereby notified that I have placed their claims in the hands of Isaac Fouke, Esq., for collection.

All persons holding my receipts, as Constable, are respectfully requested to come forward and have them settled, either with Isaac Fouke or myself.

The subscriber having for the present entered into the droving business, would respectfully inform the citizens of Jefferson and the adjoining counties, that he will at all times give the highest cash price for fat Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Any communication by letter (post paid) will [illegible]

[illegible]

Application will be made at the January term of the county court of Jefferson county, by Samuel Minton, a free negro, emancipated by the last will and testament of Sam'l Davenport, deceased, of the county of Jefferson, for leave to remain within the Commonwealth.
Nov 9, 1843.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEMALE SERVANT, between the age of 15 and 25, who is of good character, and capable of cooking, washing, &c. For one of this description, a liberal price will be given, and a comfortable home procured. Any person wishing to dispose of such a servant can apply
Nov. 9, 1843. AT THIS OFFICE.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will, on *Saturday the 25th instant*, at 2 o'clock, P. M., offer for sale, to the highest bidder, before the door of James Walling's Hotel, in Harpers-Ferry, Va., the interest of Mrs. Aloysia Graham and Thomas A. Scott, in and to a Lot of Land, lying along and east of the Shenandoah River, beginning it is believed below the Ferry landing, and running above the point of divergence of the Pipertown road from the river, supposed to contain about 17 Acres.

The above land is chiefly valuable as a recipient of drift wood, of which large quantities are often deposited upon it.

For a more particular description of the premises, those wishing to purchase are referred to the deed recorded in the clerk's office of the county court, (the original being mislaid.)

Terms of Sale.—One-third cash, the remainder in two equal instalments, at 6 and 12 months with interest. N. MARMION.
Nov 9, 1843.

'American Whig,' for $1,

Until the Presidential Election.

The 'American Whig,' established for the support of the election of HENRY CLAY, and the advocacy of the Tariff, and the other leading measures of the party, has now been in existence about six months; and according to the original intention, has now a little more than a year before its publication closes, prior to which time we hope to have the pleasure of announcing the election of this distinguished Statesman of the West, Henry Clay, to the Presidency of the United States. In order to be as extensively useful as possible, we earnestly call on our Whig friends throughout the country to give it a helping hand, by the extension of its circulation in their respective neighborhoods. By clubbing together, ELEVEN COPIES will be sent till after the Presidential election for Ten Dollars; or Four Copies for Five Dollars. Single subscribers for $1,50.

All orders to be addressed to

SAMUEL SANDS,
Corner Baltimore and North Streets.
Baltimore, Nov 9, 1843.

VIRGINIA, Jefferson County, sct:

IN THE COUNTY COURT:

Samuel McCreary, *Plaintiff,*
AGAINST
Joseph P. Shannon and Jesse Schofield, *Defendants,*
IN CHANCERY.

At a Court held for the said County, on the 18th day of September, 1843:

The defendant, Joseph P. Shannon, 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 1st day of next December 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 four months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
A. A. MOORE, C. C.
September 28, 1843.

LANDS FOR SALE.

I offer for sale the following Tracts of fine Land, in the Counties of Jefferson and Berkeley:—

1. A Tract of 600 Acres, three miles below Martinsburg, now in the tenancy of Dugald Campbell, who will leave the premises in April.

2. Two Farms of about 500 Acres each, in Berkeley and Jefferson Counties, on Opequon, with extensive and very rich low grounds, near to the [illegible] of Bunker Hill.

3. My Woodbury Estate, on which I resided two years ago, in Jefferson County, containing 370 Acres.

4. My Hazlefield Estate, of 600 Acres, to be sold entire or divided.

5. My Sulphur Spring Tract, of 420 Acres, on Opequon, with a very fine Sulphur Spring, which was for many years known as Meaghini's Sulphur Spring.

These Tracts will be sold on the most accommodating terms, and divided where practicable, to suit purchasers. Immediate payment of no *part* of the purchase money will be required—provided, interest be paid and good security with mortgages on the premises be given. The terms will be made as easy and accommodating as any purchaser can ask.

H. Sr. G TUCKER:
Hazlefield, Sept 21, 1843—tf

The tenants on the lands will show the premises, and give such information as may be desirable.

DESIRABLE FARM AND RESIDENCE, FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the FARM on which he resides, about one mile South-west of Leetown, Jefferson county, Virginia. It contains

318 Acres of fine Limestone LAND—

about 235 acres cleared, and the residue clothed with fine TIMBER; a large portion of the woodland is enclosed and affords good pasturage.—The Opequon creek forming the western boundary, gives the stock access at all seasons, to pure running water; besides which there is an abund ant supply of pond water in every field.—There are several Merchant and Saw Mills in the immediate neighborhood, and a turnpike within four hundred yards of the Eastern boundary, affording a good road to the villages in the neighborhood, and to the Depots on the Baltimore and Ohio, and Winchester and Potomac Railroads, within five miles distance. The IMPROVEMENTS are entirely new, substantial, and sufficient. The Dwelling House, of brick, and prettily situated in a grove of oaks, has been completed, only a few months, and is in every respect suited to the comfortable accommodation of a genteel family. There is a never failing well of excellent water a few yards from the door.

If it should be desirable to the purchaser, all the appurtenances of the farm and house, such as stock, utensils, growing crops, furniture, supplies, etc., will be included in the sale, and a sufficient number of servants will be hired for the present, to cultivate it. Also, a share in a *SAW-MILL*, near the premises, which will be a valuable acquisition to the Farm for the purposes of fencing, the materials for which are abundant on it. ☞The *Terms*, which will be moderate, can be ascertained, either by personal application to the subscriber, or by addressing him at Kerneysville, Jefferson county, Virginia.

PHILIP P. DANDRIDGE.
July 6, 1843—tf.

PRIVATE SALE OF LAND.

The subscriber offers at private sale, a valuable Tract of Land in Jefferson County, on the East side of the Shenandoah river, formerly called the Rock-Ferry Tract.

The tract contains upwards of **400** ACRES, and a large part of it is Limestone Land.—There is a large quantity of very valuable timber on the tract, and a Saw Mill near it. It has a good Dwelling House and Kitchen, Stable, Corn Crib and Wagon House, and a fine limestone spring. The [illegible] title, and carried by [illegible] dition, and [illegible] on to a market.

A small portion will be received in cash, and a long credit on the residue, the same being secured.

Application to be made to Edward E. Cooke, Charlestown, Jefferson County, or to the subscriber, 25 miles West of Hillsboro', in Loudoun County, Va. GEORGE BACKHOUSE.
Sept 7, 1843.—tf.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the FARM on which he resides, about two miles south of Smithfield, Jefferson county, Virginia. It contains **218 ACRES** of LIMESTONE LAND, about one half cleared, and the residue clothed with fine Timber. A large portion of the woodland is enclosed. There are several Merchant and Saw Mills in the neighborhood, and the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike, and also the Smithfield and Shepherdstown Turnpike, are within two miles, and the Winchester and Harpers-Ferry Rail Road within four miles. The improvements are good and substantial—the Barn is large, and shedding all around sufficiently large to contain the produce of the farm.—The Orchard is large, containing a variety of choice fruit; there is a well of never-failing water a few yards from the door.

The terms, which will be moderate, can be ascertained either by personal application, or by addressing me at Smithfield, Jefferson County, Virginia. GEORGE HIETT.
Smithfield, Nov 2, 1843—3t*

180 Acres of Jefferson Land FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers the above number of Acres of land for sale, lying seven miles south of Charlestown, in that desirable portion of the county well known as the 'Bullskin.'

The improvements consist of a two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, Quarters, and other necessary Out-buildings. It is well to mention that there is a running stream of water upon the farm, and it is in close proximity to several Merchant Mills. Any further information may be obtained by addressing the subscriber, near Summit Point, P. O. Jefferson county Va. CHARLES S. TAYLOR.
Nov 2, 1843—4t*

Commissioners' Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson, in a cause depending in said Court, of Mary Strider and others against John Strider and others, the undersigned, as Commissioners of the Court, will offer for sale, on *Friday the 24th day of November*, inst., before the Court-house door in Charlestown,

22 Acres of Land,

lying in Jefferson county, on Elk Branch, adjoining the lands now in the possession of Mrs. Mary Strider, and the land of Samuel Strider—near the mill of the latter.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money in cash, and the residue in two equal instalments at six and twelve months. The title reserved until the whole of the purchase money shall be paid.

WM C WORTHINGTON,
ANDREW HUNTER,
Nov 2, 1843. *Comm'rs.*

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the *Cat-tail Farm*, between the 28th October and 4th instant, a fine young red and white STEER, purchased at the sale made on the farm of Daniel Snyder by Holbrook.—The drove was from Ohio, and the Steer in question, if straying, will probably take that direction. A suitable reward for his recovery will be given. His ear marks are recollected—his flesh marks not substantially.

JAMES L. BANSON.
Nov 9, 1843.—3t.

☞Strayed upon Cedar Run, a mare branded on the near shoulder, thus [illegible] (in shape,) are all gone, and should some rascal [illegible] will be taken up, then the law and trample upon the rights of their owners. J. L. B.

AUCTION CLOTHS!

GREAT BARGAINS IN Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings!

30 PIECES Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, of almost all shades and qualities—the cheapest in town, and no mistake:—among them may be found good Beaver Cloth at $2.—I have sold wine of $5! Good Pilot Cloth at $1,50! Good West-dyed Black Cloth at $3, and lengths of all qualities, from that up to $7—the best piece of Cloth at that price, to be found in the town at any price!—Don't take my word for it, but come and see for yourselves, and I am satisfied you will concur in opinion with me. WM S LOCK.
Nov 2.

HARPERS-FERRY BOOT, SHOE, & HAT STORE.

Another Great Arrival! Cheaper than Ever! Come and See!

The largest, cheapest, and best assortment of BOOTS, SHOES and HATS, ever brought to the Valley of Virginia, consisting of every kind now worn, of the most fashionable and substantial make, either by the single pair, dozen, or package. Country Merchants supplied at city wholesale prices.

A S STEPHENS.
Harpers-Ferry, Nov 2, 1843—3t.

Coal Grates.

The undersigned, Agents of the Manufacturer of "Coal Grates" in Cumberland, have on hand a variety of patterns, which will be sold at manufacturer's prices. These Grates will burn Cumberland or Anthracite Coal, and are suitable for parlors and chambers. They will continue to receive supplies during the season. ☞Orders for Coal will also be received, and promptly attended to.

KEYES & KEARSLEY.
Oct. 5, 1843.

15 CASES *BOOTS and SHOES*, just received and for sale by
Smithfield, Oct 19. T LOCK & CO.

Glass and Putty.

A STOCK of Glass and Putty on hand and for sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY.
Oct 12, 1843

For the Ladies.

The attention of the Ladies is most respectfully invited to my

New Supply of FANCY GOODS,

comprising the latest fashions. I deem it unnecessary at present to enumerate, but would just remark that if they will favor me with a call, I will take great pleasure in showing them one of the *most splendid assortments* ever seen in this market. J J MILLER.
Oct'r 5, 1843.

SCARFS, CRAVATS, &c.

Just received, a new supply of elegant winter Scarfs, for gentlemen. Call and see them if you wish something in that line really handsome. MILLER & TATE.
Nov 9.

FASHIONABLE HATS.

The latest Fall Fashions, and made of the finest and best Beaver, warranted inferior in style and quality to none in the market, just received by MILLER & TATE.
Nov 9.

BACON.

Just received a small lot of very superior Bacon, (hog round,) cured in town for family use. MILLER & TATE.
Nov 9.

Plantation Segars.

I HAVE the pleasure of informing those who smoke that I have succeeded in obtaining a supply of this rare and splendid Segar—also on hand, splendid Regalia, Havanna, and common Segars. J J MILLER.
Nov 9.

[illegible] than usual. J J MILLER.
Nov 9.

Family Flour,

For sale by J J MILLER.
Nov 9.

Oil & Candles.

Best Dipped *Candles* for family use at 12½ per pound. Also, Winter Strained Oil, Sperm and Mould *Candles*, for sale low by
Nov 9. J J MILLER.

33,000 PRIME *Cypress Shingles* expected this week, and for sale low E M AISQUITH.
Nov 9.

A FIRST RATE SLEIGH

On hand—original cost $60—and but little used; having no use for it will take $35.
Nov 9. E M AISQUITH.

Salt.

75 SACKS of *Coarse and Fine Salt*, in clean and good sacks, warranted to hold at least a half bushel more than Alexandria Salt, and as low as can be bought any where—so farmers examine mine before you buy.
Nov 9. J J MILLER.

40,000 DOLLARS.

Alexandria Lottery,

CLASS P, FOR 1843.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., *On SATURDAY the 18th of November*, 1843.

BRILLIANT SCHEME!

1	Prize of	40,000	Dollars
1	do	10,000	do
1	do	5,000	do
1	do	3,255	do
1	do	2,200	do
1	do	2,000	do
1	do	1,900	do
1	do	1,800	do
1	do	1,700	do
1	do	1,600	do

10 Prizes of 1000 Dollars

10 of $500! 10 of $300! 15 of $200!
&c. &c. &c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2½

$30,000!!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
CLASS, No. 56, for 1843.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. *On SATURDAY the 25th of November*, 1843.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	30,000	Dollars
1	"	10,000	Dollars
1	"	6,000	Dollars
1	"	5,000	Dollars
1	"	3,000	Dollars
6	"	1,500	Dollars
100	"	1,000	Dollars
110	"	300	Dollars
&c.		&c.	&c.

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

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

SALT, SALT!

50 SACKS Ground Liverpool Salt, already landed at the Old Furnace, and will be in store in a few days, by
Oct 26. S H ALLEMONG.

Alexandria [illegible]

For 1843. T C SIGAFOOSE.
Nov 2.

Ladies' Fancy Powder.

For sale by T LOCK & CO.
Oct. 5, 1843.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have received their *FALL and WINTER STOCK OF GOODS*, and would be glad to supply the wants of their friends and the public generally. They have a great many pretty and desirable goods, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, all of which they will sell cheap. CRANE & SADLER.
October 19, 1843.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now opening a great variety of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, and respectfully invite a call from my friends and the public generally as I am sure I can show them as great a variety of desirable Goods as they will find at any one Store, and will pledge myself to sell them at a very moderate advance on first cost.

C W AISQUITH.
Charlestown, Oct 19, 1843.

MUSIC.

I HAVE made arrangements by which I can furnish any quantity of Piano or Guitar Music, Preceptors to Music, and Musical Instruments, at shortest notice and on the lowest terms. J J MILLER.
Nov 2.

TO FARMERS.

The Farmer's Land Compass, showing at one [illegible] the contents of any field or piece of land—for sale by
Nov 2. E M AISQUITH.

ITALIAN MACARONI.

One case genuine and fresh.
Nov 2. E M AISQUITH.

Houses for Rent.

I HAVE some comfortable Rooms to rent, and one large New House finishing. Its proximity to the Rail Road makes the situation a desirable one. RICHARD D. DORAN.
Harpers-Ferry, Nov 2, 1843—3t

Call and Examine

A VERY superior stock of Groceries now in store, and for sale at the following prices:

Best Green Rio Coffee 10 cents,
St Domingo 7 and 8 cents,
Best quality Imperial Tea 87½ cents,
Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar, best quality 8½ cents,
New Crop Rice 5 cents,
Sugar, Water, Butter and Soda Crackers, from 8 to 10 cents,
Best Winter Strained Sperm Oil $1,10,
Mould Candles 14 cents, Dipped do 12½,
Fine Salt $2,37 Sack,
Linseed Oil $1,12,
Loaf Sugar 13 cents,
Cavendish Tobacco 37 cents,
No 2 Mackarel at 5 cents,
Pine Apple Cheese 12½,
Cheese in Boxes 10 cents,
Herring, Shad, &c &c.

☞I purpose to keep none other than the best articles the Eastern Market can afford, and cannot doubt but that it will be to the interest of purchasers to call and examine my assortment. JOSEPH CROSBY.

Corner Store opposite R D Doran's.
Harpers-Ferry, Nov 2, 1843.

Nails.

20 KEGS Brien's Nails, assorted, for sale low, by T C SIGAFOOSE.
Oct 19, 1843.

Liverpool Salt.

A NEW supply of coarse and fine Salt, in handsome sacks, just received and for sale low by F DUNNINGTON.
Kerneysville, Nov 2, 1843.

Iron-Ware.

A GOOD assortment of Pots, Ovens, Kettles, Extra Lids, and Hollow-Ware generally, on hand. F DUNNINGTON.
Kerneysville Depot, Nov 2, 1843.

1st quality Superfine Flour,

Just received and for sale low by the bbl. or retail, by F DUNNINGTON.
Kerneysville Depot, Nov 2, 1843.

Rio and Java Coffee.

An excellent assortment of mild and strong flavored Coffee, constantly on hand, from [illegible]

Just received another supply of superior fresh Potatoes, for sale low by
F DUNNINGTON.
Kerneysville Depot, Nov 2.

WOOD! WOOD!!

A SUPPLY of Wood, long since promised for arrearages, would be very acceptable at this time. A few Cords are wanted immediately.
Free Press Office, Oct. 12, 1843.

FRINGES & GIMP.

I HAVE received a large lot of Fringes and Gimp, all colors and widths, for trimming ladies' dresses, which I am offering at small profits. T C SIGAFOOSE.
Oct 26.

☞GENTLEMEN

Can be furnished with heavy WOOLLEN SHIRTS for winter. Also, Lamb's Wool and Silk Shirts, at E M AISQUITH'S.
Oct 26.

For the Ladies.

Splendid Black, Figured and plain Silks and Satins,
Splendid light colored do do Silks,
Black and colored Alpaccas,
Black and Blue Black Bombazines,
French and English Merinoes,
Chusans and Achbar's, new article for dresses,
Cashmere De Casse, do do do
Cashmere Mouslin, do do do
Gro De Orleans, do do do
Barred and Striped Mouslins,
Splendid stock British and American Prints, extremely low, splendid style for 12½,
Rich Velvets and Silks for Bonnets,
Florence Braid and Straw Bonnets,
Flowers, Gimp, splendid Ribbands, &c.
Cashmere, Silk, Cotton, and Lamb's Wool Hosiery,
Kid and Silk Gloves, Worsted Mitts,
Beautiful assortment Fancy Hdkfs. and Scarfs,
Brochas, Thibet Wool and other Shawls,
Kid and Walking Shoes, Fur trimmed do
Together with almost every thing that ladies may want in the fancy or staple line.

☞I would most respectfully ask a call.
Oct 26. J J MILLER.

CAPS! CAPS!!

50 DOZEN gentlemen's boys, youths, and children's Caps, every variety, just received and for sale cheap at the Shoe Store of
Nov 2. A S STEPHENS.

FURS! FURS!!

A SPLENDID assortment of Furs, suitable for Ladies' Trimmings, Coat Collars, &c., just received at the Shoe and Hat Store of
Nov 2. A S STEPHENS.

GUM OVERSHOES.

LADIES' and Gentlemen's Gum Overshoes of new style, and better than any thing that has as yet come out—for sale by
Nov 2. T C SIGAFOOSE.

BLACK TEA.

A PRIME article of Black Tea. Also, best Gunpowder, Young Hyson, and Imperial do—fresh and good. For sale by
Nov 2. T C SIGAFOOSE.

SHOE FINDINGS.

SHOE THREAD, assorted, Fitting Thread, Shoe Pegs, assorted, Cork Soles, Bristles, Fitting Awl Blades, Awl Hasps, Boot Webb, Boot Cord, 5-8 and 1-2 in. Iron Nails, Cut Tacks, assorted numbers, Lasting Tacks, Shoe Hammers, Shoe Rasps, &c. &c., just received and for sale low by T C SIGAFOO

ANOTHER 'COON SONG!

TUNE.—"Old Dan Tucker."

The moon was shining silver bright,
The stars were glory crowned to night,
High on a limb that "some Old Coon,"
Was singing to himself this tune.

CHORUS—Get out the way you're all in luck,
Clear the track for Old Kentucky!

Now in a sad predicament
The Lokies for President,
They have no horses in the pasture,
And don't know which can run the faster.
Get out the way, &c.

The Archman thinks Pennsylvania,
They must drag Clay's best team;
By federal notions carry states,
If federal wages.
Get out the way, &c.

They proudly bring up
An old and broken down courser,
They about sing "Old horse
Tecumseh" Harrison!
Get out the way, &c.

The Rice-Mis Cass, though not a dunce,
Is [illegible] both sides of the track at once;
To win the race will all things copy,
He sometimes pig and sometimes poppy.
Get out the way, &c.

The fiery Southern horse Calhoun,
Who hates a Fox and fears a Coon,
To one the scratch he wont be able,
For Matty keeps him in the stable.
Get out the way, &c.

And here is Matty, never idle,
A tricky horse that slips his bridle;
In forty-four we'll show him soon,
The little Fox can't fool the Coon.
Get out the way, &c.

The people's favorite, HENRY CLAY,
Is now the "FASHION" of the day,
And let the track be dry or mucky,
We'll stake our pile on old Kentucky,
Get out the way, he's swift and lucky,
Clear the track for old Kentucky.

Variety.

LOVER'S LAMENT.

O, yes the stars are shinin', Kate,
Some risin', others settin',
And all are winkin' so fust rate,
Like chaps I've seen a bettin',
O, then I'm thinkin' on my fate,
Which sets my eyes a wettin,!

SUN RISE.—"Come, Simon, get up my good boy; it's after sun rise."

"What ob dat, massa? what if it be after sunyise? 'Spose if sun yise two hours 'fore day, poor Simon must git up, cause sun-yise, eh? don't come dat game ober dis nigger no how."

A little girl, while playing on the shed of of house in Leverett street, near the jail, was addressed by an inmate of the jail as follows:—

"Little girl, does your mother know you are *out*?"

"Hey, hey! sir! does your mother know

A gentleman passing by the jail of a country town, heard one of the prisoners, through the grates of his cell, singing in the softest and most melodious tone, that favorite song, "Home sweet home." His sympathies were very much excited in favor of the unfortunate tenant of the dungeon, and upon enquiring the cause of his incarceration, was informed that he was put in jail for *beating his wife!*

A GOOD MATCH.—'How has your daughter married, Mrs. Simpson? Pretty well, I hope.'

'Very well, I thank you, Mrs. Tompkins. Her husband wears ruffles on his shirt, a longtailed coat, leads the singing at church, and expects to be made a captain in the militia."

"I would advise you to put your head in a dye-tub; its rather red," said a joker to a sandy haired girl. "In return, sir, I would advise you to put yours in an oven, for its rather soft," was the prompt reply.

An enlightened traveller asserts that, one thousand tons of tobacco juice are annually squirted over the fair face of creation, and that twenty tons of ivory are worn out in chewing the weed, every seven years.

'I say, you darkie,' said a tall Kentuckian to a negro who was toting an awful big horn at the bar of a western steamboat—'I say, you darkie, do you belong to the Temperance Society.' 'No, massa, I belongs to Mixes Hall,' was the reply.

The old saying is, that "truth lies at the bottom of the well." This is the reason, we suppose, that so few people arrive at it before they "kick the bucket,"

Next door to it.—"Have you found your dog which was stolen?" asked a gentleman on the door step of a certain provision store, the other day. "No, not exactly; but I know where they sold the sausages!" was the reply.

Acquaintanceship.—There are some men with whom, on the instant, we seem to get acquainted. An hour's accidental association in a stage coach, a steam packet, or a hotel, does more towards banishing reserve and restraint than many months of daily communication with beings less congenial. They seem to suit us—we part from them with regret; and long afterwards, when their names are forgotten, we remember a pleasant fellow and a happy hour. It is not then that friendship can be made, but we may learn from this the advantage of unpretending good humor and frank benevolence.

The race of mankind would perish, did they cease to aid each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head, till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the dews damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid, have a right to ask it of their fellow mortals, nor can he who holds the power of granting can refuse it without guilt.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

New Fall & Winter Goods,
AT ELK BRANCH.

MY friends and customers have my hearty thanks for their past favors and support. I now cordially invite gentlemen and ladies of the vicinity and surrounding neighborhood to give me a call, as I feel assured my present STOCK OF GOODS, is so full as to insure their general satisfaction; so much so, that none shall be turned away empty. Please give me a trial, and prove the above assertion.

DRY GOODS.

3, 4 and 5-4 brown muslins,
3, 4, 5 and 10-4 bleached do.
7-8 and 4-4 plain twilled Osnaburgs,
Bleached and brown Suffolk Drills,
Bleached, brown and colored Cantons,
A great variety of British and American Prints,
White, yellow and red Flannels,
Black and brown Alpacca Lustres,
Apron and furniture checks,
Plain, plaid and fulled LINSEYS,
Super bl'k, plain and damask cloth do
Taglions and mousline de laine cloths,
Brown and bleached linen
Crash and diapers, [illegible] mitts,
Ladies mohair and [illegible] kid and silk gloves,
do mohair, [illegible]scription.
Hosiery of every and assortings,
Quiltings, thick cambrics,
Jaconet, book, bd. and mull muslins,
Swiss and straw BONNETS,
Handsome winter ribbands, &c.

ALSO,

A complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Such as blue, black, black, black, invisible green, and cadet mixed Cloths,
Waved beaver and Pilot Cloths,
Blue, black and fancy colored Cassimeres,
Sattinetts of every price, quality and color,
Lined beaver and berlin gloves,
Kid and woolen do do
Beaver, cassimere and silk Hats,
Fur, cloth, seal and oil cloth Caps,
Pongee, flagg and bandana hdkfs;
Irish linen and linen cambrics,
A general and full assortment of coat trimmings,
10 and 12-4 Whitney Blankets,
Negro - do
Horse - do
Ingrain and rag carpeting,
Cotton yarns, all numbers,
White and colored carpet yarns.

Groceries, Queensware, Tinware, Cedar ware, and Hardware generally,
among which may be found,
Iron and steel of every kind,
Nails of every size (Brien's manufacture,)
Hollow-ware of every kind,
Shovel and tongs,
Four prong forks, long handle shovels,
Files and rasps, narrow axes, broad do.
Hand-saws, mill-saws,
Parlor and cooking stoves,
Every size of extra stove pipe,
Sheet and hoop iron,
Cutlery generally,
Locks, latches, hinges and screws of every kind and quality,
And a thousand other items of Hardware, too innumerable to mention.

SHOES & BOOTS:

Ladies' kid and morocco slippers,
" " " walking shoes,
Men's calf, kid and brogan Boots and Shoes,
Boys' do do do do
Lads' Boots—men's rubber shoes,
Ladies' rubber Shoes,
Misses and children's boots and ties.

Drugs, Oils, Paints and Dye Stuffs. Horse Collars, Blind Bridles, Girths and Girthing.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

Elk Branch, Oct. 12, 1843.

New Fall Goods.

THOMAS LOCK & CO.,

ARE now receiving and opening a splendid assortment of *FALL & WINTER GOODS*, which they are selling at very reduced prices. We would say to our friends and to the public generally, that they would do well to call and examine the quality and prices of our goods. Come and examine for yourselves. We charge nothing for showing our goods.

THOMAS LOCK & CO.

Smithfield, Oct. 5, 1843.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL!

THE subscriber has just returned from the East and is now receiving a splendid stock *Of New and Cheap GOODS.*

He is gratified that his numerous customers are so well pleased with the one price system, but few ask him to take less than the price named. His prices are so LOW that many of his customers have told him they saved nearly one-half by buying their goods at the Cheap Cash Store of

JOHN KEPLINGER,
Hammond's Row.

Shepherdstown, Sept. 28, 1843.

New and Cheap Store,
AND
COMMISSION HOUSE.

FRANCIS DUNNINGTON of Baltimore, having taken the Depot and Store at Kernesville, is prepared to do a general country business. Having purchased very low a large

Assortment of New Goods,

such as Hardware, Dry Goods, Chinaware, and Queensware, Groceries, &c., &c., he will sell unusually CHEAP for CASH. Having made arrangements for the sale of all kinds of PRODUCE, to the best advantage, will receive the same in exchange for goods, or will give fair prices in cash.

Grain and all kinds of Produce, will be taken on Storage, forwarded and sold for account of owners if desired. Liberal advances made on Grain, &c. received on commission.

On Hand,

30 sacks Liverpool Salt, coarse and fine;
First quality Herrings and Mackerel;
Sperm, Lamp and Linseed Oil;
Paints, Dye-woods, &c;
Baltimore Sugar-house and N. O. Molasses;
Large and excellent assortment of sup'r Teas;
All qualities Rio and Java COFFEE;
Confectionary, Spices, &c;
Boots and Shoes—all qualities;
Fur and Silk Hats, fur Caps, &c;
all of which I will sell exceedingly low.

N. B I will also keep on hand a good assortment of LUMBER.

Kernesville, Oct. 12, 1843.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has received his usual supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, to which he invites the attention of his customers and the public generally. The ladies will find as great a variety of rare and FASHIONABLE GOODS, (with hard names for them,) as any one else can show;—and the gentlemen can be furnished from top to toe with all the latest style, from the cheapest to the richest and most costly.

E. M. AISQUITH.

Oct. 12, 1843.

NEW FALL GOODS.

I HAVE the pleasure of informing my customers and the public of the arrival of my supply of *NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.* It is the largest and most general assortment I have ever offered in this market; in style and quality inferior to none, and will be sold for cash at a small advance; and on short credits to punctual dealers as low as any House in the Valley. My friends and the public are respectfully invited to call.

J J MILLER.

Charlestown, Oct. 12, 1843.

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO,

JUST received and for sale by

J G WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct 12, 1843.

Cloths & Cassimeres.

WE would call the attention of the gentlemen to our stock of Cloths & Cassimeres, which is very extensive, and all fresh.

Oct 26. CRANE & SADLER.

Stocking Yarn.

A LARGE supply of Stocking Yarn for sale by

J J MILLER.

Oct. 5, 1843.

THE FALL!
NEW GOODS.

I WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the public generally, and my friends and customers in particular, to a splendid

Stock of Seasonable Goods,

just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, embracing in part the following:—

Alpacca Lustre
Cheviots
Rich Velvets
Mousline de Laines
Silks, bl'k and blue
" colored
Thread Laces
do. Edgings
Tulerton do
Mohair do
Mohair Fringe
Silk do
Rich Ribbands
French Artificial Flowers
Paris French Shawls
Bl'k Thibet do
Cassimere do
Blanket do
Alpaca Hose
Lambs Wool do
Gloves and Mitts
French, English & Domestic Cassimeres and Cassimeres
Sattinetts
Satin Vestings
Velvet and Merino do
Felt Cloth (water-proof)
Kentucky Jeans
Flannels, white and red
Blankets
Linseys Fulled
do Plaid
HATS
CAPS
Boots and Shoes
Hardware, assorted,
Queensware, assorted,
Groceries, assorted,
Domestic Cottons, assort'd
Medicines
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Nails
Carpeting, &c. &c. &c.

☞ The above Goods have been purchased with great care, and upon the best terms, and will be sold *remarkably cheap* for cash, or to punctual customers upon a credit of 12 months. Nothing shall be left undone that can be done, to accommodate those who may be pleased to call and see my stock before they purchase.

JOHN H. McENDREE.

Shepherdstown, Sept. 28, 1843.

Keep it before a Generous Public.

THAT the undersigned have just received and are now opening a large and good assortment of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, which they will sell *low* for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. The following are a few of the many articles now on hand:

Blue, black and drab *CLOTH*;
do do do Pilot
do do do Cassimeres
do do do Sattinets
Calicoes, from 6¼ cts up
Plain and figured Mouslines
Merinoes of all colors
Black, blue bl'k and colored Silks
Alpacca, single and double width
Swansdown and Merinoe Vestings
White, yellow and scarlet Flannel
15 bales brown Domestics
50 pair Negro Blankets
Cloth, fur and hair Caps
Fur, Silk and Russia Hats—together with any and every other article that is generally kept in a Country Store.

We respectfully invite the attention of our friends and the public generally, for it is a fact that we are selling goods *low*, and facts are incontrovertible things.

T LOCK & CO.

Smithfield, Oct 12, 1843.

Second Arrival.

WE take pleasure in informing the ladies that we have just received a large assortment of SILK, GIMPS and FRINGES, plain and variegated, for trimming dresses and cloaks.

ALSO, a large lot of very superior black, blue-bl'k and col'd ALPACCA LUSTRES, a beautiful and fashionable goods for dresses and cloaks. We respectfully ask the ladies to call and examine them

Oct 26. MILLER & TATE.

New Arrival.

SPLENDID black and col'd *ALPACCA LUSTRES*, together with a beautiful assortment of Gimps and Fringes, just received by

Oct 26, 1843 J J MILLER.

FRESH GOODS,

JUST received by

Oct 26. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

For Gentlemen.

20 PIECES fine and superfine Cloths of various colors, from $2 upward,
Pilot, Beaver, Asphaltem Cloths, for overcoats,
London, French and American Cassimeres,
Large stock Cassinets, Tweeds for fashionable Coats,
Latest style Beaver and Silk Hats,
Do do Cloth Glazed, Velvet and Fur Caps,
Morocco, calf and double soled winter Boots,
Merino Drawers, Shirts and Hosiery,

Together with every thing a gentleman may require for style or comfort, for sale low, extremely low, by

J J MILLER.

Oct 26.

FRESH

FALL GOODS.

I HAVE just returned from Baltimore, and am receiving and opening the most Desirable Stock of Goods that I ever had the pleasure of offering to my friends and the public. Among my stock will be found all the latest styles and most desirable goods now in Market, which I am determined to sell at short profits for cash, or on the usual time to punctual dealers.

Oct 26. T C SIGAFOOSE.

Millenery Goods.

I HAVE purchased a general assortment of *MILLENERY GOODS*, consisting of rich plain and figured Velvets and Silks for bonnets, Ribbands, Flowers, Straw Gymp, Foundation, Bonnet Crowns and Frames, &c., together with all Trimmings in this line, to which the attention of Milliners and the Ladies is invited.

Oct 12, 1843. J J MILLER.

Coal, Coal Stoves, &c.,

JUST received at the New Store at Duffield's Depot, a supply of Grate Coal, and Coal for Blacksmiths. Also, Grates and Coal Stoves, Cooking Stoves, and Iron of all sorts.

Anticatam Nails, all sizes,
Herrings, Shad and Mackerel,
Cider Vinegar, with a fine assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and all articles necessary to a retail store.

Business transacted on commission at moderate rates, by ALFRED DUFFIELD,

Who has charge of the concern, and will always be found at his post.

Sept 21, 1843.

JOHN G. WILSON,

WOULD most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a well *Assorted Stock of Fall & Winter Goods*, which has been selected with great care, and will be sold on as good terms as any goods in the Valley. His assortment consists in part of

Super blue, black, invisible green, and green *CLOTHS*,
do do do Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, all color and prices,
Blankets of every description,
Flannels, all colors,
Silk Velvet Vestings,
Figured, striped and plain Alpaccas, all colors and figures,
Changeable do
Broche Shawls, and Nett do
Mousline de Laines, Parrinisiens,
A splendid assortment of Prints at every price
Ladies' Cashmere Hose, a splendid article,
Gloves, Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Gentlemen's black silk and fancy Cravats,
A good assortment of Domestics, such as Fulled Linseys, Plaid do., Bed Ticks, bleached and brown Muslins, Cotton Batts, &c
& A splendid assortment of gentlemen's and boys' fur, cloth and hair Caps,
Beaver, Russia and Silk Hats, very cheap,
A good assortment of *HARDWARE*,
Carpenter's Tools, Bench Vices,
GROCERIES of every description of best quality,
Queensware, Stone and Earthenware do

He would respectfully invite his friends and the public generally to call and examine his stock before they make their fall purchases, as they will certainly promote their interest, by doing so. Call soon and secure bargains.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 12, 1843.

SHOE Findings,

OF all kinds, for sale by

Oct 26. CRANE & SADLER.

WATER PROOF BOOTS, to be had very low, at

T LOCK & CO.

Smithfield, Oct 12.

100,000 *Bushels of* WHEAT WANTED.

Farmers! Take Notice of your Interest!!

THE subscriber having leased Mr. DANIEL SHUMAN's MILLS, is desirous of purchasing, during the season,

100,000 Bushels of Wheat,

For which the highest cash price will be paid. Having a Depot at Keyes' switch, on the Baltimore and Winchester Rail Road, he would inform the Farmers of this and the adjacent counties, that wheat left there will be taken on the same accommodating terms as if delivered at the Mill. Those who wish to exchange their Wheat for ready-ground Flour, can be accommodated at the shortest notice. By punctuality in engagements, with a desire to please all who may favor him with their custom, the subscriber trusts he will be enabled to give general satisfaction, and thereby merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

JAMES W. OSBURN.

Millville Mills,
July 20, 1843—5m.

☞ FARMERS! Fail not in giving me a call before selling or exchanging your Wheat elsewhere. For your own interest then, call!

J. W. O.

50,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT!

THE subscriber is authorized to purchase 50,000 Bushels of Merchantable Wheat. Also, Rye, Corn, and Oats, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash on delivery. He will also furnish farmers delivering Wheat at his Depot with bags, to be returned as soon as the wheat is delivered.

RICHARD DUFFIELD.

July 27, 1843.

WHEAT WANTED.

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing a large quantity of Wheat, for which they will pay the highest cash price on delivery at the Old Furnace—or should farmers prefer it, we will haul it from their barns, as we keep a team for that purpose.

We will also transport Flour, Wheat, and other produce, by way of the Canal, to the District, at the lowest possible rates.

On hand and for sale, or exchange for country produce,

Plaster, Salt, Groceries, &c. &c.

Farmers are desired to give us a call before disposing of their Grain, as we will give the highest cash price on delivery.

M. H & V. W. MOORE.

Old Furnace, July 27, 1843.

THE FLOWING *SPRING MILLS.*

THIS ancient and well known establishment is now in better repair to manufacture Flour than it has ever been since it was first built, which is almost a century—having one of the best Rubbers to clean Wheat from filth that is in the State of Virginia, made by one of the owners of the Mill, ELISHA S. SNYDER. Being thus prepared to grind all kinds of Grain, and wishing to be constantly employed, we would solicit all those who have Grain to grind to give us a call and see whether we will not do as well for them as any other Mill in the county. For every hundred bushels of Merchantable Wheat, weighing 60 pounds to the bushel, we will give 20 barrels Superfine Flour, and stand the inspection in Baltimore, or in the District of Columbia. We will also furnish casks if requested by the owners of the Wheat, they paying for the same when they get the return for their Flour. We will also give 1250 pounds of Offall for every hundred bushels of Wheat. We would rather the farmer would grind his Wheat with us for toll, than for us to buy, yet if any prefer selling, we will buy at a fair market price, and pay the cash on delivery.

The public's humble servants,

ABRAHAM SNYDER,
ELISHA S. SNYDER.

Flowing Spring, Aug. 3, 1843.—9m.

in the Cob is regularly attended to. —Mill

A. & E. S. SNYDER

Aug. 3, 1843.

STONE CUTTING.

WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, and adjoining counties, who may wish to mark the graves of their lamented dead, that he still continues to make and superscribe

Monuments—Box, Column, and plain

TOMB SLABS
And Head & Foot STONES,
OF EVERY VARIETY.

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

☞ LETTERING neatly executed.

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

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

January 21 1843—1y.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Oils, Paints, &c. &c.

J. H. BEARD & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving a large and fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Fruits, Confectionary, Fancy articles, &c. &c., which they offer very low for cash, or to punctual customers on short time.

Charlestown, Sept 7.

Standard Medicines.

A FRESH supply of
Sand's Sarsaparilla,
Duncan's Expectorant, Joyce's Expectorant,
Lambaugh's Rheumatic Composition,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Gouley's Bitters,
Thompsonian Medicines, Ford's Balsam,
Young's German Worm Syrup,
Haney's Magnesia Pills,
Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry,
Keener's Ague Powders,
For sale wholesale and retail by

J CROSBY.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept 14, 1843.

Wanted,

IN exchange for Goods, Beeswax, Tallow, Soap, Candles, Beans, Butter, Eggs, Rags, Wool, Flour, Wheat, and Country Produce, at a fair price, one cask of Cedar Ware.

Oct. 5, 1843. WM. S. LOCK.

LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,

[illegible] cents to extra fine.

Oct 26. E M AISQUITH.

SHANNONDALE FACTORY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOBE & CO.

May 11, 1843.—tf

MADISON FACTORY.

THIS establishment situated on the Shenandoah River, six miles above Harpers-Ferry, and four miles below the Shannondale Springs, and in the immediate vicinity of Col. Hite's Mill, is now in FULL OPERATION,

MANUFACTURING ALL
KINDS OF COARSE
WOOLLEN GOODS,

And have at this time a tolerable, and by the first of July will have a complete supply of all the various kinds and qualities of goods found in the best factories in this section of country, which I will *exchange for wool* on delivery, or sell *for cash*, on pleasing terms.

For all CARDING the cash will be required when the rolls are delivered.

I have made arrangements with Mr. JOHN CLAUSON by which he is authorized to make contracts for Wool, make sale of the goods, or transact any business hereafter connected with this establishment.

I hope by strict attention to business, promptness, and the good quality of my goods, to merit a liberal patronage from the farmers and others of Jefferson, Loudoun, and the adjoining counties.

HIRAM REILLY.

June 15, 1843.—tf.

HARPERS-FERRY IRON FOUNDRY.

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

Mill Gearing

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

Thrashing Machines of various kinds,

Among which are three different sizes of large patterns. Also, patterns suitable for Brooking's Machine, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters and Windmill Irons,
Turning Lathes of different [illegible]
Mandrels of the greatest size that is required,
Andirons, a new style, of various patterns and sizes,
Flat Irons by hundreds, which can be retailed by the single pair at 6¼ cents per pound, and to merchants, by the quantity, for less,
Ground and complete Cast Iron Railing, suitable for churches, porches, porticos, &c. Also, for enclosures in grave yards, which is much neater for that purpose than the kind of fences that have been heretofore used, which is of but little more cost than the old. Persons who wish to have lots enclosed for family burying places, will please give the proper dimensions of the lot, and the order will be filled with promptness, and I will, if desired, deliver it.

Coal Stoves, Grates, &c.

I have got a sample of the small sizes on hand at this time, and in the course of a few weeks I will have some splendid patterns from the North, suitable for parlors. As there is a pattern-maker constantly employed, I am enabled to furnish patterns for Mill Gearing or Machinery at short notice.

I have made arrangements with Mr. John Werawag, whose extensive machine shop is convenient to the Foundry, for the turning and fitting up of every description of Castings.—His name as a Machinist is a sufficient guarantee for the manner in which the work shall be done. Mill Spindles made and repaired.

The above named work and Castings, shall be done on accommodating terms.

Letters directed to the subscriber shall meet with prompt attention.

HUGH GILLEECE.

Harpers-Ferry, July 27, 1843—6m.

FULLED & PLAID LINSEYS, Flannels, &c.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the Merchants and citizens of Jefferson and the surrounding counties, that they have on hand at their Factory, at the mouth of Bullskin, on the Shenandoah River, one mile above the Shannondale Springs, about

14,000 Yards of Fulled and Plaid Linseys, & Flannels,

which they will sell at the most reduced prices for cash, or exchange upon reasonable terms for Wool. We would particularly invite the attention of Merchants and others, who usually make their purchases in Baltimore, to call and examine; as we feel satisfied of our ability to furnish an article at least equal if not superior, which we will exchange for Wool, or sell low on a short credit.

JOBE & CO.

Aug. 31, 1843.

Fulled Linseys.

I HAVE the largest and best stock of Fulled and Striped Linsey, Domestic Flannel, and Stocking Yarn, I ever had to offer to the public. They will be sold cheap, on the usual terms, or exchanged for Wool, at a fair price.

Oct. 5, 1843. WM. S. LOCK.

Fulled & Plaid Linseys, &c.

WE are now receiving our supply of Fulled and Plaid Linseys, Flannels, &c. from neighborhood Factories, which we are prepared to sell low.

MILLER & TATE.

Oct. 5, 1843.

Linseys and Flannels.

A LARGE supply of Fulled and Plaid Linseys, Homemade Flannel, just received, which will be sold low, or exchanged for Wool.

October 5. J J MILLER.

Window Glass and Putty.

OF most superior quality, and all sizes, for sale low, by wholesale or retail. I have made arrangements by which I can supply any quantity and any size of the NEW JERSEY GLASS, which article is superior to the Baltimore, and at lower prices. Also, on hand, 100 lbs. Putty.

J. J. MILLER.

Oct. 19, 1843.

DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

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

Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy,

A medicine for colds, coughs, spitting of blood, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, asthma, pain in the side, breast and chest, and all diseases of the liver and lungs, which is certain to remove all obstructions from the respiratory vessels, and if the lungs are not entirely absorbed by disease it will in nine cases out of ten arrest the fatal progress, and infuse new life and vigor to the diseased organs. Read the many thousand certificates of cures, and the astonishing recommendations given by those who have used this medicine and witnessed its miraculous effects upon thousands whose lives had been despaired of. Call upon the Agents and be satisfied of the virtues of this medicine, before purchasing.

$5 000 REWARD.

The above reward has been offered, and is now renewed to an indefinite length of time, to any one, professional or private, who will show to the satisfaction of twelve respectable citizens, that Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy failed to do all that the proprietor claimed it would do.

The above medicine is recommended for Consumption, colds, coughs, bronchitis, spitting of blood, difficulty of breathing, pain in the side, breast and chest, whooping cough, and all diseases of the Liver & Lungs, as being the best remedy extant, entirely free of *opium* or its *spiritual* preparations, which is the main ingredient in the numerous *quack nostrums* forced upon the community by unprincipled persons, regardless of the great injury they should know such mixtures always produce. Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy is entirely free of *opium*, and all other violent *narcotics*, and may be used with perfect safety by *all* under any circumstances.

☞ Price $1 per bottle.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

Mrs. Mary Bowers, wife of Henry Bowers was for a length of time afflicted with a "Pulmonary Complaint," which defied the united skill of several eminent physicians. She hearing of the "Expectorant Remedy," was induced to give it a trial. Her symptoms were those of Phthisis Pulmonalis, or Pulmonary Consumption, viz: a dry hacking cough, pain in the breast and side, impaired appetite and great thirst, hectic fever and night sweats, with much debility and weakness. She is happy in saying that after using three bottles of the Expectorant Remedy, she began to have hopes of a speedy recovery; her strength returned, for six for $5.

Principal Office, No. 19, N. Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Also, sold by

J. H. BEARD & CO.

Charlestown, Dec 15, 1842.—3m.

CONWAY'S MEDICINES.

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

DR. JEBB'S LINIMENT,

In enlarged bottles, for rheumatism, chilblai bruises, pains, numbness, stiffness in the joints, &c. The relief is immediate, and cures frequently in twenty-four hours, although of years' standing and thought incurable. PRICE 37 1-2 cents.

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINMENT.

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

ALBION CORN PLASTER.

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

Dumfries' Remedy for the PILES.

One of the best and most thorough remedies known for this troublesome complaint. Price 75 cents for two boxes, Ointment and Electuary, or 37 1-2 cents for either where but one is wanted.

DUMFRIES EYE WATER.

This stands pre-eminent for sore or inflamed eyes; nothing known gives such immediate and comfortable relief; in some exceedingly bad cases the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this eye water, after every other remedy had failed. Persons who have used it, pronounce it without hesitation the best preparation for these complaints they have ever met with. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Relfe's Consumptive or Asthmatic PILLS.

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

Full and ample directions accompany each of the above articles.

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

A. M. CRIDLER,

Nov 24, 1842.—1y. *Harpers-Ferry, Va.*

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

Putty.

A SUPPLY of new made Putty, in fine condition for glazing—Also, all sizes of Glass, for sale by

J H BEARD & CO.

Oct. 5, 1843.

Medicines, Confectionary, &c.

CANDY, Almonds, Filberts, Pecan Nuts, Raisins, Prunes, Dried Currants, Oranges, Lemons—Also a small stock of *MEDICINES*, received and for sale by JOHN P. BROWN.

Charlestown, Sept 28, 1843

Send on your Orders.

JUST received another lot of HATHAWAY'S HOT-AIR COOKING STOVES, and for sale by JOHN A. PEFFER, Agent.

Charlestown, Oct. 19, 1843

Auction Cloths & Cassimeres

HAVING purchased at auction 18 or 20 pieces of Cloth and Cassimere, I can offer such inducements as will astonish the purchaser, and at the same time ensure a sale to all who may but think that they will want either coats or pants in time to come.

Oct. 19. C W AISQUITH.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and customers that he continues at his Old Stand, next door East of Carter's Hotel, where will be constantly kept on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice, every description of BOOTS and SHOES, manufactured of the best materials, and by experienced workmen. The attention of the public is especially invited to the assortment on hand of

Ladies' Shoes, Gentlemen's Shoes, for Servants,

which for prices, shall give satisfaction higher (and not more you are assured) in first cost, a saving in the end will be guaranteed over the purchase of Store Shoes, no matter under what attractive and fictitious name they are sold. Ac-

Shoes of the above description made to order if requested—and Ladies' waited on at their residences, if desired.

Will be manufactured to order, in the neatest and latest style, that desideratum to comfort,

Gentlemen's Water-Proof Cork-Sole BOOTS,

which no one who seeks security from wet feet and the fatal consequences, should be without. Also, every other description of gentlemen's fine and coarse BOOTS made to order in best style—and no fit, no pay.

☞ He intends to keep on hand, and will also manufacture to order, of good materials,

Gentlemen's Coarse Boots for $3 50.

My prices will in no instance exceed those of any other manufactory in the place—nor indeed those sold in Stores. Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work at fair cash price.

Call and examine, as I am satisfied you cannot do better, and upon the usual terms.

JOHN AVIS, Jr.

Charlestown, Oct. 12, 1843—tf.

Notice to Passengers.

ON and after the Monday the 10th, the rates of fare on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad will be as follows, viz:

From Winchester to Harpers-Ferry,	$2 00
Do do do and return	2 00
From Winchester to Halltown	1 25
Do do do and return	1 25
From Winchester to Charlestown	1 00
Do do do and return	1 00
From Winchester to Cameron's	87½
Do do do and return	87½
From Winchester to Thompson's	75
Do do do and return	75
From Winchester to Wadesville or O. B.	50
Do do do and return	50
From Winchester to Stephenson's	25
Do do do and return	25
From Halltown to Harpers-Ferry	37½
Do do do and return	50
From Charlestown to Harpers-Ferry	50
Do do do and return	50
From Cameron's to Harpers-Ferry	62½
Do do do and return	62½
From Thompson's to Harpers-Ferry	75
Do do do and return	1 00
From Wadesville or O. Bridge to H. Ferry	1 00
Do do do and return	1 25
From Stephenson's to Harpers-Ferry	1 50
Do do do and return	1 50

The reduced charge for going and returning, will be extended, only, when tickets are taken; and passengers who take such tickets will be allowed the privilege of one intervening day.

Persons who do not take tickets, will be charged six cents per mile, for whatever