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Virginia Free Press

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

VOL. 36. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1843. NO. 36.

G. N. ALLEN, M. D.
DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his Professional Services to the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity. Persons trusting to his skill may rely upon every operation being done to their satisfaction, or no charge.

☞Dr. A. may be consulted at Carter's Hotel. Ladies waited upon at their residences if requested.

Unexceptionable references given if required.

Charlestown, Sept. 21, 1843.

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

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

July 20, 1843.—tf.

DR. C. J. STUART,

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

☞Office one door west of James J. Mc[illegible] store.

Charlestown, April 20, 1843.—6m*

A CARD.
A. & G. W. HOLLAND,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Corner of High and Shenandoah Streets,
HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

Barleywood Seminary.

MRS. E. JOHNSON, PRINCIPAL.
MISS ANNA F. CHISHOLM, & MISS R. M. MOSES, *Associate Teachers.*
MISS L. N. HAVEN, *Music Teacher, &c.*
MISS E. HILDEBRAND, *Teacher in Needle work.*

THIS Institution is situated in that delightful part of Maryland, termed Maryland Tract, two miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and is now open for the reception of pupils.

It is a quiet, pleasant and healthy site, offering every inducement to parents and guardians who wish to place their charge in a valuable establishment. The Principal is a winning guardian, and devoted Christian. The Teachers are experienced, and worthy of their trust, and the discipline of the Institution based on moral, social, and religious principles. The Academic year contains two sessions, one beginning September 14th, and ending February 22d. The other commencing February 23d, and ending July 27th.

For Board, Tuition, and all necessary expenses per session,	$70 00
Music,	25 00
French, Latin, and Drawing, each	10 00
Needle Work,	4 00

Address Mrs. E. Johnson, Petersville, Frederick county, Maryland.

REFERENCES.

Rt. Rev. W. Whittingham, Baltimore; Rev. J. Peterkin, Fredericktown; Rev. O Bulkley, Maryland Tract; Rev. A. Shiraz, Berryville, Va.; Rev. W. Armstrong, Wheeling, Va.; Rev. W. Bell, Norfolk, Va.; Mr. James Chisholm, Hedgesville, Va.

September 21, 1843.

Charlestown Academy.

THE ensuing term in this Institution will commence on Monday the 21st of August next, and continue five months—TEACHER, Mr. JOHN J. SANBORN.

TUITION:

English Department $20 *per annum.*
Classical & Mathematical 33⅓ *do.*

Thorough instruction given, not only in the different branches which constitute a good common education, but also in the Latin and Greek Languages, and the higher Mathematics, to any required extent.

☞Pupils from a distance accommodated with board on reasonable terms.

None admitted except those who engage to continue from the day of admission till the close of the session. For the Trustees,

ANDREW KENNEDY, *Secretary.*

July 27, 1843.

☞J. J. S. respectfully assures those whom it may concern, that he is *willing* and *desirous* to receive pupils attending exclusively to the studies of the English Department, and that all such will receive their full share of his time and attention.

Aug. 17, 1843—tf.

CHINA, GLASS & EARTHENWARE,
Window Glass, Stone Ware, Pipes, &c. &c.

ROBERT H. MILLER, (IMPORTER,)

HAS just received per ship Alexandria, direct from Liverpool, a part of his fall supplies, comprising a complete assortment of New and desirable Goods—as to style, patterns, shapes qualities,—which will be sold to *punctual customers*, or *for cash*, at prices which will compare advantageously with any other establishment.

To Merchants in the Valley of Virginia, or along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, he would say, that having just revised and reduced his price list, he proffers them Goods that he believes at prices averaging lower than they can procure them in Baltimore.

His packing cannot be surpassed, and the cheapness of transportation by Canal will make it to their advantage to make their purchases with him.

The list of goods in this line makes it difficult to enumerate them in an advertisement, but any description of goods may be had at his establishment.

For the retail trade, his assortment of Astral and Solar Lamps, Girandoles, Study Lamps, Cut Glass Hall and Table Lamps, Cut and Pressed Glassware, Dinner and Tea Sets, is worthy the attention of families desiring to furnish *handsomely* and *cheaply*.

No exertions will be spared to supply articles of the best quality and at prices which shall please.

Orders for Glassware taken and forwarded to the factories for execution.—6t.

Alexandria, D. C., Sept. 21, 1843.

NEW GOODS.
Fresh Stock and Splendid Assortment!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with one of the most splendid assortments of Goods ever offered to the citizens of Shepherdstown and neighborhood. It is useless for me to pretend an enumeration of the great articles—suffice it therefore to say, they cost much cheap in fall, and will be sold as low as can be purchased in the county.

CHARLES HARPER.

Shepherdstown, Sept. 21.—3t

MEDICINES, Paints, &c. &c.

[illegible] & CO.

[illegible] their friends and the public that they are just receiving a fresh supply of Drugs, [illegible]

[illegible], Sept. 7.

M'VEIGH & BROTHER,
GENERAL AGENTS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
FLOUR, WHEAT,
AND ALL KINDS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

THE subscribers having made their arrangements to act as General Agents for the sale of Flour, Wheat, and all kinds of Country Produce, arriving by Canal or otherwise, will be thankful for any consignments made them, and pledge their best exertions at all times to obtain the highest market prices—and when requested, will ship to New York, Boston, or any Northern Market, where their acquaintance is very general, thus giving the owners the advantage of the Northern Market as well as our own, at an expense of a reasonable commission. As we we are not dealers in any kinds of produce on our own account, those who may be disposed to entrust their business to us, may rely upon our best efforts for their interest.

M'VEIGH & BROTHER,
Prince Street Wharf.

July 20, 1843—y5. Alexandria, D. C.

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Groceries, Salt, Plaster, &c.,

AS heretofore, always on hand and for sale at lowest market prices.

M'VEIGH & BROTHER.

Alexandria, July 20, 1843.

NEW STORE & COMMISSION HOUSE,
AT DUFFIELD'S.

THE undersigned has on hand at his Depot, on the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road, a well selected stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,

And will always be prepared to supply every thing which the Baltimore Market affords, so that Farmers and others of the neighborhood will never be at a loss for any article necessary for their families. He invites attention to the present assortment, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms.

Coal, Plaster, Fish, and Salt,
always on hand.

The business will be conducted by my son ALFRED DUFFIELD, who will always be on the spot, and any communications addressed to either of us will be promptly attended to. Also, will be kept on hand, a well selected

Stock of Lumber,

Of every description, which will be sold on accommodating terms.

RICHARD DUFFIELD.

July 27, 1843.

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.

BOATING, BOATING,
VIA
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing the Farmers of this and the neighboring counties that his BOATS are now in first rate order, and that he is prepared to forward every description of Produce at as low rates as any other house. The highest price in CASH will be paid for any quantity of Wheat that may be offered, designed for the Georgetown Market.

Flour will be forwarded from my Mill to Georgetown or Alexandria, at a cost of 25 cts. per barrel, and sold if desired without extra charge.

I will also forward Flour via Rail Road to Baltimore, at the customary rates.

PHILIP COONS.

Harpers-Ferry, Aug 3.

HOUSE, SIGN,
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness, promptness, and despatch. He tenders his thanks for the already very liberal encouragement extended him, and by a steady desire to please, hopes to merit a continuance of patronage.

He is prepared to do all work in his line and furnish the materials; or, should it be preferred, work on materials furnished by his employers.

Paper Hanging & Upholstery,

Executed in the very best manner. Paper Hangings of any variety of patterns furnished, and put up at the shortest notice.

Military Flags, Banners, &c.
Masonic and Odd Fellows' Aprons,
Painted on Linen, Silk, Sattin, or Skins, in the most splendid style and at low prices.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS,

On Tin or Sheet-Iron, executed to order, at the shortest notice.

WALL PAINTING

In frescoe, plain or grained pannel work, with relief marble columns.

Imitation Egyptian Marble Mantles

Made to order, and finished with a polish equal to the genuine.

☞All orders from a distance, in either branch of business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Residence—Shepherdstown.

JOHN M. SEELY.

July 27, 1843.—2m.

References:—Messrs. Webb & Markell, Dr. Thomas Hammond, and Alex. R. Boteler, Esq., Shepherdstown; Hon. Isaac R. Douglass, or C. G. Stewart, Esq., Charlestown, Va.

Fly Proof Wheat.

I AM authorized by a gentleman to sell 600 or 800 bushels of this valuable Wheat. It was grown by himself, and there can be no danger of imposition. It is perfectly clean. It is said to weigh 62 lbs. to the bushel, and is offered at the low rate of $1,37½ cts. per the measured bushel. A sample may be seen at my house in Shepherdstown. This Wheat is not only fly proof, but from its early maturity escapes the rust.

JOHN QUIGLEY.

Shepherdstown, Sept. 14, 1843.

A LOVER'S SONNET.

Hasten, soft wind, and when amid the sky
She moves with eyes of calm and tender light,
And forehead pale as foam-lit waves at night,
And voice harmonious as the warbling lay
Of birds that hither in the fragrant May,
Whisper, soft wind, that she remains the bright,
Pure empress of this heart whose sole delight
is thus to muse on moments past away;
O whisper this and tell how little I
Have known of joy since last I saw her face,
How the bright stars, lamps of yon changing sky,
Woods, streams and every secret place, die
Bear witness to my truth; yes, murmur this, then
On those fair lips, bright opening buds of grace.

The Free Press.

NOTES ON THE DESERT--CONTINUED.

Number 5.

BY THE REV. THOMAS BEWALL.

WEDNESDAY, Feb'y 8th.

We are on our second day's journey from Sinai towards Akaba. There our contract with Tonaleb terminates, and we shall take Hostained, as our guide and guard to Petra and Hebron. A passage we met with in Dr. Robinson's travels last evening, considerably diminished the attractions of that part of our tour; he speaks of Hussein as the treacherous chief of a lawless band—but we shall see. Our points of compass since we started, have been as follows: From Cairo to the Gulf of Suez a little South of East; thence to the town of Suez, North; thence to Sinai, with some deviations from the general direction, South-East; thence to Akaba, North East; from thence to Palestine the course will be due North. [Friday, Feb. 10.] We reached the Gulf of Akaba last evening, through as wild a mountain pass as I ever saw, excepting none in Switzerland; if it was in Europe it would be the theme of every "guide book" and traveller's journal. Our tents were pitched near the shore, and we found the music of the waves in delightful contrast with the *oppressive stillness* of the inland Desert. Our course now lies up the shore of the Gulf to the "fort of Akaba," distant about one day and a half. This forms the Eastern limit of Mehemet Ali's *dominions*, or rather his troops hold the fort, for the Bedouins acknowledge the rule of no foreign Governor. Altho' our last evening's resting place was on the shore of the sea, its associations were not quite so *musical*. A fight occurred on that spot a few months since between two parties of Arabs, touching the right of transporting travellers, and a Sheik was killed in front of his tent. Lord Castlereigh and party were the subjects of the controversy, and I believe that ours is the first party that has passed since that time. Such circumstances we find quite sufficient to destroy the ennui of the journey.

The shore here is covered with the greatest variety of curious sea-shells, from the largest conck to the very smallest specimens, of every form and hue. Multitudes of crabs, too, run into the water as we approach them. They are smaller than ours, and rise edgewise when they run, leaving a track like that of a small bird—(February 12th.) We were happy about two o'clock yesterday to come in sight of Fort Akaba. It looked like home a little, for it was so much gained on our journey to Jerusalem. We were to exchange for a time the insecurity of the desert for the safety of a strong fortification; and the society of the wild Bedouins for that of men somewhat under European military discipline; and the remotest approximation to civilization is a great luxury here. After riding a few hours more we passed the site of the scripture "Elath" or "Ela," one of the ports of Solomon, and reached the grove of palms in which the fort is situated. A troop of Arab women and children issued from the huts in the vicinity to receive us. We dismounted, and two of the party entered to deliver our letters to the Governor. I remained behind and had an opportunity to look around me for a moment and reflect. At my feet was the sea that had borne the richly freighted ships of Solomon; there, was the grave of his busy port: below, was the Island of Grain, one of the last points of contest between the Crusaders and Mahomedans; before me, was the Waddy Araby, which is unbroken to the Holy Land; and all around, stretched the scorched mountains of "Seir," the inheritance of Esau. It was an interesting spot, but the messenger soon interrupted my meditations, and I followed him into the presence of the Governor.

The walls which form the fort are about 300 feet square, massive, with towers at the angles; within, built against them and forming a part of them, are the apartments of the soldiers and their families. A large uncovered court or square, is still left, however, which answers for military exercises, &c. A room was offered to us, but on inspecting it, the apprehension of vermin, scorpions, and the perpetual intrusion of the Governor's domestics, who prepared his coffee there, induced us to accept another offer and pitch our tent in the open court. Here we are settled then, with nothing to interrupt us but a small flock of goats, that find our tent cords convenient to try their horns upon; and the twinkling eyes of the soldiers' children peeping in at every chink and cranny to get a sight of the strange visiters. The first business to be transacted was the payment of Tonaleb; he was called in therefore with the other old Sheik Materh, who had won the respect of all our party, and is really a most interesting man—the money was counted out in presence of the Governor and pronounced "taib," good. The scene was quite oriental. All the party were seated on the ground; the thick, bungling hands of Tonaleb dropped the little gold pieces one by one on the skirt of his robe as he counted audibly in Arabic; Materh bent his turban low down to see that there was no error, and the Governor smoked, curled his long mustache with thumb and finger, followed every motion with his keen eye, and occasionally interrupted them with a remark.

We thought the transaction fairly closed; but what was our surprise to learn this morning that the payment was deficient by a small sum, according to the count of the Bedouins among themselves, and that we were expected to make up the deficiency. We were sure that the discrepancy had occurred through the artifice or blunder of the Arabs, but as it was small we were inclined to meet their wishes; after thinking it over, however, we concluded that it was a duty we owed succeeding travellers to adhere to the decision of the last evening, and confirm an impression which already obtains among the Bedouins, that "the English (as they call us all) are men of one word," that when "taib" is interchanged at the close of a settlement, it is done forever. With some firmness of manner it was accordingly so settled. The payment of "buckshesh" we had deferred to the latest moment of their stay, for we were sure that they would be dissatisfied whatever amount was given, and we wished to be rid of their complaints as soon as possible. Accordingly at the appointed hour this morning, our tent door was darkened by one after another of their swarthy faces, and with eager looks they waited for the gift. The first proposition was to deliver it all into the hands of the two [illegible] for division; but to this both Tonaleb and Materh strenuously objected, because each [illegible] had to receive more from us than they would dare take for themselves.—That responsibility then fell upon us, and glad enough we were that the walls of the fort were around us, for the fierce looks of the dissatisfied Bedouins as the sums were announced, indicated that their views would have found some other expression in the desert. But it is a strange people, for after leaving us so discontented, to prepare for departure, the two Sheiks returned; Tonaleb embraced us and touched his brown cheeks to ours; and old Materh took us by the hand, and in a patriarchal way looked toward heaven and said what seemed to be "We shall never meet again here, may the Christian and the Mahomedan meet above." "God grant it" was the warm response of my heart.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT DURBIN TO BISHOP WAUGH.

We find the following interesting letter from Mr. Durbin in the New York Christian Advocate:—

Summit of Mount Sinai, o'clock,
Sabbath afternoon, Feb. 5, 1843.

MY DEAR BISHOP WAUGH—how shall I put on paper what I feel this moment, as I sit apart from my companion on the very summit of Mount Sinai, with the expanded plains before me in which Israel encamped at the giving of the law? It is impossible to doubt; I *feel* the truth, and by faith I see the lightnings, hear the thunders, and the "trumpet waxing louder and louder," and feel this vast world of dark, dreary desolation, within which Horeb is inclosed as a sanctuary, quake under the tread of the Almighty.

If I had been in Cairo, (near the ancient Memphis!) by the Waly el Tehi, or "Valley of the Wandering," which connects with the Red Sea, about fifteen miles south of Suez, through Wady Tawarik, by one of the most fearful and pecular mountains passes to be found on earth; and had I there seen the physical path of the Scriptures, where the people were "entangled in the land," and the wilderness of the "Red Sea had shut them in," the only place between the Nile and the sea of which the Scripture history can be so clearly and so positively named; then, if I had stood on the opposite shore, and looked down upon the waters in which Pharaoh's host had "sunk as lead, and there read the triumphant song of Moses," (Exodus, chap. xv.) I should have felt that nowhere else, nor under any other circumstances, could that incomparable composition have been produced; then, if I followed them "three days in the wilderness of Shur," to the present bitter fountain of Hamarah, (the Scripture *Marah*,) and next day to the Wadys Garundel and Usait, where yet are water and many palm trees amidst the surrounding desolation, I should have said, "Here is Elim," with its "twelve wells of water, and threescore and ten palm trees," (Exodus xv;) and from thence following their track through Wady Fieran, I had suddenly issued through the Pass Nukb Hawy out into the plain of Rehah, which now lies before me at the base of the perpendicular walls of Horeb, rising like a terrible battlement twelve hundred or fifteen hundred feet high with the valley of Wady Sheik to the right, and the wide mouth of Wady Leja to the left, all in full view of the gloomy, stern, desolate, "thunder-splintered pinnacles," where I now sit; I would have bowed to the authority of the holy history of Moses, simply upon the grounds of its geographical accuracy, which no writer, ancient or modern, has equalled, though he wrote three thousand five hundred years ago, and in the midst of an encampment of two millions of people, who depended upon him for guidance and salvation. Yet this accuracy is not the result of *revision* through successive ages, for no Jew has ever made a pilgrimage to Horeb, (which is itself a miracle,) except the prophet Elijah, who fled from Jezebel, and whose pretended resting place in the rock was shown us to-day.

But the shades of evening are drawing on, and the dark shadows of the lofty mountains are already projected far into the sandy plain. O! if you glorious sun, fast descending westward behind the distant gloomy mountains, and just now with his *orient* beams tinting the dawn in *your* heavens, under which dwell all that I hold most dear on earth; if his mild beams which now fall almost level on me, could but convey to you what I feel this moment, it would be an epistle indeed. But I must hasten down from the Mount of God and rest me in the monastery, built as tradition says, where Moses beheld the burning bush. There I hope to finish this letter, and say how I have spent the day of the Lord in his holy mountain, in a cleft of which I was so fortunate to find a young, vigorous shrub, planted by the hand of the Almighty in his own holy hill, which I have cut, and purpose, if God spare us to meet again, and spend an hour of leisure together, to present to you, and to explain at length why I have adopted the new route (the southern) for Israel from Egypt to the Red Sea, a route over which no one, I believe, has passed heretofore, who has written expressly on the subject, but which has often been suggested by eminent travellers, who have felt pressed with the difficulties of the northern route by Suez, among whom are Buckhardt and Laborde.

I wish I could sit here in this deep solitude for an hour longer, but my companions and one guide are gone, and the other, a young, active Arab, is crouched at my feet looking with astonishment at my writing and apparent earnestness; and seems to say, as he casts a glance at the setting sun, *The way down is long and dangerous*. So, I must say, *Farewell to thee, Sinai!* I have stood upon the Alps, in the middle of July, and looked around upon the snowy empire—I have stood upon the Apennines, and looked abroad upon the plains of beautiful, eventful Italy—I have stood upon the Albanian mount, and beheld the scene of the Eneiad from the Circean promontory, over the Campagna, to the eternal city and the mountains of Tivoli—I have sat down upon the pyramids of Egypt, and cast my eyes over the sacred city of Heliopolis, the land of Goshen, the fields of Jewish bondage, and the ancient Memphis, where Moses and Aaron, on the part of God and his people, contended with Pharaoh and his servants, the death of whose "first born of man and beast in one night" filled the land with wailing: but I have never set my foot on any spot, from whence was visible so much stern, gloomy grandeur, heightened by the silence and solitude that reign around; infinitely more heightened by the awful and sacred associations of the first great revelation in form from God to man. I shall never sit down upon the summit of Sinai again, and look upon the silent and empty plains at its feet: but I shall go down a better man, and aim so to live as to escape the terrible thunders at the last day, which once reverberated through these mountains, but have long since given way to the Gospel of Peace. I can scarcely tear myself away from the hallowed summit, and I wish I *too* could linger here forty days in converse with the Lord.

Monastery of St. Catharine.

I promised to finish this letter here, and intimated that I could say, how I had spent the morning. But I must forego this pleasure till I see you, as I have already filled my sheet. I may add, however, that I spent it at high mass, in the ancient church, built by the emperor Justinian, in the sixth century. *I think the* Greek Church is but little understood in attention, and I have made diligent inquiries concerning its doctrines and worship, and hope to prosecute them further at Constantinople and Athens.

I have but one thing to regret since I reached Egypt, and that is, that Dr. Robinson and Mr. Smith did not take the southern route from Cairo to the Red Sea, indicated in the first part of this letter: for I must believe that the traditions of the country presented the names of its mountains and valleys as on the east side of the Gulf, together with the physical agreement of the passes with the history of Exodus, would fully have satisfied their minds that this was the route of the Israelites; particularly, when to this evidence was added the probability that Israel was encamped near Memphis, the ancient Egyptian capitol, where Moses and Aaron and the elders of Israel seem always to have been during their contention with Pharaoh. Such a conclusion, with the reasons drawn up by the doctor's masterly hand, is all that is wanted to render perfect their incomparable volumes of Biblical Researches in Palestine.

As I would still be remembered by my friends in America, you will oblige me by mentioning me to such as are near you; or if you prefer to save yourself this trouble you can hand this letter to the Advocate. As ever, yours, affectionately,

JOHN P. DURBIN

General Intelligence.

FINE WOOL.—The Ithaca Chronicle says that the Messrs. Morrell, who own a flock of 20,000 Saxons, have disposed of the whole clip at *fifty cents* per pound to a prominent manufacturing establishment in Boston. The fleeces averaged 2½ lbs. per head. Last year they obtained only 42 cents for their wool.

Bangor Hat Trade.—The Bangor Whig says there is a hat factory in that town which turns out 1,800 tarpaulin hats per month, and of excellent quality; that about forty persons are employed in the establishment, many of them females, who are thus enabled to maintain their families comfortably and educate their children.

Father Matthew.—A London Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

"The effect of Father Matthew's addresses is said to be beyond all conception, singularly insinuating, seductive, convincing, and overpowering; and we all know that his manners are gentle, mild and endearing, whilst his object is so great, glorious and ennobling. He is certainly the Lion of London at present, and draws around him the good of all ranks and conditions of men, and those who wish to become so."

A DISTINGUISHED VISITER.

Marshall BERTRAND, one of the warmest friends and most distinguished Marshals of the Emperor NAPOLEON, is now on a visit to New Orleans.—He arrived there on Thursday week from Havana, accompanied by his son, and is expected to remain but a few days. In chronicling this event, the "Tropic" says:

"France boasts, in all her long and high array of noble sons, few that have achieved a prouder distinction than the time-honored veteran, who, crowned with years and honors, now moves in the midst of one of the great cities in the Western World. He is one of the few survivors who performed a conspicuous part in the stirring events which marked the early part of the present century—events that dazzled and astounded the whole civilized world. The bosom friend of NAPOLEON, he followed the eagle banners of that extraordinary chief from the moment of his elevation to his fall. In battle brave and impetuous, in council cool and wary, he adhered to his great leader with unaltered affection throughout his long and brilliant career; and when the star of his glory was quenched in rayless night upon the fated field of Waterlo, 'faithful among the faithless' stood the gallant and battle-worn BERTRAND.

"When he who had 'made thrones his playthings and kings his puppets' was exiled to his ocean girt home, among the long-tried followers who accompanied him on his last march the Marshal BERTRAND stood conspicuous. In all of his long exile he clung to his fallen chief with a devotion that never faltered, until the object of it had surrendered his great soul to the God who gave it.

"The visit of such a man to our city cannot fail to excite the liveliest gratification with all who admire the many noble qualities concentrated in the person of Marshal BERTRAND, and we feel well assured he will be treated with all honor and attention by the citizens of New Orleans."

HARD PUSHED.—There must be "one devillish funny fellow" in the office of the Cincinnati Message. Hear him:

If any man expects to make the Daily Message the vehicle through which to convey to the world his private animosities—or to make it the tool of cliques—he will find that he has made a most egregious mistake, by applying at this office, where job work of all kinds is executed with promptness, neatness and despatch.

VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

A writer in the National Intelligencer, who has presented some very interesting and imposing views of the magnitude and resources of this vast internal empire, thus refers to the extent and capacity of its navigable rivers:

The Mississippi Valley is known by such very crude and indefinite names as the Western country, the Lake country, the Southwest, the Far West; by some it is called the Land of Pigs, and, since the elections of 1840, it is sometimes styled the Coon-skin regions. Its boundaries on the west of the Rocky Mountains, Mexico, and Texas; on the south the Gulf of Mexico; on the east the Allaghany mountains; and on the north the Lakes and British possessions. It contains nearly as many square miles as continental Europe, and if populated as densely as England, would sustain a population [illegible] 20th to the 49th degree of latitude, it possesses great variety of climate. In richness of soil and extent of tillable land, it is not surpassed by any country of the same extent. Its surface is almost unbroken by a mountain or a hill of sufficient size to impede cultivation. Geographically viewed, it is pre-eminently a commercial country, and is particularly eligible for *foreign* commerce. To see, reader, for yourself what the Mississippi valley is, suppose you go on board of one of those steamboats lying at the wharf in New Orleans and about to start for the Upper Mississippi river. Leaving the orange groves and sugar plantations of the South, in about ten days the boat will land you at the Falls of Saint Anthony, *twenty-five hundred miles* up the Mississippi river, if you think you are not far enough north, you can walk round the Falls, and, taking another boat, ascend *eight hundred or a thousand* miles further. On your way up you will have passed through many climates, and seen the productions of each under cultivation, and over a vast mining region, abounding in coal, lead, iron and copper ore, all found in veins of wonderful richness. As you return, should you wish to take a peep at the West, you will take a boat at St. Louis bound up the Missouri river. After a couple of weeks or so of good hard running, she will land you at the Great Falls, in the country of the Blackfoot Indians, about *thirty-nine hundred* miles above St. Louis, and *five thousand* from New Orleans. Returning, you would of course wish to see some of the tributaries of the Missouri, for this purpose you wold make a little excursion of *eleven hundred* miles up the Yellow Stone, of *sixteen hundred* up the Platte, and of *twelve hundred* up the Konas, and so back to St Louis on the Mississippi river, *twelve hundred* miles from New Orleans. There you take a boat for the beautiful Ohio, and run up that stream to Pittsburg, *one thousand* miles from the mouth of the Ohio and *two thousand* from New Orleans. You would see the flourishing towns of Louisville, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg; the most luxuriant crops of all the grains and grasses; fine and numerous flocks and herds of every kind; you would stop to see the primitive contrivances wafted on the bosom of the Ohio, bearing the products of the Ohio valley to its distant market in New Orleans, and more than all, you would rejoice to see the healthy, happy, smiling faces of the people. Before you again embarked on the Mississippi, you would no doubt run three or four hundred miles up the Cumberland, and *six* or *seven hundred* up the Tennessee river, to see what were the first cotton regions of the Valley, and how highly cultivated and improved. Once more on the Mississippi, on your way downward, you would be prompted to shoot *fifteen hundred* or *two thousand* miles up the Arkansas river, just to see where all those hides and furs come from. You would no doubt run two or three hundred miles up the Yazoo, and two or three hundred or so up the Big Black, both in the State of Mississippi, to see the countries that send out those *stupendous steam-boat loads of cotton* that you meet on your way up; and just before you reach New Orleans you would be sorely tempted to pop a *thousand or fifteen* up Red river, to see the splendid cotton plantations of Louisiana, and give a finish to your excursion.

When you get back to New Orleans, you would have a tolerably accurate idea of what the Mississippi valley is; and by putting the distances together you will find you have travelled very comfortably by steamboat *sixteen thousand* miles, and, in going and returning, double that distance. Should curiosity lead you to investigate, you will find that in the Mississippi river and its tributaries, the Mississippi valley possesses a *steamboat* navigation of from TWENTY FIVE TO THIRTY THOUSAND MILES. Such is a brief, but true, geographical glance at the valley.—To the mind of an Atlantic or European reader it may appear more of a "fancy sketch" than a true description. Let them not suppose that truth is violated *because our rivers are large*; we did not make them, and we are not responsible for that. We have, however, plenty of such little streams as the Hudson, the Delaware, the Potomac, the Santee, the Thames, the Severn, the Mersey, or the Humber; but we do not dignify them with the name of *rivers*; we call them creeks or bayous. With us *it takes* a river to make a river.

The Boston Daily Advertiser contains a statement of the quantity of rain which fell in that city during the month of August last. It appears that it rained in all 83 hours, and in that time seven inches and seventy-seven hundredths of water fell on a level.

Gerrit Smith, the famous abolitionist of New York, is a very wealthy man. He owns more than a million acres of land in the State of New York, lying in 48 of its 54 counties. His annual land tax is upwards of $10,000.

In the discussion of Irish affairs, Lord Brougham alluded to the repeal meetings held in this country, and to the part taken by Robert Tyler, son of the President. The following is an extract from his speech:

"But I have seen it stated that a person named Tyler, said to be a relation of the President, has taken part in this agitation. No one is answerable for the fooleries—excessive fooleries—any one of the family pleases to commit, (a laugh); and I do not for one moment believe that, as has been said, the President has written a letter to say that his heart and soul were in the cause. (Hear, hear.) I will not believe it until I see the letter. Mr. Tyler is accidentally President of the United States, but, by the same accident that made him President, I hope and trust, and I have every reason to believe, that he inherits, with the President's chair, some which I have seen bolstered up in some of the newspapers; as if the Queen of this country, like the President, were to say she had her heart and soul in the cause.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—*A Fish run away with a vessel's anchor, and caught in the act.*—On the 22d of August the brig *Rowena* was lying in Laguayra Roads, the weather perfectly calm. I discovered the vessel moving slowly about among the shipping; I could not conceive what could be the matter; I ordered to heave in and see if the anchor was gone, but it was not; but to my surprise I found a tremendous monster entangled fast to the buoy rope, and moving the anchor slowly long the bottom. I then had the fish towed on shore; it was of a flattish shape, something like a devil fish, but very curious shape, being wider than it was long, and having two tusks, one each side of the mouth, and a very small tail in proportion to the fish, and exactly like a bat's tail. The tail can be seen on board the brig Rowena. The dimensions of the fish were as follows: length from end of the tail to end of the tusks 18 feet; from wing to wing 20 feet; the mouth 4 feet wide, and its weight 3,000 lbs.

C. S. DILL.

Wonders Within.—Those who are prone to seize at every thing which has the aspect of novelty might do well to look within and observe the movement of that machinery which called forth the exclamation of the Psalmist—We are 'fearfully and wonderfully made.'

The heart, according to the best calculations we have been able to make, propels into the aorta twenty hogsheads of blood in twenty-four hours. This blood at first setting out, travels at what would be equivalent to about half a mile an hour, or eleven miles in twenty-four hours. The heart of an adult beats 60 times a minute, and 86,400 times a day; or in a whole life, it protracted to 80 years, no less than 2,437,604,800 times. Even this computation, however, is not large enough, for the infant heart beats about twice as often as that of the adult which would probably raise the number to more than three thousand *millions*.

We breathe in adult life about 18 times in a minute, or in a life of 80 years, 741,914,773 times, making no allowance for the more rapid breathing in infancy and childhood, which would raise it to a thousand millions.

A person whose movements should average ten miles a day, through a life of 80 years—and this is not more than ought to be made—would move one or another of his limbs, 1,541,760,000 times. Multiply this by one hundred the number of muscles, bones, &c., concerned in each motion, and you have a product of 154,176,000,000.—*Teacher of Health.*

THE GHOST CHILD.—There are those yet living in this very neighborhood who remember, and relate with an awe which half a century has not abated, the story of Ruth Blaye, and the Ghost Child!—Ruth was a young woman, of lively temperament and great personal beauty.—While engaged as the teacher of a school in the little town of Southhampton, N. H. (whose hills roughen the horizon with their showy outline within view of my window at this very moment) she was invited to spend the evening at the dwelling of one of her young associates. Several persons were present, of both sexes. The sun just setting, poured its soft rich light into the apartment. Suddenly, in the midst of unwonted gaiety, the young school mistress uttered a frightful shriek, and was gazing with a countenance of intense horror at the open window; and pointing with her rigid, outstretched arm at an object which drew at once the attention of her companions. In the strong light of sunset, lay upon the sill of the open casement, a dead infant—visible to all for a single moment, and vanishing before the gazers could command words to express their amazement. The wretched Ruth was the first to break the silence.—"It is *mine* MY CHILD!" she shrieked, *he has come for me!*" She gradually became more tranquil, but no effort availed to draw from her the terrible secret which was evidently connected with the apparition. She was soon afterwards arrested, and brought to trial for the crime of child murder, found guilty, and executed at Portsmouth, N. H. I do not, of course, vouch for the truth of this story in all respects. I tell the story as 'twas told to me.'—*J. G. Whittier's Dem. Rev.*

Mr. JOHN T. TOWERS, a sterling Whig, has issued proposals for a daily paper in Washington, to be styled "The Whig Standard," at $5 per annum. It is to support Mr Clay for the Presidency. When the Presidential campaign shall have been fairly opened, a Weekly Paper, at *one dollar for the campaign*, will be issued. The National Intelligencer says:

"It is no more than due to Mr. T. we to say that, as a sound Whig, a good citizen, and an excellent practical printer, he is well qualified for the undertaking."

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

Thursday Morning, Sept. 26.

FOREIGN.

By the packet ship Victoria, arrived at New York from Liverpool, we have accounts of four disastrous fires which occurred on the 18th and 19th of August, in the heart of the city of London and the borough of Southwark, one of which was attended with the loss of five lives. Topping's wharf, Tooley street, and the Church of St. Glaves, Southwark, were entirely destroyed, and property to the amount of £50,000 involved in the ruin.

The fire at which the loss of life occurred was in Fetter lane, Fleet st., on the premises of a Mr. Newbury, a chemist. An explosion took place, which killed Mr. Newbury, a Mr. Rose, wife and two sisters, who were occupants of the house.

Loss of Life.—The fire in Fetter lane, broke out at half past three, occasioned by a tremendous explosion of combustibles in a house occupied by Mr Newbury, a practical chemist, and a pyrotechnic artist of celebrity. Upon several neighbors and policemen hastening to the spot, they discovered the house in flames, the shop front blown to atoms, and Mr. Newbury lying on the ground insensible, with no other apparel but his night dress. They had scarcely raised him before a piercing shriek was heard from the apartments above, and on looking up they saw a gentleman with a wooden leg endeavoring to [illegible] boldness to stick night by another quarter, and in this he was foiled, for in another instant he re-appeared at the window, and, uttering a cry of despair, precipitated himself headlong into the street. The gentleman proved to be a Mr. Rose, who, with his wife, occupied apartments in the house.

Mrs. Rose and her sisters, the Misses Creed, slept on the lower floor, but, before any assistance could be rendered them they had perished—the dense body of fire and flame succeeding the explosion rendering any attempt of their friends and neighbors, to save them, abortive. Considerable delay occurred on the arrival of the engines, in consequence of the brigade being required at the other fires, and the adjoining houses were thereby placed in imminent peril, but, after a little exertion, all alarm for their safety subsided, the immense power of the combustible matter not having left a body of fire likely to be of any duration, but merely a heap of smouldering ruins. By the continuous application of the hose, the heat of the burning fragments became less intolerable, and the first effort of the firemen now was to search among the dying embers for the remains of the unfortunate ladies. In a short time a cry of horror arose among the crowd, on the blackened corpse of Mr. Rose being seen in a shell, which was being conveyed by the brigade and police out of the building, to the workshop of an undertaker in Bartlett's building.

Spain.—It had been decided in council in Spain that no Minister of Foreign Affairs should be appointed until the meeting of the Cortes.

The Duchess of Victory and General Sacane had proceeded from Bordeaux for Paris.

Gen. Espartero and Gen. Van Halen arrived at Falmouth on the 19th of Aug., in H. B. M. steam vessel Prometheus, from the Tagus, having touched at Bayonne, in the hope of meeting the Duchess of Victory, but without success. The steamer proceeded to Havre immediately, without landing the ex Regent.

The *Heraldo*, of Spain, states that the King of the French had recognized the new Government, and appointed the Duke of Glucksburg, who had been hitherto only charged with the direction of the business of the legation, first Secretary of the Embassy and Charge d'Affaires of France, at Madrid.

Gen. Concha had resigned the rank of Lieut. General, to which he had been promoted by the new Government, and announced his intention to retire into private life, after the final triumph of the national cause.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER CALEDONIA.

16 Days Later From England.

The steamship Caledonia, Capt. E G Lott, arrived at Boston, on Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock, having left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 5th inst.—The Caledonia arrived at Halifax at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the 18th. She brought 97 passengers.

The crops look as promising as can be expected, considering the heavy rains which have prevailed in various parts of the country of late, and the very cold spring.

Parliament was prorogued by Queen Victoria in person, Aug. 24th. All the foreign Ministers were in attendance.

The speech itself says little which is not common place, except the portion which relates to Ireland. In reading that portion of the document, her Majesty, it is said, raised her voice, and emphasized a good deal. The terms of the speech as applied to that section of the empire are rather strong, but if O'Connell is to be credited, her Majesty substituted "deep concern" for "indignation" in the original draft, when speaking of the Repeal agitation. The great agitator would seem to have friends—not to say spies—in high places.

The overland mail from China and India had not arrived on the 5th.

Among the passengers by the Caledonia, is Mr. Macready, the celebrated Tragedian.

Arrival out of the Acadia—Loss of the Barque Merchant, of Newport, R. I.—The Acadia arrived out in twelve days from Boston. On the morning of the 19th ult. at 2 o'clock the Acadia, unfortunately, came in collision with the American barque Merchant, of Newport, U. States, from Amsterdam. The barque sunk in fifteen minutes after the concussion, but all the crew were saved. The steamer sustained no damage to her hull. The weather was thick at the time.

Arrival of the Queen of England in France.—The European Times says:—Espartero has arrived in London. His arrival has caused some stir, and the ex-Regent of Spain has received the most hospitable treatment from the leading men of all parties in England. He was presented to Her Majesty at Windsor, by the Earl of Aberdeen, and has been the guest of Lord Palmerston and other distinguished individuals. A day or two before he reached our shores as a fugitive, the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale arrived on a visit to the Queen. They left hastily; and their sudden departure was attributed to the unfortunate *contre temps* of meeting in our "tight little island" with the ex Regent.—But the cause of their arrival, and the suddenness of their departure, originated in another different cause.

The King of the French hearing of Queen Victorie's intention of taking a short excursion by sea, commissioned his sons to invite her to his chateau de Eu. She took her departure on Monday from Southampton, amidst great rejoicings, and her progress along the coast is recorded with much minuteness by the daily journals. The Royal squadron reached Treport on Saturday, where it was received by the King of the French and his family with great eclat.

The Royal families of England and France then, amidst great rejoicings, left for the chateau d'Eu, which they reached at seven the same evening, and a splendid banquet was served up at 8. The Queen's journey to France has excited no little interest on both sides of the channel. Some of the Paris papers look upon it with anything but satisfaction. This is the first occasion, for upwards of three centuries, in which sovereigns of the two countries have met under similar circumstances.

IRELAND.—O'Connell continues to blaze away in Ireland. The agitation increases, if possible, in intensity, and the rent is kept up to the mark—swelled by contri[illegible] portions of the Americ[illegible] wishing it to be believed that her Majesty was *coerced* into its delivery—that she is not a free agent, and that a resignation would have been the result of a refusal.—This does not tally, however, with the marked intention which her Majesty is said to have imparted to the reading of the passages about the Repeal agitation. That reading plainly indicated her feelings on the subject.

The great Protestant meeting which was announced as on the eve of taking place at Belfast, a counter demonstration to the Repeal meetings, has been given up. The advice contained in the Queen's speech assigned as the cause.

At Roscommon there was an immense meeting of Repealers, and O'Connell spoke with great boldness and effect. At the usual weekly repeal meeting on the 28th, the subject of the Queen's speech was taken up. Remittances from the repeal associations of Louisiana and Ohio were brought in. A letter from the Ohio Repealers was read, expressing their dissent at O'Connell's views on slavery.—Mr. O'Connell then repeated his views on slavery in brief, and condemned the letter, which he moved should be referred to a committee for a detailed answer.—Speaking of the Queen' speech, he said it was not the expression of royal, but of ministerial authority. He still urged peaceable, but strenuous exertions.

At the usual meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, the 21st ultimo, the rent for the week was announced to be £1,130. Mr. O'Connell was not present, and the meeting adjourned till next day; when he propounded his plan for the restoration of the Irish Parliament, as prepared by a committee.

Plan for the Renewed Action of the Irish Parliament.—1. The Irish people recognize, acknowledge, maintain and will continually preserve and uphold upon the throne of Ireland, her Majesty Queen Victoria, (whom God protect!) Queen, by undoubted right, and by hereditary descent, of Ireland, and her heirs and successors forever. The people of Ireland recognize, acknowledge, maintain, and will continually preserve and uphold, all the prerogatives of of her Majesty, and of her heirs and successors, belonging to and inherent in the imperial crown of Ireland; and they will true allegiance bear, pure, indivisible, to her Majesty, heirs and successors for ever.

"2. The people of Ireland acknowledge, and will maintain and preserve for ever, the privileges, hereditary and personal, of the peers of Ireland; together with the legislative and judicial authority of the Irish House of Lords, and the exercise of the prerogative in amending and limiting the peerage, as the same did of right exist before the year 1800.

"3. The people of Ireland do firmly insist upon the restoration of the Irish House of Commons, consisting of 300 representatives of the Irish people; and claim in the presence of their Creator the rights of the people of Ireland to such restoration. They have submitted Union as being binding as a law, but they declare solemnly that it is not founded on right, or on constitutional principle, and that it is not obligatory upon conscience. They agree with the Tory Attorney-General Saulin, that the only binding power of the Union is the strength of the English domination. They also agree with him that resistance to the Union is in the abstract a duty, and the exhibition of that resistance a mere question of prudence. They will therefore resist the Union by all legal, peaceful, and constitutional means.

"4. The plan for the restoration of the Irish Parliament is as follows: 1. That the country members should be increased to 173, in the manner hereafter specified. 2. That there should be 197 members returned from cities and towns, in the manner mentioned. 3. That the county of Carlow, being the only county in Ireland with less than 10,000 inhabitants, should get an increase of one member, so as to have three representatives; that every other county having above 100,000 inhabitants should get an increase of two members; that every county ranging above 150,000 inhabitants should get an increase of three members; that every county ranging above 250,000 inhabitants should get an increase of four members.

"That the county of Tipperary, having more than 400,000 inhabitants, but less than 500,000, should get an increase of eight members.

"That the county of Cork, having more than 700,000 inhabitants, should get an increase of ten members.

"5. With respect to the towns and cities, it is proposed that the city of Dublin, having more than 200,000 inhabitants, should have eight representatives; four for the parts north of the Liffey, and four for the parts south of the Liffey.

"That the University of Dublin should continue on the basis of its present constituency, to send two members.

"It is proposed that the city of Cork, having more than 100,000 inhabitants, should have five members.

"That the city of Limerick and the town of Belfast, having respectively more than 50,000 inhabitants, should send four members each.

"That other towns having about 7,000 inhabitants, should each send two members to Parliament; and the forty-nine other towns next highest in ratio of population, should send one member each.

"6. It is proposed that the right of voting should be what is called "household suffrage;" requiring six months' residence in the counties; with the addition in the towns of married men resident for twelve months, whether householders or not.

It is proposed that the town of Galway, and the cities of Waterford and Kilkenny, having respectively more than 20,000 inhabitants, should send each three members to Parliament.

"7. It is proposed that the mode of voting for members of Parliament should certainly be by ballot.

"8. The monarch *de facto* of England at all times hereafter, whoever he may be, shall be the monarch *de jure* in Ireland. And so in case of a future Regency, the Regent *de facto* in England to be the Regent *de jure* in Ireland.

"9. The connexion between Great Britain and Ireland, by means of the power, authority, and prerogative of the Crown to be perpetual, and incapable of change, or any severance or separation.

"The foregoing plan to be carried into effect according to recognized law and strict constitutional principle."

Signed by order,

DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Chairman of the Committee.

Liverpool Corn Market, Sept. 5.—The [illegible] prospects for harvest [illegible] midland counties a considerable portion of the wheat crop is already saved; in those northward, as well as throughout Ireland, and the early districts of Scotland, harvest is now progressing vigorously.

There seems little doubt that, aided by moderate importations from abroad, the British markets will be furnished through the season with a quantity adequate for their consumption. Canada Flour 28s a 29s 6d per bbl; U. States 30s 6d a 31s 6d; sour 29 a 30s. Indian Corn 28s a 30s per 480 lbs. Canadian red wheat, free, 7s 3d a 7s 6d: white 7 9 a 8s 3d; U. States, red 7 6 a 8s.

Corn.—We have had a very dull trade at our market this day, and depressed prices for most articles. Old wheats 2d to 3d, and new, of which a number of samples is now offering, at 3d to 6d per 70 lbs. cheaper than on this day week. Flour nominal in value.

Affairs of Texas.—In the House of Lords on the 18th Aug, Lord Aberdeen, in reply to certain questions of Lord Brougham in relation to Texas—

'Said, we have not only recognised the independence of Texas, but we had a treaty of commerce with her, and a treaty for the abolition of the slave trade; consequently he did not believe that there was any introduction of slaves took place by sea, though, undoubtedly, by land from America slaves were introduced. Immediately on the recognition of the independence of Texas, the government of this country used every endeavor to put an end to the war between Mexico and Texas, and to induce, if possible, the recognition by Mexico of the independence of Texas. Great difficulties were experienced in the endeavor to accomplish these objects, and he regretted that he could not now state that there was any immediate prospect of that recognition on the part of Mexico. At the same time, he had great pleasure in stating that an armistice had been established between Mexico and Texas, which he hoped might ultimately lead to an absolute recognition of the independence of Texas.

The greatest difficulties had been surmounted, and friendly negotiations were now proceeding between the two powers. He need scarcely say that every effort would be made by the government of this country to effect the result which was contemplated by the noble and learned lord who had just addressed the house (hear, hear, from Lord Brougham.) It was impossible for the noble and learned lord to entertain a more ardent desire for the abolition of slavery in Texas than he (Lord Aberdeen) entertained (hear, from Lord Brougham;) and though he felt it his duty to decline at present communicating any information as to the state of the negotiation on that subject, he could assure the noble and learned lord he was not indifferent to this important question (hear, hear.) He was convinced that any statement at the present time on a subject of such extreme delicacy as the negotiations to which he referred, could not conduce to the accomplishment of the object which the noble and learned lord was so desirous to attain, but he could assure the noble and learned lord that the subject would not be neglected, but that every opportunity, so far as was consistent with propriety, should be taken to effect the object to which he had alluded.

Flour and Wheat.—The Buffalo papers are discussing the question what is to be done with the surplus wheat and flour, and where is it to find a market at remunerating prices? This surplus product of the United States for 1843 is estimated at 118,000,000 bushels, which, reduced to flour, at five bushels the barrel, gives 23,600,000 barrels. The average price of flour since 1796, at the principal exporting points, has been not far from $5.

At this price the ensuing year, the surplus would be of the value of $118,000,000—at $4, which will probably be nearer the point, the value would be $94,000,000. The Buffalo Gazette believes the amount exaggerated, and that the surplus will not reach a moiety of the estimate.—But a moiety still leaves the large overplus of 11,800,000 barrels, which at $4 per barrel would be worth $47,200,000. The average export for the last fifty years is only about $7,000,000 annually, and in no year has it exceeded $17,000,000, which was in 1817.

The statement furnished by the Treasury Department to Mr. Slade of Vermont, shows that the importation of foreign wools into this country, within the last year, has fallen off to the amount of *nine millions of dollars*.

GREAT MILITARY REVIEW.—A brigade, consisting of eight regiments, numbering in all about five thousand men, is to be reviewed in Hartford, Conn. on the 4th and 5th proximo. This force is under the command of Brig. Gen. Owen; Major Gen. Pratt will review it. It is expected that Gov. Cleaveland, and Col. Johnson of Kentucky, will be present. The 5th is the anniversary of the battle of the Thames.

THE WHIG BANNER.

HENRY CLAY and AMERICAN INDUSTRY

The subjoined article, from the Baltimore American, expresses so concisely and happily our own views, (and we doubt not those of every Whig,) that we transcribe and adopt them with great pleasure:

"THE CHARLESTON MERCURY expresses its "deliberate conviction" that Mr. VAN BUREN cannot be elected against Mr. CLAY; that every vote cast against him in 1840 would be cast against him again, for that he "is just as odious now to the majority which put him down in 1840 as he was then." The Mercury further declares: "There is scarcely a Southern State which Mr. CLAY could not carry against Mr. VAN BUREN." The downfall of the Ex President is ascribed to his own "want of manliness and elevation in statesmanship and the utter unpopularity of the men he brought about him as his confidential advisers."

Perhaps the destructive tendency of Mr. VAN BUREN's political principles and policy had something to do with his overthrow. The country had suffered enough from his injudicious measures to render him and his system alike obnoxious.

But with regard to the *Mercury's* declarations and predictions as to the result of another contest, with Mr VAN BUREN in the field, they are founded we believe on an accurate perception of facts. Its friends however seem to take a different view of the matter altogether. They regard Mr. VAN BUREN's defeat in 1840 as the result of fraud and popular debauchery; they do not see [illegible] the grossest corruption [illegible] but also upon those [illegible] intelligence and virtue of the people so lightly as to affirm that multitudes of them were induced to abandon their principles by means of hard cider, log cabin processions, the array of coonskins, songs, and "ravings called speeches" To those who think thus, Mr. Van Buren's defeat in 1840 now appears in the light of martyrdom; it is his chief merit and point of advantage; he must be elected *because* he has been defeated, in order that democracy may triumph in a transcendental point of view.

We have no objection—not the slightest—to put the question on this issue. Let it be determined by the next contest whether the revolution of 1840 shall be made good, or be stigmatised as an outbreak of popular insanity. Let those who think that Mr. VAN BUREN has not had justice done him at the hands of the People, prepare to see it full measure awarded to him next year—and to that end let them make him the candidate of their party."

THE RAIL ROAD COMPLETE.

By the indefatigable energy of the President of the Rail Road Company, and his active assistants, the damage to the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road, which at first appeared so appalling, has been repaired, and the Cars have been passing over the whole track since Thursday last.

The entire embankment was gone for perhaps more than a mile, and not only has this been replaced, but Bridges and Culverts have been substantially refitted, and that part of the route is decidedly better than before the disaster. To do the work well was the true policy, and we think the Company and the public have much reason to be thankful to those whose activity and industry have accomplished so much in so short a time.

The freight, which had accumulated in the meantime, is now in a rapid state of transition, to and fro, between Harpers Ferry and Winchester, and the celebrated locomotive, "The Virginia," is doing her work in grand style, and meeting the demands of our merchants and business men to the fullest extent.

☞ On our outer form is a notice of Lord Brougham's taut remarks about President Tyler and his son, in reference to Irish Repeal. The Philadelphia Repealers have responded, as will be seen by the subjoined paragraph—and it has been suggested that as Robert Tyler's opinions are those of a citizen, and not of a government official, too much importance has been attached to them by the British Senator. It is further urged, that the conduct of Prince Albert (the Queen's consort) in presiding over the "World's Convention" in London, having for its object an interference with the subject of slavery in this country, was decidedly more objectionable than the matter complained of by Lord B. Our readers can judge for themselves.

The Repealers—Mr. Robert Tyler—Lord Brougham—and the President.

The Repealers of Philadelphia resolved to give Mr. Robert Tyler a dinner, and a committee was appointed to correspond with him and tender him the honor, accordingly. In their letter to Mr. Tyler the committee express the objects of the Repealers in giving the dinner, viz: "To express gratitude for Mr. Tyler's powerful aid to the cause of Repeal, and indignation at the insolence of a late Lord Chancellor of England." In his answer, Mr. Tyler says: "I have to thank you for the kind manner in which you are pleased to speak of my humble efforts in the cause of Repeal, and for the disposition which you so clearly manifest to sustain the President against an unworthy and most improper attack, which a very famous, though foolish, Englishman has lately made on him."

Mr. Tyler accepts the dinner, but leaves the time at the option of the Repealers

[*Richmond Compiler.*

CLAY CLUBS.

Wheeling City has followed the example of Fayette, Randolph, Northampton and Buckingham, and has organized a CLAY CLUB, embracing the most prominent and influential of its citizens. Its officers are:—a President, fifteen Vice Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, and a Committee of seven to prepare and report business.

After enumerating the items of the Whig creed, the meeting say:

"For the attainment of these ends, we unanimously, heartily, and entirely respond to the nomination of HENRY CLAY, as the Whig candidate for the Presidency in 1844, and we will, from this time until the day of election, do our best to secure the success of that nomination. We do this, because we know his integrity is unimpeachable, his love of country unbounded, his talents unequalled. For more than thirty years he has been in the Congress of the United States, and has served in other public stations of trust and responsibility, and in looking through all that long career we find no duty undischarged, no trust betrayed, and we find no position for which his talents were not fully equal, commanding not only the admiration of his friends, but extorting applause from his most implacable foes. We find Senates from year to year hanging upon his words, whenever he rose in debate; Congress after Congress appealing not in vain to his judgment, and his patriotism, in all trials; and a whole people relying upon him as their best earthly father and friend, in all emergencies of the country. We freely acknowledge, and are proud of the fact, that there are many men in our country of the highest attainments, the finest talents, and the most undoubted patriotism, but in making him the first among the foremost, in yielding him our implicit veneration and faith, in clamoring for him—as a just tribute to his worth, talents, and public services—the first office of honor and trust in the gift of a free people, we are doing them no injustice, but speaking their sentiments, and acting as they are proud to act."

MARYLAND.

The canvass for members of the Legislature is carried on with great spirit by both parties. On the result of this election depends the choice of a Senator of the United States, and the arrangement of Congressional districts. If the Whigs fail in duty now, the consequences will be irreparable for six years in the one case, and ten in the other. Besides these important issues, affecting the nation, the payment of the State Debt and the completion of the Canal are matters of deep interest to the people of the State.

THE WEATHER & CROPS.

We are happy to hear that our account of the injury sustained by the Winchell property on the Opequon, from the flood of the 6th inst., was greatly exaggerated. We now have from William Grantham, Esq. the subjoined account:

"A small part of the Factory, a shed used for a dye-house, and for warping bars, were taken away and carried about two rods. The principal Factory house was very little injured. It is expected that the Carding Machine will be started on Tuesday (the 26th,) and be in full operation in a few days thereafter. The mill dam was not broken in any part of it. The injury to the Merchant Mill will be repaired for less than $5. We commenced operations again on the 18th. I believe we had destroyed about five or six barrels of Flour, and about 60 bushels of bran. We also lost about ten bushels of Rye, and two bushels of Corn. The Corn growing on the Creek bottom (about ten acres) was flooded over, and will be damaged. The greatest inconvenience we labor under at present, is the loss of a small bridge across the head race. This will be repaired next week—until which time we shall cross at the old ford below the mill."

We may, therefore, state in general terms that the Merchant Mill is in operation again, and the Factory *will have been* by the time this paper goes to press.

We need barely state that, as it is impossible for an Editor of a newspaper to *see every thing* that occurs, even in his own immediate neighborhood, it cannot be expected that he can be *precisely accurate* in detailing matters derived at second hand. We are rejoiced to be corrected in the case referred to, and shall be equally happy if others turn out to be not so bad as at first

In the case, however, of Mr. Davis [illegible] ger, we believe we fell short of the reality. Mr R. lost not only his dwelling and its contents (with about $250 in money,) but a portion of flour from his mill, and other matters, the loss of which will be found advertised in another column. We have it from himself, that his whole loss will not be short of $3000. This is indeed a heavy affliction, and one which, however able he may be to bear it, has excited a very general sympathy. His wife and children were saved with great difficulty.

YOUNG MEN'S NATIONAL CONVENTION.

It will be seen by the subjoined resolutions, unanimously adopted by the City Whig Convention on Thursday evening, that a YOUNG MEN'S NATIONAL CONVENTION is called to meet in the city of Baltimore, on Thursday the 2d of May, 1844, to respond to the nomination of President and Vice President of the United States to be made on Wednesday the first of May.

The grand assemblage then convoked will usher in the next Presidential campaign as the Fourth of May Convention in 1840 gave the first impulse to the canvass of that year.

To our young Whig friends and brethren, all and several, in every quarter of the Republic, we may say, in the spirit which animates the resolutions and which is felt by every Whig in Baltimore, come to the Great Assembly of the People! Come in multitudes. We have room enough for you in our hearts and in our homes. The greatness of your numbers shall but enlarge the compass of your welcome.—*Balt. Am.*

BALTIMORE WHIG CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Whig Convention of the city of Baltimore, held on Thursday evening, the 21st September, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, a joint meeting of the Whig members of Congress was held in Washington, on Saturday, the 18th of February last, for the purpose of considering the propriety of holding a National Convention to nominate candidates to be supported by the Whig party at the next election of President and Vice President, at which meeting the following resolution was adopted, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That the Whig members of Congress, concurring in the expediency of the proposed Convention, and yielding to the wishes expressed, that they should designate the time and place, do respectively recommend that a Whig National Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, be held at the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 1st day of May, 1844; and that the said Convention be composed of delegates from the respective States, equal to the number of Senators and representatives of each State in the Congress of the United States."

And WHEREAS, The Whigs of the city of Baltimore, being deeply impressed with the importance of giving to the nomination of the National Convention the most conspicuous and authoritative ratification which their brethren throughout the Union are able to confer; and holding in lively remembrance the admirable service of the Young Men's Convention, assembled in this city on the fourth of May, 1840, and the deservedly great influence of that Convention over the country; and believing that the canvass of 1844 may be animated by the same patriotic enthusiasm, and be conducted with the same success, if it be commenced and directed under the same intelligent guidance, they unanimously recommend, through their delegates in this body, to their Whig brothers of the States, the formation of a Young Men's Convention of Ratification, to be composed of delegates from every district of the country, who shall meet in the city of Baltimore, on THURSDAY the 2nd day of May, 1844.

Therefore *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Whigs of the several States, to appoint a Young Men's Convention of Ratification, to assemble in the city of Baltimore, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1844, who shall have full power to ratify the nomination of the National Convention, and to make such arrangements for the conduct of the canvass as they may believe best adapted to insure success to the cause.

Further *Resolved*, That this Convention, in the name of the true and patriotic Whigs of the city of Baltimore, invite the largest appointment of delegates to the Young Men's Convention of Ratification, tendering to them, as well as the members of the National Convention, cordial welcome to house and home, and hospitable entertainment during their stay.

Resolved, That the editors of the journals throughout the United States friendly to the Whig cause, be requested to publish these resolutions, and to invite the concurrence and aid of the Whigs to give them effect

GEO. R RICHARDSON, President.
JAMES FRAZIER, } Vice Presidents
JOSEPH WILLEY, }
C. C. EGERTON, Jr. } Secretaries.
ROBERT M. PROUD, }

☞ Our business readers will discover, perhaps, in the advertisement of Mr. Robert H. Miller of Alexandria, and that of Mr. David Martin of Baltimore, something deserving their attention. We can say this at least, that these gentlemen, in seeking intercourse with the numerous readers of the Free Press, have exhibited a sagacity which may find its account before many moons "wax and wane".

The Enquirer sets it down as certain that Mr. Calhoun stands no chance either of nomination by the National Convention [illegible] of election by the people. The Charleston [illegible] on the other hand, thinks Mr. Van Bu[illegible] unavailable. We agree with both of them [illegible] think the universal Whig party will take great pleasure in confirming the judgment in 1844. We publish the Mercury's opinions on the subject in another column.

Col. Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky dined at Carroll's Hotel, Harpers-Ferry, on Friday, on his way to the Eastward, probably on his long-promised electioneering tour. As anticipated by the Richmond Enquirer, he is very likely to give the party "some trouble."

☞ We have been furnished with an Answer to the Question in the last Free Press—but not having type representing the arithmetical characters, we cannot print the answer.

SCENES AT HARPERS-FERRY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The last week of two have presented some bustling scenes, and the two floods have produced inconveniences to a serious degree to most of the inhabitants. In the spring, their gardens were inundated, and a new planting became necessary. Now, their fall supplies have been destroyed, and, small as these were, the loss is a heavy one to men cut down to the small item of three or four dollars a month for the last twelve months. Is there no humanity in the bosoms of our men in authority, that these things are overlooked, or, if known, unheeded? Are they above the minutiae of business so far, that it hardly never crosses their minds that something is due from the governors to the governed? Is it only when the people have votes to bestow that they are deemed worthy of a moment's consideration? Can that government be justly deemed paternal, which fails to scrutinize the condition of persons engaged in the public service? I cannot but hope that the President and Secretary of War will themselves take the trouble to enter upon inquiries into the true condition of affairs. They will find, notwithstanding the plausible manner in which things have been glossed over, that the workmen at Harpers-Ferry have been reduced to a servile and dependent condition, incompatible with a just conception of what is due to freemen. The manner in which they have been tantalized with hopes of better things, and reduced from independence to almost a state of beggary, is far from being creditable to the country or to those entrusted with its affairs. There must be misconception, if not absolute deception, somewhere—else such a state of things would be at once corrected.

Several distinguished personages have lately made flying trips to, or rather by, Harpers-Ferry—among whom has been the President of the United States, and Gen. Jones, the Adjutant General of the U. S. Army. It is truly unfortunate that these gentlemen did not take a day or two, *to look into affairs themselves*, and compare the present state of dejection and despondency with former times of prosperity and cheerfulness. They would have found that, if there was nothing "rotten in Denmark," there was at least something that required a passing consideration; and they would have been, perhaps, awakened to a feeling of sympathy somewhat congenial with the Virginia character. As it is, their "flying visit" has but added to the deep tone of dissatisfaction previously existing, and confirmed a reluctant belief in the saying of Mr. Jefferson, that men in authority too often consider the people as mere beasts of burthen, "born with saddles on their backs, to be rode legitimately by those who are booted and spurred for the occasion."

Apart from all political considerations, let me express the hope that things will no longer be permitted to go on "from bad to worse," giving hundreds of honest men reason to exclaim with the oppressed Peruvian—"I want no change, least of all such change as you bring me."

AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Travelling the other day to Harpers-Ferry, whilst the waters were yet in the cellars and premises of many of the citizens, I dropped in, amid the amusing bustle among the passengers, the landlords, and the bar-keepers, to see what could be had to "comfort the inward man" at Carroll's Hotel. I found that the house had undergone some judicious and pleasant alterations, making access to it from the Rail-Road very convenient. The porticos are enlarged, so as to afford a fine view of the scenery to the North and East, and of the Cars meeting on the magnificent Bridge. The dining room will accommodate near a hundred guests at once; and I was agreeably disappointed to find that, amidst all the inconveniences, and the necessity of cooking (during the high water) in neighboring houses, every thing was abundant and well prepared, and the attendants prompt and exceedingly obliging. In addition to the efforts of the host himself, the "head electioneer" is a "whole team;" and, although the system of obtaining business is sometimes annoying to the traveller, yet the grace and good humor with which CLARKE bows you in, and bows you out when well fed, at once reconciles you to the custom, and you leave with pleasant remembrances.

Without disparaging the host over the way, who I am told also keeps a good house, (and opposition in this matter is the soul of business,) I think I may safely promise travellers uniform good treatment at the United States Hotel. And this brings to mind an incident in my last visit. I found my self at dinner seated alongside of a gentleman whose head gave token that Time had commenced his frost-work upon him. He was pleasant and communicative, and I entered freely into the chit-chat usual to travellers. There was something so plain and republican in his manners, that, although I took him to be a Western farmer, or a merchant travelling Eastward for his wares, I could not but help wishing that I knew *who* and *what* he was, but no opportunity for an introduction occurred, otherwise the table being situated like my self. The whistle was sounded, and the old gentleman hustled off, and it was only when he had gone that we ascertained him to be Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON of Kentucky, the renowned "Killer of Tecumseh," and the candidate of the plain, unsophisticated "Democracy."

I do not wonder that Colonel Dick takes with the populace. He is certainly unpretending enough, and no one could gather from his deportment that he was a man accustomed to "authority," or that he was now an aspirant for the highest office in the people's gift, with no inconsiderable capital to begin upon. I must confess, if I were not an inveterate Whig, and had not my affections irrevocably fixed upon another and an abler "Hunter of Kentucky," I might be tempted to go for the associate "Hero of the Thames." Certainly, in the absence of a candidate of our own, I *might* be reconciled to the old Indian fighter, as one who would look into the affairs of the humbler classes with some degree of kindness, and with a disposition to "secure the greatest good to the greatest number."

I have no doubt most of the citizens regret they had no knowledge of the "Old Hero's" arrival.—Many of them would have been pleased with an opportunity of testifying their good will, and of assuring him that the man who risks his life for his country, ever has a place in their memories.

A RAMBLER.

IRELAND.

The most important part of the Queen's Speech, delivered in Parliament in person, is that relating to Ireland, which, it is stated, she *emphasized* strongly. It is in the following words:

"I have observed with the deepest concern, the persevering efforts which are made to stir up discontent and disaffection among my subjects in Ireland, and to excite them to demand a repeal of the legislative union.

"It has been and ever will be my earnest desire to administer the government of that country, in a spirit of strict justice and impartiality, and to co-operate with parliament in effecting such amendments in the existing laws as may tend to improve the social condition and to develope the natural resources of Ireland.

"From a deep conviction that the legislative union is not less essential to the attainment of these objects than to the strength and stability of the empire, it is my firm determination, with your support, and under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain inviolate the great bond of connection between the two countries.

"I have forborne from requiring additional powers for the contraction of designs hostile to the concord and welfare of my dominions, as well from my unwillingness to distrust the efficacy of the ordinary law, as from my reliance on the good sense and patriotism of my people, and on the solemn declaration of parliament in the support of the legislative union.

"I feel assured that those of my faithful subjects who have influence and authority in Ireland will discourage to the utmost of their power a system of pernicious agitation which disturbs the industry and retards the improvement of that country, and excites feelings of mutual distrust and animosity between the different classes of my people.

The address paragraph contains no [illegible] be intelligence to the trading community.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—We are happy in being able to state, from information that may be relied on, that the damage done to the Canal by the recent unprecedented freshet was by no means so great as was apprehended, and that the injuries sustained will be repaired and the navigation be restored along the whole line by the middle of next month. An efficient force was put to work as soon as the water subsided, and upon application of the President of the Company, the Banks in this place have promptly agreed to furnish the necessary funds. The most vigorous efforts are being made to open the navigation as early as practicable, which is supposed to be about the time mentioned above.

The Millers and others interested in Georgetown have also offered to furnish funds for repairing the damages between that town and Lock No. 1 about five miles up the Canal. The Company therefore are in possession of ample means to restore the Canal to its proper condition, and those interested in an early resumption of the navigation may feel assured that no time will be lost in doing so.

The liberal spirit thus manifested in all quarters for the support of this great work, will, we trust, find its way into the next Legislature, and cause that body to pass promptly a bill to enable the Company to complete the Canal to Cumberland. When that is done, it will no longer be compelled to ask aid, but will be in a condition to afford relief—and that too, *to the State.*—*Frederick Herald.*

MEANS FOR THE CANAL.

The following paragraph, from the Georgetown Advocate, conveys gratifying intelligence to all persons interested in the success of the Canal.

THE CANAL.—We are gratified to learn from good authority, that the Banks of Frederick have loaned to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company the money necessary to restore the navigation of the Canal as low down as the Little Falls; and that the gentlemen interested in the mills in this town have agreed to advance the money required, not only for the repair of the line below the Falls, but also for the construction of such waste weirs as we may hope will prevent the recurrence of breaches on that portion of the work. We have, therefore, confident assurance that the whole line of the Canal will be ready for use in thirty days.—*Advocate.*

The National Intelligencer of Monday repeats substantially the information contained in the above paragraph, and adds—

Measures are also in progress to carry promptly into effect the arrangement lately entered into with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to transport coal from Cumberland to Dam No. 6: so that we may yet hope to have a supply of that fuel the present fall.

River Intelligence.—The river at Cincinnati on the 19th inst. was in fine navigable order for all classes of boats. At Wheeling 21st inst. there was nine feet of water in the channel, and at Pittsburg 20th inst. 7½ feet.

THE CALHOUNITES PUT AT DEFIANCE.

The Van Buren and Calhoun parties may be regarded as fairly in the field against each other. It is certain that Mr. Van Buren will make no further concessions to Mr. Calhoun about the National Convention than such as he may do with perfect safety, so as not to endanger his selection. Any concession that would give Mr. Calhoun even the *chance* of being nominated, will not only not be granted but contemptuously denied.—*Balt. Pat.*

The New York Evening Post, in publishing the address of Mr. Calhoun's friends in that city, protesting against the decision of the Syracuse Convention, thus throws down the glove of defiance:

At the close, the address tells us that the friends of Mr. Calhoun in this city, declare that they do not mean to support Mr. Van Buren unless he is nominated by a convention of delegates chosen by districts. We like this frankness, though it comes a little late. So far as this State is concerned, the question has been submitted to a convention of delegates from the party, the decision has been against the district system, and the delegation to the convention have been chosen. A handful of men in New York who took part in electing the delegates to this very convention, now tell the democracy of the State that they will not be bound by the decision, but will rather separate from the party, oppose its nomination and send the election to the House of Representatives. *We are ready for our part to meet these threats with* DEFIANCE. *They who make them may do their worst.* They will send no election to that theatre of intrigue, the House of Representatives, at all events so far as the vote of this State is concerned.

The friends of Mr. Calhoun on the other hand, are not less bold and defying in their opposition to Mr. Van Buren. They say they will not support him if he be not nominated by a Convention as they require. The Charleston Mercury, the paper known to be the special mouth piece of Mr. Calhoun, referring to the proceedings of the Syracuse Convention, copies an article from the New York Express, and says:

Mr. Van Buren's friends persist in thinking they can elect him, if nominated by the National Convention. Our deliberate conviction is that he cannot be elected against Mr. Clay. What the *Express* says of the opposition to him in New York, is even more true as to the Southern States—that not a vote which was cast against him in 1840, but would be cast against him again. It is true that the Democratic *Party* have gained with the People, in the last two years, but not Mr. Van Buren,—one inch;—he is just as odious now to the majority that put him down in 1840, as he was then, and it is an odium no party device can overcome. His friends pretend to say he fell by his principles and for them—not so, his principles fell by him. Mr. Van Buren's own want of manliness and elevation in statesmanship and the utter unpopularity of the men brought around him, as his confidential advisers, this it was that broke him and his party down, and will break them down again, if he is chosen to be their leader. There is scarcely a Southern State which Mr. Clay could not carry against Mr. Van Buren. The same thing the late elections in the West show to be true there.

In New York, which was carried against him by 20 000 majority in 1840,

THE LATE NEWS.

The New York Herald of Thursday says:

"The news from England, we might have been expected, had a decided improvement on our Cotton market. The instant the news of an advance in Liverpool was published, holders put up prices here ¼ to ½ per cent. Speculation has been indulged in to a very considerable extent; full four thousand bales changed hands this forenoon at ¼ to ½ advance, and in some instances touched ¾ a cent. The rise is full ¼ to ½. Our market was high enough before, as we had anticipated the Liverpool improvement; but it is nothing new for our prices to rule above those on the other side. The same feeling is manifested in the South, where prices are above ours. This news will be very apt to inflate the market much beyond what perhaps the accounts warrant.

"The news is particularly fortunate for the planter, who at this early opening of the crop will be greatly benefited by this sudden rise, especially if it should last."

"The news is in no way calculated to help the Flour market. Holders of this leading interest are quite as sensitive as the holders of Cotton, and are alive to the least chance of a rise. There has been a great deal of discussion as to prices of flour; but up to 12 o'clock, there had been but few transactions, and at no change in prices. Had the advices favored any disaster in the harvesting or crops of England, the speculative feeling that is now so ready to start, would have been put in action at once, and with a great spirit to invest. As the news is, prices will not probably be materially affected."

"The Caledonia brought a large amount of dry goods for New York merchants, which came on in the steamer this morning with persons who had been waiting her arrival at Boston."

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN, September 25, 5 P. M.

CATTLE.—The offerings of Beef Cattle at the Scales this morning embraced 610 head, of which 514 were sold to the city butchers. The prices paid ranged from $1. 50 for inferior to $2. 50 per 100 lbs. for prime quality on the hoof, which is equal to $3 a $4. 75 net. These rates show a decline in the price of inferior quality, while the better descriptions are without change. There are now 96 head in the market unsold.

HOGS.—There are about 500 head of Live Hogs in market, and sales were made to-day at $4. 37½ per 100 lbs. which is a slight improvement.

FLOUR.—Sales of several barrels of Howard Flour of good mixed brands were made from store on Saturday at $4. 50. To-day the price has further declined, and about 700 barrels of the same description have been sold at $4. 25.—We are unable in the present state of the market to quote a definite receipt price.

GRAIN.—The supplies of Wheat at market on Saturday and to-day have been fair, but by far the largest portion of the receipts continues to arrive in every bad order. The prices to day show a downward tendency. We quote ordinary to good reds at 70 a 86 cents, and good to prime at 86 a 90 cents. Family flour white is worth 100 to 105 cents. The demand for Corn is very limited. We hear of no sales of white—it is held at 45 cents. Small sales of yellow at 46 a 48 cts. Oats have improved. Sales to-day at 22 a 25 cents, the latter for prime parcels. We quote Md. Rye at 50 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Moderate sales of prime descriptions of Bacon continue to be made within the range of former quotations, viz: Western assorted at 4¼a4¾ cts.; Sides at 4¼a4¾ cts.; Shoulders at 3½a3¾ cts. and Hams at 5a6¼ cts. as to quality.

WHISKEY.—Sales to-day of hhds. at 23 cts. and of bbls. at 24 cts.

MARRIED.

In Hancock, Washington county, Md., on Thursday 21st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Buck, JOHN SHAFFER, Esq. merchant of that place, to Miss MARY E., daughter of the late Dr. J. S. Gregory.

DIED,

On Wednesday the 13th inst., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. ANN MAGARRY, consort of Mr. John Magarry, sr., of this county, in the 65d year of her age.

COMMUNICATED.

Died, on Friday the 15th inst., Mr. JAMES MILTON EICHELBERGER, Student of Medicine, and son of the late Adam Eichelberger, in the 21st year of his age.

At the age of 17 years, the deceased devoted himself to intense study of his intended profession, which he pursued with unabated energy, and to which he fell a martyr. In the University of Pennsylvania during the winter of '41, he subjected himself to a course of severe application to his studies, which seriously invaded his health, and he returned to his home, bearing the evidences of an impaired constitution. He had then a long and dangerous illness, from which, though well enough to appear in the ordinary walks of life, he had never fully recovered. His last illness presented no alarming indication until a very short time before his death, and his case was so well controlled by the treatment adviced, that he had the promise of a safe and sure convalescence, when an unexpected change speedily exhausted the already enfeebled powers of his system.

But few individuals close their earthly existence at his age, with so many virtues and so few faults, as distinguished the character of this most estimable youth. In every relation he sustained a bearing, which elicited the high esteem and approbation of all who knew him, and made him dear to his family and relatives. As a son, he was all a parent could wish; obedient, dutiful and loving—to his widowed mother, he was a comfort and support. His admirable traits had drawn the tender cords of her heart too fondly around him, and with too much joy did she anticipate his hopeful manhood. As a brother, he was kind and affectionate—as a pupil, he was respectful, grateful and promising—highly esteemed in the office and family of his preceptor, who looked with pride on the rich promises he exhibited of becoming at an early day an ornament to his profession; as a friend, he was sincere and affable; as a companion, courteous and worthy of imitation. With all these personal qualifications, he was not regardless of his duties to his Creator. Unusually moral and sedate from childhood, he became some months ago deeply impressed with the value and importance of the Christian Religion. The reading of his Bible was a never-omitted portion of his daily exercise, and he was preparing for an open avowal of the wise part he had chosen. To his view the approach of death revealed no gulph of despair. When told that he was drawing near to the goal of mortality, no cloud of alarm, no shade of remorse, mantled his brow. He complained not, he repined not—he felt no regret—all, all was peace. Turning to his mother and friends with heart-gushing affection, he bade them farewell! Then having commended their eternal interests to his God, with an eye of faith resting on the blest land of promise beyond the grave, he passed in triumph through the shades of the vale of death, from this world of darkness to an eternity of celestial day. 'Tis not death thus to die.

Charlestown, Sept. 26. X.

Notices.

CHARLESTOWN LYCEUM.

☞The Charlestown Lyceum will meet on Tuesday evening next, in the Court Room, at 7 o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DEBATE.—"Is the Immortality of the Soul deducible from the lights of Nature?"

The public generally are respectfully invited to attend. Sept. 28, 1843.

Church Notice.

☞The Pew Rents to the Presbyterian Church in Charlestown, will fall due on the 1st day of October. Pewholders will please make payment to the undersigned, Trustees.

THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
C. G. STEWART,
J. J. H. STRAITH,
RICHARD HENDERSON,
H. N. GALLAHER.

Sept. 28, 1843.

TEMPERANCE.—A meeting of the *Charlestown Total Abstinence Society*, will be held in the Methodist Church, on MONDAY EVENING next, at early candle light. Capt. JOHN A. B. HARDING, and perhaps other gentlemen, will address the meeting.

☞The public are particularly invited to attend. N. S. WHITE, Secy.

Sept. 28, 1843.

NOTICE.

☞The semi-annual Pew rents due the Episcopal Church, Charlestown, will be due on the 1st day of October next, and the undersigned, as collector, would respectfully urge upon Pew-holders prompt payment.

Sept. 21. N. S. WHITE, *Collector.*

At an adjourned meeting of the Democracy of Boston, on the 23d of August, the following resolutions were read communications from Democrats in various parts of America, received by mail from New York, 10c; from Utica, 10c; from Harpers-Ferry, Virginia, 25c; do. 10c; from the Fall River association 50c; and from New York 25c. He considered the contribution from Virginia to be very important, as affording a proof that the part taken by the repeal association, in reference to the question of American slavery, had not diminished the sympathy of the real friends of liberty in America."

The President of the United States and suite passed through this place on the 20th, and arrived in Washington the same evening.

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:—

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

☞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

SPLENDID & FASHIONABLE FALL GOODS.

THE undersigned has now received a full and select assortment of the most

Fashionable and Desirable GOODS

in his line, selected with great care from the New York and other markets; consisting of

Rich and splendid Silk Velvets;
Super Woolen Velvets, various patterns;
Cassimeres of every hue and quality,
Cloths of the finest fabric and every variety of shade,

which he pledges himself to have made in the best and most fashionable manner, and upon the most reasonable terms; a liberal discount will be made for cash. Thankful for the encouragement heretofore received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. Strangers and others are invited to call before purchasing *elsewhere*, as he feels confident that his Goods and prices cannot fail to please. ☞Paris Fashions received regularly every month.

DAVID MARTIN,
Successor to George W. Bull,
Sept. 28, 1843—6t. 160 Baltimore st

Lost by the late Flood.

WAS carried off from the subscriber's premises, by the flood of the 6th inst., the following, together with many other articles—and it is hoped persons having in possession any of said articles, will have a sufficient sense of justice to give me information of the fact—

1 Two-Hogshead Still, 1 Feather Bed, several bbls of white wheat Flour, Flour Casks, a bag full of Coverlets and Blankets, Hogsheads and Whiskey Tierces, besides other articles not now recollected.

To those persons who have found a portion of the above articles and are not willing to relinquish their claims to the same, this is to give notice to such that I will immediately institute legal action against them to recover my property.

DAVID ROSENBERGER.

Near Smithfield, Sept. 28, 1843—3t.*

CARD.

DR. C. H. STEPHEN having returned to Leetown, respectfully offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Jefferson and Berkeley. Sept. 28, 1843—3t.

Family Flour.

20 BBLS of superior white wheat Family Flour, for sale by J J MILLER.

Sept. 28, 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.

Wanted to Hire immediately

A MIDDLE-AGED or old active Negro Man Servant, capable of working a garden, attending to a horse, and doing some house work, such as cutting wood, making fires, &c. To such an one a good situation is offered.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

Charlestown, Sept. 28, 1843.

Notice to Delinquents.

DELINQUENTS of the Poor Rates are hereby notified that the lists returned by the Sheriff of Jefferson County for the year 1842, will be published in the Free Press on the 1st day of December next. Delinquents who are able to pay, and who may not wish their names to appear in print, can avoid it by making payment before the said 1st December next, to Jacob Line, William McMurran, or Thomas Hessey, in District No 1; George B. Beall, George W. Hammond, or James Wysong, in District No 2; W. O. Macoughtry, John F. Smith, or Joseph Smith, in District No. 3; and John G. Wilson, William McCoy, or Hugh Gilleece, in District No 4.

By order of the President of the Board,

JOHN P. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Sept. 28, 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

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 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 two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

T. A. MOORE, C. C.

September 18, 1843.

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, the following Tracts of Land, in the Counties of Jefferson and Berkeley, viz:

1. A Tract of 540 Acres, three miles below Martinsburg, now in the tenancy of Dr. Jas. Campbell, whose term expires in April.

2. Two Farms of about 500 Acres each, in Berkeley and Jefferson Counties, on Opequon, with extensive and very rich low grounds, now in the occupancy of Benjamin Colby.

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 120 Acres, on Opequon, with a very fine Sulphur Spring, which was for many years known as Meughini'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.

SP G TUCKER:

Hazlefield, Sept 21, 1843—tf

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

☞*Examiner*, Lancaster; *Telegraph*, Harrisburg; *Examiner*, Frederick; *Gazette*, Martinsburg; *American*, Baltimore, insert law 3w and forward bills.

DESIRABLE FARM AND RESIDENCE, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, the FARM on which he resides, about one mile Southwest 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 posturage.—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

Choice Jefferson Land FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell a small Tract of very fertile Land, a part of the Millsgrove Tract, within three miles of Charlestown. It contains about 81 acres, 30 of which are covered with good timber, and the balance in fine farming order, one-half of which being well set in clover. There is an Orchard of 4 acres, of choice fruit, and water convenient. The land is very productive in both wheat and corn, and never misses a crop with good farming. The terms made known by application to H. N. GALLAHER, Charlestown, or to the subscriber on the premises. GEORGE G. GROVE.

July 20, 1843

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's 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 cleared land is in good condition, and a large part of it in clover. As it is on the river, the fine lime stone on the land might be converted into lime, and carried by water to a market.

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

Application to be made to Edward E. Cooke, Charlestown, Jefferson County, or to the subscriber, 2½ miles West of Hillsboro', in Loudoun County, Va.

GEORGE BACKHOUSE.

Sept 7, 1843—tf.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, pronounced on the 14th July, 1843, in a suit therein pending, in which Richard Duffield and others, are defendants, the subscriber, who is thereby appointed Special Commissioner for the purpose, will offer for sale to the highest bidder, *on the 13th day of October next*, at 12 o'clock, noon, before the front door of the Court-house of said county, ALL THE INTEREST of the heirs of Hamilton Jefferson, dec'd, being an undivided half, in fee simple, of the *HOUSE and LOT* in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, at the corner of Liberty and Charles Streets, now occupied by John W. Gallaher and Wm. Avis.

The terms of sale will be—One-third in cash, and the residue on a credit of nine & eighteen months, equal payments. Bonds with security, and a deed of trust on the premises, will be required, to secure the deferred payments.

EDWD E COOKE, *Com'r.*

Sept 14, 1843.

Clarke & Jefferson Land IN MARKET.

THAT valuable Tract of Land lying in the counties of Clarke and Jefferson, containing **277** ACRES, is offered for sale on very accommodating terms. This property lies about 2 miles south of Thompson's Depot, and adjoins the lands of Thomas F. Nelson, A. Moore, and others. The buildings on said farm consist in part of an excellent

STONE HOUSE,

Stone Kitchen, and in fact all necessary Outbuildings, with a well of excellent water near the house. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of said land, as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase, will of course view the premises.

TERMS: Only a small amount will be required in hand, the after payments can be divided into six or seven payments.

Possession to send this fall will be given, and entire possession at Christmas.

ALBERT McCORMICK.

July 27, 1843

Pocket Book Found.

WAS found a few days ago, by one of my servants, near the Flowing Spring Mill, a Pocket Book, containing papers and some money. The owner can have it by describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.

Sept. 21, 1843. RICHARD DUFFIELD.

Shoes.

1000 PAIR *Shoes and Boots* just received and for sale at very low prices.

J. H. McENDREE.

Shepherdstown, Sept. 28, 1843.

NOTICE.

HAVING taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Samuel Miller, dec'd, the undersigned would respectfully ask all persons who are indebted to said estate to call and settle with him either by payment or note; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

☞The BOOKS of the MILL, &c. are at my store in Charlestown.

J. J. MILLER, *Adm'r.*

Sept. 21, 1843.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL offer at Public Sale, as Administrator of Samuel Miller, deceased, at his late residence in Halltown, on *Thursday the 12th of October next*, the following property:

One Mahogany Sideboard,
One pair do Card Tables,
One pair do Dining Tables,
One Mahogany Bureau,
One Walnut Bureau, & Table,
One Cherry Secretary, 1 Clock,
Four Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding,
Cane Bottom and Windsor Chairs,
One Mattrass, small quantity Matting,
Parlor, Dining Room, Chamber and Stair Carpeting and Stair Rods,
Looking Glasses,
Fenders, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs,
1 sett ivory-handled Knives and Forks, nearly new,
Dining and Tea China, Glassware, &c.
Two Lounges, 1 Map United States,
One HATHAWAY'S Hot Air Cooking Stove, nearly new,
Two Parlor Stoves;
One neat and substantial Barouche, in good repair, for one or two horses,
Two well-broken family Horses,
Two Cows, (that can be highly recommended,)
Together with all the Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

—ALSO—

20 or 25 Hogs, many of which are ready for the knife.

There will also be offered in the Mill, a large quantity of Rye, Corn, Middlings, &c.

☞TERMS.—Fat Hogs, cash. On other property, nine months credit on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving bond and approved security—that sum and under, cash will be required. ☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

J. J. MILLER, *Adm'r.*

Sept. 21, 1843.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the subscriber, by Thomas G. Baylor, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums of money therein specified, as being due to John Yates and others, which deed has been duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of the county court of Jefferson, I shall proceed to sell, *on Monday the 2d day of October 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.
1 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,
1 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, 3 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, *Trustee.*

Sept 21, 1843.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, *on Monday the 2d day of October next*, at the residence of the subscriber 2 miles west of Harpers-Ferry, my entire stock of

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Farming Utensils, consisting as follows:

Several valuable Work Horses,
One first rate Brood Mare,
1 superior Stallion, near 17 hands high,
Several Colts,
Milch Cows and Stock Cattle,
Fattening and Stock Hogs;
Several Brood Sows,
Farming Utensils of every description—
One Cutting Box of Wernwag's make, a superior article, and many other articles too numerous to particularize.

TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given upon all sums of $5 and upwards, by the purchaser giving bond with approved security. All sums under $5 the cash will be required.

JOSEPH STRIDER.

Sept 21, 1843

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by Leroy Garee, on the 10th day of April, 1843, and of record in the Clerk's Office of Jefferson County, to secure the payment of a sum of money due from said Garee to George W. Hammond, Esq., I will offer for sale, on the *10th day of October next*, (being the first day of Superior Court,) at the Court House, the celebrated Stallion ORLANDO.—The fine qualities of this horse are so well known in the county as to render any description unnecessary.

The undersigned would state, however, that he was raised by the late Matthew Ranson—his sire was 'Bell's Industry,' his dam 'Queen,' a fine White Mare.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

N. S. WHITE, *Trustee.*

Sept 21, 1843.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

IN pursuance of the terms of a Deed of Trust, executed to me on the 13th of March, 1843, by Benjamin and Robert Lucas, merchants and partners, I will sell at public auction, on *Saturday the 7th day of October next*, in front of D. Entler's Hotel in Shepherdstown,

A large and handsome assortment of GOODS, WARES, and Merchandise of every description.

Terms of Sale—CASH.

HENRY BEDINGER, *Trustee.*

Sept 21, 1843.

Saddling Business.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he will carry on the Saddling Business in all its branches, at his father's old stand.

CHARLES W. SUTTON.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept 21, 1843—3t

MEDICAL COLLEGE In Richmond, Virginia.

THE next Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sdney College, will commence in Richmond, on the last Monday of October (30th), and continue until the last of February following.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

E. L. KOHANAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAURIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

ALEX. L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

The Infirmary attached to the College furnishes ample materials for practical Medical and Surgical instruction during the winter: to this is also added the public institutions of the city, which are under the charge of a member of the Faculty, to all of which the student has free access. The facilities for obtaining information in Practical Anatomy, and the mode of performing Surgical operations, are not excelled in any Medical Institution in our country.—The faculty take pleasure in announcing to the Medical Profession the appointment of Dr. Jeffries Wyman, of Boston, to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology; a gentleman of eminent qualification as a Human and Comparative Anatomist and Physiologist.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D.

Sept. 14, 1843—9w. Dean of the Faculty.

TO FARMERS.

HAVING the control and direction of the *POTOMAC MILLS*, (Capt. Reynolds's,) situated one mile below Shepherdstown, on the Potomac River, and having put the same in good repair, we are prepared to

Grind Wheat as fast as it will come in.

We invite all Farmers and others, who wish to grind their wheat, to give us a call before they contract elsewhere, as we are determined to accommodate all, in as short a time as possible.—We will give for every 300 pounds of Merchantable Wheat one Barrel of Superfine Flour, and stand the inspection in Baltimore or the District of Columbia, and will give 1200 lbs. of Offall, (one-fourth of which to be shipstuff,) for every 100 bushels of wheat—or will furnish the barrels for the offall.

WM. BUTLER,
EDWARD LUCAS,
JOSEPH McMURRAN.

July 27, 1843.—9m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have administered on the personal estate of the late Lewis Wernwag of this county, and hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment. All persons having claims must present them properly authenticated for settlement, as it is desirable to close the business at an early day.

LEWIS V. WERNWAG,
JESSE SCHOFIELD,

☞Mr. RICHTER LEVERING is our authorised Agent to transact and settle any business connected with the estate.

Sept. 7, 1843. *Adm's.*

TAXES, TAXES!

THE citizens of Jefferson County are hereby notified that the Taxes for the current year are now due, and it is indispensably necessary that immediate payment be made. It is hoped that persons will be prepared to meet their respective accounts when called upon.

THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
GEORGE W. SAPPINGTON,
JOHN R. FLAGG,
JOHN H. M'ENDREE,

Sept. 21, 1843. *Deputy Sheriffs*

30,000 DOLLARS.

Alexandria Lottery,

CLASS No. 48, FOR 1843.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., *On SATURDAY the 30th of September*, 1843.

GRAND CAPITALS.

1	Prize of	30,000 Dollars
1	do	10,000 Dollars
1	do	5,000 Dollars
1	do	3,500 Dollars
1	do	3,000 Dollars
1	do	2,500 Dollars
2	do	1,500 Dollars
30	do	1,000 Dollars
50	do	300 Dollars
75	do	200 Dollars
&c.	&c.	&c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2½

Tickets $15: Shares in proportion.

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

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

Virginia, Jefferson Co., Sct.

July Term, 1843, *of the County Court:*

ON the motion of John W. Walker, one of the distributees of John W. Keirle, dec'd. *It is ordered*, That all persons who have claims against the said John W. Keirle, dec'd, do exhibit the same for settlement within three months from the date of this order, and that this order be published eight weeks successively, in the Virginia Free Press, a newspaper published in Charlestown, in this county, and also posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county, on two successive Court days.

A Copy—Teste,

T. A. MOORE, C. C.

August 10, 1843.

Dr. Zollickoffer's Vegetable Purgative and Alterative Pills.

THESE Vegetable Purgative and Alterative Pills are recommended in ALL cases in which purgative medicines are calculated to be beneficial; but not as the most of the popular remedies, *to cure all* the maladies incident to mankind. They are mild in their action, prompt in their operation, and effectual in removing diseased action. For further particulars, see the directions accompanying each box, which contain's 30 pills—Price 25 cents.

Dr. Zollickoffer's Worm Remedy.

This Worm Remedy possesses an advantage over most remedies of the kind before the public, in being remarkably pleasant to the taste. Children therefore take it, when prepared according to the directions, *very freely*. It is very prompt and efficacious in destroying and expelling these dreadful animals from the bowels of children and grown persons.—Price 25 cents per paper.

The above Medicines can be had of

JOHN P. BROWN,
Charlestown, Virginia.

☞Country Merchants who may want the above articles, can have them left at any place they may designate in Baltimore, by addressing Dr. Zollickoffer, *post paid*, at Middleburg, Maryland.

Sept. 14, 1843—eow6m.

☞Dr. Zollickoffer is a Doctor of Medicine of the old Regent University of Maryland, a Doctor of Medicine of the Washington University of Baltimore, and a Doctor of Medicine of the Medical Faculty of the Columbia College in Washington City—a Fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of the State of New York—a corresponding member of the *Medico-Botanical Society of London*—a Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland—an honary member of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, &c. &c. &c. &c.

NOTICE.

A COUNTER PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly, protesting against the division of Jefferson County.

Sept 21, 1843.

FOR SALE,

40 FAT SHEEP, 15 Lambs, large size, 10 fat Hogs, and 2 Milch Cows.

WM. Z. SINCLAIR.

Sept 21, 1843—3t

HARPERS-FERRY

BOOT & SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE!!!

Great Arrival!

A. S. STEPHENS, South West corner Shenandoah and High Streets, has just received and is now opening his Fall Supply of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c, consisting of nearly 100 packages, viz:

Gentlemen's fine calf, kip, and seal boots,
Do new style and water proof,
Do coarse boots, every variety and quality.
Boys' and Youth's do coarse and fine,
Men's fine calf, kip, and coarse shoes,
Do brogans, heavy, good and cheap,
Boys' and Youth's do
Children's shoes in every variety,
Ladies' shoes, every kind, viz:
Kid and morocco walking shoes,
Seal, calf and kip do
Morocco spring-heel and tied slippers,
Do do runrounds,
Gaiter boots, morocco do
Seal do kip and calf do
Splendid gum shoes, lined and trimmed with fur.

Hats.

12 cases Gentlemen's Hats, new style, for fall and winter, from two of the very best manufactories in the country—consisting of Super Beaver, Satin Russia, &c. Call and examine them, you that are in want—they are worthy of notice.

Caps.

My assortment of gentlemen's hats, youths and children's CAPS are large and complete—of the following kinds, viz: Otter, Mink, Coney, Cloth, Velveteen, Velvet, Glazed, Sealand Silette.

Trunks.

I have a lot of splendid

Leather Travelling and Hat TRUNKS,

together with many other articles usually kept in Shoe Stores. I do assure my friends, customers, and the public generally, that these goods have been bought for cash by the package, at the lowest possible prices, and will be sold accordingly. A call from my friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

A. S. STEPHENS.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept 21, 1843—4t.

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.

Boots & Shoes.

MEN'S Boots and Shoes, very cheap,
Ladies do all kinds and prices,
Boys' and Misses do do for sale very low.

At the *cheap Cash Store*, Hammond's Row, No 1. JOHN KEPLINGER.

Shepherdstown, Aug 17.

Mould Boards.

DAVISS & McCORMICK'S Patterns, just received and for sale by

T C SIGAFOOSE.

Aug 24.

Saxberger's Highly Improved Manifold Writers,

FOR copying letters, invoices, drawing plans, &c. &c. This invention will produce a letter with its copy at one operation, or if required, a letter with two fac similes to send abroad, with a single pen (style) which is so durable that it will last for centuries without repair, just received and for sale by

T C SIGAFOOSE.

Aug 24.

Fresh Groceries

JUST received—brown, clarified, loaf and lump Sugars. Also, 1 box Gravely's super chewing Tobacco. T C SIGAFOOSE.

Aug 24.

Victoria and Albert Matches.

7 DOZEN victoria and Albert Matches, in wooden boxes, just received by

S H ALLEMONG.

Sept. 7.

Cider Vinegar,

FOR sale by

KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Sept 14.

Groceries.

A GOOD assortment, very cheap, for sale by

JOHN KEPLINGER.

Aug 17.

Bacon and Lard,

FOR sale by

KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Aug 3.

GLASS.—8 by 10, and 10 by 12, just received and for sale by the box or dozen.

T C SIGAFOOSE

Aug 24.

For Pickling,

BEST Cider Vinegar,
Black Mustard Seed, Long Pepper,
Turmeric, &c., &c.

E H AISQUITH.

Sept 21

FLOUR.

A FEW Barrels very superior White Wheat Flour. Terms, cash.

E P MILLER.

Sept 21

HAMS.

A SMALL lot very superior Hams, for family use, just received and for sale by

J J MILLER.

Aug 24.

POWDER—Rifle and Rifle Powder for sale by

KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Aug 31

CONFECTIONARY.

500 POUNDS FRESH CANDIES, Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, &c., just received

S H ALLEMONG

Aug 24.

Confectionary, &c.

CANDY assorted, Pecan Nuts, Almonds, Fresh Tamarands, Citron, Dried Currants, For sale by

J H BEARD & CO.

Sept 21

BEESWAX.

500 POUNDS Beeswax wanted, for which I will give the highest market price in goods.

E M AISQUITH

Aug 24

FRICTION MATCHES,

OF superior quality, at

BEARD & CO'S.

Sept 21

HARPER'S METALLIC POWDER, WARRANTED genuine, for Razors, for sale by

J H BEARD & CO.

PAINTS.—Linseed Oil, White Lead in Oil, and other Paints, and Paint Brushes, for sale by

J H BEARD & CO.

Sept 21

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

11,000 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.

Washingtonian, Leesburg, insert 6t and mark cost.

For Sale,

SIXTEEN fine STEEVES, and thirty very fine fil

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

LINES

Written on the banks of the Potomac, August 20th, by one about to leave Harpers-Ferry for New England.

Oh when, on the Kennebec banks I shall roam,
And revil again in the joys of my home,
Methinks I'll recall oftentimes to my mind,
The friends that I leave on Potomac behind.

When I rove there at eve, by the dark-rolling tide,
With those that are nearest my heart by my side,
I'll remember that here once admiring I trod,
On the brink of this river—the grass of this sod.

If Fate should decree that I visit no more,
The fair ones I leave by this wild mountain shore,
Long, long shall their charms & their virtues impart,
To remembrance a pleasure, a joy to my heart.

Farewell! and if Fate relentless ordain,
That never in life I may stray here again,
Fond Mem'ry shall cherish those scenes that are past,
And dwell on those moments too happy to last.

BROOKS.

The following lines are on the monument of a young girl in Mount Auburn:

"Shed not for her the bitter tear,
Nor pine with vain regret,
'Tis but the casket which lies here:
The gem is sparkling yet."

Variety.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

Horses should never be put to severe work on a full stomach. More horses are hurt by hard driving after a full feed, than by a full feed after hard driving.

If the farmer wishes to have his pork barrel and meal chest hold out, let him look well to his kitchen garden. Plenty of vegetables conduce not more to health than to profit.

In laying in a stock of winter fodder for animals, let it not be forgotten that a little too much is just enough. Starving animals at any time is miserable policy.

As you treat your land so it will treat you. Feed it with manure liberally and it will yield you bread bountifully.

Avoid debt as you would the leprosy. If ever you are tempted to purchase on credit, put it off for three days. You need time for reflection.

Never beg fruit or any thing else you can produce by the expenditure of a little time or labor. It is as reasonable to expect a man to give away the produce of his wheat field, as of his orchard or fruit garden.

The man who uses good seed, has a good soil, and works it in a good season, rarely fails of having a good crop to reward his toil.

Never forfeit your word. The saying it in truth of any farmer "his word is as good as his bond," is worth more to him than the interest of ten thousand dollars annually.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Molasses from Cornstalks—James S. Pope, Esq., of Edgefield, (S. C.) has succeeded in making a syrup from green cornstalks, equal to the best sugar-house molasses. He estimates a production of 75 gallons from an acre of corn under good cultivation.

Spots upon mahogany furniture, says the Boston Mercantile, caused by cologne water, or alcohol in any form, may be immediately removed, and the place turned to its original color and beauty, by the application of a few drops of oil. We believe this to be a sure restorer. Try it.

Worm in the Peach Tree—A writer in the Cincinnati Gazette maintains that the malady of the peach tree is caused by worms; and says that, unfailingly, by pouring water almost boiling around the roots in the autumn, when the eggs are deposited, and in the spring, when any that escaped the first boiling will be hatched—the health, vigor and fecundity of the trees are preserved.

To Preserve Meat in Hot Weather.—First wipe the meat gently and lightly with a clean cloth, then dust every part with pure oatmeal. It must be wiped with a cloth gently every two or three days, and fresh oatmeal dusted upon it. The meal imparts a sweet flavor to the meat.—It must be all wiped away before the meat is put down either to be boiled or roasted.—*London Globe.*

"A Temperance Story."—Two young men, "with a humming in their heads," retire late at night to their room in a crowded inn; in which, as they enter, are revealed two beds; but the wind extinguishing the light, they both, instead of taking, as they supposed, a bed apiece, get back to-back into *one*, which begins to sink under them and come around at intervals in a manner very circumambient, but quite impossible of explication. Presently one observes to the other:

"I say, Tom, somebody's in my bed."

"Is there?" says the other; "so there is in mine, d—m him! Let's kick 'em out!"

The next remark was:

"Tom, I've kicked my man overboard."

"Good!" says his fellow toper; "better luck than I: my man has kicked *me* out—right on the floor!"

Their "relative positions" were not apparent until the next morning.

'It's quite too bad of ye, Darby, to say that your wife's worse than the devil.' 'An't plaze your rivirence, I can prove it by the Holy Scripture—I can, be the powers! Did'nt your rivirence, in the sermon yesterday tell us that if we resist the divil, he'd flee from us? Now, if I resist my wife, she flies at me!'

Directions for going out of Church.—As soon as the blessing is given, seize your hat, slam open the pew door, and get out of church as quick as you possibly can by scrambling and shuffling through the crowd. This is the way for young gentlemen. Masters and Misses should stop in the aisle, to inquire about their friends and families; and to admire the preacher, or Miss Threadneedle's new bonnet—or to gaze with delight upon Miss Butterfly's new and fashionable collar ribbon, purchased at the old stand, and which has been just received these six months. There is a great merit in two or three flats being able to stop the progress of two or three hundred sober minded people. Another good point is to stand in the gangway or on the steps, so that those behind may have an opportunity to exercise their wits.

"The education of our children," said Adams to his wife, "is never out of time. Train them to virtue. Habituate them to industry, activity and spirit.—Teach them to consider every vice as shameful, as unmanly. Fire them with ambition for useful. Make them disdain to think of any useful or ornamental

100,000 *Bushels of* WHEAT WANTED.

Farmers! Take Notice of your interest!!

THE subscriber having leased Mr. DANIEL SNYDER'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 Potomac 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.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT, WANTED.

THE Charlestown Mill is now in complete order for the reception and manufacture of GRAIN, and I shall want about 20,000 bushels of WHEAT. Those who are disposed to grind, shall have one barrel of Superfine Flour for every 300 lbs of Merchantable Wheat, the Flour delivered at the Mill, or in Baltimore, or sold and the proceeds paid over if requested. I stand the inspection of Baltimore or the District of Columbia. Those who wish to hold on for an advance in price, can have 50 cts. advanced on every bushel of Wheat delivered. Those who wish to sell will find me ready to buy and pay what the Markets below will justify, on the delivery of the Wheat.

☞COUNTRY WORK done to order, and with despatch. Every attention shall be paid to render satisfaction to the Farmer, and due regard to my own interest. Farmers will please give me a call. Flour, Corn Meal, Offal, &c. always kept for sale at the Charlestown Mill.

WILLIAM F. LOCK.

July 27, 1843.

N. B. I have Grimes' celebrated SMUT MACHINE, and farmers whose Wheat is immerchantable on account of smut, by calling can have something done for them. W. F. L.

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.

WHEAT WANTED.

THE undersigned having leased the ISLAND MILLS, would respectfully inform the farmers of Jefferson and the adjoining Counties, that he is desirous of purchasing

A large quantity of Wheat,

for which he will at all times pay the highest prices in cash. Those who wish to exchange their Wheat for Flour can be accommodated, in the usual way, at the shortest notice.

He trusts that by punctuality in engagements, he shall secure the favor of his friends and merit a share of the public patronage.

PHILIP COONS.

Harpers-Ferry, July 27, 1843.

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.

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.

☞*Our Saw Mill and Plaster Mill are in good order, and Corn Grinding in the Cob is regularly attended to.*

A. & E. S. SNYDER.

Aug. 3, 1843.

NEW MILLING CONCERN.

THE subscribers having purchased that valuable Mill recently owned by Jacob & Henry Staub, and put it in good repair, are prepared to execute all orders in their line. They will give 1 barrel of flour for every 300 pounds of Merchantable Wheat delivered at the Mill, and stand the inspection in the Baltimore or Georgetown Market. They will furnish the barrel for the stuff, or will give the usual amount of Offall, for each 100 bushels of Wheat, the owner of the Wheat furnishing the barrel. They will also do all Chopping and Country Work that may offer. Having placed the mill under the management of Mr. George Deaver, a gentleman of well known integrity, and competency as a Miller, we respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage

We shall soon have our affairs arranged so as to exchange Flour for Wheat on delivery. As to promises in general, we make but one—To give every man his own.

JOHN QUIGLEY,
CONRAD BILLMYRE

Shepherdstown, Aug 17, 1843.—tf.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

WM. CROW.

January 5, 1843—tf.

BACON.

A LARGE quantity of superior cured Hams, Shoulders and Middlings, which I will sell very low for cash.

E P MILLER.

Sept 21

FRESH DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.,

Main Street, Harpers-Ferry, Va.

JOSEPH CROSBY,

OF BALTIMORE, having taken the Store Room lately occupied by ADAM YOUNG, Jr., at Harpers-Ferry, is prepared to supply Physicians, Merchants, and Country Dealers, with a general assortment of Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuff, Fruits, Confectionary, Groceries, &c., at wholesale and retail, at but a small advance on Eastern prices

Any goods not on hand will be furnished at two days notice, in quantity, quality, and prices, that shall meet the views of the purchaser.

Mr. Young has charge of the establishment, and from his long experience in the business is every way calculated to discharge the duties appertaining to it in a proper manner—of this, however, the community in which he lives is best prepared to judge. Respectfully,

JOSEPH CROSBY,
Aug. 10, 1843. Of Baltimore.

OILS—200 gallons superior quality Winter Strained Sperm Oil at $1.10 per gallon, 40 gallons pure Lard, perfectly limpid, 87½, 1 barrel pure Sperm Oil, pale, $1,00.

For sale by JOSEPH CROSBY.

Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 10, 1843.

Fruit & Confectionary.

LEMONS, Citron 37½, Ju Jube Paste 37½, Almonds 18¾, Pecan Nuts 12½, Candies 18 to 25 cents, for sale by CROSBY.

Aug 10.

Cheap and good Groceries.

BEST quality of Imperial Tea at 87½
Do do New Orleans Sugar 8 cts
Best quality Rio Coffee 10 cts
St. Domingo " " 8.
Soda, Water, and Butter Crackers 8 cts
2000 lb prime Bacon Hams from 7 to 9 cents.
All of the above on hand and for sale by

JOSEPH CROSBY.

Harpers-Ferry, Aug 10, 1843.

Fresh Lemons.

5 BOXES prime Lemons in first rate order, For sale by J CROSBY.

Harpers-Ferry, Aug 17.

Tobacco & Cigars.

IF you wish a splendid article in the Cigar or Tobacco way, call at CROSBY'S. A supply will always be kept on hand.

Harpers Ferry, Aug 10.

Shaving, Fancy, and Rosin Soap.

200 Dozen Fancy Soap, for sale low by the box or dozen.

JOSEPH CROSBY.

Harpers-Ferry, Aug 10

Pure White Lead in Oil.

40 KEGS Philadelphia White Lead, in 12½ and 25 lb kegs, at 1,50 to $2,75 per keg. For sale by J CROSBY.

Harpers-Ferry, Aug 17.

Superior Writing Paper.

40 REAMS fine quality letter paper from 2,00 to $2,50;
10 do do writing paper at 2,50 per ream,
Just received by J CROSBY.

Harpers-Ferry, Aug 17.

Fresh Oranges.

A LARGE supply of fine Fresh Oranges, by the box, received by J CROSBY.

Sept 14

PURE SICILY OIL LEMON.

1 CAN 50 pound pure Oil of Lemon, for sale cheap, by J CROSBY.

Sept 14.

QUILLS & STEEL PENS.

AN assortment of Quills and Steel Pens of superior quality, received by

Sept 14. J CROSBY.

Standard Medicines.

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

J CROSBY.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept 14, 1843.

Fresh Castor Oil,

IN assorted sized bottles, for sale by,

Sept 7. J H BEARD & CO.

HENRY'S CALC. MAGNESIA,

A GENUINE article, for sale by

Sept 7. J H BEARD & CO.

FRESH Sallad Oil, Sweet Oil, &c., for sale by

Sept 7. J H BEARD & CO.

CHEWING TOBACCO.

ANOTHER supply of that excellent Chewing Tobacco, just received and for sale by

Sept 7. J H BEARD & CO.

Wines and Brandy.

OLD Port Wine, Maderia Wine and French Brandy, purchased expressly to use in sickness, put up in quart and pint bottles, or in smaller quantities if preferred. For sale by

Sept. 14. BEARD & CO.

Directions for Cookery, by Miss Leslie,

For sale by J. H. BEARD & CO.

September 14, 1843.

Health Restoratives.

SWAYNE'S PANACEA, Houck's Panacea, Cook's Syrup Sarsaparilla, Sand's Sarsaparilla, just received and for sale by

Sept 7. J H BEARD & CO.

Books, Stationery, &c.

A LARGE assortment of School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, Methodist Hymns, Psalms and Hymns; Paper as low as 12½ cts. per quire, and red, black and blue Ink, Quills, Toy Books, and a large variety of Almanacs for 1843, for sale by J. H. BEARD & CO.

Sept. 14, 1843.

PILLS! PILLS!! PILLS!!!

LYONS', Peters', Lee's, Anderson's, Hoopler's, Beckwith's, Harlich's, Evans' Camomile, Mead's Anti Dyspeptic, Phelps' Compound Tomato Pills, just received and for sale by

Sept 7. J H BEARD & CO.

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

WM. ANDERSON.

Elk Branch, June 1.

Salt, Salt.

25 SACKS Ground Liverpool SALT, just received and for sale, by

Aug. 10. S H. ALLEMONG.

MUSTARD.—Baltimore Ground Mustard at

July 20. E M AISQUITH'S.

French Dimity,

A NEW article for Collars, &c., very cheap, at J KEPLINGER'S.

Aug 17.

New Calicoes.

JUST received, a few pieces of new style fall calicoes, first quality, at 12½ and 18¾.

Aug 3 E M AISQUITH.

Hollow Ware.

A LARGE and general assortment of Pots, Kettles, Ovens, extra Lids, and Preserving Furnaces, &c., just received and for sale by

JOHN H McENDREE.

Shepherdstown, Aug 24.

Queens and Glass Ware,

UNUSUALLY cheap at cash store No 1.

Aug 17. JOHN KEPLINGER.

VIOLIN & GUITAR STRINGS,

FOR sale by

Sept 21 J H BEARD & CO.

SHANNONDALE FACTORY.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Jefferson and the surrounding counties, that they have the new Woollen Establishment (at the mouth of Kilpatrick 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

To the Public.

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

Window Sash, Window Blinds, and Pannel Doors,

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

Erection of Buildings,

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

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

B. TOMLINSON.

Charlestown, March 9, 1843.

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.

REMOVAL.

HENRY METCALF,

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; Valaises, and Travelling Bags always on hand, as good as can be had in the eastern cities.

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

April 13, 1843.

To Farmers and Millers.

THE undersigned is preparing, and will soon present to the public, models of two important inventions by Mr. J. R. REMINGTON, of Alabama, for turning Mills—a Water Wheel and a Wind Wheel.

These inventions, for economy and simplicity of construction, and for superiority of action, are unequalled by any thing yet presented to the public consideration. Statements exhibiting the success of these inventions will be submitted in a few days, and the models when ready will be exhibited at the Free Press Office, Charlestown.

The undersigned is agent for Jefferson and several of the surrounding counties, and will sell rights on advantageous terms.

JOHN S. GALLAHER, Jun.

Aug 31, 1843.

CHEAP BAROUCHES.

TWO SECOND-HAND BAROUCHES, suitable for one or two horses, thoroughly repaired, for sale at seventy-five dollars each.—Also, one *CLOSE CARRIAGE* in good repair, for $100. Call and see them at my Coach Factory.

W. J. HAWKS.

Aug 17—7t

SECOND SUPPLY.

THE subscriber has received another supply of New Goods, which he is selling very low. His principles are, small profits, one price, and cash payment. Upon the principle "a quick penny is better than a slow shilling," he sells more goods for the same amount of money than can be bought any where else. I invite all who buy for cash, to call at No. 1, 'Hammond's Row,' and examine my goods and prices—if they are not cheap don't buy them, that's all. JOHN KEPLINGER.

Shepherdstown, Aug 17, 1843.

Jersey Window Glass.

35 BOXES superior window glass, 8 by 12, 10 by 15, 10 by 16, and 12 by 16.

For sale low by J CROSBY.

Harpers-Ferry, Aug 17.

3 Bushels Pegs,

ASSORTED sizes, for sale by

Aug 31. T C SIGAFOOSE.

Messrs. Mortimer Garrett & Johnson Garrett:

TAKE NOTICE.—That on Friday, the 2nd day of October, 1843, I shall proceed to take, at the office of G. B. Wager, Esq., in Harpers-Ferry, and between the hours of 8 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the depositions of Hiram Carney and others, which said depositions I shall send and use as evidence in a suit now pending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson county, Virginia, and on the Chancery side of said Court, in which said suit I am plaintiff and you are defendants. If from any cause said depositions should not be completed on the days above specified, they will be adjourned from day to day until completed.

Yours, N. MARMION,
Sept. 7, 1843—4w. By Counsel.

Messrs. Mortimer Garrett & Johnson Garrett:

TAKE Notice, that on *Monday the 2d day of October*, 1843, I shall proceed to take, at the office of G. B. Wager, Esq., in Harpers-Ferry, and between the hours of 8 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the depositions of Hiram Carney and others, which said depositions when taken, I shall use as evidence in a suit now pending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson County, Virginia, and on the Chancery side of said Court, in which suit I am plaintiff and you are defendants.

If said depositions be not completed on said day, they will be adjourned from day to day, at the place above appointed, until completed.

Yours, &c., HENRY KELLER,
Sept. 7, 1843.—4w. By counsel.

To William Long, William S. Long, George Weller, David H. Conrad and Daniel Burkhart:

TAKE NOTICE, That on the 12th day of October, 1843, at the office of Commissioner Robert Worthington, in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, I shall take the depositions of Doctor John J H. Straith and David Baldwin, to be read as evidence in a suit depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, Virginia, on the Chancery side, in which I am plaintiff, and you are defendants. Yours, &c.

RICHARD H. RANSON.

Sept 14, 1843.—4w.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the clerk's office of the circuit superior court of law and chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in August, 1843:

Joseph McMurran, William Butler, and Edward Lucas, Sen., PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
Edmund I. Lee, Jr. Alexander R. Boteler, Administrator of Henry Boteler, dec'd, George Reynolds, Jacob W. Reynolds, Peter Sauerwein, and Henry Berry, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Aug 10, 1843.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

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

Ansenver D Kidwell, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Joseph P. Shannon, and Jesse Schofield, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Aug. 10. 1843.

VIRGINIA. TO WIT:

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

Richard H. Ranson, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
William Long, William S. Long, David H. Conrad, Daniel Burkhart, & George Weller. DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, William Long, and William S. Long, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the 1st day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

Aug 10, 1843.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the clerk's office of the circuit superior court of law and chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in August, 1843:

Joseph S. Machir, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Joseph Shewaller, Daniel Snyder, David Kemp and Joseph Poole, the two last partners, under the firm of Kemp & Poole, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Aug. 10, 1843.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the clerk's office of the circuit superior court of law and chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in August, 1843:

Frances E. B. Frame, an infant, by Frances P. Frame, her next friend, PLAINTIFF
AGAINST
Samuel C. Snyder, John W. D. Duffield, John Kable, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

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

R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Aug. 10, 1843.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the clerk's office of the circuit superior court of law and chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in July, 1843:

Samuel Snyder, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
William Cleveland and Jacob Strider, DEFENDANTS.

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

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

July 27, 1843.

To Families and Invalids.

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at the agencies mentioned below:

PILES, &C.,

Are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAY'S LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. All cures and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outer application. It acts like a charm—use it.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge

Will eradicate all Worms in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnestock, and sells with a rapacity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co., New York.

STARTLING FACTS.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the culprit.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exists but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases, sad to relate a supposed fever, scarlatina, cold, or some other ailing, carries off the flowers of the human family—while in truth they die of Worms! and these could have been eradicated in a day by the use of a bottle of Kolmstock's Vermifuge, at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening the thought that these things should be—and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying this Worm Exterminator, when they *know* that even if the case was not worms, this remedy could not by any possibility do hurt—but always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may? How important then to use it, and who will dare take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent that is not a brute, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

Mr. J. C. RINGOLD had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, without relief, when *Kolmstock's Vermifuge* was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

For sale at the Drug Stores of

J H BEARD & CO.,
Charlestown, Va.;
A M CRIDLER,
Harpers-Ferry, Va.

Nov. 10, 1842.—1y.

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. JEFF'S LINIMENT.

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

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

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

ALBION CORN PLASTER.

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

Dumfries' Remedy for the PILES.

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

DUMFRIES' EYE WATER.

This stands pre-eminent for sore of 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 for 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. 56, 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.

Headache.—Dr. Spohn's Headache

Remedy will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

Balm of Columbia,

FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

All Vermin that infests the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. Bear this in remembrance.

Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant

WILL prevent or cure all incipient consumption, coughs and colds if taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's.

For sale at the Drug Stores of

J H BEARD & CO.,
Charlestown, Va.;
A M CRIDLER,
Nov. 10, 1842.—1y. *Harpers-Ferry, Va.*

Rheumatism & Lameness

POSITIVELY CURED, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the *Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment*—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

SARSAPARILLA

Comstock's Compound Extract.

THERE is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.

THE most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old burns and scalds and sores, and sore eyes. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the piles.

☞All of the above Family Medicines constantly kept on hand and for sale, at the Drug Stores of

J. H. BEARD & CO.,
Charlestown, Va.;
A. M. CRIDLER,
[illegible] 10, 1842.—1y. *Harpers-Ferry, Va.*

VINEGAR.

SIX barrels of good Cider Vinegar for sale by CRANE & SADLER.

Sept 7.

PRIME HAMS.

50 HAMS of very superior *country-cured* Bacon;
1600 lbs. Middlings and Shoulders, received and for sale by J J MILLER.

Sept. 14, 1843.

TRUNKS.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS of most superior quality for sale by J J MILLER.

Aug 24.

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 Brookings's Machine, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters and Windmill Irons,

Turning Lathes of different patterns,

McCormick's and Loudoun Mouldboards, which we are prepared to furnish low to merchants or plough mak