

WEEKLY

VOL. 37.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—BY JOHN S. WHITE, JR.
CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1844.

NO. 1

WINCHESTER

Female Academy.

The Ninth Annual Term of the Seminary commenced on Monday the 1st day of January, 1844. The course of instruction will embrace the various branches of English and Classical Education, comprising Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, the Art of Composition, Chemistry, Astronomy, Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Botany, the Greek, French, and the Latin Languages, Mathematics, &c.

For board and lodging per session of five months \$22 50
For tuition in the English branches 12 50
For the Classics and higher branches 16 50
(No extra charge for Fuel.)

The school is furnished with Mathematical Instruments, Globes, Oratory, and handsome Maps. The year will be divided into two sessions.

Scholars may enter any time during the session, and will be charged only for their entrance to the school, and for their board.

Miss Finch will aid in the literary department, and also teach such ornamental branches as may be desired.

Mr. Gosney will give instruction in Music.

JOSEPH BAKER, Principal.
MISS FINCH, Assistant.
Winchester, Jan 18, 1844.—3t

FEMALE SCHOOL.

HAVING obtained the services of a lady as a teacher in my family, I am anxious to form a small female school at my house. All the usual branches of an English education will be taught. I shall be glad to take 8 or 10 scholars as boarders. A few day scholars would also be taken. Terms of Boarding, (including washing, &c.) and tuition, for a term of five months, \$50 payable in advance. In case I can obtain scholars, I propose to open the first regular session of the school on the first of March. In the mean time, the school will be opened, and scholars will be taken at the same rate.

J. C. R. TAYLOR.
Jan 18, 1844.—6t

LISBON INSTITUTION.

LOUDBON COUNTY, VA., Twenty-six miles from Charlestown.

THE above Institution was established in 1840, under the patronage and supervision of B. H. BARROW, now Principal and Proprietor.

In addition to the usual English Branches, the Students are instructed in Composition, Elocution, Geography, (with the use of the Globes), History, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Method of calculating and using Logarithms, Theory and Practice of Surveying, Levelling, Plotting, Drawing, &c., as connected with the duties of an Engineer, Latin and Greek, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c.

Particular care is taken that the students understand the principles of the sciences, in order to accomplish which, the Institution has been furnished, at considerable expense, with Globes, Maps, Diagrams and Models, a good Library and an extensive assortment of Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, and the Students have the advantage of full courses of Scientific Lectures, illustrated by experiments.

Terms for Board, Lodging, Washing and Tuition, \$120 for ten months, no extras; Thirty-five dollars to be paid in advance, the balance in six months after the Student enters the Institution.

For further particulars see the prospectus at the office of the Free Press, or address a letter to the Principal, to the Middleburg Post Office, Loudoun county, Va.
Jan 11, 1844.—4t

A List of Letters.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Shepherdstown, Va., on the 1st day of January, 1844, and if not taken out before the 1st day of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

Andrew Rev C W	Lemon Mary A
Berry Ann	Lock Esther A
Brimm Thomas H 2	Lemon Joseph Sr
Buchler Daniel 2	Miller John 2
Butler Wm	Moore Benjamin
Bayley James (col'd)	Morgan Rowland
Bradshaw Nancy	Mercer Rev Wm
Cross Elizabeth	Morgan Sarah 2
Clark Thomas	Moler Charles
Draener Nathaniel	McMurry Wm
Dolt Rev M	McMurry Joseph
Deering John	McKendree John H
Dust Valentine W	Nickum Sophia
Entley Henry W	Orndorf William
Engle Humphrey	Pool Henry C
Evans Joshua	Ropp Hannah
Fridelle Thomas M	Rosenau Catherine
Folk Jacob Sr	Reynolds Rezin 2
Gardner Peter	Reynolds Dr John
Glasford Dennis	Reynolds George Jr 2
Holmes Miss Ellen	Sloan Elias
Hammond Dr Thomas	Staley Ann N
Holliday John W	Strider Isaac
Honk Susan P	Stevens Margaret
Hughes Thomas	Steyer Wm
Harpe Charles	Stemmons Montgomery
Kristner John	Tucker Hannah
Lafayette Elizabeth 2	Thomas John
Link Alex or Adam	Williamson Jacob
Lucas Edward	Williamson Margaret

JOHN K. WHITE, P. M.
Jan 11, 1844.

AUCTIONEERS FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

THE subscribers having taken out Auctioneers Licenses for Jefferson county, respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they will receive all kinds of Merchandise, Furniture, and other goods for sale, at their Auction Rooms, at Harpers Ferry, Va. They will also attend to all public sales throughout the county.

Persons who may wish to sell without license, would do well to observe this notice, and not infringe on the rights of the subscribers.

Our terms will be moderate—such as will suit the times.

Refer to G. W. Bagby and Isaac Fink, Esq's, Harpers Ferry; Geo. W. Sappington and Wm. B. Thompson, Esq's, Charlestown.

DAVID KOONCE,
WM. CLARE.
Harpers Ferry, Nov 30.—6m

Corn, Rye, & Oats.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase at the Millville Mills, Co. Va., the highest price will be paid. I will give the highest price in cash for empty Flour Barrels.

On hand and school for the Government, a large quantity of COARSE and FINE SALT, which will be sold low.

J. W. OSBURN.
Nov 30, 1843.—6m

Acc.

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General Intelligence.

LOSS OF THE BRIG FAIRFIELD, &c.

Release of 2 American Citizens at Hayti. Captain George H. Wilson, of the brig Fairfield, arrived here yesterday in the steamer from Norfolk. The officers and crew of the Fairfield came from Nassau, N. P. in the schooner James Power, which latter arrived in Harport Roads on Tuesday. Capt. Wilson reports that the Fairfield was cast away on the island of Samana, on the night of the 13th of December—the vessel and cargo a total loss. On the morning of the 14th the crew succeeded in getting ashore in the boats, where they remained until the 17th, without receiving any assistance. On that day the gale moderated, and the mate, Mr. Scott, proceeded in the boat to Cooked Island, for assistance. Here he met with the sloop Lively, which sailed immediately for Samana, and carried the captain and crew of the Fairfield to Nassau. The Fairfield was owned by Messrs. Skelding & Ferris, of New York.

We learn from Capt. Wilson that during his stay at Nassau, the U. S. Revenue Cutter Nautilus arrived there to demand the slaves who fled from the island of Key Biscayne, and then took refuge at Nassau. The Nautilus was compelled, however, to sail again without accomplishing her object. The authorities of Nassau refused to give up the fugitives from justice on the plea that the proofs were not sufficient.

Capt. Wilson also brings a number of intelligence of a very gratifying nature, and calculated to reflect the highest credit on our little Navy, which proves itself in time of peace as zealous in protecting our fellow citizens from the oppression of foreign governments, as it would be in time of war in maintaining the honour and dignity of our flag. It will be known that two of our countrymen, Messrs. Thomas and Curtis, late master and mate of the brig Zebra, have been lying in prison at Gonaves, in the island of Hayti, since early in last August, on a charge of shooting an English captain who came along side the Zebra during the night, to enforce a portion of her crew to desert. The poor fellows had made several applications to the Government of the United States for relief, and instructions were sent out to the American Agent at Cape Haytien to call the immediate attention of the Haytian authorities to the subject, but all without effect. The tribunals of justice at Gonaves were in a state of disorganization; our unfortunate seamen had already been incarcerated more than four months, and yet there appeared no prospect of their liberation for many months to come.

WOMAN, OUR BEST SOCIETY.

No society is more profitable, because none is more refining and provocative of virtue, than that of refined and sensible women. God ordained peculiar goodness in the form of woman, that her beauty might win, her gentle voice invite, and the desire of her favor persuade men's sterner souls to leave the paths of sinfulness, for the ways of pleasantness and peace. But when woman falls from this blessed eminence, and sinks the guardian and cherisher of pure and rational enjoyments in the vain coquette, and flattered idolater of idle fashion, she is unworthy of an honorable man's love, or a sensible man's admiration.—Beauty is then but a prettiness.

Miscellaneous.

We honor the chivalrous defence which is paid in our land to women. It proves that our men know how to respect virtue and pure affection, and that our women are worthy of such respect. Yet women should be something more than mere women to win us to their society. To be our companions, they should be fitted to be our friends; to rule our hearts, they should be deserving the approbation of our minds.—There are many such, and that there is no more, is rather the fault of our own sex than of ours; despite all the unmanly scandals that have been thrown upon them in prose or verse, they would rather share in the rational conversation of men of sense, than listen to the silly compliments of fools, and a man dishonors his name as well as disgraces himself when he seeks their circle for id a pastime, and not the improvement of his mind and the elevation of his heart.

Love's softest images spring up anew in solitude. The remembrance of those emotions, which the first blush of conscious tenderness, the first gentle pressure of the hand, the first dread of interruption create, recurs incessantly. Time, it is said, extinguishes the flame of love; but solitude renews the fire, and calls forth those agonies which he long concealed, and only waits a favorable moment to display their powers. The whole course of youthful feeling again beams forth, and the mind—delicious recollection!—fondly retracing the first affection of the heart, fills the bosom with an indelible sense of those high ecstasies which, for the first time, proclaim that happy discovery, that fortunate moment when two lovers first discover their mutual fondness.

TEACHING THE YOUNG.

It requires no ordinary skill and effort to become familiar with the art of teaching the young. For that which will arrest the attention of one child, will not arrest the attention of another. A teacher should be prepared to meet out his instruction in such a manner as to give each child a portion. He should study their characters and dispositions, and be familiar with their daily trials and temptations, and spread his admonitions and warnings before them in such a manner as will be likely to leave the most salutary impressions on their minds.—While imparting instruction, a teacher's heart should be warmly engaged, and deeply feel the force of those truths which he presents to them.

Beautiful it is to see and understand that no worth, known or unknown can die, even in this earth. The work of a known good man has done, is like a vein of water flowing under hidden ground, secretly making the ground green; it flows, it joins itself with other veins and veins; one day it will start forth a visible perennial well.

The heart is perhaps never so sensible of happiness as after a short separation from the object of its affection. If that separation has been attended with peculiar circumstances or danger, every memory that has been experienced, tends to increase the emotions of delight, and gives to pleasure of reunion an inexpressible degree of tenderness.

How few reflect how much our virtue depends upon our situation.

A cohort of knowledge in the greatest enemy to knowledge, and the greatest opponent of ignorance.

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They were almost beginning to despair of ever being brought to trial or liberated, so dilatory were all the movements of the revolutionary Government. In this conjuncture the U. S. Brig Bainbridge, Commander Mattison, arrived at Gonaves, and the aid of that officer was of course at once solicited by Capt. Thomas and Capt. Mattison and his officers, whose feelings were shocked at beholding two of their own countrymen confined in the midst of the most intolerable filth, and surrounded by desperadoes of every age, sex and color. Their condition was found to be miserable in the extreme. All the prisoners, many of whom were confined on the gravest charges, were allowed to range the prison at large, and had free access to the apartment in which Messrs. Thomas and Curtis were confined, as well as all other parts. The Haytian Government, it appears, allowed them but half a dollar per week for their support, a sum manifestly inadequate to sustain them a single day. Had not been for the possession of a small amount of money of their own, and some friends they found amongst the foreign residents, they would very soon have perished from starvation.

Having satisfied himself fully of the unfounded character of the charge on which they were confined, Capt. Mattison determined to take a decided stand, and without delay to relieve them from their suffering condition. He immediately called upon the Military Commandant, and in the most decided manner told him that the American Government would not tolerate for a single instant the least act of injustice towards its citizens, and demanded the release of the prisoners, or else their trial according to the laws of the country. But the authorities of Gonaves could do nothing of themselves; and it is understood, referred the Captain to Port au Prince, the seat of Government.

Capt. M. determined not to be foiled in his object, at once proceeded to Port au Prince, and there made a similar demand on the Provisional Government, which, convinced by his emphatic language that he was not to be trifled with, made the most satisfactory response, and issued an order for their release from prison and delivery into his hands. Having accomplished this object, the Bainbridge sailed on the 9th of December for Gonaves to take on board the two prisoners, who by this time are undoubtedly relieved from confinement and on their way to their own country.

Captain Mattison deserves the greatest praise for the successful termination of this affair. His conduct was prompt, energetic and manly, and must have the happiest effect on our commercial intercourse with this island.

Ballooning—Mr. Wise.

Among the petitions presented to Congress on Tuesday last, was one by Mr. Wise, from JOHN WISE, of Lancaster, Pa. praying asking Congress to make an appropriation for the construction and outfit of an "Aerostat," of one hundred feet diameter, made of substantial cotton drilling, &c. with which he pledges himself to circumnavigate the globe vertically in the space of thirty or forty days!

It seems to me, that if it should be put, as soon as possible, in a condition to extend its benefits equally to all who have claims upon it.—*Stans. Spectator.*

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THE TRUNK ROBBERY—SUICIDE.

The New York Courier of Monday morning has the following article, detailing the particulars of the recent crime committed by the robber of Pomeroy's Trunk:

The end of the Pomeroy robbery.—Suicide of the Robber.—This extraordinary robbery, which has created so much excitement throughout the country, has resulted in a solemn and awful manner.—Since our report of Saturday, the Mayor, with his 1st Marshal, Mr. Clarke, aided by Justice Taylor and officer McGrath, have been most active in continuing the investigation, with a view of discovering if possible the unsigned notes of the trunk, amounting to \$130,000, which are the only valuables missing from the trunk. Yesterday afternoon, information was given that a large quantity of partially burned paper was concealed in the chimney of the house No. 32 Rivington street, occupied by Lechner where the trunk was found. These were secured, and on a careful examination it was clearly ascertained that these were the remains of the missing notes, there being words enough legible to satisfy the officers on this point. They were carefully gathered together and placed in a basket, to be preserved for use, when the accused party should be brought up for examination or trial.

The Mayor's 1st Marshal with Justice Taylor and officer McGrath, about five o'clock yesterday proceeded to the city prison, fragments in hand and basket, and on one of the turnkeys opening the door of Lechner's apartment, allotted to him during his confinement, there discovered that he was dead, having suspended himself by a handkerchief which he placed round his neck and placing it across a board which was put on the upper end of his bunk or bed, which had been set on end, elevated him sufficiently to produce strangulation. He was immediately cut down and the Coroner sent for and all means used to resuscitate him, but they were of no avail, as life was extinct.

The Mayor was soon present, and ordered that no information of the suicide should be communicated to his wife, who was also in prison, and that she should be released from confinement as soon as the excitement in respect to the suicidal act of her husband had in a measure subsided.

Mr. Fallon, the keeper of the prison, admitted Lechner about an hour previous to the call of Justice Taylor and Mr. Clark to visit him, and left him well; and the awful preparations for suicide must have been almost immediately afterwards consummated. Thus ends the Pomeroy af-

fair—robbery and suicide being the accompanying components in the scene. The Coroner held an inquest in the evening on the body; it was held in the police office and the verdict was that he prisoner Benoit Lechner had committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell, which contained there on the charge of the robbery of the trunk of Pomeroy's Esq. The manner in which the suicide was committed, evinced a determination of purpose, not to be foiled or defeated. Lechner had elevated his bunk against the wall of his cell, and having by some means not ascertained procured a small piece of board, he placed this across the legs of the bunk, and tying his handkerchief to this, he hung himself; when found his feet were touching the roof of the cell, and he must have drawn his legs up so long as he had the power to do so.

The trunk with its contents has been deposited for safety in one of the city banks, and communications have been addressed to the various parties interested, to come forward and identify their property. The amount of money in the trunk is \$46,750, and all the notes, checks, drafts, &c. are safe, awaiting the claim of the proper owners.

We learn, too, that the success of Dr. Galt, of the Williamsburg Asylum, in the course of the last year, has been a subject of congratulation to his friends, and to all who take an interest in the fate of the insane. And the experience of this institution also proves the importance of early attention to cases which they are within the range of medical treatment.

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fair—robbery and suicide being the accompanying components in the scene. The Coroner held an inquest in the evening on the body; it was held in the police office and the verdict was that he prisoner Benoit Lechner had committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell, which contained there on the charge of the robbery of the trunk of Pomeroy's Esq. The manner in which the suicide was committed, evinced a determination of purpose, not to be foiled or defeated. Lechner had elevated his bunk against the wall of his cell, and having by some means not ascertained procured a small piece of board, he placed this across the legs of the bunk, and tying his handkerchief to this, he hung himself; when found his feet were touching the roof of the cell, and he must have drawn his legs up so long as he had the power to do so.

The trunk with its contents has been deposited for safety in one of the city banks, and communications have been addressed to the various parties interested, to come forward and identify their property. The amount of money in the trunk is \$46,750, and all the notes, checks, drafts, &c. are safe, awaiting the claim of the proper owners.

We learn, too, that the success of Dr. Galt, of the Williamsburg Asylum, in the course of the last year, has been a subject of congratulation to his friends, and to all who take an interest in the fate of the insane. And the experience of this institution also proves the importance of early attention to cases which they are within the range of medical treatment.

The New York Courier of Monday morning has the following article, detailing the particulars of the recent crime committed by the robber of Pomeroy's Trunk:

The end of the Pomeroy robbery.—Suicide of the Robber.—This extraordinary robbery, which has created so much excitement throughout the country, has resulted in a solemn and awful manner.—Since our report of Saturday, the Mayor, with his 1st Marshal, Mr. Clarke, aided by Justice Taylor and officer McGrath, have been most active in continuing the investigation, with a view of discovering if possible the unsigned notes of the trunk, amounting to \$130,000, which are the only valuables missing from the trunk. Yesterday afternoon, information was given that a large quantity of partially burned paper was concealed in the chimney of the house No. 32 Rivington street, occupied by Lechner where the trunk was found. These were secured, and on a careful examination it was clearly ascertained that these were the remains of the missing notes, there being words enough legible to satisfy the officers on this point. They were carefully gathered together and placed in a basket, to be preserved for use, when the accused party should be brought up for examination or trial.

THE TRUNK ROBBERY—SUICIDE.

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The Mayor's 1st Marshal with Justice Taylor and officer McGrath, about five o'clock yesterday proceeded to the city prison, fragments in hand and basket, and on one of the turnkeys opening the door of Lechner's apartment, allotted to him during his confinement, there discovered that he was dead, having suspended himself by a handkerchief which he placed round his neck and placing it across a board which was put on the upper end of his bunk or bed, which had been set on end, elevated him sufficiently to produce strangulation. He was immediately cut down and the Coroner sent for and all means used to resuscitate him, but they were of no avail, as life was extinct.

The Mayor was soon present, and ordered that no information of the suicide should be communicated to his wife, who was also in prison, and that she should be released from confinement as soon as the excitement in respect to the suicidal act of her husband had in a measure subsided.

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Political.

WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Club of Harpers Ferry, held at the U. S. Hotel, on Saturday evening the 13th inst. the following resolutions were offered by T. T. EARNSHAW, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That no country can flourish and be prosperous, however just and equal may be its laws, if these laws be administered with partiality—If corruption be permitted in the various departments of the government, and the men in power seek to promote their advancement, instead of the happiness of the people.

Resolved, That we consider the present distressed and deplorable condition of our country to proceed from mismanagement and want of integrity in the late and present rulers; and that these can be remedied only by the election of a new and improved administration, and the removal of the present rulers.</

