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Virginia Free Press

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

VOL. 37. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1844. NO 7.

T. H. TOWNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Shepherdstown, Jefferson Co., Va.,
WILL practice in the Courts of Jefferson and the adjoining Counties.
July 20, 1843.—tf.

A. J. O'BANNON,
Attorney at Law,
WILL practice in the several Courts of Jefferson, and the adjoining counties. Address, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.
Feb 15, 1844.

DENTISTRY.
DR. M'CORMICK,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlestown, and its vicinity, that he will re-visit them by the first of April, for the purpose of affording an opportunity to any who feel anxious to preserve their teeth by a timely operation, or those who unfortunately have been deprived of them by disease, to have them replaced by Artificial ones, equal in point of beauty, and durability to the natural teeth.
Charlestown, Feb 15, 1844.

JOSEPH CROSBY,
Wholesale Dealer in Fruit,
AND
General Commission Merchant
No. 27, South Charles St.,
BALTIMORE.

A CARD.
A & G W HOLLAND, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, corner of Shenandoah and High streets, Harpers-Ferry, Va.
Feb 8—1A

FRANCIS DUNNINGTON,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
WILL give personal attention to all consignments made to him, and will always make prompt settlement of sales.
Liberal advances made on consignments when required.
Kerneysville Depot, Nov'r 2, 1843—tf.

SOIRE MUSICALE
Henry Miller, Flutist,
RESPECTFULLY proposes to the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity, giving a *Soiree Musicale*, assisted by an eminent Pianist, and also several Amateurs, who have kindly proffered their assistance, about the latter part of February, or so soon as a regular number of subscribers are obtained.
Mr. Miller assures the public, that the performance shall be of such a cast as to render it pleasing and entertaining. Some choice musical composition having been procured for the occasion, of which due notice will be given, and a programme published.
Consequent upon the depressed state of finances, the terms of subscription will be fixed at the lowest possible rate:—For a family of six persons $1,25—a gentleman and 2 ladies 75 cents—individual subscriptions 37½ cents.
Mr. Miller will call on persons in town with proposals; subscription papers can be found at the Free Press Office, and at the Hotels of Messrs. Carter and Abell, where persons in the neighborhood of town can affix their names—and least through accident, the performance should not come off, the subscription need not be paid until at the door of entertainment.
Charlestown, Feb 1, 1844.

Domestic Goods, &c.
HEAVY Twilled Cotton Osnaburgs,
Penitentiary Plaids,
3-4, 7-8, 4-4, and 5-4 brown and bleached cottons,
Burlaps No 1, 2 and 3,
Just received and for sale at a small advance by T C SIGAFOOSE.
Feb 8

Snuffs.
TIDBALL'S Mixture, Macabau, Rappee, Garrett's, No 2 Scotch, and Scotch by the pound, or smaller quantity, always kept by
Feb 1. J J MILLER.

Domestics, Groceries, &c.
JUST received and for sale, a good assortment of bleached and brown domestics, penitentiary and other stripe cottons, burlaps, linens, and heavy twilled goods for Negro pants; also, a fresh supply of Groceries, very cheap, for cash. WM S LOCK.
Feb 1

Corn Wanted.
I WILL take 50 barrels of corn in exchange for goods or on account, if delivered in a short time. Also wanted, 500 bushels of Oats, and 1000 pounds tallow.
Feb 8 J J MILLER.

10 BARRELS of New Orleans Molasses for sale by JOSEPH CROSBY.
Harpers-Ferry, Feb 15.

Fresh Groceries.
NEW Cron N O Sugar, Lump and Loaf do
Graley's best chewing Tobacco,
Common Tobacco,
Black and Green Teas,
Just received and for sale by
Feb 8 T C SIGAFOOSE.

40 SACKS Prime Green Rio Coffee, in store and for sale by JOSEPH CROSBY.
Harpers Ferry, Feb 15.

2,000 Pounds of
FIRST quality Loaf Sugar, by JOSEPH CROSBY.
Harpers-Ferry, Feb 15.

SUGARS.—800 pounds Havanna White Sugar, 500 pounds pulverized Loaf Sugar, for sale by J CROSBY.
Harpers Ferry, Feb 15.

75 Boxes Lemons,
IN good order,
25 boxes Bunch Raisins,
20 drums fresh Figs, for sale by JOSEPH CROSBY.
Harpers-Ferry, Feb 15

Fresh Garden Seeds.
A LARGE and general assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, for sale by CROSBY.
Harpers-Ferry, Feb 15.

Just Received.
BY J H Brant & Co., a few copies of the New American Gardener, containing practical directions on the culture of fruits and vegetables, including landscape and ornamental gardening, grape vines, silk, strawberries, &c &c. also, Miss Leslie's complete cookery.
Feb 15.

PUTTY.
100 LBS. Putty just received and for sale by J J MILLER.
Jan 11.

TOBACCO.
A FOURTH Supply of that most superior Tobacco just received. Also, more of the very popular brand at 25 cents.
Jan 11. J J MILLER.

Dried Peaches.
TEN Bushels for sale by
Jan 25. S HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Confectionary.
CANDIES assorted, Filberts, Almonds, Pecan Nuts, Cocoa Nuts, Palm Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Fresh Lemons, for sale by
S H ALLEMONG.

From Bentley's Miscellany.

MY SISTER'S SONG.

BY WILLIAM JONES.

My Sister's song! how sweetly wild
That music seems to be!
It was my fav'rite when a child,
And still it pleases me;
Although it wakes regretting tears,
For days that are no more,
And lifts the veil from buried years,
I love that song of yore!

I well remember how profound
We listened to the strain,
While those rich notes would float around—
My heart responds again!
I know not why it makes me sad,
For cheerful is the lay;
But while each brow is smiling glad,
My own is turn'd away!

My mother loved that simple air,
It soothed her aged breast,
And oft dispell'd the mists of care
That broke upon her rest!
Then chide me not for feelings deep,
That to this theme belong;
Its melody can make me weep,—
It is my Sister's song!

Miscellaneous.

THE INNKEEPER'S STORY,
OR
THE HAPPY RECOGNITION.

About seventeen years after the close of the Revolutionary War, a stranger arrived at a principal town in one of our Eastern States, and on being shown to a respectable public house, informed the landlord, whose name was Jedson, that it was his intention to remain there several days. There was nothing extraordinary in the arrival of a stranger in the town, and yet the landlord of the inn before mentioned, could not help regarding the stranger with peculiar attention. He was rather inclined towards the vale of years, and evidently in ill health. And there was something in his countenance and in his air, that forcibly drew the attention of the worthy Jedson towards him and which seemed to recall the far off remembrance of other scenes; he communicated his feelings to his wife, and added, 'if it was possible, Mary, I should say that I have seen this stranger before, and on the very night we first saw our poor Eva!' 'But it is not possible,' echoed the good Mrs. Jedson; 'he would have known you at once; besides, such a wretch would not have been permitted to cumber the earth so long. It is only a fancy, dear husband; and for pity's sake don't speak of it to poor Eva—it will put her in mind of all her troubles!' The good man promised caution, and went to take one more look at the stranger.

Woman's curiosity is proverbial; and the excellent wife of the innkeeper was not without her share; but a stronger motive than mere idle curiosity, impelled her to feign an excuse for entering the parlor appointed for the stranger, and she forthwith followed her good man. Long and intense was the scrutiny with which the usually modest and quiet dame regarded the elegant looking guest, who reclined apparently buried in thought, in an armed chair, which occupied a recess near the fire place. The stranger looked up, met her earnest gaze and stared. Seventeen years had not wrought so great a change in the person of the landlady as might have been expected; for an innocent and active life had aided a constitution naturally robust, and she appeared much the same as she had fourteen years back.—The stranger felt that he had seen her before; he passed his hand over his flushed face, and addressed to her some trivial question. The tone of her voice in answering seemed to strike upon his ear as one remembering, but he said nothing.

'We *have* seen him before, Josiah,' said the landlady to her husband when alone. 'He has not yet met the punishment due to his misdeeds. What shall we say?—Something we must do!'

'It is indeed *him*,' returned Jedson; 'what can have brought him here? It would kill Eva to see him; luckily she is confined by a cold up stairs—but to-morrow Fanny returns. He shall see Fanny; she is the image of what her mother was when we first saw her; if he is the person we suppose, he must be struck with the likeness. My mind misgives me strongly, but I think he has only come here to die.'

'I hope he will render justice, before he goes to his great account,' returned the zealous matron.

'He will, wife, he will!' replied her husband; there is that in his face which bespeaks a broken spirit; he has a contrite heart, depend upon it, and if it is he, he will do justice as far as he can.'

The next morning the stranger was much indisposed, and Fanny, who had returned from an excursion, was sent by her grandmother, as she called Mrs. Jedson, to his apartment with some refreshment. The guest started as she entered, and as she drew near he became dreadfully agitated. Fanny was alarmed, but unwilling to leave him thus, remained riveted to the spot where she stood. At length, the invalid conquering his emotion, made an effort to receive the refreshment from the hand of the unconscious cause of his agitation, and as if impelled by some irresistible motive, inquired her name. 'Fanny, sir, Fanny Jedson,' answered the agitated girl, as blushing and courtesying she withdrew.

'It is her very image!' murmured the guest; 'who is this girl? so fair! so beautiful!—recalling a form never to be forgotten.'

In a few moments he had summoned the landlord, who was prepared by Fanny's strange agitation to hear interrogations which he was resolved to answer in his own way. The gentleman requested Jedson to be seated, said he was lonely, and should like a little chat, and after a few preliminary remarks, inquired of his companion if the pretty girl who had just left was his daughter or grand-daughter.

'She is neither,' answered the old man, but I love her as much as if she was.'

'But she bears your name,' resumed the stranger.

'She does,' returned the innkeeper, 'because poor thing, she has no other—However it is an honest name, and never was coupled with a treacherous deed; so perhaps it suits the child as well as another.'

'She is then an adopted child?' inquired the invalid in a humid voice.

'Why, sir,' replied Jedson, 'I'll tell you the story, and how I came by the girl, and if you do not join me in saying her father is a villain, you will be the first who has differed with me in opinion.'

'But as I said before, I'll tell you the story.'

'It was at the time when the British were about leaving Boston—I did not live here then sir.—I kept an inn on the Boston road, and somewhere about that time, one evening, a chaise drove into our yard and an officer, sir, a British officer, alighted and handed out a lady! a sweet pretty creature; she appeared melancholy, and somehow my wife and I thought she did not look like an officer's lady, but just like one of our own New England young women, so modest and unassuming.—Well, the officer called for a room and supper, and desired that his horse might be taken care of, as they were to go on directly. Curiosity, you know, sir, is natural to women; people say, to New England women in particular. However, the young woman who went into the stranger's room to lay the cloth, and wait upon the table, said, when she came out, that she had looked sharp at the lady, and she kept crying all the time, and never tasted a morsel of supper. My wife, who is as stout as a lion in the cause of her sex, could not rest a minute; she was afraid the poor girl was unhappy, perhaps going away against her will, and speak to her she would! So she took an opportunity when the officer went out, to go into the room where the young lady was, to ask her if anything troubled her. The poor thing said she was troubled at the thought of leaving her home. 'Then why do you go, my dear?' inquired my good woman. 'Is the gentleman a relation of yours?'—'He is my husband,' said the girl, and she looked up so innocent and quiet, that my wife felt interested for her, and comforted her, and gave her all the consolation she could, about leaving her home, since she was going with her husband—and my good woman contrived to speak a few words to the gentleman, and begged him to take great care of such a gentle creature, and he promised he would.

'On going away the young lady came to my wife and said softly, 'If you hear any one speak of Eva Hayward, tell them she has gone to England with her husband.—My wife promised she would. They drove off sir, and never expected to see them again, but my good spouse could never forget the circumstance; and often spoke of the young girl, and said her mind misgave her that she was not happy.—Well, about two years afterwards, it was in winter, sir, a young woman got out of a wagon that passed that way, and came into my house.

She had a babe in her arms, and was crying bitterly. The wagon it seems had taken her up three miles beyond, and she asked to be set down at the first house.—We knew her in a minute! It was the girl who went away with the British officer! She knew us too, as ill as she was, for she was nearly dead. She told us her pitiful story. She had lived with her uncle, who was the only relation living, in Boston where she became acquainted with this officer. Her uncle hated the British, and forbade her to speak to one of them. But this one sir, she loved; and when a woman loves, she is ready to forsake every thing to follow her husband. He stole her away from her uncle's house, and married her privately. They were on their way to embark for England, when they stopped at our house. Well sir, they arrived in England and she says he happened to idolize her and she was so happy; but it was not to last. After some curious conduct on his part, he at length told her that he could no longer conceal from her that he had been married previous to his coming to this country—that his wife was living, and that he could not entirely estrange himself from her; that his violent passion for her had induced him to do as he done; that he repented and should away leave her alone. I shall not repeat all that poor Eva said sir,' continued Jedson, 'but the result was, that she scorned his promise of supporting her and her child in affluence, and resolved to quit the villian who had so basely deceived her; she chose a time when he was absent, and secured her passage in a vessel bound for home. She applied to several, but sailed in the one which was ready first. When she arrived in America she determined to throw herself on her uncle's mercy, but when so far on her journey to him she was obliged to stop and gather strength and courage to proceed. We made enquiries about her uncle; he was dead, and his estate left to strangers in his will. Poor Eva and her baby, had no friend and no home! We kept her with us; God has blessed our means, they have both been treasures to us. We removed to this town, and have lived here eight years; the girl you saw is Eva's child.'

'And her mother!——' gasped out the stranger.

'She too is here, and still doats upon the wretch who has never made one inquiry about her, or her child.'

'*I am he!*—I believed them dead,' exclaimed the unhappy invalid; 'bring me my child! I will explain, I will atone for all!'

The proud officer was humbled before the simple innkeeper—he saw and blessed his wondering daughter, and not daring to ask to behold her mother, he in terms of deep contrition informed Jedson that Eva was in reality his wife; and that after his arrival in England he was urged by his friends to fulfil an engagement with a wealthy lady to whom he had long been contracted, and the marriage was only delayed on account of his enforced departure; that dreading the resentment of his family, and overwhelmed with shame and inconstancy, he had at length resolved, to impose on Eva the tale of his previous marriage, trusting that her devotion to him, her destitute situation among strangers, would induce her to be content with sharing his love while another bore his name.

But on returning after a [illegible] absence and learning her desertion, remorse knew no bounds. [illegible] concerning all the events [illegible] America, and learned that [illegible] child [illegible] the sea. [illegible] the vessel was wrecked, and [illegible] the husband and father believed himself bereft of those he had so fondly loved & deeply injured. He never fulfilled his marriage contract or lost the remembrance of his first and martyred love. He had been for years an invalid, and at length resolved at once to visit the land and birth of his lovely victim.

The result is known, that the gentle Eva saw, pitied, and forgave her repentant husband; and health and happiness again visited the re-united pair; and the worthy Jedson with his excellent wife were sharers of the happiness they had been the means of promoting; and the father of the beautiful Fanny never forgot the impressions made by the Innkeeper's story.

WOMAN.

What lawyer has not observed this difference between the sexes, namely: if a woman is indicted for any offence, who attends her in the awful presence of justice, to console and cheer her, braving the stare of the gaping crowd, the humiliation of such companionship and such a connection? A mother or sister. How seldom a father, a brother, or a husband! If a man is placed in a bar, who is more solicitous for him? Always his mother, his broken hearted wife, or sorrowing daughter. Shame, sorrow, degradation, contempt, are all forgotten in a woman's love. How seldom is a man's! If he attends—and when does he?—his look towards the prisoner at the bar, though his nearest relative, is often dark and scowling—a sense of shame that attaches to himself, weighing on him at the very crisis of the prisoners fate. A woman's look is that of compassion and sympathy. She thinks not of her own situation, or of the opinion of the crowd around her, as regards herself; if she glances at them, it was only when some part of the testimony makes for or against *him*, or the judges or the lawyers speak upon some strong point, that she may discern their opinions of his fate. She watches his every movement if she is near him, she anticipates his every want—she hands him the glass of water to quench the fever that anxiety has produced—she walks by his side from the court to the prison, and from the prison to the court—she sits as near to him in the court as possible—she would sit in the bar with him, would they allow her—she waits, for hours, to exchange one word with him through the grated door—she rakes and scrapes all she can to make him decent at his trial, that his appearance may produce a favorable impression. If the awful verdict is against him, she forsakes him not though all the world have forsaken him. In the last extremity, she is by his side with a love that, like a noble arch, pressure strengthens. She attends him to the very foot of the gallows—his ignominy, his illtreatment of her, are not thought of. Whose wail was that which, when, the fatal drop fell, pierced every ear and every heart with the conviction that there was one whose pang was keener even than the dying convict's?—'Twas her's. And she will beg his body, and compose decently the distorted limbs, and bury him with care.—The spot where he is laid, though known as the murderer's grave—which the world points to with horror, and where superstition says no grass will ever grow—is, nevertheless, a hallowed spot to her, where she will ever plant the flowers and mature the grass, to induce the belief that, if superstition is correct, the sleeper is innocent. What the poet makes her say is true:

"I know not, I ask not, if guilt's in that heart,
I know that I love thee, whatever thou art!"
Clinton Bradshaw.

FITZ-BOODLE'S HINT TO THE LADIES.

Whilst ladies persist in maintaining the strictly defensive condition, men must naturally, as it were, take the opposite line, that of attack; otherwise, if both parties hold aloof, there would be no more marriages; and the two body would die in their respective inaction, without ever coming to a battle. Thus it is evident, that as the ladies will not, the men must take the offensive. I, for my part, have made in the course of my life, at least a score of chivalrous attacks upon several fortified hearts. Sometimes I began my work too late in the season, and winter suddenly came and rendered further labors impossible; sometimes I have attacked the breach madly, sword in hand, and have been plunged violently from the scaling ladder into the ditch; sometimes I have made a decent lodgment in the place, when—bang! blows up a mine, and I am scattered to the deuce! and sometimes when I have been in the very heart of the citadel—ah, that I should say it!—a sudden panic has struck me, and I have run like the British out of Carthagena! One grows tired after a while of such perpetual activity.

Is it not time that the ladies should take on innings? Let us widowers and bachelors form an association to declare, that for the next hundred years we will make love no longer. Let the young women make love to us; let them write us verses; let them ask us to dance, get us ices and cups of tea, and help us on with our cloaks at the hall door; and if they are eligible, we may perhaps be induced to yield, and say, "La, Miss Hopkins—I really never—I am so agitated—ask papa!"—*Frazer's Magazine.*

THE PURSUIT OF PLEASURE.—Cast an eye on the vain world, and what see we, for the most part, but a set of emaciated, fluttering, fantastical beings, worn out in the keen pursuit of pleasure; creatures that know, own, condemn, deplore, yet still pursue, their own infelicity; the decayed monuments of error! the [illegible] remains of what is called delight!

OUR COUNTRY.—Oh, how sweetly, when we think of all that noise and hurry, do the calm and tranquil scenes of the country [illegible] the [illegible] and dancing brightness of the rapid stream, the whispering of the soft-breathed wind, of joyous birds, how sweet they all fall upon the eye and ear.

A woman should never take a lover without the consent of her heart, nor a husband without the concurrence of her reason.

The greatest effects often flow from the slightest causes.

Oil of love being put on the eyes gives them a very soft, tender and languishing expression, warranted to be irresistable to any lad under seventy five

Amiable Temper.—How sweet is a kind disposition! Though adversity frown upon you, in the presence of one possessing an amiable temper, you feel the sunshine struggling through the clouds, giving warmth and light. No one can be miserable, however poor he may be, while in the company of a kind, amiable, sweet tempered woman.

This is Leap Year.—Ladies are now authorized to do the courting and make proposals. Tables are to be reversed;—young gentlemen will therefore lay in an assortment of fans and get their blushes ready. Now is your chance, ladies, to thin off the alarming crop of bachelors—make them say *yes*, or assign a reason for refusing.

Little every day trials have a more irritating effect on the temper than great misfortunes, because we do not think it necessary to exert so much energy to bear them. This is one reason why men are generally better or more even tempered than women. They are not so much subjected to the backing though apparently unimportant trials of daily life.

There is no combination of letters in the English language which excite more pleasing and interesting associations in the mind of man, than the word wife! It presents to the mind's eye a cheerful companion, a disinterested adviser, a nurse in sickness, a comforter in misfortune and an ever affectionate companion. It conjures up the image of a lovely woman, who cheerfully undertakes to contribute to your happiness, to partake with you the cup, whether of weal or woe, which destiny may offer. The word wife is synonymous with the greatest earthly blessing.

Items.

Liberal Legacies.—We learn from the Boston Journal of Tuesday that the late ISRAEL MUNSON, Esq., of that city, bequeathed to the Massachusetts General Hospital $20,000; to Harvard College $15,000; to Yale College $15,000; to Yale Medical School $5000; to the Blind Asylum $1000, to the Farm School $3000; to the Eye and Ear Infirmary $3000; and to the Retreat at Hartford $5000—in all $70,000.

The Public Lands.—The sales of public lands, for the late calendar year amounted to 1,639,674 acres, yielding more than two millions of dollars to the Treasury, and exceeding the sales of the preceeding year by more than six hundred thousand dollars. All of this land, excepting about 2000 acres, was sold at the minimum price of $1,25 per acre. During the same period one hundred thousand land patents were issued and transmitted. Most of the land sold last year was in the States of Missouri, Alabama and Illinois.

A Traveller.—There is a lady in Charleston, who has crossed the Atlantic 50 times. She has a daughter 13 years old, who has crossed that big pond 40 times. Smart wimmin.

Albany Ale.—So great a demand is there for "Albany Ale," that the supply requires the malting, annually, of 250,000 bushels of barley, and nearly the same number of pounds of hops, during the same period. Most of the ale is consumed in Philadelphia.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Strawberries in February.—Dinn, the florist, sent us yesterday a delicate sample of seeding Strawberries, raised from seed sold by him to Mr. Dewees just above Lafayette. Mr. Dewees, has plenty in his garden, now nearly ripe, and springing from the open ground. They are large and beautiful as any we have ever seen.—*N. O. Pic. 4th inst.*

Water Power of Niagara Falls.—An accurate estimate and measurement of the water power of Niagara Falls, makes it equal to the power of 4,533,334 horses. The entire aggregate of motive power now in use in Great Britain, in all the manufactures of cotton, wool, flax, &c., in mining, &c., is only equal to 233,600 horse power. So that all this power, the working of which produces so vast a proportion of the wealth of Great Britain, amounts to no more than *one nineteenth* of the motive power of the *Niagara Falls.*

The stock of Cotton in the city of New York was estimated on the 16th instant, at 152,000 bales.

Political.

From the Martinsburg Gazette.

"BOLD AND TRUE."

AIR.—"*Old Virginia never tire.*"

"Oh bold and true!" we'll stand by thee,
Who always stood up for the free;
Hail to thee Harry! firm and true,
That war and falsehood never knew.
Then rally, Whigs! rally, rally;
Come out Coons, and don't ye dally—
Oh, and win the day!

"Oh bold and true," we've waited long,
To raise for thee this choral song;
A Nation's praise to thee is due;
"Bold and true,"
So march up Whigs! all to the rally;
Come out Coons, and don't ye dally;
Rally all on Clay!

In darkest days, when faction's power,
And Jackson's minions ruled the hour,
We cast our anxious eyes on you,
True Freedom's Champion—"bold and true."
So step out Whigs, and don't ye tarry;
Walk out Coons, and vote for Harry—
Gallant Harry Clay.

When slander's sharp envenomed tooth,
Assailed a fame that lives on truth,
We vowed this retribution due,
Which now we render—"bold and true."
So stand up Whigs! and don't be lazy;
Crawl out Coons! ye must be crazy,
If you lose the day.

"Oh bold and true!" in Freedom's hue,
The old Whig colors, "buff and blue;"
We rally for the coming day,
For victory and Henry Clay.
So step out Whigs, and show your paces,
Jump up Coons, because the race is
Run for Harry Clay.

Then hail! our Harry! bold and true;
We come! we come! and *these* shall rue,
Who thought when friends seemed crushed & few
That they had conquered old "True Blue,"
The frank, the free, the gallant Harry,
So leap out Coons, and don't ye tarry;
On, and win the day.

The hour has come—behold the man!
The Whigs united hail the day!
Who can a Nation's will withstand,
Or stay the cause of Henry Clay!
Go it! ye crippled Whigs in chaises;
Go it! ye Coons on foot like blazes,
If you'll win the day.

From the Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle.

BEAR IT IN MIND.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren, it is plain, are to be the only opposing candidates at the coming Presidential election. Now let the voters bear in mind, that when Gen. Jackson left the executive chair, he declared, in that parody of Washington's Farewell Address which was got for him to sign, that he "left the country prosperous and happy!" and his successor, Mr. Van Buren, endorsed it as *true.* The National Debt was paid off also, and there was a large surplus in the Treasury. Gen. Jackson declared this to be so: and Mr. Van Buren also swore that all this was *true.* Now, with every thing in such a prosperous state—such an overflowing treasury—the debt paid off, and the country at peace with all nations—how did Mr. Van Buren manage the public affairs? He paid no debts; he improved no rivers; he constructed no harbors; and yet he contrived to squander in four years one hundred and forty millions of dollars! robbing the States of nine millions of dollars, the balance of the surplus revenue; leaving the treasury bankrupt and the government creditless; the country covered with treasury notes, much under par; the currency vitiated; and a debt of twelve or fifteen millions besides, for his successors in office to take care of! And while the government was thus prostrated and dishonored, how was it with the people, whom he averred Gen. Jackson had "left prosperous and happy?" It is not necessary that we should answer that question! The response is written on every man's memory and heart so indelibly, that time can scarce obliterate it!

With his handiwork thus staring him in the face, what does the architect of all this ruin ask of the People? Why, simply that they shall restore him to power! and with him, those who aided him thus to beggar and dishonor the government, and roll in the dust individual prosperity, wealth and happiness! He would again enjoy power, that he may again abuse it. The country is slowly recovering from the effects of his mis-government: he again covets the control of the public purse, that he may once more loose its strings for the benefit of those who fight with him 'for the spoils of the vanquished!'"

This is modest—is it not? But are the PEOPLE ready to grant the request of this once repudiated public servant? They found him unfaithful heretofore, and they indignantly drove him from power. Are they prepared to restore the unrepentant political profligate? for he *demands* his restoration as an act of *justice*, not of grace! He requires it as one who has been injured. Matchless impudence—incorrigible effrontery! Will not the People, instead thereof, again spurn him? Will they not rather call to the head of the public affairs a statesman who has never abused his trust—a public servant, who has ever proved true to his country? For be it borne in mind that they have this choice before them: Van Buren, extravagance and corruption—or, CLAY, retrenchment and economy!

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says: "The United States have adopted a policy more nearly approaching free trade than any other civilized nation of the world. Even under our present, 'oppressive,' 'black,' abominable tariff,' as the Journal of Commerce calls it, the amount of duties levied upon all imports is only about twenty-three million dollars; while upon our exports, which but slightly exceed our imports, and which are chiefly articles of prime necessity to the rest of the world, and can be got only of us, other nations impose a duty of about one hundred and thirty million dollars. When other nations show the same liberality that we do, will be time enough to talk about free trade."

A facetious friend at our elbow remarks, that John Tyler has been most shamefully *per-se-cuted.* We record the opinion with all due deference.

From the Philadelphia Forum.

THE WESTERN STATESMAN.

The following eulogium was pronounced by the Reverend Mr. CAPERS, before the *Whig Convention*, of Alabama, last year, and we need scarcely add, that it filled every bosom with the fire of patriotism, and nerved every heart with the resolution to do its best. As there are doubtless many of our readers who do not know Mr. Capers, we will state for their information, that he is one of the oldest and ablest of the preachers belonging to the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, and that he is one of the most eliquent of men, is attested by the following truthful eulogium upon

HENRY CLAY.

"I have insinuated, sir, that the temple of liberty has been shaken to its very base, by the genius of this thing called democracy. And who doubts it? Who has forgotten the scenes of 1831 '32, when the sound of the drum was heard in Carolina, her plains covered with the armies of Andrew the Great, and her coasts lined with his frigates of war. What patriot heart beat cot with painful anxiety, when the issue was suspended to an appeal to Congress? The appeal was made—it was rejected—the genius of democracy reigned in the temple of liberty, and instead of an armistice, the Bloody Force Bill passed. The tocsin of war sounded throughout the capitol, and the armies of Government were commanded to bow 'the traitors' or exterminate them from the home of their fathers. Sir, it was an eventful hour—the old lion of democracy howling for the blood of freedom's sons—and the goddess of Liberty weeping over the scene! It was an eventful hour—one fell blow, and a conflict ensues, which dissolves the Union, and spreads death and destruction throughout the land. In the eventful moment, the vissage of the care-worn majestic being appeared, on whose brow seemed to be suspended the ponderous weight of liberty and the Union, when lo! a voice as from the ghost of Washington exclaimed—"SAVE THE UNION! 'TWAS PURCHASED WITH THE TEARS AND BLOOD OF YOUR FATHERS!"—'Twas CLAY, sir, that matchless statesman. Clay, bearing in one hand the olive branch of peace; and in the other the sword of truth and of liberty, he approached the altar consecrated to liberty—there he laid his offering, and there, with that burning, impassioned eloquence, congenial with his exalted nature—in the name of liberty, and in the name of the blood-stained spirits who purchased it, he bade the daring sons of democracy sheath their swords and not wreak them in the blood of their brothers. His mandate was obeyed; the old Lion of Democracy crouched in his lair—peace was restored, and the Union saved.

Mr. President, my heart recurs to the scenes of that eventful hour with emotions unutterable and when it shall cease to beat with the warmest pulsations of moral approbation for the matchless actor in that great drama of my country's liberty, let me receive the execrations of my country, and the curse of my country's God. I said it then, sir, and I say it now, fearless of contradiction, that such an instance of the power of mind over the daring passions of despotism was never before exhibited to the world. The edict was passed—the bloody warrant signed—the old lion of democracy grasped it in his paw—but one stroke of that overpowering eloquence before which kings tremble and despots bow, made the hero of New Orleans quake on his throne, and restore, to the polluted altar of liberty, the blood-stained edict which he had seized with delight. I repeat it, sir, such an instance of the power of mind over the daring passions of despotism had never before been exhibited to the world. There was a wreath of civic renown—a halo of immortal glory around the brow of HENRY CLAY in that hour, which presents him in *bold relief* as the greatest orator, the purest patriot, and the most magnanimous statesman in the universe! Talk of Calhoun, sir, as the great Hercules of mind and spirit—great indeed are the powers of Hercules, but great as Hercules is, the lion of democracy had him bound in cords of hemp; and whetting his bloody fangs, he was ready to tear the Herculean giant into a thousand atoms!

Talk of Webster as the great master-spirit of the age—great indeed is Webster—but Webster was there, sir, and great as he is, he had not the heart to approach the open jaws and bloody fangs of the howling lion, and bid him stay his wrath. 'Twas reserved for the NOBLE DARING of CLAY to do the deed, and it was done.'

☞ We extract the following rich joke from the editor's correspondence of the Winchester Republican, written from Richmond under date of Feb. 10.

"Several delegates from the Valley to the Locofoco Convention, in this city, were unable to get further than Washington, on account of the navigation being closed; consequently they returned to Baltimore, where one of them, Mr. Bedinger of Jefferson, was called on to enlighten the "Democracy." After Mr. B. had finished a speech of considerable length, at one of their meetings, and astonished the natives, many of his Loco hearers were passing high encomiums on his efforts, when a Whig from the country, who is something of a wag, remarked to a Loco that there was a gentleman in the house from Virginia who could out-speak Col. B. all "hollow." They immediately asked, who is he? where is he? and so on. No sooner had the name been mentioned, than it spread through the crowd like an electric spark, and a general shout was made for "Hunter! Hunter!! Hunter!!!" This was an amusing scene to those who understood the joke, for it was very certain that the Locos would not have shouted so lustly for Andrew Hunter of Jefferson, had they known he was one of the best Whig speakers in Virginia. Mr. H. who happened to drop in by accident, was not a little surprised to hear a call made upon him from such a quarter; nor was Mr. B., we suppose, less astonished to hear that Mr. H. was so near upon his heels. The joke was a rich one, and all who understood the affair enjoyed it very much."

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

The Free Press.

Saturday Morning March 7.

THE WHIG BANNER.
HENRY CLAY and AMERICAN INDUSTRY

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR SENATOR,
JOHN S. GALLAHER.
FOR DELEGATES,
WILLIAM F. TURNER.
BENJAMIN T. TOWNER.

LOCOFOCO NOMINATIONS

FOR SENATOR,
JOHN BRUCE.
FOR DELEGATES.
WILLIAM J. STEPHENS,
GEORGE B. BEALL.

☞We are indebted to the polite attention of the Hon. GEORGE EVANS, U. S. Senator from Maine, for a copy of his very able speech on the Tariff in reply to the Hon. Mr. MCDUFFIE, of S. C., delivered in the U. S. Senate on the 22d and 23d of January last.

The Hon. WM. LUCAS, will receive our acknowledgments for several documents; and

The Hon. JAMES COOPER of the Pennsylvania Legislature, will accep: our thanks for an interesting document sent.

DOINGS IN FREDERICK.

Monday last being Court day in Frederick, a large body of the people assembled at the Court House in Winchester, to transact their ordinary business and to hear the candidates for the Senate and the Electoral candidates discuss the questions of public policy now before the country.

According to arrangements by a committee of five of each party, JOHN BRUCE, Esq. opened the discussion, and spoke for an hour. JOHN S. GALLAHER, Esq. replied for the same length of time, and each of the speakers rejoined in a half hour's speech. The discussion was conducted in good temper, and the people gave patient and respectful attention. Mr. Bruce was among his acquaintances, and no doubt felt himself "at ease" with them. If they were satisfied with his views, no one has a right to complain. He did his best to please them. Mr. Gallaher made his first appearance on the "stump" before the good people of Frederick; and we may be permitted (brother though we be) to record the opinions of others when we say the impression was decidedly favorable, and his effort all that his most partial friends could desire. He was kindly received, and we hazard nothing in saying will meet with further and unequivocal evidences of good feeling and respect.

After the Senatorial aspirants had finished, the Electoral Candidates for the district appeared on the stand. ANDREW HUNTER, Esq, the Whig Elector, led off, and made a powerful argument of an hour, reviewing and contrasting the lives and services of Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren, and urging the reasons which should operate upon reflecting men to prefer the Statesman of the West over the Northern man who *professes* to repudiate the principles of his own 'kith and kin,' and to adopt Southern views and feelings.

HENRY BEDINGER, Esq. followed in an hour's reply, defending Mr. Van Buren, and using his ever ready weapons of wit and ridicule upon the Whig party. When, however, he ventured into the field of argument, it was easy to perceive he was not quite so much "at home," and some of his positions were more conspicuous for their boldness than their soundness.

Each of these gentlemen replied in half hour speeches; and, as the shades of evening approached, tapered down to rejoinders and surrejoinders of fifteen minutes apiece.

Never have we seen a public gathering more patient, or more deeply interested in a political controversy. For six hours, the large hall above the Court Room was crowded, and men of all ages stood patiently to hear the arguments and to enjoy the keen encounters of wit with which the discussion was garnished.

THE DISTRIBUTION.

A prominent article in the political creed of the Whigs is the Distribution among the States of the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands This measure has been strongly recommended by Gen. Jackson on more than one occasion, and we clip the following from his first message to Congress in 1829:

"*It appears to me that the most safe just and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several states according to their ratio of representation.*"

This was bona fide Democracy in those palmy days of Jacksonism, yet now we find the Loco Foco orators of the day, stamping it as a Federal measure. If it is Federal now, it must have been Federal in 1829, and will these demagogues charge the old Hero with sustaining or recommending any thing that was not pure democracy? It is indeed mysterious to us how this measure can be a *Democratic* recommendation at one time, and an ultra *Federal* doctrine when espoused by the Whigs.

THE OLD GAME.

The Richmond Enquirer has fallen upon the old game of "brag for gammon," and commences his prophecies for '44 as follows:

"We understand from an intelligent member of Congress, that our friends in Washington are in high spirits. They count upon carrying New York by a majority of from 15 to 20,000; Ohio by 10,000. They calculate upon the success of the Van Buren and Johnson ticket in Pennsylvania by some thousands—and they entertain sanguine hopes of Mr. Van Buren's success.—All eyes are now turned to the Old Dominion.—If she stands fast, all is safe. If—can we, ought we, to doubt it? No, no—we shall carry her in November by 5,000 or more."

Now be it remembered, that the old gentleman of the Enquirer has tried his hand at prophecy before, during the campaign of '40, and then, proved to be a false prophet. New York and Pennsylvania were claimed beyond question or cavil by Mr. Ritchie, yet these States were found in the Whig Pyramid, where they will again occupy a proud position after November next.

DEATH OF THE HON. HENRY FRICK.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday says:—

Whilst preparing for the Funeral of the sufferers by the accident of Thursday, Death has stricken another victim in the midst of us, in the person of the Hon. HENRY FRICK, one of the Representatives from the State of Pennsylvania, who breathed his last on Friday last, about 12 o'clock, at his lodgings in this city.

Mr. FRICK was in the 50th year of his age, was in delicate health when he came on to attend Congress, and has been so, we believe, for some years. He has left a widow and a numb r of children, one of whom was with him for several days before his death, to mourn over the heavy loss they have sustained.

MARYLAND TAX BILL.—The bill providing for the more effectual collection of the direct tax has passed both branches of the Legislature by a strong vote, and no doubt is entertained of the desirable object in view being fully accomplished.

THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME.
A Federal Measure of 1790!

What will our Loco Foco friends say, upon proof to have such an idea hatched up, as making that scrap of Federalism, that, while they are told that the Sub-Treasury Scheme was first recommended by Alexander Hamilton, and that he was its author. Well may you stare in wonderment and surprize, modern democrat, yet it is nevertheless correct. We see this "democratic" party, headed by Martin Van Buren, attempting to fasten upon our country a project which we conceive to be the most dangerous ever offered by the ultra Federalists. The extract furnished us from the Steubenville Herald, which we give below, bears us fully out in saying that Alexander Hamilton was the original inventor and proposer of the sub-treasury scheme which Mr. Van Buren fastened upon the nation, and for which mainly, he was kicked out of the Presidency. In 1836 Mr. Van Buren's Secretary of the Treasury recommended the scheme to Congress by the declaration that 'it was urgently recommended by this Department as early as 1790.' From 1780 to 1795 Alexander Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury, and of course was Secretary in 1790.

The following is the fourth section of an act entitled 'An act to establish the Treasury Department,' passed the 2d of September, 1789, when Alexander Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury:

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep the money of the United States, and to disburse the same, &c. He shall at all times submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller, or either of them the inspection of the monies in his hands."

The following is the 30th section of the same act:

"Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That the duties and fees to be collected by virtue of this act shall be received in gold and silver ONLY."

At this time (Sept. 1789,) remarks the Herald, that rank Federalist Alexander Hamilton, was Secretary of the Treasury. The sub Treasury, with the SPECIE CLAUSE, originated with him, and at the end of fifty years, and having been abandoned by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Adams, and denounced by Jackson, was revived by Martin Van Buren. So that Van Buren walks in the footsteps of that old Federalist Alexander Hamilton!

A WORD IN SEASON.

As all things will come right side up at the Presidential election, when the people will turn out every where and vote for the Ashland Farmer, the Whigs of Virginia must not suppose that all exertion at this time on their part is unnecessary, and that it is a matter of but little consequence, what complexion Virginia presents in her political appearance this spring.

The Whig cause is well worthy of a warm, hearty, and cordial support at all times and in all seasons, and nothing would be more destructive to our cause and our country, than the prevalence of the opinion that the strength of the party is not wanted this spring. Not a political victory that will be achieved from now to the election, but will contribute to the elevation of Mr. Clay. Moreover, we find our opponents adopting the policy of adhesiveness, and willing to swallow any draught, however noxious, that is labeled "Democracy."

NOT SUFFICIENT FOR REVENUE! EH?

☞The American states that the receipts at the New York Custom House during the months of January and February last amounted to $4,040,305. The amount received during the months of January, February and March, in 1843, was only $1,876,874. The excess in favor of the first two months of the present year, as compared with the first three months of last year, is, therefore, $2,163,431.

AN INTERESTING FACT

Was stated by Mr. Phelps, in a late speech in the U S. Senate, in regard to the amount of Flour consumed by the manufacturing establishments at the North. Mr. P. stated that the Flour used in STARCH MADE FOR SIZING GOODS MADE IN MASSACHUSETTS ONLY, is *equal* in amount to the *whole quantity of flour taken of us in England.* Here is another most striking illustration of the value of the home market and the great benefit to the farmers of a flourishing condition of the manufacturers.

ENGLAND'S TARIFF ON TOBACCO.

The British are very importunate in their efforts to convince the American people that a free trade policy would be best adapted to the Government of the United States, and for the purpose of enlightening them upon this subject, have established it is said, the free trade organ under Gen. Duff Green, in New York. Whilst this is the case, it may not be improper to point out the operations of the Tariff law of Great Britain on one important product of ours, which is raised in great abundance in the Western and Southern part of our State, that of Tobacco. The United States Gazette thus speaks of it:

"A merchant of Philadelphia, a few days since, sold 2332 pounds of tobacco, at 9 cents a pound, amounting to $209 88. This Tobacco will be sent to Liverpool; it will pay nine shillings a pound import duty, making 209,88 shillings, or £1050, or nearly $5,250. Other tobacco pay three shillings a pound, none less."

It is said an attempt is being made by the American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool, to have the import duty on tobacco reduced to one shilling a pound, about *three hundred per cent.* upon the invoice price. Whether that body will succeed in its attempt to approach free trade by reducing the duties from twenty-seven hundred to three hundred per cent., we cannot tell.

CHESAPEAKE and OHIO CANAL.

The Georgetown Advocate of the 27th ult., says, "the mild weather has thus early opened the trade of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, several boats having arrived yesterday evening within four or five miles of town, and which may be expected in to-day, as the water is let into the Georgetown level. Before the end of the week it is probable that the navigation will be resumed from end to end of the Canal.

THE CULTIVATOR.

This deservedly popular Agricultural paper presents itself in a new form for this year, and is decidedly the handsomest agricultural journal of the day. We find it replete with instructive and valuable contributions from all quarters of the Union, befitting it thus for any section of our country. The facts set forth in the Cultivator are generally the results of long experience, and made by some of our first scientific agriculturalists. This valuable work is published monthly, in octavo form, containing 32 pages, for the small sum of $1. No farmer in the country should be without it, as each number is worth more than the subscription price.

Persons desirous of subscribing can leave their names at the Free Press Office.

☞The Senate of Maryland on Saturday confirmed the nomination of the Hon. JOHN C. LEGRAND as Associate Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, in place of the late Hon. Judge MARTINEN. Every Senator present, except one, voted for the confirmation.

☞We learn from the New Orleans Bee of the 12th ultimo, that a tremendous fire took place in that city the day before, in the New Orleans Cotton Press Building, said to be the largest house in the world. Estimated loss at $375,000.

[illegible]

Now having made the position, our country now occupies, which was the free trade one, as it relates to her independence and prosperity, from that which she held previous to the passage of the Tariff Act. Last year there was brought to the United States from different foreign ports, some *Fifteen Millions of Dollars*, in payment for different articles of our production; and we find that the receipts in the New York Custom House, from the 1st to the 24th of February last, amounted to *Two Millions, Sixteen Thousand, Five Hundred and Eighty-six Dollars, and Eighty-three Cents.* There also arrived between the 10th and the 23d of the same month, at New York, 69 ships, 41 barks, 84 brigs, and 152 schooners—total 346 vessels—93 of them from foreign ports, and a portion of them from our Southern ports. Here are matters of fact, which speak louder than words. what results may be expected by the Tariff. Striking evidences are here exhibited, which partisans cannot question, as they are matters of record—Judging from the activity that prevails at our other ports, the Revenue arising to the United States during the month of February, may be safely put down at *FIVE MILLIONS of DOLLARS*, which is more than *Three Millions of Dollars* above the expenses, of government during that time, and this too despite the clamors of the Loco Foco party, that it was insufficient for Revenue.

[illegible] practical results like these staring them in the face, do we find the Editors of the Enquirer raising the cry of REPEAL! The tocsin has sounded! and the most desperate efforts are now being made in Washington, to modify the Tariff, so as to strip it of its most essential feature of prosperity to our mechanics, *Protection!* Are the working-men, the mechanics of our country, willing that it shall be so altered?—Are they prepared to sanction such deleterious and vascillating legislation—will they favor this unstable and fickle working up and down policy, to carry out the scheming of factious demagogues? No Tariff can ever be permanent and stable that does not recognize fully the principle of protection to the mechanic interest of our country. Repeal this Tariff, and the tide of affairs *will be turned!* Instead of our being the creditor, we will again be found in the position of debtor! The specie which has been and still continues to pour into our country *will reflux!* and soon find its way back again to the coffers of the British manufacturing capitalist, in payment for articles which our own manufacturers can furnish at as cheap and cheaper rates, if the whole market be guarantied to them; but cannot compete with *foreign pauper labor*, and foreign capitalists, if they are only to have a part of the market. Should such a result happen—should the Loco Focos in their mad career repeal the Tariff, then may we look for panics in the money markets—manufacturing establishments closed—the working-men of our country without labor—suspensions on the part of our banks—and the produce of the farmer brought down to hard money prices!

TENNESSEE WHIGS.

A great out-pouring of the Whigs of Middle Tennessee took place on the 22d ult., at Nashville. Great enthusiasm pervaded the meeting and the utmost unanimity and good feeling was manifested. The Nashville Whig speaking of those who composed it says—'It was in truth a glorious gathering, composed of the "bone and sinew" of the land; of men of the first character and respectability, who were inspired with all that generous ardor and noble enthusiasm which characterize men who are battling for right.

The nomination of HENRY CLAY, for the Presidency, was received with bursts of applause—there was no hesitation—no doubts of the expediency of the measure—the mass of the people are for him, and their delegates in nominating him only gave distinct utterance to the wishes and feelings of their constituents. On this matter there is but one opinion among the Whigs throughout the State—they are for "Clay first, Clay last, and Clay all the time."

THE WHIGS of CONNECTICUT AWAKE!

The Whig Young Men of Connecticut held a Convention in Hartford, on the 22 of February, which is said to have been one of the most spirited and heart-cheering meetings ever held in that good old State. There were some Ten Thousand in attendance, which astonished the friends of Whig principles, and astounded their opponents.

Gov. Morehead of Kentucky addressed the Convention. He spoke of his neighbor and friend HENRY CLAY, who *lived* in Kentucky, but who was the pride and property of all true Americans, whether in Kentucky or Connecticut—of every friend of Freedom throughout the world. He reviewed the Campaign of 1840; the conduct of John Tyler, showed that the issues of 1840 were the same now presented, and to be tried by the same tribunal; and then went into a thorough exposition and defence of the policy of a Protective Tariff and of the Land Distribution.

Several other distinguished speakers addressed the Convention, and it broke up in the best feeling, with a resolution of thanks to the Maryland Whigs for the victory they won in the late contest.

OHIO WHIG CONVENTION.

In consequence of the declination on the part of the Hon. David Spangler to be the Whig candidate for Governor, the Whigs of the Buckeye State convened again on the 22d of February, and placed in nomination for Governor, Mordecai Bartley, of Richland County.

The Columbus Journal says, the proceedings of the Convention were conducted harmoniously and with the warmest enthusiasm, from beginning to close. There were no bickerings, no divisions, no heartburnings. One feeling animated, one hope inspired the mass. There was some diversity of opinion and preferences as to men, before the nomination was made; but when made, all united in swelling the loud acclaim in honor of both *cause* and candidates. Several of those whose names had been used in connection with the canvass were present, and mingled their voices in the congratulations of the occasion.—Thus may it ever be! All is well in Ohio!

The following resolution was adopted with acclamation:

Resolved, That we, the Whigs of Ohio, *admire* HENRY CLAY, for his profound and splendid intellect; that we *respect* him, for the long and eminently laborious life, which, with all the exalted endowments of nature, he has devoted to his country; that we *honor* him for his zealous devotion to those political principles which our fathers of the Revolution established and transmitted to us; and the wisdom of which our whole personal and rational experiences, have demonstrated; but that we do yet more, *admire, respect, honor and love him*, that he is eminently the *honest man* of this Nation and of this Age.

The Loco Address for 1844 opens, in argument, with the avowal of the Repudiation doctrine. The "promises to pay," issued to American soldiers during the Revolutionary war, had changed hands, when Washington became President, ergo the arrangement made by Hamilton for their payment was wicked in the extreme! This is the Loco logic—the doctrine of those who assail the Whig Convention and the Whig Address of 1840 for their want of *honesty!*

[*Fredericksburg Arena.*

To the Freemen of Jefferson.

Having been approved, (though not officially,) of my re-nomination by the Whigs of Jefferson, as a candidate, with a decidedly popular and highly esteemed citizen of the "unterrified precinct," to represent you in the next House of Delegates of Virginia, I take the only means left me at this time of communicating with you and expressing the lively sensibility which I feel for this renewed manifestation of your esteem and confidence. I have to express my regret that it has not been to my power earlier to mingle again with my fellow citizens, and give them an account of my stewardship; but since I set out for Richmond in December last, my health has been so much impaired as to detain me frequently from my seat in the House, and still causes me to tarry here for the benefit of medical advice and other advantages, deemed necessary to my restoration. I trust, however, this may not be much longer necessary, and that I shall soon be permitted to return in person my thanks for the honor thus conferred upon me.

Jefferson has always been esteemed equal at least to any county in the commonwealth, not only in the character of her soil and other natural advantages, but which is of higher importance, for the general intelligence and respectability of her people; and in consideration of these well established facts, I am the more fully impressed with the honor conferred by such a nomination. Our interests are the same—nothing can affect you either for good or evil that does not equally affect me, and I can therefore with the more confidence promise fidelity to your interests and the devotion of my best energies to the fulfilment of the duties which may be imposed upon me, if by the great.

The principles and policy of the Whig party, with which I have always been identified, are now so plainly developed, distinctly proclaimed, and unanimously advocated, by all that rally under our political banner, that I feel it is unnecessary for me here to refer to them. There is now no halting between two opinions—the issue is joined—the Whigs throughout this broad land proclaim, as with a peal of light and a voice of thunder, the tenets of their faith, that all may see, hear and understand, and if we may judge from the signs of the times the verdict is already made up, the die is cast, the doom sealed.

Hoping soon to be with you, I have only to subscribe myself,

Your fellow citizen,
W. F. TURNER.

Baltimore, March 4, 1844.

☞The great Whig National Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, will meet in Baltimore on Wednesday, the *first* day of May next. The Young Men's Whig National Convention of Ratification will meet on the following day, Thursday, the *second* of May.

☞The National Intelligencer states another narrow escape was experienced by the President of the United States, who, in returning from the Congress Burial Ground in a carriage, with his son, Mr. John Tyler, had his life jeoparded and saved in a manner almost providential. It seems the horses attached to the carriage took fright, or started at the foot of the Capitol, and galloped off at a most furious rate along Pennsylvania avenue, which at the time was crowded with hacks and vehicles of every description, and persons on horseback and on foot returning from the Funeral. When the carriage reached a point opposite Gallabrun's European Hotel, a colored man fortunately succeeded in stopping the horses.

The Hon. HENRY JOHNSON, recently elected U. S. Senator from the State of Louisiana, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge PORTER, arrived in Washington on Thursday afternoon.

Rumor mentions the names of Mr. Webster, Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Stevenson, and Mr. Walker of Miss., as persons for Secretary of State, which of course one only can fill—and the name of Mr. Saundess of N. C. for Secretary of the Navy.

DEATH OF NICHOLAS BIDDLE,
Late President of the United States Bank.

The Philadelphia Gazette of the 27th ultimo says:—

"For some months past it has been known to the friends of Nicholas Biddle that his health was greatly impaired, and his permanent recovery doubtful. It is our painful task to announce that the disease which has so long afflicted him, terminated his life this morning, at Andalusia. The hour of his death was about four o'clock. The last illness of Mr. Biddle was accompanied by great suffering. In the early stages of the disease, he occasionally visited the city, but exhibited to those who met him no token of physical distress. His fortitude was conspicuous to the last. He leaves a widow, several children and numerous relatives and friends to mourn his loss, at an age when they might well have hoped to witness the exercise of his varied powers in their full vigor."

The enterprising President of the Winchester and Potomac Rail road Company, has nearly completed the repairs of the road, and the whole line between this place and the Ferry, is said to be in better order now than it has been for the last five years. The travel upon this road is daily increasing, and the immense amount of flour and merchandise which is constantly passing over it, must soon produce a revenue that will not only relieve the Company at no distant day, from all the embarrassments that have been hanging over it, but meet out to those who have invested their capital in its stock, a handsome dividend on their investments. The affairs of the Company are undoubtedly looking up, and much credit is due to the President for the ability, and fidelity which he has displayed in the administration of its concerns.—*Win. Virginian.*

Girard Will Case.—The important Girard Will case, has been decided in favor of the City of Philadelphia, by the U. S. Supreme Court. The decision of the Court is said to be a very able and elaborate one, and was written by Judge STORY, who pronounced it yesterday.

This suit was instituted, not on the ground of the illegality of the will of Mr. Girard in general, but against that clause of it which authorized the establishment of a college, for the education of white male children, between certain ages. It was objected to this clause, that it was void, on two principal grounds. *First*, that there was no sufficient authority under the laws of Pennsylvania, for the acceptance and administration of the trust by the city of Philadelphia, which was made the almoner of the charity—and *secondly*, that it was not such a charity as the laws of the country would enforce and maintain, because, by the will of Mr. Girard, all ministers of religion, of what ever denomination, were excluded from entering upon the grounds of the college, even as visiters, and that this direction of the will prohibited the teaching of the Christian religion to the pupils in the school—the teaching of religion, it was contented, being an essential part of all charity endowments.

The Supreme Court has overruled all the objections against the will, and the validity of the establishment of the College is thus affirmed.—*Balt. Pat. Feb. 26.*

The Hon. HENRY CLAY arrived in Mobile on the 22th ult. in fine health and spirits.

Most Awful and Most Lamentable Catastrophe!

Instantaneous Death, by the Bursting of one of the Large Guns on Board the United States Ship Princeton, of Secretary UPSHUR, Secretary GILMER, Commodore KENNON, VIRGIL MAXCY, Esq., and Col. GARDNER!!!

In the whole course of our lives it has never fallen to our lot to announce to our readers a more shocking calamity—shocking in all its circumstances and concomitants—than that which occurred on board the United States Ship PRINCETON, yesterday afternoon, whilst under way, in in the river Potomac, fourteen or fifteen miles below this city.

Yesterday was a day appointed, by the courtesy and hospitality of Capt. STOCKTON, Commander of the Princeton, for receiving as visiters to his fine ship (lying off Alexandria) a great number of guests, with their families, liberally and numerously invited to spend the day on board. The day was most favorable, and the company was large and brilliant, of both sexes; not less probably in number than four hundred, among whom were the President of the United States, the Heads of the several Departments, and their families. At a proper hour, after the arrival of the expected guests, the vessel got under way and proceeded down the river, to some distance below Fort Washington. During the passage down, one of the large guns on board (carrying a ball of 225 pounds) was fired more than once, exhibiting the great power and capacity of that formidable weapon of war. The Ladies had partaken of a sumptuous repast; the gentlemen had succeeded them at the table, and some of them had left it; the vessel was on her return up the river, opposite to the fort, where Captain STOCKTON consented to fire another shot from the same gun, around and near which, to observe its effects, many persons had gathered, though by no means so many as on similar discharges in the morning, the ladies who then thronged the deck being on this fatal occasion almost all between decks, and out of reach of harm.

The guns was fired. The explosion was followed, before the smoke cleared away so as to observe its effect, by shrieks of wo which announced a dire calamity. The gun had burst, at a point three or four feet from the breech, and scattered death and desolation around. Mr. UPSHUR, Secretary of State, Mr. GILMER, so recently placed at the head of the Navy, Commodore KENNON, one of its gallant officers, VIRGIL MAXCY, lately returned from a diplomatic residence at the Hague Mr. GARDNER, of New York, (formerly a Member of the Senate of that State,) were among the slain. Besides these, seventeen seamen were wounded, several of them badly and probably mortally. Among those stunned by the concussion, we learn not all seriously injured, were Capt. STOCKTON himself; Col. BENTON, of the Senate; Lieut. HUNT, of the Princeton; W. D. ROBINSON, of Georgetown. Other persons also were perhaps more or less injured, of whom, in the horror and confusion of the moment, no certain account could be obtained. The above are believed, however, to comprise the whole of the persons known to the Public who were killed or dangerously or seriously hurt.

The scene upon the deck may more easily be imagined than described. Nor can the imagination picture to itself the half of its horrors. Wives, widowed in an instant by the murderous blast!—Daughters smitten with the heart-rending sight of their father's lifeless corpse!—The wailings of agonized females! The piteous grief of the unhurt but heart-stricken spectators! The wounded seamen borne down below! The silent tears and quivering lips of their brave and honest comrades, who tried in vain to subdue or to conceal their feelings! What *words* can adequately depict a scene like this?

Nat. Int. Feb. 29.

THE LATE CALAMITOUS ACCIDENT.

The bodies of the lamented UPSHUR, GILMER, MAXCY, KENNON and GARDNER were brought to this city yesterday, in coffins, from the ship *Princeton*, on board of which, on the preceding afternoon, they passed from life to death, by means not less fleet or fatal than fire from Heaven. The coffins were conveyed, with due solemnity, to the President's House, and placed in the East room, there to await the Funeral ceremonies.

The gloom which fell upon every spirit on the first news of the sad accident on board of the Princeton was visible in every countenance yesterday. Responive to a Message of the President on the subject, both Houses of Congress adjourned immediately after adopting Resolutions expressive of their feelings. They will meet again to-morrow only to attend the Funeral which is appointed to take place on Saturday at 11 o'clock.

No death has occurred, in consequence of the terrible accident, besides those mentioned yesterday, except that of a servant of the President (a colored man) who was near the gun at the time of its exploding. Those who were wounded, citizens, and seamen, are, we are glad to learn, generally less hurt than was supposed, and are doing well.

In regard to this unhappy occurrence, it is well remarked by the Globe, that "the only circumstance calculated to relieve the all-pervading distress, is, that of the multitude of ladies who were on board the ship, not one was injured.—The happy exemption of such a multitude of the tender sex, who witnessed the havoc made in the midst of them of the most distinguished and beloved of their countrymen, while it brings some solace to the circle of their immediate friends, cannot but deepen the sympathies which they, of the whole community, feel for the bereaved families of those who have fallen." This is a theme upon which it must be needless further to dwell; but undevout and hardened indeed must be the heart of him or her who is not profoundly grateful that, dreadful as the result was, it was less than, under the circumstances, could have been hoped upon any human computation.

Nat. Int. Friday.

THE BURIAL.

At twelve o'clock on Saturday the Funeral Address was made by the Rev. Mr. Butler. Preparations were immediately made to form the processions, but an hour passed before it was upon the Avenue.—From the President's House to the Capitol every window and door way was lined with the people, and the crowd of strangers and citizens was then dense for hours. The procession extended nearly from the Treasury Department to the foot of the Capitol, and was two hours on its way from the Executive mansion to the Congressional Burying Ground.

At four o'clock the tolling of the bells and the firing of minute guns ceased, giving token that the last sad services had been performed to the distinguished dead.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1844.

IN SENATE.

The following Bills ordered to be engrossed in the Senate yesterday were finally passed to-day:

To transfer the *Government Stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the State of Maryland.* Mr. Tappan of Ohio called for the yeas and nays upon the Bill. They were ordered and the Bill was passed. Ayes 32, noes 11.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The orders of the day were called, which were the Report of the Select Committee on the Rules and Orders.

Mr. Johnson obtained the floor, and commenced an address to the Democratic members, appealing to them not to adopt the Rules reported by Mr. Adams, and not to adopt the set of Rules reported by Mr. Dromgoole. He desired to have all the Rules of the last Congress, the Rules of the present except the 21st, and the 21st he proposed to amend in the manner mentioned the other day. Mr. Johnson had not proceeded far before Mr. Barnard had to correct him. Proceeding a little further he ran afoul of Mr. Adams, who corrected him in regard to the most material part of his argument. Mr. Johnson was anxious to put the responsibility of the delay in time and the loss of position in regard to the 21st Rule upon the Whig members.

Mr. Adams stated that the 21st Rule was adopted by a vote of 95 to 91. It was adopted upon the first day of the Session. He protested against being considered responsible for one hour's time upon this subject since the first day of the session. His connection with the Select Committee appointed to prepare rules and orders had been altogether involuntary.

Mr. Johnson went on to refer to more recent votes in the House. A great many Southern members had voted against laying the motion to amend the 21st Rule upon the table. These persons therefore would be responsible for its loss. How could the Southern Democrat expect the Northern Democrats to be united upon this subject when they were divided themselves. The time has gone, said Mr. Johnson, *when we can enforce the 21st Rule.*

Mr. Dromgoole demanded the yeas and nays upon the Main question, which were ordered.

A motion was then made to lay the whole subject upon the table—rejected, 98 to 90.

The vote was then taken upon the main question, which was ordered. Ayes 159, noes 24.

The Rules in the meantime had been suspended on this subject for the day.

Mr. Lewis of Ala. wished to lay the motion of Mr. Johnson upon the table in order to get at the proposition of Mr. Dromgoole, which was equivalent to the 21st Rule of the last Congress.

Mr. Houston of Ala. here renewed his motion to lay the whole subject upon the table. The yeas and nays were ordered and the motion was lost, Ayes 90, Noes 94!

The question returned upon the proposition of Mr. Johnson, and that was rejected, 35 to 143!

The question recurred upon laying the whole subject upon the table. The yeas and nays were called and the vote was again lost, 78 to 107!

The hour was now well on to 4 o'clock, a dozen votes had been taken and no head way made.

A motion was made to adjourn and lost.

A division of the question having been called for, the report,—with the exception of the 23d and 96th rules, as numbered in the amendments, was adopted.

The question was then taken on retaining the 23d rule, (excluding abolition petitions,) and decided in the negative—yeas 86, nays 106.

The 96th rule, as proposed by Mr. Dromgoole, in the following words, was then agreed to:

No standing rule, or order of the House, shall be rescinded or changed, without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall any rule be suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present; nor shall the order of business, as established by the rules, be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.—But the House, may at any time, by a vote of a majority of the members present, suspend the rules and orders for the purpose of going into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and also of providing for the discharge of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union from the consideration of any bill referred to it, after acting, without debate, on all amendments pending, and that may be offered.

Mr. Barringer moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the substitute of Mr. Dromgoole was adopted, with the exception of the 23d and 96th rules. Pending this motion the House adjourned.

FEBRUARY 28.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Bagby presented the Joint resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Alabama in answer to the Massachusetts Resolutions, asking Congress to amend the Constitution by striking out the clause which provides for a representation of three-fifths of the Slave population. The Alabama Resolutions take strong ground against those adopted by Massachusetts, and state that in no event will such a proposition be acquiesced in. An attempt to procure such an amendment would be regarded as an act of bad faith in Alabama.

Mr. Archer was anxious that the Senate should not now act upon this subject. He had received from the Legislature of Virginia Resolutions of a similar import with those adopted in Alabama. He did not present them because his colleague was absent.

The motion to print the Massachusetts Resolutions was then laid upon the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The first business in order this morning was the consideration of the Report of the Committee on the Rules of the House. The subject was taken up where it was left off at the adjournment yesterday.

Mr. Barringer asked if the proposition he had submitted yesterday was debatable.

The Speaker decided that it was not.

Mr. Dromgoole argued that the motion was not in order.

The Speaker decided that it was, and no appeal was taken.

The yeas and nays were then ordered upon a motion to reconsider, and the proposition was defeated 55 to 115.

The next question was upon adopting the Rules as amended.

Several members asked what would be the effect of not adopting the Report of Mr. Dromgoole.

The Speaker said the old Rules would be in force.

Mr. Bidlack of Pa. asked the effect of laying the motion upon the table.

The Speaker said the old Rules would be enforced, because the House if it thought proper, could take the new Rules as proposed by Mr. D. from the table.

Mr. Bidlack moved to lay upon the table. The yeas and nays were called.—The calling of the vote proceeded very slowly, and a great deal caucussing was going on while the vote was being called. When the names had been all called, the vote, before it was announced, was found to be a very close one. Several members then began to change their votes, and all of them among those who had voted in the negative.

Mr. Duncan of Ohio changed from no to the affirmative.

Mr. J. M. Davis of Ia. changed from no to aye.

Mr. Yost of Pa. after many questions, also changing from no to aye. The vote was then announced.

For laying upon the table 88.

Against laying upon the table 87.

Mr. Clingman of N. C. moved a call of the House, and to reconsider the vote just announced.

Two motions were submitted to lay the motion for a call upon the table. Neither of the motions were in order.

The yeas and nays were then ordered upon the motion,—"Shall there be a call of the House?" The vote was, ayes 81, noes 101.

Mr. Weller of Ohio then moved to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered and the motion prevailed. Ayes 89—noes 82!

This was an end to the subject, and probably will be an end of it for the session. The old Rules will be the Rules of the House.

FEBRUARY 26.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at half past twelve o'clock to-day, and after the House of Representatives had adjourned.

The Rev. Septimus Tuston, Chaplain of the Senate, made a most impressive prayer, and one that reached and touched all hearts by its consolation, its affectionate Christian sympathy, its appeal, and its warning for all to be ready for the dispensations of Providence.

The prayer being over the following Message was announced from the President of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I have to perform the Melancholy duty of announcing to the two Houses of Congress the death of the Hon. Abel P. Upshur, late Secretary of State, and the Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer, late Secretary of the Navy.

This most lamentable occurrence transpired on board the United States ship of war the Princeton, on yesterday, at about half after four o'clock in the evening, and proceeded from the explosion of one of the large guns of that ship.

The loss which the Government and the country have sustained by this deplorable event is heightened by the death, at the same time, and by the same cause, of several distinguished persons and valuable citizens.

I shall be permitted to express my great grief at an occurrence which has thus so suddenly stricken from my side two gentlemen upon whose advice I so confidently relied in the discharge of my arduous task of administering the office of the Executive department, and whose services at this interesting period were of such vast importance.

In some relief of the public sorrow which must necessarily accompany this most painful event, it affords me much satisfaction to say that it was produced by no carelessness or inattention on the part of the officers and crew of the Princeton, but must be set down as one of those casualties which, to a greater or less degree, attend upon every service, and which are invariably incident to the temporal affairs of mankind.

I will also add that it in no measure detracts in my estimation from the value of the improvement contemplated in the construction of the Princeton, or from the merits of her brave and distinguished commander and projector.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 29, 1844

The Message having been read—

Mr. Rives arose and addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: The general feeling of the Senate has, I am sure, already anticipated me, what I have risen to suggest. The awful calamity communicated to us in the message of the President just read, and which has made of yesterday, with all its unearthly brightness, one of the darkest and most inauspicious days in our national calendar, is but too well known to the Senate in all its dreadful details and heart-rending results. Surely, Mr. President, never, in the mysterious ordinances of God, has a day on earth been marked in its progress by such startling and astounding contrasts—opening and advancing with hilarity and joy, mutual congratulation and patriotic pride, and closing in scenes of death and disaster, of lamentation and unutterable wo. It was my sad fortune, Mr. President, to be an eye-witness of these never-to-be-forgotten events. If I had language to describe them, power of speech would fail me.

I have risen, in the midst of the universal sadness and dejection of heart which prevail around me, and under the overpowering weight of my own feelings, to suggest the propriety of suspending our ordinary labors and pursuits, in the presence and under the chastisement of this awful visitation of providence. It has fallen to the lot of my own State to be the chief mourner on this melancholy occasion. Two of her distinguished citizens, filling high places in the civil government of the country, have been cut down in the midst of their days and their usefulness: and another of her sons—a gallant officer of the navy—has been destined to fall, by disastrous accident, on a deck which, under other circumstances, he might have illustrated by his valor.

But, in so overwhelming a calamity, which stands almost without a parallel in the records of human misfortune, all bear the equal and sympathizing share. Surrounded, as we are, on every hand, by the dissolate wailing of the widow and the helpless cry of the orphan, none of us can be in a state of mind to discharge, with intelligence and composure, the duties which belong to us here.

Let us then, Mr. President, bowing in all humility of spirit beneath this stroke of an all-wise and mysterious Providence, discard from our minds, for a season, cares and excitements of our daily duties in this hall. Let us lay to heart the monitory lessons so impressively read to us in the events of yesterday, that "in the midst of life we are in death." With this lesson engraven upon our hearts, let us keep constantly in view the eternal as well as temporal responsibilities under which all the duties of both public and private life are to be performed. Let the deep sense of common calamity and mutual affliction unite us more closely by the ties of brotherhood and affection. Let us "put away from us all bitterness and wrath, and evil speaking;" and when we come together again, under these chastening influences, we shall feel, I trust, how much better patriots we are for being better Christains.

Mr. R. concluded by

Resolved, That the members of the Senate will go into mourning by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States.

Resolved, That, in consideration of this afflictive dispensation, the Senate do now adjourn to Monday next.

The resolutions having been read, a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the action of that body touching this awful calamity. The message was read and concurred in.

The resolutions submitted by Mr. Rives were unanimously agreed to, and the following Senators were appointed a committee of arrangements on the part of the Senate to act in conjunction with the committee on the part of the House of Representatives, viz: Messrs. Rives, Archer, King, Woodbury, and Bayard.

The Senate then, in accordance with its previous action, adjourned till Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Every member of the House of Representatives whose state of health admitted of the exposure, appeared to be in his seat, this morning long before the hour of meeting. The melancholy event of yesterday seemed to be the only topic of conversation.

The Rev. Mr. Tinsley, Chaplain of the House made a most impressive prayer upon the occasion.

The Private Secretary of the President, John Tyler, Jr. then informed the House that he was instructed to deliver to the House a Message in writing.

[The same Message that was sent to the Senate.]

Mr. Hopkins of Va. rose as soon as the message from the President was read — He should not, he said, add one syllable to the message, but content himself with presenting the following Resolutions, which were read at the Clerk's table.

Resolved, That this House has heard with deep sorrow of the dreadful catastrophe which occurred yesterday on board the United States ship of war Princeton, when many valuable lives were lost, and by which, amongst others, the Hon. Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of State, and the Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer, Secretary, of the Navy, met a sudden and awful death.

Resolved, That the House will manifest its respect for the memory of the late distinguished Secretaries of State and of the Navy, and its sympathy for their bereaved families, by attending their funerals in a body.

Resolved, As a further mark of respect to the deceased, and to manifest our sense of this most melancholy and afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence, that this House will transact no legislative business until after the funeral obsequies of the deceased shall have been performed.

Resolved, That the House will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to join with a Committee of the Senate to make preparations for the funeral.

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn until Monday next.

Neither House of Congress sat yesterday, or will sit to-day, having adjourned on Thursday to Monday next, in testimony of the sense with which they were impressed of the extent of the misfortune sustained by the late disaster on board of the United States ship Princeton.

The same sentiment which influences Congress on this occasion is partaken by all classes of our people, of both sexes, and of every age.—*Nat. Int., March 2.*

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 22d ult., by the Rev. R. Douglass, Mr. John H. Snyder to Miss Susan E. Stipe—all of Shepherdstown.

In Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday, February 22d, by the Rev. Samuel T. Mills, Mr. John W. Gill, of Mt. Pleasant, to Miss Rhoda A. Smith, daughter of David Smith, Esq., late of Columbia.

On Tuesday evening last, at Poplar Cottage, by the Rev. R. M. Lipscomb, Mr. Isaac Henkle to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Lemuel Moler, deceased, all of this county.

DIED.

On the 27th ult., in Shepherdstown, after a short illness, Edmund Jennings, youngest son of Edmund I Lee, Esq., aged 22 months and 9 days.

On Thursday night, the 29th ult. at Harpers-Ferry, Mrs. Mary, wife of Peter Lightel, aged 46 years.

On Thursday the 22d ult. at Harpers-Ferry, Elizabeth Stedman, aged 40 years.

On Friday last, at Bolivar, Mrs. Margaret, wife of Mr. John Niswanner, aged 24 years.

Died—At the house of her daughter, Mrs. Lucy Ball, in Leesburg, on the 18th ult., in the 75th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Potter, relict of Ebenezer Potter, for some years a merchant of this place. The deceased has been long and extensively known in this community, as well as elsewhere, and wherever known justly esteemed and beloved.

ANOTHER PATRIOT GONE!

"Patriots have toil'd, and in their country's cause
Bled nobly; and their deeds, as they deserve,
Receive proud recompense."

In this town, on Tuesday morning last, at 1 o'clock, Mr. PETER HAINES, a Soldier of the Revolution, in the 93d year of his age.

The deceased was born on the 17th Dec. 1751, in York county, Pa., from which place he removed when he was 12 years of age, to Shepherdstown, Va., where he resided for about 21 years, and then removed to this place, where he remained until his death.

Whilst residing in Shepherdstown, the War of the Revolution broke out, and with patriotic zeal he caught the holy enthusiasm of liberty, which burnt upon the altars of the hearts of the youth of the land, and though but 17 years of age, volunteered in defence of his bleeding country. He imbibed in his bosom those exalted sentiments of glowing and ardent patriotism, that originated in souls that were "strangers to fear"—united himself with, and became one of those gallant spirits who dared, with means apparently wholly inefficient, to assail the vaunting mistress of the Thirteen Colonies—and who assisted in converting the chains that had been forged, into ropes of sand, and made England's tyrannical easetments vanish like the "baseless fabric of a vision."

It is our bounden duty, and ought to be our heart's fondest pleasure, to render all the grateful homage to the memories of our unrivalled ancestors that man can render to man, for the splendid energy that inspired their noble bosoms—that awoke the majestic spirit of Freedom, and led them on to "deeds of noble daring." We should contemplate with solemn admiration, the great champions who laid the pillars upon which our Republic rose. It would require a "Muse of fire, to ascend the highest heaven of invention," to indite a suitable eulogy on these departed and departing spirits, who with more than Herculean strength vanquished the proud foe, and made the British Lion crouch, beneath the Stars and Stripes of Columbia!

Oft have we listened with rapt'rous attention to the Soldier of the Revolution—whose frosted locks hung upon his bended shoulders like "shivering sails upon the tottering mast;" whose care-worn countenance exhibited a stern visage, which proved that it had often borne the "peltings of the pitiless storm"—and as he proceeded in his narration, his countenance would light up as with the radiance of the meridian sun, and seemed

"To raise a *Soul* beneath the ribs of *Death!*"

thus evincing that the snow upon his head had not quenched the patriotic flame in his heart, but that it still burned with the same ardor, and devoted love of country, as in days of yore.

In every engagement in which Mr. Haines participated, he was found in the front ranks, and ever maintained the character and reputation of a brave and patriotic soldier. If an arduous duty was to be performed, he was found first in proffering his services and thus secured the esteem, as he already enjoyed the confidence, of the several commandants under whom he served. He was taken prisoner by the Hessians at one time, from whom he experienced the most heartless cruelty, and from whose treatment many of his brave comrades in arms died—amongst whom was a brother.

But at last he too was called upon to give up that Spirit to the God who gave it, which he did submissively, and with full confidence of a blessed immortality. He yielded his spirit to his God, and his body to the tomb—

"Till earth—sea—sky—with dread sensation tremble,
And the last trump shall conquer death!" E.

One Word of Caution on Blood Letting.—It is a well known fact that pure and healthy blood is more limpid than impure or diseased blood; therefore, when a vein is opened, the most pure part of the blood flows from it, leaving behind the impurities with more room to increase their virulence; if, then, by blood letting we take a much larger proportion of healthy blood than we do of the diseased particles, do we not diminish the strength of the body, and render the system less able to rid itself of the causes of impure blood, than it was previous to bleeding?—let common sense answer this question—and let sound judgement and good discretion prompt the course to be pursued; instead of resorting to the lancet for relief, purchase a box of *Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills*, use them according to the directions, and health will be your happy portion, with all the blood that nature has given to strengthen and sustain you through life, and not to be spilt.

☞See list of Agents in another column.

THE MARKETS.

Office of the Baltimore American,
March, 4, 5, P. M.

CATTLE.—There were 300 head of Beef Cattle offered for sale at the scales this morning, of which 160 were sold and the balance laid over. The prices paid arranged from $1-37½ to $2 44 per 100 lbs. on the hoof as in quality, which is equal to $2.75 a $4.62½ net.

FLOUR.—Some sales of Howard street Flour of good mixed brands were made from store on Saturday at $4.62½. To-day the article is offered at the same price, but we have not heard of any transactions. The receipt price by cars continues at $4-50.

GRAIN.—A load of prime red Md. Wheat was sold to-day at $1 per bushel. A lot of family flour white Wheat was sold on Saturday at $1.12½. Sales of yellow Corn at 41 cts. and of white at 38 cts. We quote Oats at 25 a 26 cts.

Cloverseed.—There is some improvement in Cloverseed, sales of prime parcels having been made early this morning at $5 62½. Later in the day the same price was offered and refused. Some holders are now willing to sell at $5.75, but others are firm at 6.

WHISKEY.—Prices still have an upward tendency. Sales of hhds. at 23 cts. and of bbls. at 24 cents. Holders are firm at these prices.

Notices.

By Divine permission there will be preaching in the Presbyterian Church in this place, on the next Sabbath—March 10.

Charlestown, March 7.

NOTICE.

☞The Congregation of the Episcopal Church, Charlestown, are respectfully notified that there will be a meeting at the Church on Easter Monday, the 8th day of April next, for the purpose of letting the Pews for the next year; and those now holding pews are invited to attend in person or by proxy, and inform the Vestry whether they will continue them or not, as there are a number of new applicants, and the pews must be rented. The Vestry hope the present pew-holders will attend to this notice.

A Vestry will be elected, and other business of importance to the church will be attended to on that day.

The balance of the rents for the present year will also be due then, and the collector earnestly hopes the pew-holders will come prepared to settle.

N. S. WHITE,
March 7. Sec'y of Vestry.

☞A meeting of the Young Men's Clay Club of Harpers-Ferry will be held at the United States Hotel, on Saturday Evening the 9th instant. A full attendance of all the members is earnestly desired, as business of importance will be before the society. J. G. RIDENOUR, Sec'y.

March 7, 1844.

☞The "unterrified" Democracy of the Shepherdstown Precinct are respectfully and earnestly requested to meet at Mr. Joseph Entler's tavern in Shepherdstown, on the second Saturday in March, the 9th. Business of much importance will require their earnest attention.

March 7.

NOTICE.

Charlestown Democratic Association.

A meeting of the Association will be held on Friday the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock, in the Court-room. Several Addresses may be expected, and a general attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought to the consideration of the Association.

March 7.

Miss C. Webber,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that she purposes succeeding her Sister, Mrs. Trawin, in the charge of the Seminary, so long under her supervision in this place.—The same course of instruction will generally be pursued, and the same branches taught.—Miss W. hopes by her assiduity to merit a share of public patronage. Her terms of tuition per session of 5 months are $10—or $8 if paid in advance.

For the Ornamental Branches, such as Drawing and Painting, Wax-work, Shell-work, Japan work, Artificial Flowers, &c., $5 each.

Useful and Ornamental Needle-work will be attended to one day in the week, for which there will be no extra charge.

The school will commence on the 1st day of April, at the house of Mrs. Straith.

Charlestown, March 7.

A CARD.

DR. BLACKBURN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and neighbors, that he has resumed the practice of Medicine. He may be found night or day, at his old residence, and will attend to all calls with which he may be favored, promptly.

P. S. I have obtained from the best source, genuine and fresh Vaccine Virus, and will vaccinate all who may desire it. R. S. B.

March 7—3t.

NOTICE.

I WOULD most respectfully and confidently make known to my friends and customers, that I am preparing for my spring purchases, which cannot be done without the assistance of those who patronize me. I have never made a call at this season, which has not been responded to, and I now have the same confidence which shall not be forgotten on my return with a well selected stock of goods.

I have closed accounts with several persons, where money could not be had, by note, and now in the better times, I shall confidently expect a payment, which I shall take as a particular favor. R. D. DORAN.

Harpers-Ferry, March 7—3t.

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG Man qualified to teach a thoro' English Education, and the Latin Language, wishes to obtain a situation in this or some of the adjoining counties. Good references (in the county) can be given.

Address J. P. S., Charlestown.

March 7.—3t*

A Clerkship Wanted,

BY an individual who can give satisfactory testimonials for capacity, &c.

Address J. R. Harpers-Ferry.

March 7—3t

Wanted,

A GOOD Female Servant, from the 1st of April next until Christmas. One that can cook, wash, and iron well, a liberal price will be given. S. HEFLEBOWER.

Kabletown, March 7.

Garden Seeds.

A GENERAL assortment Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, from the garden of Thomas Allen of Winchester, just received and for sale by

March 7. J J MILLER.

MERCER POTATOES,

OF superior quality, for table use or seed, for sale by J J MILLER.

March 7.

NAILS,

ALL sizes, for sale by

March 7. CRANE & SADLER.

MILLINERY & MANTUA-MAKING.

THE Ladies of Shepherdstown and its vicinity, are respectfully informed that Miss Catharine M. Sheetz, has commenced the above business, in the room opposite Messrs Webb & Markell's Store, where she will be happy to execute all orders in either of the above branches. She will be regularly in the receipt of the Fashions from the Eastern cities, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the ladies.

Shepherdstown, March 7—3t.

A MILLER WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a good Miller, for whose services a liberal price will be given, provided he comes well recommended as steady, and competent to take charge of a large manufacturing mill, that will be situated in a populous neighborhood, on the Roanoke river, [illegible] single man would be [illegible] can be made satisfactory by a [illegible] until the 14th instant, [illegible]

March 7.—3t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on TUESDAY, the [illegible] of MARCH, instant, if [illegible] next fair day, at my present residence, [illegible] county, near Summit Point, on the [illegible] and Potomac Rail Road, the following property, viz:

10 *valuable head of Work Horses,*
9 *head of good Milch Cows,*
Some Stock Cattle,
60 *head of Stock Hogs,*
40 *head of Sheep,*
100 *Barrels of Corn,*
150 *Bushels of Oats, suitable for seed.*
About 2,000 *pounds of good Bacon,*
About 90 *Acres of Wheat in the ground,*
Barshear and Shovel Ploughs,
2 *Wagons,* 1 *Cart, Wheat Fan,*
Corn Sheller, and in fact farming utensils of every description.

—ALSO—

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

And a number of articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards—the purchaser giving bond and approved security. For all sums under $5, cash.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A M., and continue from day to day until all is sold.

A. A. BONHAM.

March 7, 1844—ts*

Teachers & Mechanics,

LOOK HERE.

HAVING determined to go to the West, I will sell the following property, to wit:

A Log Dwelling House,

One and a-half stories high, situated on the South side of Sharpsburg, Washington county, Md. This House is large and roomy, with a good kitchen, a cellar under the house and kitchen, a cave quarried in a solid rock, answering for an ice or milk-house, a good smoke-house, a new stable, and hog-house. The Lot is in the highest state of cultivation, and well set with choice Fruit Trees. Also, under the same roof is a large and commodious School-House, sufficient to hold seventy or eighty scholars; the profit of the present School exceeds two dollars per day, and a good Teacher may make more money in one year than will pay for the property.

If the above property is not sold at Private Sale, it will be offered at Public Sale, on *Saturday the 30th day of March inst.* Terms to suit the purchaser. E. C. RICHARDSON.

Sharpsburg, Md., March 7—3t.

A SUPERIOR LOT OF LEATHER.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Jefferson county, that they have now on hand one of the best assortments of LEATHER ever offered in the county, suitable for every mechanic that works in leather. Among the stock may be found,

Calf Skins, Upper and Sole, Bridle and Harness Leather,

And all other kinds, suitable for manufacturing, to which the attention of the public is requested.

We will sell cheap for cash, or good due paper. RAWLINS & MORRISS.

March 7, 1844.

For Rent,

A VERY desirable Office, on the lot lately purchased of Thomas Rutherford. Also, a Stable on the same lot.

Possession given on the 1st day of April next.

March 7. N. S. WHITE.

Servant Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase for his own use, a healthy Negro Woman, from eighteen to twenty-five years of age, who is a good cook, washer, &c. Inquire at this office.

March 7—3t

Estray.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, early in January last, a RED BRINDLE STEER, with drooping horns, slightly marked with white, supposed to be about two years old—both ears cropped, two slits in each.

The owner is requested to call, pay expenses, and remove his property.

JAMES W. STRIDER.

March 7—3t*

Stray Muley Cow.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, a MULEY RED COW, a crop off the left ear, and supposed to be about 10 years old.

The owner of the above Estray is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. GEO. REED.

March 7—3t*

Cow & Calf for sale.

INQUIRE of

March 7. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Rock Powder.

10 KEGS Rock Powder. Also most superior Rifle, just received and for sale low by keg or otherwise. J J MILLER.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES.

PARENTS and others are particularly invited to my very extensive assortment of children's misses, and boy's shoes, home-made and of the best materials. They are warranted to be far superior to those generally sold in stores of eastern manufacture, and I can offer them as low if not lower. Also, ladies calf, morocco, kid, and seal skin, home-made, at $1,25—this work is warranted, and if not as represented, will be made so by deduction or otherwise. J J MILLER.

March 7.

To Messrs. John Moler, Robert Lucas, William Lucas, Samuel Strider, John Littlejohn, Thomas Whitridge, Henry Shaw, and Elias Shaw:

TAKE Notice, that on the 8th day of April next, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and five o'clock, P. M. at the Magistrate's Office at the Corner of St. Paul's Lane and Fayette Streets, in the City of Baltimore, State of Maryland, I shall take the depositions of Chas. A. Gambrill, John G. Hewes, Samuel McPherson and others, to be read as evidence in a suit in Chancery, depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, Virginia, in which I am complainant and you and others are defendants. Yours, &c.

March 7. WILLIAM RATLIFF.

[illegible]

[illegible] Pills are composed of the purest and most active medicinal substances in the materia medica, combined in such a manner that the entire portion of roots and plants be extracted from them by the action of water, in which they are treated from their crude and impurities.

Every body knows that nine grains of sulphate of quinine contains all the medicine to be found in 480 grains of Peruvian bark, from which it is extracted, and those nine grains may be put up in the form of two small pills, so that we have in two pills all the efficacy of one ounce of bark stripped of its useless particles. In like manner are the ingredients which compose Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills, stripped of impurities, and nothing enters their composition but the true medicinal properties of such plants, roots and bark as have been proved by experience to possess a curative virtue for the various maladies incident to the human frame.

Thus forming nature's true remedy, pure, perfect and original.

Have you Scrofula or King's Evil, producing running sores on the glands of the neck or on the shoulders? The alterative and purifying principles of Sarsaparilla, so powerfully yet insensibly combined in Stainburn's Pills, will immediately attack the seat of disease, and gradually, by means of their purgative operation, after slowly drive out all disease from the system.

[illegible]

Constipation.—The Extract Pills, if taken in small and gradually increased doses, so strengthen and invigorate the digestive organs, and at the same time so thoroughly cleanse from all obstruction the bowels, intestines, that this most discouraging and very bad malady must be expelled from the system.

Do you not suffer from an accumulation of Bile in the stomach, producing rising in the throat, sick headache, loss of appetite, etc.? If you neglect those symptoms, and use no means to relieve your stomach, a bilious fever will surely overtake you.

The Stainburn Vegetable Extract Pills have been proved to be the most effectual of all vegetable medicines to correct the biliary secretions, because one of the most prominent features is a direct influence on the liver, a virtue never before produced in a purely vegetable medicine; a few doses of three or four pills each, has in numerous instances effectually carried off all superfluous bile, and restored that organ (the liver) to a natural and healthy action.

In all classes of recent sickness, such as cough, headache, shiverings, pain in the limbs or back, occasioned by having taken cold, or a sudden change of weather, Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills will be found to give sure and immediate relief, by relieving the various outlets of the system which the cold had shut up.

If you have pain in the stomach, attended with dysentery or relaxed bowels, occasioned by change of climate, or by eating improper and unhealthy food, the Extract Pills will carry off all cause of pain, and restore a healthy regularity.

The Vegetable Extract Pills are sold at 25 cents per box, containing thirty Pills, by

C. W. Aisquith, Charlestown;
A. & G. W. Holland, Harpers-Ferry;
T. Lock & Co., Smithfield;
B. T. Towner & Co., Shepherdstown;
F. Dunnington, Kerneysville.

March 7, 1844—1y.

Timothy and Cloverseed,

FOR sale by J J MILLER.

March 7.

Nails.

30 KEGS McPherson & Brien's Nail and Brads, received and for sale very low, either by keg or otherwise.

March 7. J J MILLER.

25,000 DOLLARS.

Alexandria Lottery,

CLASS No. 10, FOR 1844.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.,
On SATURDAY the 16th of MARCH, 1844.

[BRILLIANT SCHEME!

1	Prize of	25,000	Dollars
1	do	10,000	do
1	do	5,000	do
1	do	4,000	do
1	do	3,000	do
1	do	2,200	do
10	do	1,000	do
10	do	500	do
10	do	400	do
&c.		&c.	&c.

$30,000!!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

CLASS, No. 11, for 1844.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.
On SATURDAY the 23d of MARCH, 1844.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	30,000	Dollars
1	"	10,000	Dollars
1	"	5,000	Dollars
1	"	3,000	Dollars
1	"	2,500	Dollars
1	"	1,017	Dollars
100	"	1,000	Dollars
100	"	500	Dollars
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2½.

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

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

Lost.

A SMALL black mare with three white feet and blaze face. Had on when lost an old saddle and bridle. This mare strayed or was stolen from Charlestown, on Friday evening last. Any information in reference to her, will be thankfully received by the subscriber.

Feb. 29—3t. JOHN MOORE.

The Medical Faculty.

PHYSICIANS will be supplied with *fresh* vaccine matter, from the "Jennerian Vaccine Institution," at $2 per crust, by letting their orders with the subscriber. The Government of the United States obtains its supplies from the above institution. The matter from the above establishment has been recommended by Professor Sewall, Doctors Hunt and Hall, of Washington city, and other members of the Faculty. JOHN P. BROWN,

Feb 29, 1844—3t Apothecary & Druggist.

Servants for Hire.

I HAVE six first rate farm hands, and a Negro Woman, (without children) which I will hire on reasonable terms for the present year.

In my absence application can be made to Montgomery Slemmons, Esq.

SEVERLY TUCKER.

Feb 29, 1844.

Corn and Clover Seed,

WILL be taken in exchange for goods, or on account, if delivered immediately.

Feb 29. T C SIGAFOOSE.

FRESH TEAS.

15 CHESTS Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, for sale low by the chest. J CROSBY.

Harpers-Ferry, Feb 22.

Assorted Confectionary in Packages, to suit purchasers, at three-pence per lb.

FOR sale by JOSEPH CROSBY.

Harpers-Ferry, Feb 22.

Fresh Candies,

[illegible] Balmas Drops, Paphos Paste [illegible] just received and for sale by

Feb 29. JOHN P. BROWN.

[illegible] LAND FOR SALE.

[illegible] offer for sale, the following [illegible] of Land, at Public Sale, [illegible] Charlestown, Jefferson [illegible]

[illegible] FARM,

[illegible] of Joseph T. Daugherty [illegible] is about 2 miles from [illegible] immediately on the turnpike road [illegible] and contains about 75 acres of [illegible] which about 18 acres is wood-[illegible] The improvements are, a commodious

Stone Dwelling House,

with all the necessary out-houses, stables, corn-house, &c in fair condition. A fine well near to the house, and running water through the fields. Attached to the 75 acres are some 65 acres of prime land, in which said Daugherty held an estate for the life of another, which in all probability will endure for many years.—This life interest will be sold at the same time, either along with the 75 acres in gross, or detached, as may be most desirable.

Terms—One-third in hand 1st April, when possession will be given. The residue in two equal annual payments, with interest and secured by deed of trust on the land.

AND. KENNEDY,
Adm'r c. t. a of Jos T. Daugherty, dec'd.

Feb 29, 1844

NOTICE.

THE Sale Notes of the estate of J T Daugherty have been due for some time, and will be put in suit if not discharged immediately. AND. KENNEDY.

Feb 29.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by Adam Licklider and wife, to the undersigned as Trustee, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money due to Daniel Folk or his assigns, said deed being dated 15th day of March, 1826, and duly recorded in Jefferson County Court, I will expose at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, before the door of D Entler's Hotel, in Shepherdstown,

On Saturday the 23d day of March next,

All that part of a Lot of Ground in the town of Shepherdstown, Virginia, known as Lot No 3, on the plat of said town, containing one quarter of an acre, together with ten feet of ground on German Street, supposed to be part of said lot, and now attached to it as an alley. On this lot there is

A Convenient House,

now or lately occupied by said Licklider as a Dwelling and shop. The premises being in a most desirable part of the town, and well known, need no further description. Sale to take place at noon, on the above named day.

Such title as is vested in me by the deed of trust will be made to the purchaser.

Terms—Cash. AND. KENNEDY,

Feb 29. *Trustee.*

Trustee's Sale.

IN pursuance of the terms of a certain deed of trust, executed by John Sharff to me, as Trustee, for the use of Conrad Kownslar and others, on the 23d day of June, 1843, I shall *on Friday the 8th day of March next* proceed to sell, on the farm of the said John Sharff, near Leetown, the following personal property, viz:

"*One Negro Boy,*
Two Spike Threshing Machines, with all the apparatus, sheets, &c., belonging to each,
One sett of Blacksmith's Tools,
One hundred head of Sheep,
Ten Milch Cows,
Fifteen head of Young Cattle,
One broad-tread Wagon, with beds, gears, &c.
One narrow-tread Wagon,
Three bar-shear Ploughs,
Three single Shovel Ploughs,
Five double ditto,
Two Harrows,
One eight-day Brass Clock,
Two Mahogany Bureaus,
One Walnut ditto,
One Hathaway's Cook Stove,
One small ditto,
Two ten-plate ditto,
One Mitchell's large Maps,
One Barouche and Harness,
One two-horse Sleigh,
One one-horse ditto,
One Bay Stallion,
Two Sorrel Horses, 2 Black Horses,
One Sorrel Mare, 1 Roan Mare,
One Bay Horse, 1 Sorrel Filly."

Terms of Sale—CASH.

HENRY BEDINGER, *Trustee.*

Feb 15, 1844.

For Rent,

I WILL Rent, from the first day of April next, my Stone Building on High, a little above Shenandoah Street. It is admirably calculated for a boarding establishment and store, or for several families.

The front room is finished for a store. Two back rooms suitable for a small family. On the second floor are four rooms, and in the garret are two rooms, calculated for two families.—The basement has 4 rooms, 2 fire-places. Attached is a stone kitchen and several little houses. I will rent to suit applicants.

Application to be made to Mr David Koonce, Harpers-Ferry. WM ANDERSON.

Feb 29.

For Rent,

A LARGE two story Stone Dwelling House and Lot in South Bolivar. It has two rooms on the first and three on the second floor, two garret rooms, two basement rooms, six fire places.

It will be rented to suit applicants. Possession given on the first April. Apply to David Koonce, Harpers-Ferry.

Feb 29. WM ANDERSON.

Mill for Sale or Rent.

FOR Sale or Rent, the Merchant Mill on the Shenandoah River, near Rocks Ferry.

The Mill has recently been thoroughly repaired, and is now in good condition.

☞Possession given immediately.

MARY LEWIS.

Jan. 18, 1844—tf.

Wanted,

AT the Old Furnace—

50,000 *Bushels of Corn,*
40,000 " *Wheat,*
5,000 " *Oats,*

for which the cash will be paid on delivery.—Yellow Corn is preferred.

Salt and Plaster always on hand and for sale

W H & V W MOORE.

Feb 29, 1844.

Oats and Corn for Sale.

1,500 BUSHELS of good seed Oats, the growth of 1842.

400 Barrels of prime Corn, for sale by

WILLIAM A. CARTER.

Mount Airy, Fred'k co., Feb. 29—3t.

Office of the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company.

Feb. 24, 1844.

PERSONS who have been indulged by the Gate-keepers in passing without paying, are notified to pay what is due in the course of next month. Steps will be taken to compel payment from delinquents. Tickets will not be taken for arrearages in any case.

JOHN YATES, *President.*

Feb 29, 1844.

Store House for Rent.

THE Two Story Brick Store House, with an excellent cellar underneath, now occupied by Mr John B. Packett, in the most business part of the town, is for Rent.

Possession given on the first day of April next; apply to THOMAS RAWLINS.

Charlestown, Feb 29.

For Rent,

A PART of my Dwelling House. It will be rented either for a dwelling or School Room. Possession given the first of April.

JAMES CLOTHIER.

☞Three or four Boarders will be taken. Young Men or School girls would be preferred.

Charlestown, Feb. 29. J. C.

WORM SYRUP,

A SUPERIOR Worm Syrup, an eminent Doctor's prescription, for sale by

F DUNNINGTON.

Kerneysville Depot, Feb 22.

LANDS FOR SALE.

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

1. A Tract of 560 Acres, three miles below Martinsburg, now in the tenancy of Dugald 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 Boley.

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

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

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

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

H. St. G. TUCKER.

Hazlefield, Sept 21, 1843—tf

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

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

IRON WORKS,

HORSES, MULES,

Other PERSONAL PROPERTY, &c.

BY virtue of two certain Deeds of Trust, each executed by Thomas H Perdue, William Nichols, and Perdue, Nichols & Co., one to the subscriber, Andrew Hunter, as Trustee, to secure the payment of a certain debt therein mentioned, dated on the 22d day of September, 1842, and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson.

The other, executed by the same, to the subscribers, Andrew Hunter and Joshua Nichols, as Trustees, to secure the payment of the various debts due from the firm of Perdue, Nichols & Co, to the creditors of said firm—which last mentioned deed is dated on the 9th day of December, 1842, and in like manner duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of said Court, the subscribers will proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder,

On FRIDAY the 8th day of March next,

ON THE PREMISES,

THE LARGE & VALUABLE

IRON WORKS,

Situated on the south-east side of the Shenandoah River, in the county of Jefferson, Virginia, known as the

Shannondale Furnace.

The lands upon which these works have been erected, and to be sold, consist of Two Tracts, one containing 576 and a-half ACRES—the other, about

Three Hundred Acres.

Also, one other detached Lot containing 10 Acres, adjoining the lands of John Clipp and others.

The Furnace is now in successful operation, capable of turning out from 25 to 30 tons of pigs per week—with all the necessary buildings, embracing

A LARGE NUMBER OF NEAT AND Comfortable Dwellings,

for workmen.

At the same time and place will be sold, a large quantity of Stock suitable for carrying on said establishment, consisting in part of

21 *head of first rate Mules,*
Seven Horses,
Three Yoke of Oxen;
A number of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Ploughs, Harrows, and various other Farming Utensils;
Together with all the implements necessary to carrying on the Furnace.

—ALSO—

About 25 *Stoves—Cooking and common Stoves,*

ALSO—*A large quantity of*

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN

FURNITURE,

Consisting of—

Beds and Bedding,
Tables, Chairs, Tables;
Clock, &c. &c.

The foregoing property is not more particularly described as it is presumed any one wishing to purchase will examine the premises before the day of sale. It is proper to say however, that the establishment in the advantages it combines, and especially the facility of getting the metal to market, is declared to be surpassed by few, if any of the iron establishments in the country.

Such titles only as are vested in the subscribers will be conveyed. They are believed however to be indisputable.

Terms of Sale to be, for the real estate, one-third of the purchase money in hand; the residue in three equal instalments, at 12, 18, and 24 months—the after payments to be secured by a deed of trust on the premises.

For the personal estate a credit of three months will be given on all purchases over $20; under that sum cash. The purchases on credit to be secured by bond with approved security, and no property to be removed till the terms of sale are complied with.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A M and to be continued from day to day if necessary, until all is sold.

ANDREW HUNTER,
JOSHUA NICHOLS,
Trustees.

Feb 8, 1844.

BULLSKIN LAND

IN MARKET.

I WILL sell at public sale, *on Wednesday the 20th day of March,* the FARM on which I reside, at the head of Bullskin,

Containing 406 Acres.

I deem it unnecessary to enter into a particular description of the Farm, as those wishing to purchase will examine for themselves. I will say however, that it is land of the very best quality, possessing every advantage of water, a fair supply of Timber, and very comfortable improvements. It runs within a few hundred yards of the Railroad, the dwelling one mile south of Thomson's Depot.

Terms:—One-third in hand—the balance in five equal annual payments, bearing interest and payable yearly.

W. W. THROCKMORTON.

Jan 25 1844.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,

In Jefferson County, Va.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a very valuable TRACT OF LAND, belonging to Dr Alexander S Dandridge, now in the occupancy of Mr. Minor Hurst.

The Farm above mentioned contains 236 ACRES, of which there is a proper proportion in fine timber, and the rest cleared land of the very best quality. Its location is most desirable in point of access to market, being distant only one mile from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and within a quarter of a mile of the Shepherdstown and Smithfield turnpike. The Buildings upon the land are comfortable, and in all respects well adapted to the convenience of the purchaser.

The terms of sale can be ascertained by application to ADAM S. DANDRIDGE,

Agent for Dr. A. S. Dandridge.

Kerneysville, Jan 25, 1844—tf

For Rent,

THE Office now in the occupancy of B. F Washington, Esq. adjoining my dwelling

Feb 15. WM S LOCK.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by Adam Licklider and wife, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money due to Daniel Folk or his assigns, said deed being dated 15th day of March, 1826, and duly recorded in Jefferson County Court, I will expose at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, before the door of D Entler's Hotel, in Shepherdstown,

On Saturday the 23d day of March next,

All that part of a Lot of Ground in the town of Shepherdstown, Virginia, known as Lot No 3, on the plat of said town, containing one quarter of an acre, together with ten feet of ground on German Street, supposed to be part of said lot, and now attached to it as an alley. On this lot there is

A Convenient House,

now or lately occupied by said Licklider as a Dwelling and shop. The premises being in a most desirable part of the town, and well known, need no further description. Sale to take place at noon, on the above named day.

Such title as is vested in me by the deed of trust will be made to the purchaser.

Terms—Cash. AND. KENNEDY,

Feb 29. *Trustee.*

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by John Wilshir on the 30th day of March, 1842, to secure a debt due William Clendening senior, which deed is duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of Jefferson county, I will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the premises of said Wilshir, on Saturday, 30th March next, the following property:—

One Wagon and four Horses,
Five set of Wagon Gears,
2 *Shovel and one Barshear Plough,*
Two Cows,
*One Feather Bed & Bed

THE FREE PRESS

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, T

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM,

Payable half yearly; but Two Dollars will be taken in payment in full, if paid entirely in advance.

☞ Whenever payment is deferred beyond the expiration of the year, interest will be charged.

☞ Subscriptions for six months, $1 25, to be paid invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING.

The terms of advertising are, for a square or less $1, for three insertions—larger ones in the same proportion. Each continuance 25 cents per square. ☞ All advertisements not ordered for a specific time, will be continued until forbid, and *charged accordingly.*

Variety.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

I should be much pleased could the few following lines obtain a place within the borders of your paper.

Yours, &c.

B——.

To Miss H------, of Charlettown.

Farewell to thee, this place I leave,
Where all my fond affections cling,
Doom'd in sorrow, years to grieve,
The warmest feeling's deepest sting.

The muse invoked, will soon make known,
The passions that my bosom swell,
The hopes I've had, the hopes I mourn,
And now 'twill ring their dying knell.

When first I gazed, with wrapt intent,
On thy sweet form so heavenly fair,
My heart in natural impulse went,
First to love thee, then despair.

Ah, now I've found how weakly vain,
To hope on Earth for Heaven,
For bliss divine shall he attain,
To whom thy heart is given.

Shall I forget thee? surely never,
'Till reason rings out memory's knell,
"Then fare thee well, and if forever,
Still forever, FARE THEE WELL."

PRINTER'S PROVERBS.—Never enquire thou of an Editor for the news, for behold it is his duty at the appointed time to give it unto thee without asking.

It is not fit that thou shouldst ask of him who is the author of an article, for his duty requires him to keep such things to himself.

When thou dost enter into a printing office, have a care to thyself that thou dost not touch the type, for thou mayest cause the printer much trouble.

Look not at the copy which is in the hands of the compositor; for that is not meet in the sight of the printer.

Neither peep over the *outside* while it is being struck off, or look over the shoulders of the Editor while he is reading proof.

Prefer the town paper to any other; subscribe immediately for it and pay in advance, that it may be well with thee and thy little ones.

NOBLE SENTIMENT.—The author of the following is unknown. He should receive a more enduring monument than paper:

"A grain of carmine will tinge a gallon of water, so that in every drop of the water the color shall be perceptible; and a grain of musk will scent a room for twenty years. Just so if a man cheats the printer; the stain will remain forever visible on the minutest atom of a minute soul, and will leave a scent of rascality about an individual strong enough to make an honest man curl up his nose in disgust, and kick him out of his presence, if he can't get rid of him in any other mode."

OLDEN TIMES.—In Connecticut, 90 years ago, if a man kissed his wife on Sunday, he received 30 lashes at a whipping post.

ADVICE GRATIS.—Shut your eyes to the faults of your neighbours, open them very wide at your own.

Stop your ears while gossips and slanderers are speaking of others. Take your fingers away to listen to the voice of friendly admonition.

Open your mouth but seldom, and never but to the point and purpose. Shut it close when misjudging friendship holds the glass to your lips.

An exchange paper, under the head of "Good Advice," advises young men to "wrap themselves in their own virtue." Many of them would freeze to death this winter, if they had no warmer covering.

EXPLICIT.—"Mrs. Grimes, lend me your tub." "Can't do it! all the hoops are off? it is full of suds; besides I never had one, because I wash in a barrel."

"Sally," said an amorous Southerner to his intended, "give me a kiss, will you, Sally?" "No, said Sally, "help yourself." Probably he did.

"I'm behind the *time*," as the mouse said when he ran back of the clock.

"Well Pat," said a bold son of the Emerald Isle, to an old friend of liberty," do you know that I am married?"

"No," said Pat.

"By Saint Patrick, but I am, and a beautiful offspring have I; but, by the powers, you can't guess what it is."

"I can at two guesses," said Pat.

"Well, try."

"It's a son!"

"No!"

"It's a daughter!"

"No!"

"By Saint Patrick, I give it up!"

"Why, you spalpeen, it's a *nager!*"

A citizen of this city, who "now and then" partakes of the ardent, went to a Methodist Church the other evening with considerable "head of steam on." He leaned up against the wall near the stove, and, from the heat without and the liquor within, he dropped into a doze.—The Sexton, noticing his situation, quietly shook him, and invited him to take a seat. "No, I thank you—I've just drank," was the reply from the visiter.

The members now constituting the Virginia Legislature, are composed of those coming under the following list of occupations. The account is very nearly accurate; and considering the fair degree of intelligence in that body, it is highly honorable to the productive class, that so many of them hail from its ranks.

There are Farmers	72
Merchants	11
Lawyers	26
Doctors	7
Mechanics	4
Printer	1
Surveyor	1
Gentleman	1
Clerk	1
Total	130

The Farmers number more than half the entire body. The account refer, it will be seen, to the House only.

WHEAT WANTED.

THE subscriber [illegible] will give [illegible] the Old [illegible] we will [illegible] team for [illegible]

We will [illegible] other purposes [illegible] trict, at the lowest [illegible]

On hand and for [illegible] try produce,

Plaster, Salt, Groceries &c. &c.

Farmers are desired to give [illegible] disposing of their Grain, as we [illegible] highest cash price on delivery.

M. H. & V. W. MOORE.

Old Furnace, 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.

Notice to Passengers.

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

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

A Passenger Train will pass over the road every day.

Passengers will be taken up or set down at any point on the line of the road.

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

Persons who do not take tickets, will be charged six cents per mile, for whatever distance they may travel on the road. The same rate will be charged between any two depots on the line of the road.

By order, &c.,

J. GEO. HEIST, *Agent.*

April 13, 1843.

New and Cheap Store, AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

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

Assortment of New Goods,

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

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

On Hand,

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

all of which I will sell exceedingly low.

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

Kerneysville, Oct 12, 1843.

Segars.

54 BOXES of the most splendid Segars, comprising the choicest and most favored brands, such as will suit every taste and purse, received and for sale by

Feb 1 J J MILLER.

Removal.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Apothecary and Book Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Abraham Isler, one door west from the Post Office.

JOHN P. BROWN.

Charlestown, Feb 15, 1844.

CHEAP HATS.

A GOOD article of Fur Hats at $2,00, for sale by T C Sigafoos.

JUST received, a chest of very superior Black Tea. MILLER & TATE.

Jan 18.

Garden Seeds.

THE subscribers have received a fresh supply of Garden Seeds, from the celebrated gardens of Risley and Co., New York, and Sinclair & Co Baltimore. They have also just received a large assortment of Flower Seeds, embracing nearly three hundred kinds. All the above seeds are warranted to be good.

J H BEARD & CO.

Charlestown, Feb 22.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

5 BARRELS Buckwheat Flour, warranted to be the best in town, for sale by

Feb 15. S H ALLEMONG.

EARLY YORK CABBAGE SEED,

JUST received by

Feb 22. JOHN P BROWN.

[illegible]

[illegible] Goods!

[illegible] Mouslins, (all wool,)
[illegible] do
[illegible] do
Satin-striped Black Silks,
Superior Plain Poult de Pol,
Mourning Mouslines,
A large and beautiful assortment of Prints,
Worsted Mitts, a great variety,
Bonnet Velvets, the most fashionable colors,
Ribbons and Bonnets to suit,
Superior Plaid Cloakings,
Black and Colored Alpacca Lustres,
Shawls in great variety,
Super 8 4 French Blanket Shawls, the most fashionable article now worn, withmany other styles entirely new.
A great variety of new style Silk and Velvet Points.
Kid Gloves, 1st Sorts.
Black and [illegible] Silks,
Gros [illegible] for the Suit,
Black [illegible]
Colored [illegible]
Corsets [illegible] Gloves, &c.
The above is [illegible] with many other articles, not [illegible] to enumerate.
We [illegible] cash.
Dec 28. MILLER & TATE.

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. amongst which are—

Mill Saws, Hand Saws, [illegible]
and Key-hole Saws, Banners and [illegible]
Wood Saws,
Socket and mortice chisels,
Smith's files and rasps,
Screw augurs, all sizes,
Panes and bitts,
Knives and forks,
Bridle bits, stirrup irons, buckles,
Bolts, pad and screw locks, carpenters' do
Stock and knob do
Knob and Norfolk latches
Brass and plated candlesticks,
Tea and table spoons,
Mason's and plasterer's trowels and hatchets,
Carpenter's hatchets,
Broad and narrow axes, chopping axes,
Drawing knives, razors
Strop hinges, butt do
Screws all sizes,
Cupboard, drawer, till and trunk locks,
Butcher and shoe knives,
Sheep shears, scissors, tailor's shears,
One Smith's Vice,
All sized iron wire, brass do
Cooking and parlor stoves,
Pots, ovens, skillets, spiders, gridles, &c.
A full assortment of iron and steel wagon and cart boxes,
Trace and halter chains,
Shovels and spades, steelyards from 30 to 300 pounds,
Nails all sizes, Brien's make,
Cockle and meal sieves,
Extra stove pipe, all sizes.

ALSO—A full assortment of

Tinware, Earthenware, Cedarware, Stoneware, Groceries & Drugs.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

Elk Branch, Jan 4.

NEW GOODS.

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

Stock of Seasonable Goods

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

Alpacca Lustre	French, English & Domestic Cloths and Cassimeres
Chusans	Satinetts
Rich Velvets	Satin Vestings
Mousline 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 Fulled
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
Blanket do	Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Alpacca 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.

JOHN G. WILSON,

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

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

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

Harpers-Ferry, Oct 12, 1843.

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 KEERLINGER,
Hammond's Row.

Shepherdstown, Sept. 28, 1843.

Settle up—Last Call!

WE are again compelled to notify our friends that are indebted to us, that a settlement of their accounts, (as we have some change in our business in contemplation,) is positively required. The spring is fast approaching, when we want to purchase another complete assortment of goods, and we wish to sell them at our usual low prices. This can only be done by purchasing for cash. Give us the means then and we will do it. We are also receiving our present stock of goods at exticmely low prices for cash.

S & G W HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, Feb 8

CHEAP CAPS, LETTER PAPER.

24 REAMS of assorted qualities of ruled and unruled cap and letter paper—a beautiful article, for 12½ cents a quire. Also, many low by ream or half ream, for cash. Call and see.

Feb 8 J J MILLER.

[illegible] FACTORY.

THE establishment situated on the Shenandoah River, six miles above Harpers-Ferry, and [illegible] below the Shannondale Furnace, 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.

FULLED & PLAID LINSEYS, Flannels, &c.

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

[illegible] of Fulled and Plaid Linseys, & Flannels,

which they will sell at the most reduced prices for cash, or upon reasonable terms for [illegible]. They would particularly invite the attention of merchants and others, who usually make their purchases in Baltimore, to call and examine for themselves, and 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.

Prepare for Spring.

JUST received and on hand—

3-4, 7-8, and 4-4 heavy cottons,
7-8 and 4.4 heavy Osnaburgs,
Twilled do for servants,
Penitentiary and no penitentiary plaids,
3-4 and 4-4 heavy checks,
Brown, mixed and blue knitting cotton,
No 1, 2 and 2 burlaps,

With many other new and seasonable goods, which will be sold very low to farmers and others, either by yard or piece.

Feb 8 J J MILLER

Axes.

3 DOZ Extra heavy axes just received and for sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Let it be remembered,

THAT the largest and most general and cheapest stock of Tobacco, Snuff, and Segars, to be found in Jefferson county, is at the store of J J MILLER.

Feb 1.

SELLING OFF. GREAT BARGAINS!! A. & G. W. Holland,

HAVING just finished taking an inventory, and finding their stock of goods to be new and extensive, have concluded to sell off in time to make room for the spring purchases, at a small advance above first cost *for cash.* Our regular prices have given general satisfaction; and a further reduction must therefore be a great inducement.

A complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Velvets, Satins, Silks, White Goods, Cambrics, Merinoes, Alpacca Lustres, Chusans, Crape de Pekins, Cashmeret for ladies' cloaks, Flannels very cheap, British and American Prints, French Chintzes, a heavy lot of Domestic Goods at last spring's prices, less than they can now be bought in Baltimore; A great variety of SHAWLS, and in short every thing wanted in the Dry Goods line.

Call and see the subscribers, if you wish to procure great bargains.

A & G W HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan 11, 1844.

Jaynes' Expectorant.

A LARGE supply of the above valuable remedy for the coughs and colds now prevailing, just received and for sale by

JOHN P. BROWN.

Charlestown, Jan 4.

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 PoorMan's Plaster,
Harrison's Ointment for Piles, &c.

WM. ANDERSON.

Elk Branch, July 16.

SECOND SUPPLY! Miller & Tate,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public generally that they have just returned from the Eastern Cities, and that they have received and opened their

Second Supply of WINTER GOODS;

Embracing many styles of goods entirely new, and which cannot be found in any house in the place. They are now ready for examination, and we respectfully invite our friends and the public generally, to call and look through the stock.

Dec 28, 1843.

Welch's Family Flour,

ALWAYS on hand, by

WOOD & DANNER,
Winchester Rail Road Depot.

Nov 16, 1843.—3m.

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.

Cheap Groceries,

GOOD Brown Sugar 6¾, best 9, lump do 12½, double refined loaf do 16¾, St. Domingo Coffee 8, strong Rio do 10, best Orleans Molasses 37½, Honey 75, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Saleratus, &c., at the store of

A & G W HOLLAND.

Jan 11, 1844.

Oil & Candles.

BEST Dipped *Candles* for family use at 12½ per pound. Also, Winter Strained Oil, Sperm and Mould *Candles*, for sale low by

Nov 9. J J MILLER.

White Sugar.

WHITE Havana Sugar, just received and for sale low by F DUNNINGTON.

Kerneysville Depot, Nov 23.

AT COST!

I WILL sell my entire stock of Mouslins, Chusans, &c., at cost to close out, before spring sales. Call and see.

Jan 11. J J MILLER.

Wanted.

A FEW barrels of prime Cider Vinegar, wanted immediately by

Jan. 4. J. J. MILLER.

Good Cider Vinegar,

FOR sale by

Jan 11. S HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Wanted Immediately,

ANY quantity country made Soap and Beeswax. Corn and Oats, in exchange for goods.

MILLER & TATE.

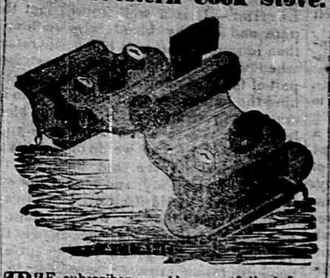
Jan 18.

Buckskin Gloves,

VERY heavy, Winchester make.

Jan 18. MILLER & TATE.

Great Western Cook Stove.



THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public generally that he has secured the right of making and vending the above named STOVE in several counties. A model of the Stove can be seen at the Harpers-Ferry Iron Foundry, and in the course of a few weeks I shall have a number of the Stoves on hand.—I deem it unnecessary to say much concerning this Stove in my advertisement, as I have no fears but it will recommend itself to every person that will examine it. I will merely state that it is adapted either for the burning of coal or wood, and that it is so constructed that in case the cooking is required to be done very soon, a portion only of the Stove need be heated—that is when the family is not very large. The price of the large Stove is $33, the small one $22, complete. Persons who may want a Cooking Stove, are requested to give me a call, and after trying the Stove if they are not pleased with it, I will take it back.

HUGH GILLEECE.

Harpers-Ferry, August 10, 1843.

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 carry sales 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. A. Wager and Isaac Fouke, Esq's, Harpers-Ferry; Geo. W. Sappington and Wm. B. Thompson, Esq'rs, Charlestown.

DAVID KOONCE,
WM. CLARK.

Harpers Ferry, Nov 30.—6m.

Corn, Rye, & Oats.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase at the Millville Mills, Corn, Rye, and Oats, for which the highest price will be paid. I will give the highest price in cash for empty Flour Barrels.

Also—On hand and intend keeping constantly, a large quantity of COARSE and FINE SALT, which will be sold low.

J. W. OSBURN.

Nov 30, 1843.—3m

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 STONES 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.

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 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—6m.

☞ Dr Zollickoffer is a Doctor of Medicine of the old Regent University of Maryland, a Doctor of Medicine of the Washington University of Baltimore, 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 Chirmgical Faculty of Maryland—an honary member of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

It is stated in late London papers that the King of the French has signified his attention to reciprocate the friendly visit of Queen Victoria, by an excursion to England in the course of the present autumn.

Family Flour.

A FEW barrels Family Flour for sale by

January 4, 1844. J J MILLER.

School Books.

A VARIETY of Books, such as Geognapay's, English Readers, Introductions, United States Readers, No. 1 to 3 and 4, New York Reader, Cowley's Spellers, Dictionaries, McNevens' U S Calculator, Primers, &c.

Also, Life of Henry Clay in 2 volumes; Methodist, Village, and Pious Song Books.

WILLIAM ANDERSON

Elk Branch, Jan 4.

Buckwheat Flour.

ANOTHER supply of very superior, just received by J J MILLER.

Feb 8

To Housekeepers.

HAVING completed my Ware Room in the rear of my Store, I have made arrangements by which I will be supplied at all times with Superior Family Flour, Superfine do of choicest brands, Corn Meal ground in superior manner, Buckwheat Flour, Dried Peaches and Apples, prime Venison Hams, Shellbarks, Hickory Nuts, &c. Also, Bacon, Lard, Fish, Coarse and Fine Salt, Feathers, &c., together with many articles required in families, and all at the lowest prices for cash. Those in want will do well to call.

Jan 11. J J MILLER.

Black Tea,

OF superior quality for sale by

Jan 4. CRANE & SADLER.

Jayne's Expectorant.

ASTONISHING & TRUE.

AMONG the thousand medicines advertised as certain cures for pulmonary complaints, Jayne's Expectorant stands alone. Its path to the public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but cures; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. Dr. Jayne, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all diseases of the lungs and chest, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his expectorant will restore the patient to health. No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually loosens the congulated masses from the membrane which lines the trachia, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged mater. In all complaints of the pulmonary organs, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, Jayne's Expectorant imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with Consumption.—Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, in a word, all diseases of a Pulmonary nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

Rev. J. S. Maginnis, Professor in Hamilton (N. Y.) Literary and Theological Seminary, says:

"I would not be without Dr. Jayne's Medicines in my family for any consideration. I have found them successful in cases where all other means have failed."

Mr. Nicholas Harris, corner of Front and Lombard streets, Philadelphia, was cured of Cough, Asthma, and Bleeding of the Lungs, under which he laboured for many years.

Rev. Ira M. Allen, late of this, but now of New York city, says:—"I have used Jayne's Expectorant, and have more confidence in it than all other Medicines of the kind."

Dr. Helmick, of Zanesville, Ohio, was cured of Asthma by it, and now prescribes it to his patients in all pulmonary affections. Mr. John Beckford of Eastport, Maine, says:—"Your Expectorant has just cured a man whom his physician had given up to die with Consumption; and also another, in the very lowest stages of Bronchitis."

Rev. Jon Ellis, of New York city says that two bottles cured him of the Influenza, a hard cough and apparent Consumption.

Rev. Arthur B. Bradford, of Darlington, Pa., says that it cured his son of Croup in a few minutes.

The Bangor (Me.) Journal says—"A trial of Jayne's Expectorant will satisfy all that it is a speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Hoarseness, and all kinds of Pulmonary affections."

Mr. Ebenezer Webster, of Providence, (R. I.) was cured of a severe Asthma, by using two bottles.

Rev. Simeon Seigfried, was cured of Influenza, a Hoarseness, and a hard dry Cough by one bottle.

Rev. Dr. Babcock, of Poughkeepsie, says that knowing Dr. Jayne to be a regular Physician, and having used his medicines personally and in his family, does not hesitate to commend them as safe and eminently useful medicines, and a valuable addition to our Materia Medica.

Rev. John Segur, of Lambertville, New Jersey, who was suffering with a hoarseness and soreness of the lungs and throat, and a suffocating Asthma was cured by one bottle.

Rev'd Wm. Laws, Modesttown, Va., says—"I have used your expectorant, and found it an excellent medicine for Pulmonary Diseases."

Mr. J. L. Simpkins says that it cured his wife of Consumption, and one of his children of Whooping Cough.

Daniel Henshaw, Esq., Editor of the Lynn, Massachusetts, Record, says—"Jayne's Expectorant is a very valuable Syrup, which we have lately used with good effect in stopping a Cough and loosening and breaking up a cold."

NO EXCUSE FOR BALDNESS.

Since the important discovery of Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic, every one may, if he chose, preserve his hair from falling off, or if already bald may with certainty have his hair restored again by a faithful and persevering application of this Valuable Hair Tonic.

Please to read without prejudice the following communications, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, Va., Oct 10, 1843.

Dear Sir,—You inquire of me whether I have used your Hair Tonic, and the effects.

Several years ago my hair began to fall rapidly from the scalp, and I had the prospect of premature baldness. During several years I used various preparations recommended for the hair, from which I derived no benefit. At length a friend recommended your Hair Tonic. I used three or four bottles according to the printed directions, and at the end of six months, my hair was thick set, and since, its tendency to turn grey, was arrested.

I have never before given a certificate, recommending patent medicines, which indiscriminately used, as they often are, do much injury, but in a case like the present, where I know the article to be beneficial, and that it can do no harm, I have no scrupies in stating facts within my own knowledge. Yours, &c.

JOHN QUIGLY.

Dr D JAYNE, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1838.

Dr Jayne—Dear Sir: I feel that I can hardly say enough in favor of your Hair Tonic. My hair had been falling off for about two years, and had become very thin, threatening speedy baldness when I commenced using your remedy. In about one week it ceased to fall off. I have used it now for about three months and have as full and thick a head of hair as I can possibly desire. I have recommended its use to a number of my friends, who all speak well of it. If faithfully employed I have no doubt of its general success. I may add that before using your Tonic, I had tried many of the various articles employed for the hair, such as the Macassar Oil, all the different preparations of Bear's Oil, Vegetable Hair Oil, &c., without experiencing much, if any, benefit.

Respectfully yours, S B FITCH, M D.
No 172 Chesnut street.

HAMILTON, Feb. 15, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir:—I had not finished the first bottle of your Hair Tonic, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of the head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant's appeared, and has continued to increase, so that I have had it cut two or three times.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head; and I was as much surprised as delighted when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite, an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. Respectfully yours, &c.

GEORGE W. EATON.

Professor in Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary, Madison Co., N. Y.

[From the Somerville (N. J.) Whig]

Some time since I called upon Mr. P. Mason, of Somerville, for Dr. Jayne's celebrated Hair Tonic, to restore my hair, which was then falling off daily. I procured one bottle, and applied its contents according to the directions. When the bottle was exhausted, I discovered to my great surprise and satisfaction, that the young hair was starting handsomely; I therefore purchased another, and soon till I had used three bottles, and now, as a compensation, my hair is as thick as ever.

And what is more surprising, my baldness was not occasioned by sickness, in which case there is greater hope of restoration—but was hereditary. JAS. O ROGERS, Methodist Minister, Mount Horeb, Somerset Co., N. J.

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, a safe and pleasant remedy for worms, Dyspepsia, Weakness, loss of appetite, and for intermittant fever, and Ague and Fever.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam, is acertain, safe and effectual cure for Dysentery, Diarrhœa Cholera Morbus, Summer complaint, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, sick and nervous Headaches, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or sickness of the Stomach, and all bowel affections.

Jayne's Sanative Pills for Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, diseases of the skin, Impurity of the Blood, Costiveness, Pains in the limbs, Bilious affections, Female Diseases, and for all diseases where an alterative or Purgative medicine may be required.

Prepared only by Dr D Jayne, No 80, South 3d Street, Philadelphia, where his other valuable remedies may be had—and for sale by

JOHN P BROWN, Charlestown,
JOSEPH CROGHT, Harpers-Ferry.

February 1, 1844.—1y.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection