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Virginia Free Press.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, Published Weekly BY JOHN S. & H. K. GALLAHER.

VOL. 37. THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1844. NO. 38

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of announcing the reception of their stock of **Fall & Winter Goods,** which have been purchased with great care in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and in point of style and quality, they feel confident in saying, that they will compare with any stock that has been or will be offered in the county. They have taken the greatest pains to select not only the best staple dry goods, but with great care have selected the most fashionable and richest styles of Fancy Goods that could be found.—The stock of Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c. will also be found generally completed.—We invite a visit from all, whether they wish to purchase or not. Come and look, it will afford us pleasure to show our goods.
Sept 26. MILLER & TATE.

Splendid Goods for Ladies.

REAL French all wool Cashmere de Ecoss,
All wool French Mouslines, splendid style,
Rich striped Satins in great variety,
Plaid silk warp Alpaccas,
Black do do do
Rich striped Silks,
French Gloves,
Mitts in great variety,
White Net half long Gloves,
Bonnet Velvets, rich Ribbands,
French and American Flowers,
White Wreaths,
Tinseled do &c. &c.
The Ladies will please call and see them.
Sept 26. MILLER & TATE.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

SUPER Black French Cloths,
Super 6-4 French Doe Skin,
Super Brown English Cloths, for frock coats,
Beaver do
6-4 and 3-4 Tweeds,
Cassimeres, most fashionable styles,
Splendid Vestings,
Scarfs, Cravats, &c.
Sept 26. MILLER & TATE.

DOMESTICS

BROWN and Bleached Cotton,
Do do Sheeting;
Bed Ticking, Checks;
Twilled Cotton;
Osnaburg do &c. *Miller & Tate.*
Oct 3.

SHOES.—Ladies who are in search of most elegant Kid Slippers and Walking Shoes, will find them at *Miller & Tate's.*
Oct 3

Hats & Caps.

LARGE stock and every variety of fashionable style. MILLER & TATE.
Sept 26

BARGAINS IN UMBRELLAS.

WE have a large stock of Umbrellas, purchased of the manufacturer in Philadelphia, for cash, which we will sell low.
Oct 3. *Miller & Tate.*

GROCERIES.

BROWN, Lump and Loaf Sugars;
Very superior Tea;
Shad and Mackerel;
Sugar-house and New Orleans Molasses;
Sperm Oil, Candles;
Java and Rio Coffee;
Pepper, Spices, &c.
Oct 3. *Miller & Tate.*

New Fall & Winter Goods.

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening his Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of—
English, French and American Dry Goods,
Groceries, Queensware, Cedarware, &c.
He respectfully solicits a call from his customers and others. Confident he is, that no one can show a more beautiful assortment of fresh, fashionable, and cheap goods than he can.
Sept 19. S H ALLEMONG.

GROCERIES.

NEW ORLEANS, Porto Rico, and Loaf Sugars;
Teas superior quality,
Rio, St Domingo and Java Coffee;
Coarse and fine Salt;
Sugar-house and N O Molasses;
Chocolate, cocoa, ginger, pepper, allspice, saltpetre, sassafrattus, starch, cheese;
A large stock mould and dipped candles;
Tobacco, snuffs, segars;
Flour, cornmeal, buckwheat flour;
Shad, herring, mackerel;
Soda, water, and sugar crackers; and
Every other article in the grocery line to be had cheap at *S H Allemong's.*
Oct 3.

DOMESTICS.

HEAVY Brown Cottons, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4;
Heavy Osnaburgs;
4-4 fine brown shirting cotton;
5-4 heavy brown sheeting cotton;
3-4 and 5-4 furniture plaids;
3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 bleached shirting cotton;
12-4 bleached sheeting;
Brown and bleached cotton jeans;
Apron checks, tickings;
Russia and Huckelback toweling;
6-4 brown linen table diaper;
8-4 Damask do do
Woollen comforts, blanket shawls;
Negro blankets, &c., for sale cheap by
Oct 3. *S H Allemong.*

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

THE attention of gentlemen is particularly invited to my stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., among which will be found Super wool-dyed English and French Cloths, of all colors and qualities.
Beaver Cloths,
Pilot do
Super wool-dyed Blue and Black Cassimeres,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Satin, Velvet, Merino and other Vestings,
Cassinets and Jeans,
Flushings, Flannels,
Gentlemen's Net Drawers,
Silk Scarfs and Cravats,
A variety of other fashionable and cheap goods for gentlemen's wear. Call and see them.
Sept 26. S H ALLEMONG.

FOR THE LADIES.—Cashmere de Cos, a new and beautiful style of goods,
Mousl in de Lains, Merino,
Large stock of rich Prints, fall patterns,
Earlston and Manchester Ginghams,
Corded Skirts, Alpacca Aprons,
Large Net Shawls, all wool,
Large col'd Merino Shawls,
Silk and Merino Dress Hdkfs.
5-4 Canton Flannel, flushed on both sides, a desirable goods for ladies skirts,
Gimps and Cord,
Hemstitched, Lace, and other Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric of superior quality,
Black Net, Bobbinet, Green Braize,
Lace Edgings and Insertings,
Bonnet and other Ribbons,
5-4 Damask Table Diaper,
Huckelback toweling, Russia & Bird-eye do
Kid Gloves, best quality,
7 dozen Mitts, assorted,
Saxony, Worsted and Cotton Hose,
Striped and Plaid Muslins,
And many other desirable goods for ladies wear, to which I invite the attention of all.
Sept 26. S H ALLEMONG.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS RAWLINS,

HAS removed his establishment to the Store Room recently occupied by John B. Packett, and immediately under the office of the "Spirit of Jefferson," where he offers the most substantial and general assortment of HARDWARE ever brought to this market. In addition to his former stock, he has just returned from Baltimore with many new and useful articles, and a full supply of those formerly kept. All are offered on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or to punctual customers on time. A call from the public generally is respectfully asked. Thankful for many past favors, a continuance is solicited.
Sept. 26, 1844.

NEW FALL GOODS.

JUST opening a beautiful stock of the latest style New Goods for ladies and gentlemen's wear. E. M. AISQUITH.
Sept 19.

Rich French Fancy Goods,

SPLENDID stock plain and fancy colored Silks, from 75 to $3.00 per yard,
Splendid stock Striped Satins,
Rich Cashmere de Ecosse, from 75 to $1.25,
Do Mouslin from 25 to $100,
Black and Blue Black Alpacca Lustre from 37½ to $1.25,
Rich Plaid Lustre, silk warp, for cloaks,
Plaid do Alpacca, and Cashmeres for second mourning,
New style fancy hdkfs.
Every variety silk and worsted mitts, some new style,
Beautiful assortment of flowers,
Silk, Cashmere, and cotton hosiery, very cheap,
Gimps, fringes, laces, edgings,
Silk and cotton nets, with all other white goods,
Cashmere and French blanket Shawls,
Silk tassels and trimmings in every variety,
Splendid stock of linen cambric hdkfs from 25 to $2.50,
Also—Beautiful Silk and Satin Gaiters, and half Gaiters,
French Kid and Morocco Slippers,
Do do do walking Shoes;
In fine, every thing that is fashionable and elegant, and at the very lowest prices.
Sept 26 J J MILLER & WOODS.

Family Groceries.

WE have paid especial attention to the selection of our present stock of Groceries, and can with confidence recommend them to families. Among them may be found, for cash—
Porto Rico Sugar at 8, 10 and 11c
Beautiful Loaf do at 12½ to 19
Rio, Laguyra and Java Coffees at 8, 10 & 12½,
Imperial and Gunpowder Tea, Imp Tea from 37 to $1 50
Mould, Dipped and Sperm Candles,
N O and Sugar house Molasses
Soda and Water Crackers, Cheese
Sperm Oil, Spices, &c
Mackerel, Shad, Herring, Salt, &c
Also, Ross's celebrated Family Flour,
All of which will be sold at reduced prices for cash. J J MILLER & WOODS.
Sept 26.

For Gentlemen.

MOST extensive assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Vestings, just received and for sale by J J MILLER & WOODS.
Sept 26.

Fulled and Plaid Linseys,

FLANNELS, Cassimeres, &c.
A good assortment on hand and for sale low by S HEFLEBOWER & CO.
Kabletown, Sept 26.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

CONTAINING a sum of money which the owner will please call for.
S HEFLEBOWER.
Kabletown, Sept 26.

Axes.

HUNT'S celebrated Cast Steel Axes,
Rawlins & Son's do do
For sale low at the Hardware Store of
Sept 26. THOMAS RAWLINS.

PAINTS, Oil, and Putty, at
Sept 26. THOS. RAWLINS.

Fulled and Plaid Linseys.

500 YARDS Fulled and Plaid LINSEYS just received, and for sale at the lowest market price by
Sept. 12. T. C. SIGAFOOSE.

FISH & SALT.

HERRING, Shad and Mackerel. A large stock of Coarse and Fine Salt.
Sept 26. S H ALLEMONG.

Stocking Yarn.

WE have at our Factory 150 pounds of Stocking Yarn, for sale low by the pound, or we will exchange it for Wool.
JOBE & CO.
Shannondale Factory, Sept. 5, 1844.

Wool.

WE want to purchase at the market price, 2 or 3000 pounds of Wool, for which we will exchange goods.
Aug 1. MILLER & TATE.

FRESH DRUGS AND **MEDICINES.**

A LARGE and general supply of Drugs & Medicines, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. in store and for sale low by
Sept 26 J CROSBY.

The Ladies

ARE respectfully invited to give me a call and examine my stock of JEWELRY and Fancy Articles in their way.
I have just received some
Fine Gold Pencils,
Rings, and Breast Pins,
Hair Pins, Sleeve Pins, &c.
July 18. H S FORNEY.

Riots! Mob Laws!!

ALL was quiet at the last accounts we had from Philadelphia; we take advantage of this state of affairs to call the attention of the Public to the large and well selected stock of Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Fruit, Confectionary, &c., just received and for sale at the lowest prices.
H. S. FORNEY.
Shepherdstown, July 18, 1844.

FULLED & PLAID LINSEYS.

JUST received, a large supply of Fulled and Plaid Linseys, Home-made Flannels, which will be sold very low, or exchanged for Wool, at factory prices. Farmers can now supply themselves on very favorable terms.
Aug 22. J J MILLER.

FULLED & PLAID LINSEYS.

I HAVE just received a lot of prime heavy Fulled and Plaid Linseys, Flannels and Tweed Cassimeres. Any quantity of Wool, washed or unwashed, will be taken in exchange for goods at fair prices.
Aug. 29 S. H. ALLEMONG.

Leather.

I HAVE on hand a lot of superior Sole, Upper, Harness, and Bridle Leather, Calf and Sheep skins tanned and finished in the best order, which I will dispose of on liberal terms. Call and see, two doors west of the Bank.
THOMAS RAWLINS

THE UNRECORDED GRAVE.

Who resteth here?
Manhood—that gloried in its pride and might?
Beauty—with cheek of love and eyes of light?
Age—with its furrows and its look of care?
Youth—with its open smile and sunny hair?
Genius—with fiery glance and haughty brow?
Compelled before a mighty one to bow?

Who resteth here?
Is manhood stricken in its hour of pride?
Hath manhood fallen in the battle tide—
When banners streamed along the golden sky—
When rushed the war horse in his majesty—
When arm met arm—when life was waged with life—
When foe sought foe, and quailed not at the strife?
Rests manhood here?

Who resteth here?
Beauty with pleasant glance and lip of bloom,
With voice of music—breath of sweet perfume?
Some gentle heart that beamed from eyes of mirth
And shed its radiance round the happy hearth?
Some youthful form that may no longer stand
To greet with smiles of love her fellow band?
Rests beauty here?

Who resteth here?
Genius with saddened face and laurel crown,
Withered before the world's haughty frown?
Some child of song, whose name shall yet be stirred,
Where music's tones and beauty's lay are heard?
Resteth he here? Oh! let him still sleep on,
Happier than though a world's applause were won!

Who resteth here?
Whose race is run? Whose pilgrimage is o'er?
Whose voice is gone that may be heard no more?
I know not—yet methinks some mark should tell
To tell the world whose resting place we see;
That, passing by, we may rejoice or fear,
Smile, in bright hope, or shed the sorrowing tear!

Miscellaneous.

MOTIVES TO GRATITUDE.

Men, so fearfully and so wonderfully made, was not left unprotected and unprovided for, an outcast on the earth. On the contrary, by day and by night alike, an eye has watched for his happiness that never slumbers; an arm has been stretched out for his defence that never tires.—It is that arm that sustains him during the helplessness of childhood, that shields him amid the perils of youth, and props his enfeebled constitution when shaking beneath the infirmities of age. To none are mercies conveyed by accident. It was God that kindled that sun that lights the laborer by day, and planted those stars that guide the wanderer by night. His are those showers that bring forward the harvest, and his those dews that ripen the vintage. The good and the bad alike experience his care and subsist upon his bounty. Not even the veriest wretch can deny that God has fed and clothed him—that he has nourished and brought him up.

And are there no motives in these considerations to induce rebellious man to return to his allegiance? Is God, then, cies, too—deserve they no requital?—Ah! shall this earth of ours be cursed forever with the crime of cold ingratitude? And yonder heavens, which have witnessed God's goodness, always hear him say in reference to the race and abode of man: 'There, in that ungrateful world, I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me.'

AN AFFECTIONATE SPIRIT.

We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence in an affectionate feeling is weakness. They will return from a journey and greet their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an Iceberg, surrounded with its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sight on earth than one of these families without a heart.

A father had better extinguish his boy's eyes than to take away his heart. Who that has experienced the joys of friendship, and knows the worth of sympathy and affection, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery, than to be robbed of the bidden treasures of his heart? Who would not rather bury his wife than bury his love for her?—Who would not rather follow his child to the grave than entomb his paternal affection?

Cherish, then, your heart's best affections. Indulge in the warm and gushing emotions of filial, parental, and fraternal love. Think it not a weakness. God is love. Love God, love every body, and every thing that is lovely. Teach your children to love; to love the rose, to love the robin, to love their parents, to love their God. Let it be the studied object of their domestic culture, to give them warm hearts, ardent affections. Bind your whole family together by these strong cords. You cannot make them too numerous. You cannot make them too strong. Religion is love—love to God—love to man.

A word to Boys—Boys, don't be morose and fretful. When your master tells you pleasantly what to do, don't stave into it, with the flush of anger on your cheek—not even if you are obliged to leave for the present that work which is more agreeable to you. If you have kind masters, you should never injure their feelings, or in the least provoke them by unpleasant looks and grumbling words. A good and kind boy will not treat his master badly. Remember this, ye who are young, and have pleasant places and kind friends, and if you do what is right and endeavor to please and give satisfaction to your masters, they will always be ready to do you a favor and strive to promote your happiness.—*Port. Tribune.*

When the women get out of temper, you will always find that the children set up a hideour bawling. Then comes the tug of war! and we would as soon undertake to pass the portals of old Nick's furnace without a scorching, as to come in contact with the prime minister on such an occasion with the expectation to escape without a blow of some kind.

Did you ever see a fashionable lady eat her food without giving you pain?

OPPRESSION OF FARMERS.

We have heard and read much about the unequal bearing of the Tariff, particularly in its oppression on the farmers of the country. They are informed that the duty levied on the foreign article is added to the price; and that, whether they purchase from the foreign or domestic manufacturer, the addition has to be paid. If this be true, then the farmers are deriving great advantages from the Tariff, and should be the last persons to complain. The duty upon foreign wheat is 25 cents per bushel—so that, if the price of wheat under the Tariff be 75 cents per bushel, the repeal of the Tariff would reduce the price, by taking off the 25 cents duty, to 50 cents.—Thus, according to the argument used by the opponents of the Tariff, the farmer pockets from the consumer of every bushel of wheat, the sum of 25 cents, which he would not receive were there no Tariff. The doctrine that the duty has to be paid by the consumer, is either true or false. If true, it is as applicable to wheat, rye, barley, oats, &c., as to other domestic productions, whether of the field, the loom or the hand. If untrue, the argument is used for purposes of deception. That it is untrue is demonstrable; for in some cases the duties are actually higher than the price for which the domestic article sells.

As to the unequal bearing of the Tariff, we should like to know what interest is not duly protected. If there be omissions of this kind, they have escaped our scrutiny; and, in regard to them we say, that the next Congress should supply the defect. The farmer is protected against foreign competition—for, if there were no duties upon wheat and other productions of the field, foreigners could monopolize the market for these articles to a considerable extent, and thus beggar our farmers. It is not true, that the Tariff has either depreciated the price of wheat or prevented its exportation. The price is regulated entirely by the demand and supply. It happens that at the present moment the latter is larger than the former, and the price is consequently reduced. The great reduction of duties in 1841 and 1842, caused some of our manufacturing establishments to cease operations altogether, whilst others diminished the amount of their productions. This reduction has proved to be below the demand for certain articles, and their price has consequently become enhanced for a time, but must soon again be lessened by competition.

Were farmers to take the erroneous view of the Tariff which is attempted to be impressed upon them, and require that the protective policy should be abandoned as respects manufactures, could they object to its being also annulled in regard to wheat, &c? In fairness they could not. What, then, would be the value of their lands? It would strike with deadly effect against the landed interests; and we beg, therefore, that the farmers of the country will pause before they array themselves against a protective system.—That which gives employment to domestic labor farmers—youths to be sure—not injuriously affect the manufacturers of the country without thrusting a fatal stab at his own vitals. We should pull altogether in favor of American interests, if we would succeed in maintaining our country independent and prosperous. The farmer, the manufacturer and mechanic, must be alike sustained by our laws, or we shall have foreign labor substituted for American in all departments. Our stomachs will be supplied with foreign bread, and our persons be clothed with foreign fabrics.—[*Baltimore Clipper.*

THE TARIFF AND WOOL.—A CONVERT.

The following is no fiction. The friend who communicated the incident to us can be relied upon, and, if needs be, the name of the Farmer can be given. Nor is this an isolated case.—There are thousands similarly affected here and elsewhere. The ball is rolling in the right direction and with proper impetus.—*Forum.*

We had a conversation, the other day, with a gentlemen, who related to us the following incident: In going out to Riga, a few days since, he met an old friend coming to the city with a load of wool.—As usual, the two stopped for a chat, when the old gentleman avowed himself to be as strong a Locofoco as ever, and chiefly 'because the Whig Tariff of 1842 made the manufacturer rich without at all benefitting the farmer.' This his paper told him, and this he believed. His friend tried to show him his error, but he met every statement with the usual Locofoco retort—"that's a Whig lie." He came to the city, however, and sold his wool to Mr. Erickson, who paid him some *forty cents a pound.* This price far exceeded his expectations, and he asked what it meant? Of course his question was answered, and in a manner perfectly satisfactory.

Well, he returned home, with a light heart and a heavy pocket; and when he reached his ordinary stopping place near home, he beset the landlord for having permitted a lying locofoco handbill to be stuck up in his bar-room—'not,' said he, 'that I am opposed to fair play, but because it contains statements which I know to be false. It denounces the Tariff as a measure which benefits no one but the manufacturer. This *I know* to be false, and I have more than two hundred reasons in my pocket at this moment for what I say, (slapping his pocket book.)—Three years ago,' he continued, 'I owed $100 which had to be paid in July. I was cramped, and had nothing upon which to raise it except my wool. This I took to the city; but I was unable to raise one dollar in cash for it. The best I could do with it was to take cloths in exchange for it. These I could not get rid of for cash in season, and the result was I had to *borrow* a part of the amount which I owed, and I paid the debt at the end of an execution. Last year, I did a little better with my wool. I got 27 cents a pound—half cash and half cloths; but this year, I have sold my wool—which is no better in quality than last year—to Mr. Erickson for *forty cents a pound*, and HERE IS THE CASH. And why this change? It has been brought about by the Tariff of 1842, which lying men made me believe was an injury to the Farmer. They can't fool me with such stuff any longer; and I shall go for Henry Clay and a Protective Tariff—not for Polk and Free Trade."

MR. CLAY'S STANDING AT HOME.

The Lincoln Telegraph publishes the following extracts from a letter recently written by the Rev. Dr. Nash, a distinguished divine of the Episcopal Church, who has resided for ten years near Mr Clay, and who fully corroborates Dr. Bascom's statement in reference to Mr. Clay's character. The paragraphs quoted show conclusively how the great statesman is regarded by the moral and religious men of his own neighborhood and State, who know him best. The letter is dated

"ST. ALBAN'S, VT., Aug. 24, 1844.

"As a criterion of the estimation in which he is held at home, it will not be out of place to state here, (which I do unhesitatingly, having had ample opportunities for ascertaining the truth,) that Mr. Clay has the confidence and political support of a very large proportion of the moral worth, and I may add, of a very large majority of the ministers of the different denominations residing in Lexington.—All of these, I believe, with one exception, are the friends of Mr. Clay, and most of them are frequent visiters at his house. There are about 20 Episcopal clergymen residing in Kentucky. All of these are the friends of Mr. Clay. Of the one hundred and five or ten clergymen (I do not recollect the exact number) composing the last conference of the Methodist church of Kentucky, all but three, as I was informed by a member of the conference are political friends of Mr. Clay. I am not so accurately informed respecting the political opinions of the ministers of other denominations as I am respecting the opinions of the ministers of the Episcopal church. I am confident, however, that there is nearly, if not quite, as large a majority of these friendly to the election of Mr. Clay as of those last mentioned. Out of the four and five hundred clergymen, of different denominations, in Kentucky, there are not, I am almost certain, fifty political opposers of Mr. Clay.

"The opinion of a great majority of the religious people (ministers and others) living in the neighborhood of, and immediately connected with, Mr. Clay, I am confident is, that if he is elected to the Presidency, there will be, while he continues President, a far healthier moral influence around the Presidential chair, than there has been since J. Q. Adams's administration."

A Rebuke to the Locos—GANSEVOORT MELLVILLE lately addressed a Locofoco meeting in Sussex county, New Jersey, and thus rebuked the infamous personal abuse which so many of his political friends employ as their only argument against Henry Clay. According to the Newark Daily Advertiser—

"Mr. Melville was a man every *inch a man*, and that the Whigs had now presented their principles, and that they were to be met by *manly* arguments and not by the use of *slang;* it was not *fair* to go to a man's fireside for *party slander*, they should be met by *open and honest argument.*"

The Tariff—Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr., addressed his party at Bangor, in a labored speech, from which we extract the following paragraph:

"The tariff, gentlemen, is a system which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. Yes, gentlemen, I will give you an illustration—*this Tariff is the very system which raised Abbott Lawrence* FROM A POOR BOY *to be worth his millions of dollars.*"

Democratic Compliment to the Irish.

While Locofocoism is wooing the foreign and Catholic vote in our country, by every insidious artifice and every lying appeal to their Prejudices, and religious peculiarities, one among them, Wm Yates, of New York, a Democrat of the Kendall School, more bold than the rest, speaks his real sentiments of the Irish.—*Rich. Whig.*

"The children of bigoted, Catholic Ireland, like the FROGS THAT WERE SENT A PLAGUE against Pharaoh, have come into our homes, bed chambers, ovens, and kneading troughs. Unlike the Swedes, the Germans, the Scots, and the English, the Irish when they arrive among us, too idle and vicious to clear and cultivate land, dump themselves down in our large villages and towns, crowding the meaner sorts of tenements, and filling them with wretchedness, filth, and disease. In a political point of view, what are they but mere MARKETABLD CATTLE."

Nothing can exceed the baseness of the libels against the Whig candidate for the Presidency, which are poured into the public ear through the common sewers of the press; and even some presses, hitherto respectable and well-mannered, seem to have caught the contagion. We hope, however, that there is no truth in the rumor that a malignant libel, or collection of libels, upon Mr. CLAY, has been secretly got up under the direction of the "Democratic" Convention which lately sat at Charlottesville, in Virginia. We trust that no Virginia gentleman has suffered his hands to be soiled with any such dirty work, or has employed any one else to do it. It is well, however, for our friends in Virginia to be on the look-out for any such publication, and, if it make its appearance, to scout it and flout it as it deserves. Those who clandestinely circulate such libels between now and the election, must do it with the knowledge that no correction can overtake them, and they deserve nothing but scorn and contempt on all hands as a reward for their labors.

If there *be* nothing in the rumor, there can yet be no harm in letting our friends in Virginia know that there is such a *rumor* afloat.—*Nat. Int.*

The Locofoco papers have a great deal to say about "Henry Clay *and his hundred thousand bankrupts.*" They had better take heed how they abuse those who have taken the benefit of the bankrupt law.—If all the Locofoco bankrupts were to join the Whigs, the Locofoco party would be left as lean and gaunt as the dirty bird which it has taken for its emblem.

A RASH SLANDER EXPOSED.

From the National Intelligencer.

We find in the *Richmond Enquirer* of the 28th ult. a contemptible libel upon Mr. CLAY which we suspect forms the staple of the publication said to be clandestinely put in circulation under the direction of the Charlottsville Convention.

It is contained in the following statement, said to be copied from the *Madisonian*, but which has for the first time caught our eye in the Enquirer aforesaid, with the comments by that paper, which we also subjoin:

"Now we present an account, from official documents, of the mileage allowed to John Scott, member of Congress from Missouri. Our readers will note the date. Mr. Scott, as is well known, in February, 1825, gave the vote of Missouri for Mr. Adams, and Mr. Adams being elected, Mr. Clay became Secretary of State. We impute no motives, but here are the facts. Let it be remembered that all payments are made on the *Speaker's warrant:*

2d Ses. 17th Congress, P. P. BARBOUR, Speaker; 1823.	
John Scott, of Missouri,	
Mileage from St. Genevieve, 1,100 miles, at 80 cents,	$880
92 days' attendance,	736
	1,616
1st Ses. 18th Congress, H. CLAY, Speaker, 1823	
John Scott, of Missouri,	
Mileage from St. Genevieve, 1,100 miles, at 80 cents,	$880
179 days in attendance,	1,432
	2,312
Add 500 miles at 80 cents	400
500 miles short twice in travelling, in coming here by water—1,000 miles, at 40 cents,	400
500 miles short seven times, in returning by water, 3,500 miles,	1,400
	$4,512

"It will be seen by this that Mr. Scott was not only then for the first time allowed for travel by *the river route*, but that Mr. Clay kindly corrected the errors of his predecessors and advanced the small item of TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR EXTRAS IN ARREAR!"

REMARKS BY THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

"This presents a startling development against the unscrupulous course of H. Clay in rewarding a corrupt partisan. John Q. Adams could not have been elected without the vote of John Scott, a Representative from Missouri. Mr. Clay intrigued to obtain through him the vote of Missouri, and then, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, contrary to all custom, and without any authority, he appropriates a part of the money which had been put into his hands to pay the *existing* Congress for *his* emolument. He opens the account of John Scott, which had been settled by the previous Speaker, Philip P. Barbour, and allows Scott for extended mileage additional compensation. Thus it will be seen by this that Mr. Scott was not only then *for the first time* allowed for travel by *the river route*, but Mr. Clay kindly corrected the errors of his predecessors and advanced the small item of TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR EXTRAS IN ARREAR!! He opens the account and corrects his warrant to pay arrears out of a fund which was only entrusted to him to pay the expenses of the House of which *he was* the Speaker! Such is Mr. Clay!—and such would be the arrogant, self-willed Dictator, if he were entrusted with the Executive power! He seduces Scott first to vote for Adams against the voice and wishes of Missouri, and then usurps an unprecedented power to pay him in part for his treachery to his constituents!"

The material allegations in the above text and comment are, that an increase of allowance for mileage which was made to the Hon. John Scott at the first Session of the 18th Congress, was made by Mr. Clay; that Mr. Clay "seduced Scott first to vote for Mr. Adams," and then usurped power to pay him, &c.

Neither of these articles has any thing of substance in it but these allegations, which, taken together, constitute a charge of corrupt motive against Mr. Clay.

Both of these allegations are false, and utterly without foundation.

First. The election of Mr. Adams by the House of Representatives, in which Mr. Scott gave the vote of the State of Missouri for that eminent Statesman, took place on the 9th day of February, 1825. The first Session of the 18th Congress, at which the additional allowance was made to Mr. Scott, ended on the 27th day of May, 1824,—not only more than *nine months before the question of the Presidency came up for discussion by the House of Representatives*, but fully six months before any one could have known or certainly foreseen that such a question would arise.

Secondly. The additional allowance to Mr. Scott for mileage from St. Louis was one which was made about the time that precisely the same additional allowance (arrears and all) was made, in the Senate, to Mr. Benton, also from St. Louis, and to Senators from other States travelling the river route to Washington.

Thirdly. The allowance to Mr. Scott *was not made by* Mr. Clay. The Speaker does sign the *checks* for the pay of Members, but has nothing to do with the adjustment of their accounts. Since the year 1812, the settlement of the accounts of Members of the House has been made by a committee of the House especially charged with that duty. The 102 Rule of the House says "it shall be the duty of the Committee of Accounts to superintend," &c., and also to "*audit the accounts of the Members for their travel to and from the Seat of Government*, and their attendance on the House." [*See Printed Rules.*

Fourthly. Mr. Clay *did not*, either "first" or last, "seduce Scott to vote for Mr. Adams." Here Mr. Scott's own testimony upon the subject, which the Richmond Enquirer and other calumniators of Mr. Clay, unless their memories are very treacherous, must have a perfect recollection of:

"SE. GENEVIEVE, (Mo.) Aug. 2, 1827.

"I never consulted or advised with any one how I should vote, except with the two Senators from my own State, and with Mr. Clay, *whose advice I voluntarily solicited.* The answer of Mr. Clay to me when I requested his opinion and advice was substantially this: That I personally knew all the candidates well; that *he would give no opinion that might go to the prejudice of any candidate*, or OPERATE TO INFLUENCE ANY ELECTION; that all he would say was, that I ought not to be hasty and commit myself, but wait till the last moment for advices from my State, to the Legislature of which, then in session, I had applied for information on the subject of the election."

THE TARIFF.

There is one good which has grown out of the present election canvass; it has awakened a general spirit of enquiry among the people into the merits of the tariff and its claim to be adopted as the settled policy of the country. 'Clay and the Tariff' had become so linked together that the opponents of the former, in the fullness of their prejudices, would never till now look into the latter, but blindly repudiated it on account of the connexion. These prejudices are daily giving way, and every man is desirous of opening the volume of instruction, to examine its contents, and judge of the subject matter for himself. One of this class of enquirers, who has made use of his intellectual faculties as God gave him time, has satisfied himself, and desires to satisfy our readers, that a protective Tariff does reduce the price of the imported article when it comes in competition with a similar article of home manufacture.—He has handed us, by way of example, a comparative statement of prices of a few articles of very general use, before the Tariff of 1842 and since that Tariff was enacted, from which it appears, that—

The prices of imported *Weeding Hoes*, to consumers, by the dozen, in 1841, when the duty was 23 or 25 per cent, were as follows: No 2, $3.75; No 4, $4.50, No 7, $6.50.

By the Tariff of 1842 the duty was raised to 30 per cent, and an importation in 1844 enables the importers to sell the same article at the following prices:—No 2, $3.50; No 4, $4; No 7, $6.

Grid Irons imported Sept. 1843, under a duty of 30 per cent, cost the same as those imported Sept. 1840 when the duty was 23 or 25 per cent.

English *Wrought Nails*, leading sizes, sixpenny and eightpenny, imported under the 30 per cent duty of 1842, cost 1¼ cent per lb. less than the same size did in 1840 and '41, when the duty was lower.

Blacksmith's Vices cost 1 to 2½ cents per lb. less under the 30 per cent duty of 1842, than they did under the previous lower duty.

Hammers and *Sledges* are imported at the same prices under the high duty of 1842, that they were under the lower duty.

From these facts it will be seen, that it is not the consumer but the foreign manufacturer who pays the duty; and that the effect of the Tariff of 1842 has been to give us these articles, some at lower and none at higher prices, in consequence of the protective duty.—*Norfolk Herald.*

[illegible] favor of a Tariff, but it must be a Tariff for Revenue—a Tariff for the *Government*, but not for the People. Who do they mean by 'the Government?' Why, the dear office-holders. They *must* have money; and those gentry insist that they ought to have the privilege of buying their goods from the British, with the money they get from their offices. They want to buy Hats, Boots, Shoes and Clothes made by their dear friends, the British, who tried to whip us twice and make slaves of us, and couldn't do it.—Now Henry Clay thinks that American Mechanics can make those things well enough, and he is determined to give them a chance to do it, by giving them a Protection against the white slave labor of Europe. But our Federal Loco stumpers can't and won't stand the present Tariff, because it imposes so high a duty on *Trace Chains.* This is a sore grievance upon the office holders, to be sure. They buy so many *Chains*, that the duty will break the poor fellows up. One of them was making a vociferous speech the other day, against this very duty, saying that it was a Dollar upon each pair of chains, and contended, as they all do, that the duty was added to the price of the chains. 'How can that be?' inquired a sturdy old farmer, 'when I bought a pair last week for *eighty seven cents!*' The orator changed his subject and exclaimed—'*Texas will join the British!*'—*Lancaster (O.) Express.*

Abuse of Mr. Bascom—The Globe assails the Rev. Mr. Bascom with the malignant ferocity of a fiend, because that great and eminent divine, the ornament and glory of the Methodist Church, has written a letter vindicating the personal character of Mr. Clay. That paper denounces Mr. Bascom because, as it alleges, he refused to let a man at the South, some years ago, *chastise* him. It complains that when he was about to be chastised, he drew a pistol and warned his assailant to make his peace with God before striking him. The editor of the Globe thinks that Mr. Bascom was guilty of an awful outrage in thus preventing himself from being horse whipped, and suggests, that if he had submitted, he would probably have been *horse-whipped quite moderately.*

The Louisville Journal says these locofocos have become very meek and gentle since taking Mr. Polk as their candidate. In compliment to *him*, they teach that a man should submit to insult and bodily chastisement without resistance or resentment.

A Good Sentiment—The political friends of Mr. Fillmore at Buffalo, on hearing his nomination, proceeded to his residence, where he delivered a short address, in the course of which he said 'he hoped that no friend of his, however warm his attachment, might be, would be guilty of any dishonorable act to effect his election—so that the joy and happiness that they might experience, would not be marred by an unworthy or dishonorable reflection. He entreated them to enter the contest with zeal and enthusiasm; but as they valued the sacredness of their cause, and the stability of their principles, to resort to no unfair means; that an honorable defeat was better than a dishonorable victory.'

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VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

Thursday Morning, Oct. 10.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART.

The Discussion of the Fourth.

Agreeably to appointment, at the solicitation of the Whigs of the County, Mr. Stuart of Augusta agreed to address the people of Jefferson, on Friday last; and at the proper hour was ready to proceed with his task. The day was fine, after a heavy rain the night before, and the attendance from the country was tolerably full.

It had been previously suggested, by a committee of the opposite party, that they would have a champion to reply to Mr. Stuart, if the committee on the part of the Whigs had no objection. The Whig committee replied that they could not then commit Mr. Stuart to any particular course of procedure—that they would not limit him as to time, &c., but should certainly make no objection to any gentleman's replying to him, as doubtless he would not himself make such objection, but that at all events a rejoinder should be made if necessary—and therefore the committee of the Democrats could be selected.

Henry Bedinger, Esq., the Electoral Candidate, it was generally understood, would reply to Mr. Stuart, but that gentleman, much to the regret to all parties, being quite sick at Martinsburg, it was found necessary, the day before the discussion, to supply his place, and the Hon. William Lucas was called upon to do battle for the Democracy.

The Court Room was handsomely decorated by the Whig ladies of the town. An arch of evergreen, with a portrait of Mr. Clay in the centre, was arranged on the justices' bench, from two columns put up for the purpose, and the Banners of the Clay Club were planted in appropriate positions, right and left. A full length likeness of Mr. Clay was placed opposite the speaker's stand, in the gallery, and in this gallery seats were arranged for the ladies, and filled by them exclusively.

When Mr. Lucas appeared, the Banner of the "Democratic Association" was brought in, and placed on the bench with the other banners—The whole presented an agreeable appearance, and the crowd by this time was just large enough to inspire the speakers, without incommoding one another.

At a quarter before 12 o'clock, Andrew Hunter, Esq, announced the order of arrangement—that Mr. Stuart was to have a sufficient time to discharge his appointment, and that Mr. Lucas would have the same time to reply, and the rejoinders would be regulated to suit the convenience of the speakers.

Being introduced to the audience, at a quarter before 12 o'clock, Mr. Stuart commenced, by expressing the pleasure which it gave him to address his fellow citizens of Jefferson—stating his perfect willingness to hear Mr. Lucas or any other gentleman in reply—and invoking the auditory to weigh dispassionately and calmly whatever might be urged on both sides—as the best means of arriving at the truth. He was willing to concede to the mass of the opposite party just as much honesty and patriotism as he claimed for the Whigs, or for himself, and that no one would more cheerfully correct his errors, when convinced of them, than he would—and he invited the strictest scrutiny into every fact and argument presented by him.

But now commences our difficulty, in attempting to follow the gentleman in his argument. He spoke for more than two hours—discussed principally the subject of the Tariff, showing that the *protective system* originated with the framers and founders of the government and constitution—that the *first* Tariff Act in 1789, was avowedly for *protection*, in addition to its other objects—that the rate varied from 5 to 50 per cent, with a view to protection of American manufactures—and that the Fathers of the Democratic Church, many of them from Virginia and Pennsylvania, had insisted upon the protection of coal, iron, and other commodities, in that very act.

That the *Protective System* had been more substantially refounded in 1816, by a Democratic Congress, and had received the sanction not only of all the Republican Presidents, but the actual support, in speeches and votes, of the leading Democrats of that day, Messrs Calhoun, Lowndes Forsyth, McCoy, Tucker, &c., &c.

That in 1824, 1828, and 1832, the same system, with a higher rate of per cent than the present "Black Tariff," had been sanctioned by Jackson, Van Buren, Dickerson, Johnson, Benton, and other distinguished men of the Democratic Party, and had been opposed by the Federalists—and therefore could not have been, as now alleged, a *Federal measure*.

Mr. Stuart then reviewed the Compromise Act, now so great a favorite of the Democracy, and showed that it *had been observed with good faith* by the Whigs during the whole period of 9 years, for which it was to run—and that so far from being its exclusive friends, as they now claimed to be, many of the *Democracy* in Congress, as well as in the Legislature of Virginia, had actually voted against preserving its sanctity! And here Mr. Stuart adverted to the fact that he had himself introduced a resolution into the House of Delegates, in 1836, expressing an adherence to the spirit of the Compromise—and that nearly every Democrat had voted against that resolution.

Mr. S. then proved conclusively, by Document No. 281, of the House of Representatives, that the funded debt and liabilities of the government, on the 4th of March 1841, when the whigs came into power temporarily, amounted to nearly *Thirty five Millions of Dollars!* That the duties under the Compromise were yielding but little more than *Thirteen Millions of Dollars!* And that so far from violating any pledged faith, the Act itself had been strictly observed—and it was in perfect accordance with one of its provisions, that the duties had been raised to the wants of an economical administration of the Government. That provision is in these words:

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the duties imposed by existing laws, as modified by this act, shall remain and continue to be collected. And from and after the day last aforesaid, all duties upon imports shall be collected in ready money; and all credits now allowed by law, in the payment of duties, shall be, and hereby are abolished; and *such duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the Government*; and from and after the day last aforesaid, the duties required to be paid by law on goods, wares and merchandize, shall be assessed upon the value thereof at the port where the same shall be entered, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Mr. Stuart's argument to show that the Tariff Act of 1842 was beneficial in its effects to *all* classes of the community—farmers as well as manufacturers—was conclusive and irrefutable. He proved, from the Records, that the price of Wheat in this country, for a series of years in which there was a general peace, had always been higher than in Europe—and that, but for the protection now afforded by the Tariff—(95 cents a bushel)—wheat could be imported and sold cheaper than American Wheat is now selling—it costing but 17 cents a bushel to bring it from the German ports, while it costs 22 cents to transport it from Illinois or Michigan to New York!

The appeal of Mr. Stuart, in behalf of the *protection of labor, the poor man's only capital*, was eloquent and overwhelming. It was such as no declamation could controvert, or sophistry confute; and we greatly mistake the power of truth, if the whole speech has not been seed sown in good ground, to produce fruit hereafter, when prejudice shall have subsided, and the pride of preconceived opinions shall have in some degree abated. His first speech occupied more than two hours, and was delivered amidst that breathless attention and those occasional enthusiastic outbreaks of feeling which are such gratifying tributes to eloquence and truth.

At the conclusion, a beautiful Bouquet from the ladies was sent to the stand, as a tribute of their approbation of Mr. Stuart's gallant bearing and manly sentiments, and his respectful and courteous deportment to his opponents.

Mr. Lucas then took the stand amidst cheers and hearty greetings of his political friends. He made an apology for the imperfect manner in which he expected to discharge the duty so unexpectedly devolved upon him by the sickness and absence of Mr. Bedinger, the Electoral candidate of his party; but he was not the man to shrink from any task imposed by the Democracy, who had so often stood by him and honored him—however feeble his bodily or intellectual powers might be. He was somewhat hoarse, but went to his work with a commendable spirit; for truly had he a task before him. And it is but justice to Mr. L. to say, that he made as good a case for his party as could have been made against such an antagonist as Mr. Stuart, and such an array of facts and arguments.

Mr. Lucas paid a glowing compliment to the Old Hero, in whose cause he and his compatriots had done battle years gone by—he gloried in still being faithful to the Democracy—and felicitated himself and them that the prosperity to which Mr. Stuart had referred had accrued under Democratic Administrations. Mr. L. contended that the protection afforded by the acts cited had been given under circumstances very different from those now existing—that the high Tariff of other years had been laid to pay off the War debts, &c., and that the present contained gross inequalities and operated upon the poor for the benefit of the Aristocracy—on which latter topic he enlarged considerably. He cited some instances—those particularly relied upon by the Democratic orators—in which the tax upon the rich man's commodities, such as carpets, gold chains, finery, &c., were laid more lightly than on the necessaries of life of the poor, &c.;—and insisted upon the position that the act of 1842 was in violation of the faith of the Compromise Act, to which the Whigs had pledged themselves to adhere.

Mr. L. then went off on the South Western Turnpike, and other magnificent works included in a mammoth scheme of Internal Improvement advocated by Mr. Stuart in the Legislature, in 1837—which Mr. L. had opposed, and which would have involved a heavy debt, &c. He launched forth into the usual invective against the defunct U. S. Bank, and its corruptions—the manner in which it had bribed members of Congress, Editors of newspapers and others—and twitted Mr. Stuart for not embracing this topic in *his* argument. He referred to the omission of this matter by Mr. Stuart, and warned his brethren of the Democracy that the Monster would be again fastened upon the country if the Whigs succeeded, &c. Mr. L. also discussed the Texas question, but we cannot remember his positions.

Mr. Stuart's rejoinder was a splendid piece of argument and good tempered sarcasm, but we find it impossible to give the reader the slightest idea of its matter or manner. He reviewed [illegible] positions as in the alleged Whig Administration by its predecessor. He fortified himself by a further reference to public documents, and showed that the Whig Congress *had* reduced the annual expenditures even in the first year, from *twenty eight* to *twenty two millions!* And the appropriations for *a year and a half* were but twenty-four millions!

In reply to the intimation that he dodged the Bank question, Mr. S. presented the history of the Act of 1816, and showed from the Records that, it also, was a Republican measure, and had been voted for by most of the leading Democrats of the day, including Gen. Tucker, Gen. McCoy, Mr. Calhoun, Col. Johnson, &c., &c., Mr. S maintained the constitutionality and expediency of such an institution, and thought matters would not work entirely well until we had another Bank, well guarded, and extending its salutary restraints all over the country upon a vicious currency, &c.

Mr. Stuart's conclusion was most eloquent and happy—his allusion to the duration of our free institutions, which he hoped might be perpetual, wrung a spontaneous tribute from both parties—and his whole effort was such as to place him in the front rank of American orators and statesmen.

The closing reply of Mr. Lucas, under many disadvantages, was all perhaps that it could have been, in the heel of the evening, against such impregnable arguments and against such a champion. It contained, as is usual with most of the Democratic orators, a denunciation of the Federalism of Old John Adams, his Alien and Sedition acts, &c., and an invocation to the Democracy to stand firm, &c.

We believe we but speak the universal sentiment, when we say that Mr. Stuart made a most agreeable impression upon all his hearers, and became an especial favorite with the Whigs. Never have we seen a body of people more highly gratified, and we are sure that every Whig feels his position strengthened and his faith renewed by the auspicious of *Friday* last. We cannot but thank our opponents for presenting an antagonist to Mr. Stuart on that occasion—for opposition seemed but to sharpen his faculties, and it certainly was the means of eliciting some of the happiest of his sallies.

The discussion lasted until dark, more than six hours—and was conducted with great courtesy on both sides. And although the applause was occasionally a little boisterous, the auditory conducted themselves in a manner worthy the character of a Jefferson assemblage of freemen.

At the conclusion, on the motion of Andrew Hunter, Esq., an unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the ladies, for their presence on the occasion.

At a meeting of the Central Clay Club on Saturday evening a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Stuart.

☞ The Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, of Staunton, has agreed to Address the people at Harpers-Ferry, on his return from New York—between the 20th and 25th of the present month.

The American Whig says a German widow of Baltimore states that she loaned her deceased husband's Naturalization papers *seven times* to Loco voters on election day.

The New York Plebeian, Polk's organ, is coming to the aid of Southern friends on the nullifying question. Hear it:

"WE TELL THE WHIGS THAT UNLESS THEY DESIRE A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, THEY WILL HAVE TO ABANDON THE PRESENT TARIFF."

That is the Loco motto "*Free Trade* and *Texas* or a *Dissolution of the Union*!"

THE OLD CRY OF HUMBUG.

When the Locos are cornered, they set up the cry of Humbug! This was their plan when the Standing Army project was fastened upon them—this was their cry when the extravagant expenditures of their Administration was made manifest. This was the cry when the defalcations of public officers was first asserted. This was their cry when the Whigs began to sing their songs of liberty, and exhibit Log Cabins as emblems of the simplicity of western life; and to turn back upon them the sneer against the Patriot Harrison. This was their cry when our party raised objections to Mr. Van Buren—but they eventually felt it necessary to get clear of all their issues, and not only the Whig *humbugs*, as they called them, but of *their own* great humbug himself! They have now put forward one of the smallest of the small humbugs. But they will not get over the Gold matter by the twaddle about "Boot on t'other Leg," &c.

The facts are fixed. Copies of the English papers, containing the list of subscribers to the *Free Trade Fund*, can be seen at the American Institute, New York.

Indeed, the New York Loco papers do not pretend to give a flat denial! *They dare not*—all they say *is*, that it is a *humbug!* And that it is a very light matter. But the people will scarcely treat it thus. They will spurn all *foreign* interference, else they have lost the spirit of their fathers.

The Alexandria Gazette states the case strongly:—

"Since the development of this plan, we have anxiously waited to see it denounced by the American presses of *both* parties, as one which ought to receive the unqualified condemnation of the people. So far we have waited in vain, at least as far as one party is concerned. We hear nothing from the New York Evening Post, from the Pennsylvanian, from the Globe, from the Richmond Enquirer, but an expression of opinion that it is a *humbug!* This may be a very convenient way of getting over the matter, for these party presses, but we can assure them it is not satisfactory to the great body of the citizens of this country, nor is it doing justice to their own party.

Here are extracts from the London Times, from the London Atlas, from the British League, and other English papers, the journals from which the extracts are taken, hung up in the most frequented places in New York, setting forth the intentions of the British manufacturers, giving the names and amounts of their subscriptions, and expressing their determination to operate in this, as they intended to in other countries, in influencing public opinion in favor of their measures and principles. The facts are open and undisguised. And yet the only response we can *screw* out of the leading journals we have mentioned, is, that the thing is of no consequence, or that they incline to believe it is a humbug."

The Madisonian of the 21st ult. has the following:—

"We admit that 'British Gold' has been sent to this country in abundance, to be expended in the advocacy of the doctrine of Free Trade."

Of this fact, says the New York Courier, we furnished abundant evidence to our readers several days since, but we deem it proper to publish the admission of its truth from a Logofoco press, as the facts we stated were so startling as to have, to some minds, an air of improbability. We have no doubt but this British gold is being spent freely throughout the country to promote the election of Mr. Polk, and that the gang of rowdies and vagabonds that are banded together in this city owe their organization to, and are supported by, this British gold. As experienced tacticians in bribery and corruption, the main efforts of the Free Traders will be directed to the States having the largest electoral votes; and in this city in particular, will this English subsidy be poured out like water, in the propagation of falsehood and the perpetration of frauds.

[illegible] the British Gold?"

The question will be best answered (says the Richmond Whig) by asking another—If any Democrat *had* received British Gold, would he tell of it?

But obviously, the British Gold was not subscribed for *this* region of the Union. Here the people are supposed to be already in favor of British views, opposed to the Tariff, and in favor of Free Trade, or nominal duties. The gold was not intended to buy up those already opposed to American interests and industry, but to create a party against the Tariff in Tariff states—in Pennsylvania and New York! We think it likely Southern Loco Focoism will be chouse d altogether, although it may be gaping for its share of the golden shower! This will be hard, but it is in the way of business. It is not usual to bribe those who are our friends already! *Bribes* are to bring over enemies, not to compensate friends.

Discussion on Saturday.

Saturday next, the 12th instant, was the day designated by the Joint Committee of the two parties for a Public Discussion at the Court House.

We have had nothing official on the subject, but presume the Discussion will go on. The public of both parties are therefore invited to attend.

☞ J. V. L. McMahon, we understand, is out in a Card, denying the imputation of fraudulent voting on the part of the Locos, as set forth by the Central Committee of Maryland.

We think it probable Mr. McM's simple negative will hardly offset the proofs which are daily developed in the arrests of men who have acknowledged they *voted several times*.

DELAWARE ELECTION.

The primary election in Delaware, on Tuesday, resulted in favor of the Whigs, although it had been reported and published that the Democrat had succeeded by some 50 majority. The actual state of the polls is—

Kent County, Whig majority	147
New Castle Co,,	93
	240
Sussex County, Dem. majority	210
Whig majority in the State	30

We learn from a gentleman from Delaware that the vote of Sussex must not be considered as a test of the strength of the two parties. It had been agreed upon by Whigs and Democrats to let the election of Inspector go by default—but the Democrats turned out in full strength—hence the majority.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

☞ The "Roorback Forgery," charging that Mr Polk's slaves had been branded with the initials of his name, has been traced to Wm. Linn, a Loco Foco officeholder at Ithica, N. Y. The scheme was laid to deceive Whig papers into its publication. Will the Locos now denounce the forgery as lustily as they did when they thought it was the work of a Whig. We shall see.

The Richmond Whig of Monday says that Mr. Clay has yielded his assent to the publication of his letters to F. P. Blair (which have so frequently been referred to in the controversy concerning the election of Mr. Adams) and they were to appear in the Whig of Tuesday. Those who have not been able to rest easy until these confidential letters were made public will now be gratified.—*Nat. Int.*

DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE IN 1843.

Some of the leaders of the party, and many of its members, having changed their position, or at least *modified* their creed considerably, within the last year, it may be well enough to refresh the memory of the public as to what was the doctrine of the Richmond Convention in February, 1843.

It will be seen, by the following extract from the Richmond Enquirer Extra, of that date, that the party then went in for *discrimination against protection!*

"*The Tariff and the Distribution.*

"Two only of the spawn of their begetting remain—*the Tariff and the Distribution Law.* The former, unfortunately, in active and baneful operation; the latter, under the whip of public disapproval, and its palpable impolicy, in suspended animation, but by the first breath of popular applause to our opponents, liable to be inspired with renewed vitality. These two measures, mutually co-operative in the support of each other, and enlisting in their maintenance the interests of favored classes here, and of influential moneyed interests abroad, and the cupidity of involved and embarrassed States, present a combination truly formidable to the strict constructionist and true Republican, and on which our opponents hope to rest the issues of the approaching canvass. On the system of a Tariff of discrimination for protection, not revenue, your reprobation has been repeatedly pronounced, and the just indignation which, in times past, was visited on the oppressive acts of 1824 and 1828, must be again concentrated on the no less unjustifiable law of 1842. Unconstitutional in principle, and glaringly unjust in detail, it is not only revolting in its features, but in its practical operation has been found inefficacious to meet the wants of the Government, and grossly inexpedient.

The interests and convictions of the Republican party of this State have made them the advocates of free trade. Not, however, of that visionary and impracticable free trade, with which we are charged by our opponents, which would admit all foreign imports free from duty and leave the Government to be supported by direct taxation; but, of that system of free trade inculcated by political economists, and generally, if not universally, taught in the institutions of learning throughout Christendom, to Whig and Tory, Liberal and Conservative, Democrat and Federalist, and thus sanctioned by the general assent of the learned, the practical and the experienced, whenever and wherever pecuniary interest has not controlled the expression of opinion. Such free trade teaches, that it is the true interest of every People to admit the products of other nations *free from all save revenue duties*, no matter what restrictions may be imposed by others, unless temporary retaliation is likely to induce the removal of those restrictions and prohibitions. While we are the advocates of free trade, thus understood, and hope its future attainment, we are content, under the present exigencies of the nation, to acquiesce in what inevitably entails protection, to some extent, by agreeing to a moderate "HORIZONTAL SCALE" of duties, admitting all imports, whether coming into competition with domestic products or not, *on the same terms, or discriminating for revenue only.* This alternately is assented to, in order that there may be no room for the imputation interfering with or violating established interests. At the same time, it is certain that duties intended as a mere tax to support Government, and to be levied fairly and equally on all property, interests, and occupations, MUST DISCRIMINATE AGAINST PROTECTION, and be laid *chiefly on those imports which do not come into competition with domestic products*; else, the sugar planters, and owners of salt and iron works, and such like interests, would each, on imports similar to his own products, not only pay no part of the tax, but would receive on the advanced price of those products, vastly more than the aggregate tax paid by them to Government, on all the imported articles consumed by them. Thus, under a *horizontal scale of duties*, some of the wealthiest interests in society would be wholly exempted from the support of Government, and the accumulated burden be thrown on the shoulders of the rest of their fellow-citizens.—If, then, fairness and equality of taxation *require discrimination against the now protected interests* how degrossly unjust and iniquitous is it to *discriminate in their favor*, and lay the highest duties on those articles which equality of taxation demands should be subjected to the [illegible] revenue may be raised by taxing most heavily *articles produced solely abroad, because such taxation cannot stimulate antagonistic domestic productions, and thus end in prohibition.* Equality, however, in the imposition of duties on all imports, is all now demanded, and such manifest justice should be accorded, in deference no less to the spirit of the Constitution, than the true policy of the nation. In lieu of the observance of the sound and liberal principles, under the iniquitous law of 1842, the rapacity of protected interests has outstripped even the dictates of cautious policy, and by craving all has signally exhibited the *folly and injustice alike to the Government and the people of allowing them any thing.*"

PENNSYLVANIA.

The election for Governor, members of Congress, &c., took place on Tuesday last. The day was as fine as could be desired.

As to the Governor's election, we may perhaps look out for a defeat—a variety of local influences favoring the Locos—but we believe they themselves admit that if they do not carry Shunk by *more than ten thousand*, the State will go for Clay.

We anticipate similar frauds and outrages to those committed in Baltimore, as success in the State election is expected to have great influence upon the Presidential contest.

OHIO.

The election for Governor, Congress, &c. was held on Tuesday last. The result will depend very materially upon the course of the Abolitionists, the Locos expecting success either from a coalition with the third party, or by inducing them to vote a separate ticket.

NEW JERSEY.

This State voted on the 8th and 9th. The result here has become doubtful by the the system of false assessments, pipe-laying, &c., and by the influence of government and other patronage brought to bear on the State by Capt. Stockton and others.

GEORGIA.

The election in this State took place on the 7th. We do not permit ourselves to doubt Whig success in that quarter.

BETS TAKEN.

Mr. Busiod Taylor has taken the bets offered by John C. Rives of the Globe—$1,000 on Pennsylvania, $1,000 on the general result, and $500 on the popular vote.

The money is deposited, Mr. Rives having sent his check for the amount.

[*Winchester Republican.*

Election in Nashville.—An election was held in Nashville, Tenn. on the 28th September, for Mayor, Town Constable and Aldermen. The Whig Mayor, P. W. Maxey, was elected by a majority of 200 over Bigley, the locofoco candidate. The Whig Town Constable was also elected, and ten out of twelve Aldermen that compose the City Council are Whigs.

The Washington Spectator, the Calhoun organ, has terminated its existence. The last number appeared on Friday.—Early this week, however, a new paper styled "The Constitution," is to be built up on its ruins, under the management of John Heart, Esq., the editor of the defunct journal, and W. A. Harris, Esq., formerly a Representative in Congress from Virginia. The new journal will of course support Polk and Dallas.

THE POLITICAL GIBRALTAR.

It has been the fashion of our opponents to charge the existing Public Debt to the Whig Account. The following document, No. 281, used by Mr. Stuart in his argument on Friday last, shows how ingeniously the debt and liabilities of Mr. Van Buren's Administration had been *pushed over* into the Whig era. And because the Whigs honestly assumed and funded the liabilities of their predecessors, that debt has been impudently and falsely charged upon them as one of their own creation!

Official Document.

27th Congress, 2d Session. Doc. No. 281. Ho. of Reps.

Liabilities of the Treasury, March 4, 1841.

August 10, 1842.
Read and laid upon the table

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, Aug. 8, 1842.

Sir:—I have the honor to transmit a statement of the amount for which the Treasury was liable on the 4th March, 1841, prepared in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 6th instant.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient serv't,
T. L. SMITH.

Hon. John White,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement of the amount for which the Treasury was liable on the 4th March, 1841, agreeably to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 6th August, 1842.

Specific appropriations of all kinds undrawn on the 4th March, 1841	$27,134,721 30
Indefinite appropriations drawn between the 4th March and 31st December, 1841	1,771,269 46
Treasury notes outstanding on the 4th March, 1841	6,621,334 44
	$35,527,325 20
From which deduct the cash balance in the Treasury on the 4th March, 1841, exclusive of deposites with the States, and the unavailable funds due by defaulting banks, as ascertained from the books of the Treasurer of the United States	862,055 81
Total	$34,665,269 39

The above balance [$862,055 81] in the Treasury does not include the sum of $300,000 trust funds.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, August 8, 1842.

RESULT IN MARYLAND.

The following is the result for Governor. It may be varied somewhat by the official returns.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	1844		1841.	
	Pratt W.	Carroll L. F.	W.	L.
Baltimore city	7968	9190	6386	7435
Baltimore county	2153	2902	1404	2318
Carroll	1331	1730	1444	1618
Prince George's	1027	749	855	625
Montgomery	1083	903	909	750
Harford	1490	1411	1114	1160
Anne Arundel	1730	1650	1287	1476
Charles	761	560	613	430
Frederick	3132	3104	2583	2789
Kent	701	544	597	486
Cecil	1524	1585	1188	1295
Calvert	462	395	436	353
Allegany	1433	1513	1035	1089
Washington	2632	2576	2196	2346
Dorchester	1328	976	1142	816
Talbot	778	751	683	776
Caroline	659	639	605	551
Queen Anne's	760	745	702	716
Worcester	1487	1044	1284	698
Somerset	1335	1031	1134	802
St. Mary's	764	492	743	450
	35,038	34,490	23,230	28,959
	34,490			28 320
Pratt's maj.	548	L. F. maj. in '41		639
		Whig maj. now		548
Whig gain since 1841				1187

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

RECAPITULATION.

	This Year.		Last Year.	
	W	L	W	L
Baltimore City	0	5	4	1
Baltimore County	0	5	0	5
Anne Arundel	5	0	2	3
Harford	4	0	3	1
Prince George's	4	0	4	0
Frederick	2	3	4	1
Carroll	4	0	1	3
Washington	5	0	0	5
Calvert	3	0	1	2
Charles	3	0	3	0
St. Mary's	3	0	3	0
Alleghany	0	4	1	3
Cecil	0	4	0	4
Kent	3	0	3	0
Caroline	3	0	2	1
Queen Anne's	3	0	2	1
Talbot	3	0	0	3
Dorchester	4	0	2	2
Somerset	4	0	4	0
Worcester	4	0	4	0
	61	21	47	35

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA

15 Days Later From England.

The steamer Caledonia reached Boston on Thursday.

The Caledonia has experienced some severe gales for the last few days, which somewhat retarded her passage.

The liberation of O'Connell and his fellow traversers, in consequence of the reversal, by the House of Lords, of the decision and sentence of the Court before which they were tried, was as unexpected as it is gratifying to the friends of liberal principles.

The infant Prince has been baptized by the name of Alfred Ernest Albert.

A daring forgery has been perpetrated on the Bank of England.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts is satisfactory. With the exception of printing cloth which is in dull request, nearly all descriptions of Manchester goods have experienced an improved demand.

Many incendiary attempts had taken place in France—at one fire at Crash upwards of forty houses were destroyed.

It is stated that privateers were fitting out in several places on the English coast, for the purpose of entering into the service of the Emperor of Morocco, and preying on French commerce, should the war continue.

Prorogation of Parliament.—On the 5th of September, the Lord Chancellor delivered the Queen's Speech, proroguing parliament to the 10th of October. The speech contains nothing of interest with the exception of the official announcement of the settlement of all difficulty with France.

Ireland—Important Feeling in Ireland.—The excitement in Dublin when it became known that the House of Lords had reversed the judgment of the Irish court was intense. Great crowds had assembled on Kingstown pier. The packet arrived before five o'clock; some repeal agents on board, holding up white flags, inscribed "Judgment reversed by the House of Lords—O'Connell is free!" The crowd hurrared—the news spread—and cheers re-echoed throughout the city. Mr. O'Connell's room in Richmond Penitentiary were at once invaded by a crowd of congratulators.

England and France.—It is gratifying to announce, says Wilmer's European Times, that all apprehension of a collision between us and our neighbors is at an end.

Thursday last was observed in South Carolina as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

MARYLAND ERECT!

A WHIG GOVERNOR!

Whig Senate! Whig House!

A Whig Majority of 19 on Joint Ballot!—A Whig U. S. Senator!—and 17 Whig Counties out of 20!

Notwithstanding the disastrous result in Baltimore City, accomplished by the vilest means, it will be seen that the Whig cause is triumphant in Maryland. The soundness of the people in the country, where the means of corruption could not be employed, is most gratifying.

The Whigs have carried every County in the State, for Governor, except Allegany, Baltimore and Cecil.

The aggregate vote for Governor stands—

For Pratt (Whig)	35,038
Carroll (Loco	34,490
Majority for Pratt	548

In Frederick county, that distinguished Whig, Wm. Cost Johnson, is elected to the House, with Mr. Poole, another good Whig, and three Locos.

The Whig candidate for Senator, Mr. Ross, was defeated by only 14 votes, and this was done, we are informed, by the exclusion of 51 ballots for Mr. Ross, which were rejected by the judges because the initial J. of his middle name was not on them. The seat of Mr. Quynn will therefore be contested.

Washington, Carroll, and Harford counties have been redeemed, and Allegany was lost by the naturalization of 150 foreign voters, a week before the election, all of whom were induced to vote the Loco ticket.

The American Whig thus refers to the causes which gave the Locos the ascendancy in Baltimore City:—

"The importance of some strong demonstration to prop their sinking cause, so strongly impressed itself upon our opponents, that every energy which they could summon—every appliance of fraud, corruption and violence which they could command, was most unscrupulously bro't into requisition. In several of the wards—such for instance as the Third, Second and Ninth—bands of desperadoes had control of the polls—hours together—violently preventing the access of the aged, the timid and the feeble, and actually putting in the most serious jeopardy the lives and limbs of the strong and active. A reverend clergyman himself informed us that for the first time in a long life, he had been interrupted by ruffians in the exercise of the right of suffrage. Large numbers within our own knowledge were unable to vote at all—many more, suffered grievous bodily injury, in carrying out their determination to do their duty at all hazards. The police were driven from the ground, and nothing but the strenuous and fearless conduct of our excellent Mayor and his unflinching officers prevented the occurrence of scenes of bloodshed and riot most appalling.

That the vote polled by the Locofoco ticket was not the legitimate vote of this city is palpable. Since the Mayor's election in 1843—the largest vote ever given here—the increase has been 2,260—requiring, at the ordinary proportion of seven to one, an increase of population in this city of over 15,000 inhabitants in one year! Of this increase of votes 1892 were polled for the Locofoco candidate! The Whig increase being 368—the natural, usual, regular increase in all times past! In almost every ward large numbers of votes were polled, which were never [illegible] and can never be located. Thus was it, that while the noble Whigs of the city have stood their ground, like good and true men as they are—an imported, illegal majority has been bodily and successfully foisted upon us!

We have gained three Senators—a large majority of Delegates—and elected the Governor by 538 votes—being the first Whig Governor ever elected by the people in Maryland, and a gain of more than 1100 votes over the last Gubernatorial election—in spite of pipe-laying and violence—slander—fraud and BRITISH GOLD. Three cheers then for Old Maryland! For Henry Clay, she is safe by 3,000. Nearly all the colonized locofoco majority has already left us—on foot, on horseback, by coach and by rail-road. We have a hearty Whig vote still left—made cautious by defeat—wise by experience, and determined, in another contest, to maintain their rights. Let our friends in Pennsylvania and New York be of good cheer. But for the causes we have assigned, our majority for Mr. Pratt must have been 2,500. We have it still among us, and, with God's blessing, we will *make* it tell!"

The State Central Committee announce the election of Thomas G. Pratt as Governor, and the result for the Legislature, and make known to the Whigs of the Union the causes which have apparently lessened the real popular majority in Maryland. We copy their closing paragraphs:—

"In the City of Baltimore the contest has been one of peculiar virulence, and it has been sustained, on the part of our adversaries, we regret to say, by efforts which will neither redound to the honor nor to the future strength of their party. This city has been the point upon which the exertions of the enemies of the Whig cause were chiefly directed. It was obviously their plan to secure a majority here which should outweigh the expected successes of the Whigs of the counties. All the means that money, personal endeavor, diligent misrepresentation, promised favor, flattery, or foreign interposition, could supply, were at their command. Under the combined operation of these agencies our opponents have won the city. They owe their success alone to an inglorious dexterity in the practice of those arts by which the popular voice is suppressed and the popular will overthrown. The largest vote ever taken in the city of Baltimore heretofore was that which was cast in October, last year, upon the occasion of the Mayor's election. The whole number then polled was 14,898. Of these the Whig vote was 7,600; that of our opponents 7,298. The vote cast in the recent election amounted to 17,185, of which 7,968 were cast by the Whigs, 9,190 by the other party; showing an increase of Whig votes to the amount of 368, and of opponent votes to the amount of 1,892.—This statement speaks for itself. We have no hesitation in expressing our belief that of these 1,892 votes, full 1,300 were falsely and surreptitiously introduced to the ballot box; that they have been the product of a skillful and diligently perpetrated fraud upon the rights of the real voters of Baltimore. Casting these aside, the majority would have been for the Whig candidates, in accordance with the best estimates which we had previously been able to make of the election.

The artifices of our opponents, however, have been frustrated by the devotion of our friends throughout the State, and we can afford to take the disadvantage which the miscarriage of this city has thrown upon us. The State of Maryland, is firmly and immutably planted in the Whig line, and she will assuredly increase the strength of her position in November. The battle has been already fought, and an honorable victory—the more honorable from the baffled stratagems of the enemy—has perched upon our standard. We give the results of the contest throughout the State from authentic sources of information, such as have been despatched to us in the first moments of victory. Upon these full reliance may be placed. Let our brother Whigs throughout the Union confide in this communication, and imitate the example of Maryland.

James Harwood,	*John L. Carey*
Wm. Schley,	*Truman Cross,*
Isaac Munroe,	*Francis Burns,*
Samuel Jones, Jr.	*W. H. Gatchell,*
Geo R. Richardson,	*O C Tiffany,*
G. W. Lurman,	*John P. Kennedy,*
W. H. Collins,	*Geo. A. V. Spreckleson,*
Samuel H. Tagart,	*Geo. M. Gill,*
Peter Leary,	*Alex Murdoch,*
T. Y. Walsh,	*W. H. D. C. Wright,*
Thomas Kelso,	

ROMNEY FESTIVAL.

The Whigs of Hampshire will hold a

MASS MEETING

AT ROMNEY,

on Wednesday 16th of Oct.

to which the public of all parties are invited.

Distinguished Speakers will be present.

MASS CONVENTION

OF THE

WHIGS OF BERKELEY

And the adjacent Counties of Virginia and Maryland,

AT MARTINSBURG,

ON THURSDAY, 10th OF OCTOBER INST.

Distinguished Speakers have been invited from Maryland, Pennsylvania, and from our own State—amongst whom are Wm. C. Rives, Wm. S. Archer, Geo. W. Summers, James Lyons, A. H. H. Stuart, John Janney, William L. Goggin, John M. Botts, John S. Pendleton, and others from Virginia. George R. Richardson, Charles H. Pitts, S. T. Wallis, Wm. Price, Thomas J. McKaig, and others from Maryland. James Cooper, Andrew Stewart, and others from Pennsylvania.

The GLEE CLUBS from the adjoining Counties are all cordially invited to attend.

The LADIES are especially invited to honor our assemblage with their presence and their smiles. Especial arrangements will be made for their comfort and accommodation.

LOUDOUN FESTIVAL!

To the Citizens of Jefferson and Clarke.

The Whigs of Loudoun county will hold a Grand Mass Meeting, in a beautiful grove about half a mile south-west of Leesburg, to commence

On Tuesday tha 15th day of October,

1844, and continue two days; to which our fellow-citizens of all parties, of the Counties of Jefferson and Clarke, are cordially invited.—We promise them a reception which shall be in all respects worthy of *The Whig County of the Old Dominion.*

Ample Provision will be made on the ground for Dining the Company, however numerous it may be, and at Night the Strings of the Latches [illegible] and the Neighborhood, will all be on the outside.

The Ladies are most earnestly solicited to grace the occasion with their presence. A separate table for their accommodation will be spread, and a select committee has been appointed to attend to them.

THE MARKETS.

Office of the Baltimore American,
October 7, 5, P. M.

CATTLE.—The prices paid arranged from $1.25 to $2.25 per 100 lbs. on the hoof as in quality, equal to $2 50@$1.35 net.

FLOUR.—A sale of 800 bbls. new Howard street Flour was made from store early this morning at $4 25. There has been considerable inquiry for the article since, but holders have generally advanced the rate to $4 37½, and refuse to sell at a lower rate. There is no fixed receipt price. Good parcels of old flour are firm at $4.

GRAIN.—On Saturday sales of good to prime red Wheat were made at 88@92 cts., which was an advance upon the previous sales of the week, but to-day prices declined, and sales of good to prime reds were made at 84@88 cents, and ordinary to good at 70@84 cts. The supply to-day was slight. We quote white Wheats at 95@105 cts. Sales of white Corn at 43@44 cents, and of yellow at 48 cts. A sale of Pennsylvania yellow to-day at 48 cts. The receipts of new Corn are very light—we quote at 40@41 cts.—Sales of Oats at 23@24 cts.

WHISKEY.—Hhds. are very dull at 23½ cents. Sales of bbls. at 25 cents—stock very light.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, the 25th ult., by the Rev'd James Chisholm, MEVERELLE LOCKE, Merchant, of Martinsburg, to Miss SALLY DULANY FORREST, only daughter of the late Dulany Forrest, Esq. of the U. S. Navy.

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Alexander Jones, Mr. GEORGE W. BLAKEMORE of Ky., to Miss LUCY A., daughter of Mr. Samuel Stone of this town.

On Thursday evening, Sept. 26th, by the Rev. Joseph Plotner, Mr. John LOWMAN to Miss REBECCA CALLIHAN, all of this county

DIED.

On Wednesday morning last, Mrs. EMILY G. TAYLOR, wife of Mr James Taylor, near Shepherdstown, and daughter of Capt. John Moler of this county

Though silence be the appropriate expression of grief, yet our feelings will not permit us to see one sorrely gifted in the virtues of gentleness, placed in the grave without some slight though melancholy tribute of affection.

If the absence of ostentation be that excellence which indicates an elevated mind, the subject of this notice, united with a feminine diffidence, possessed pre-eminently that which entitled her to the esteem and admiration of all that knew her, exhibiting uniformly, in all the varied relations of life, a kindness of manner, and an evenness of temper, characteristic of her existence.

In the domestic circle she was better known, and could be best appreciated, with a devotion to the members of her family. She possessed a deep sensibility—her sympathies ever being alive to the distressed—revering God and Christianity—her placidity in death bespoke the resignation to that Almighty fiat which terminated her seemingly momentary illness.

At Harpers-Ferry, on Wednesday 25th ult., of Consumption, Mrs. SUSAN ROLLINS, in the 30th year of her age.

At his residence in Cortsville, Ohio, on the 9th ult., Mr. JOSEPH C. STARRY, in the 25th year of his age, formerly of Berkeley county.

DENTISTRY.

DR. McCORMICK respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson that he will visit Charlestown on the 1st November, and remain two weeks only.
Oct 10—4t

MILLINERY.

Miss McDonald,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Charlestown and vicinity, that she has just received the *Latest Fall and Winter Fashions for Millinery and Mantua Making.* She returns her thanks to all those who have favored her with their patronage heretofore, and hopes, by an assiduous desire to please, and promptitude in business, to merit the continuance of the same.

☞Her residence is on the cross street South of the Court House.
Oct. 10, 1844.

MILLINERY.

Miss Elizabeth H. Hooper,

IS in the receipt of the very latest fall and winter *FASHIONS*, for making and trimming Bonnets.

She has also just received materials for making and trimming Bonnets, which are of a beautiful order and all of the most fashionable style.

A call from former patrons is solicited.
Oct 10, 1844.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

A Super Stock of **Cloths,** *CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, VESTINGS, &c.*

New Styles Fancy & Fashionable Goods!

COME and examine my stock for yourselves, and trust not the reports of others.

I have just made a visit to the city of Baltimore, where I purchased a stock of

Super Cloths and Trimmings,

for the purpose of establishing a

Merchant Tailor Shop,

And hope my efforts to succeed will not prove unavailing. I think I can safely say it will be to the interest of every man to call and examine my stock of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.*, before purchasing elsewhere, believing I can suit all classes upon terms not to be surpassed in this town or any other this side of the city. I can furnish

COATS from $5,00 *up to* $30,00,
PANTS " 3,00 " 12,00,
VESTS " 2,00 " 9,00,

Or any price between the several amounts.

I would further say that all calls to MAKE GARMENTS, of all descriptions, cut and trim the same, shall be attended to with promptness and despatch, feeling assured, from the past experience had in the *Art of Cutting Garments*, I can vie with any man in the State of Virginia; and whilst I do not underwork any man for the sake of work, can yet afford to do work as low as any, and am determined not to be beat in any way.

Garments cut to order at the shortest notice.
Oct 10, 1844—tf. JAMES CLOTHIER.

TAILORING.

J. H. Kiningham,

HAVING just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, visiting the most fashionable establishments connected with his business, and procured an entire New System for cutting garments, together with the

Latest Style and Fashions of the day,

has no hesitancy in saying he will guarantee the best of fits to those who may favor him with a call. He would say, that no pains shall be spared on his part to give entire satisfaction. He therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a passing notice at his old stand above the Market-house.

N. B. Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work at all times, at cash prices.
Oct 10, 1844.

Fashionable Tailor.

NATHANIEL BAKER,

INFORMS the citizens of Charlestown and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailor Shop, one door North of Mr. Wm Avis's Shoe Store, and opposite Mr. Wm. S. Lock's Store, where he is prepared to cut and make to order all garments for gentlemen's wear. Having had some experience in the business, he confidently asks of a liberal public a share of their patronage.

He is in the receipt of the FASHIONS regularly, and is enabled therefore to insure the "latest cut," to those who may desire it. Country Produce, at cash prices, will be taken at all times in exchange for work.

Give me a call, as the prices of work shall be regulated by the exigencies of the times.
Charlestown, Oct. 10, 1844.

BONNETS! BONNETS!!

FINE Braid and Straw Bonnets, warranted cheaper than they were ever sold here.—Also splendid figured, Blue, Black, Green, Purple and other colours Bonnet Velvets, Artificial Flours, Ribbons, Fancy Sprig Caps, &c. &c. for sale by A & G W HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, Oct 10.

GREAT ATTRACTION AT THE BALTIMORE STORE.

THE subscribers have just received a large supply of

New Fall and Winter Goods,

To which they respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Jefferson and the adjoining counties. Their stock consists in part as follows:—

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the latest styles, at greatly reduced prices,
Satinets, Tweeds, and every variety of Woollen Goods,
Plaid, striped, changeable & figured Alpaccas,
Cashmere d'Ecosse, Mousline de Laine,
Crape de Pekins for ladies dresses,
Chuzans, Pondecherry,
White goods, colored crapes, Canton Flannels,
Plaid cloakings for ladies,
Hosiery, gloves, gimps, fringes, bonnet velvet,
Every variety of Lace, Edging, Inserting, &c.

50 Cases Boots & Shoes,
SILK & BEAVER HATS.

Ole Bull, Fur, Glazed, Sealett & other *CAPS*,
Bonnets of every variety,
Ribbons and Artificial Flowers,
A great variety of Shawls, Silk Goods.

Groceries *cheaper than ever!*

Good Orleans Sugar 7 cents,
Good Rio Coffee 8 and 10 cents,
New Orleans Molasses 37½,
Best Sugar-house Molasses 50 cents,
Best Imperial Tea 90 cents,
Good Tobacco 10 cents,
Together with a large assortment of

Hardware, Glass and Queensware, Tin Ware, Parlor & Cooking Stoves, &c.

We believe we have now one of the largest and cheapest stocks of Goods in Virginia, and therefore think it will be to the advantage of purchasers to call at the Corner of High and Shenandoah Streets, Harpers-Ferry.

A & G W HOLLAND.
October 10, 1844.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST received and now opening my Fall & Winter Supply of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

Amongst the stock of Dry Goods may be found the most fashionable articles for Ladies.

Also, new styles of goods for gentlemen. All will be sold cheaper than ever before offered.

☞Call and examine for yourselves.
Oct 10. *WM S. LOCK.*

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust executed to the subscribers as trustees, by John Strider, on the 1st day of July, 1825, and of record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson County, for the purpose of securing a debt therein mentioned, as due to Henry Miller, which debt by a consent decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, pronounced on the 31st day of May last, was ascertained to be the sum of $3410, with interest from the 21st day of February, 1842, till paid, we shall proceed to sell, at public auction, for cash, before the front door of the Court House of Jefferson County, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 5, P. M., on

Monday the 18th day of November next,

(being Court day,) all that certain TRACT OF LAND with the appurtenances, lying in the County of Jefferson, upon the Shenandoah River, near Harpers-Ferry and commonly called the "GULF MILLS," conveyed to us by said Strider, by said deed, containing

230 ACRES,

or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said debt and interest. The said tract of land is that on which said Strider now resides, and is a valuable and desirable property, especially on account of the MILL SEAT and other Water Rights belonging to it. Such title as is vested in us, which is believed to be indisputable, will be made to the purchaser.

WILLIAM LUCAS,
ISAAC FOUKE,
Oct. 10. 1844. *Trustees.*

PUBLIC SALE.

Valuable Land at Auction.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made by James Roper, to the undersigned trustee, on the 6th June, 1842, to secure certain monies to Harriet Lee, Admx. of Thomas W. Lee, dec'd, I will offer for sale, at public auction, on *Friday the 6th day of December next*, (1844,)

A Valuable Tract of Land,

CONTAINING 233 ACRES.

Lying within four miles of Charlestown, and beautifully located This is a part of the tract which belonged to the late Wm. Lee, and adjoins the part bought by George Humphreys, Esq. The whole having been conveyed by Ferdinando Fairfax to Wm. Lee, 25th Oct. 1794.—It is well known on account of its fertility and position.

Terms—Two thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars, with interest thereon from 1st August, 1844, and the expenses of sale in cash, and a bond with good security for two thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars, payable on the 1st day of August, 1845.

WM. B. THOMPSON,
Oct 10, 1844. *Trustee.*

Cheap Paper Hangings.

HOWELL & BROTHERS have now on hand, and are constantly receiving from their Manufactory, a large assortment of

Paper Hangings, Borders, Fire Screens, &c. &c.

All of the latest styles, to which they respectfully call the attention of the public.

Their assortment comprises the latest style Fresco and other Parlor, Passage and Chamber Papers, glazed and unglazed, all of which are offered *very low.*

Being by far the most extensive manufacturers in this country, *Country Merchants and Dealers* will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

No. 217 (formerly 163) Baltimore St., near Charles, South-side Baltimore.
October 10, 1844.—9t.

HINGES.

A FRESH supply of butt, parliament, double, strap, and Scotch hinges, by
Oct 10. *THOS RAWLINS.*

TO CARPENTERS.

I HAVE just received some superior spring-steel saws, chissels, planes, plane bits, with and without caps, hatchets, hand axes, broad axes, &c. which I will sell as cheap as they can be had here or elsewhere.
Oct 10. *THOS RAWLINS.*

IRON.

BAR and Plough Irons, all sorts and sizes, from Hughes' furnace.
Castings, &c just received by
Oct 10 *THOS RAWLINS.*

NAILS.

50 KEGS Brien's nails, assorted sizes, Wrought nails, &c received and for sale by *Thomas Rawlins.*
Oct 10

FINE CUTLERY.

IVORY balance handle knives and forks, carvers and steels,
Razors, penknives, scissors, needles, &c.
Oct 10 *Thomas Rawlins.*

CHEAP DOMESTIC GOODS.

FINE 3-4 Bro Cotton 6¼ cents
do 4-4 do do 9 & 10
Heavy 4 4 do do 11 & 12
do 6 4 do do 12½
Fine 3-4 Bleach Cotton 6¼
do 7-8 do do 8 & 10
do 4 4 do do 10 & 12
Heavy 6-4 Sheeting 12 & 16
Together with Tickings, Lindseys, Furniture Plaid, Checks, &c., at unusual low prices, just rec'd and for sale by
Oct. 10. A & G W HOLLAND.

GENTLEMEN, do you want a fine Cloth suit, trimed in the best style, (Coat, Pants & Vest,) for $20,00? If you do call on
Oct 10. A & G W HOLLAND.

NEW FALL GOODS.

I HAVE just completed opening my assortment of *Fall and Winter Goods.* It comprises the greatest variety ever offered in this county, and more particularly ladies and gentlemen's fancy wear, at prices heretofore unknown in these parts. I respectfully invite all to call and examine for themselves, and if I do not prove that goods are lower than heretofore offered, I do not ask them to purchase

R. LEVERING.
Harpers-Ferry, Oct 10.

FINE BEAVER HATS.

A CASE extra fine fashionable Beaver Hats,
2 doz broad brim white wool do
2 doz Gum Elastic Glazed Hats, water proof, a first rate article for farmers and others much exposed to the weather, just received by
Oct 10 *S H Allemong.*

HARDWARE.

BRASS HEAD and common fire irons, Andirons, teakettles, pots, skillets, Ovenlids, thumb latches, hand bells, tea bells, Jam hooks, curtain hooks, riveting hammers, Snuffers, &c. *THOS RAWLINS.*
Oct 10.

LOCKS.

JUST received a large assortment of Carpenter's patent knob locks, super stock, iron rim do trunk, till, chest, cupboard, pad, and a variety of other locks for sale cheap by
Oct 10. *THOS RAWLINS.*

Lime.

1,000 TO 1,500 bushels of Fresh Burnt Lime, for sale on application to the subscriber at Harpers-Ferry, or to Thomas Griggs, near Keyes's Switch.
Oct 10. *JOHN G WILSON.*

Fresh Groceries.

JUST received, a full stock of Groceries of all kinds, which I will sell very cheap for cash. *THOMAS RAWLINS.*
Oct 10.

SECOND SUPPLY.

I HAVE just received my second supply of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

Also—A general assortment of Bar Iron and Hollow-ware. For sale very low by
Oct 10. THOMAS RAWLINS.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Shepherdstown, October 1st, 1844.

William Avis 3	George M Moler
Wm Allen	Lemon Morgan
Rev Wm H T Barnes	Mary W Morgan
John Bayards	Wm Marshall
Nathaniel P Barnes	Daniel More
H Bradshaw	William Miller
Daniel Buckles	John Miller 2
Wm Bowen	Charles Morrow
Elizabeth Cross	Washington & Raleigh Moler
John T Cookus	John McEndree 4
Wm Cookus	Joseph McMurran 2
Elizabeth C Cooper	William O'Connell
Louis Duke	Wm Osborn
Patrick Driskill	Nicholas Paightate
Gunnell Darnes	Richard Parran
J P A Entler	Dr John Quigley
George Fouke	J W Reynolds
R D Foster	John Rivers
John Faucett	Ann Russell
Albert Humrickhouse 3	Jacob Rivers
Benj Hoffman 2	Seth Summerson
Mary Henkle	John Shepherd
Charles Harper	Abraham Snyder
Wm Hammond	Jacob Strider
Henry Hout	John Stephens
Daniel Hess	Alexander Shafer
Caleb Jester	Wm Stutt
Robert Kemble	Wm Short
J H Kalb	Elisha M Swift
Joseph Knode	James Taylor
Henry Kloth	N E Turner
Robert Lucas 2	Wm Williamson
Wm Lucas	John J Welsh
E Legrand	Best Whitson
Amelia Leonard	James Walker
Mary Lyon	W L Webb
John M Moriarty	Wm Yountz
John Myers	

JOHN K. WHITE, *P. M.*
Oct 10 1844.

Hydraulic Cement,

OF superior quality, fresh ground, will be delivered at any point on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal or Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. Orders addressed to

HENRY SHAFER,
Hancock, Md.
Round Top Mills,
September 12, 1844 —3m

PRIVATE BOARDING.

MRS. HOWARD would be pleased to take three or four Young Ladies to board for a length of time.

Her residence is in a retired yet eligible situation, and she has every convenience at hand which must give satisfaction to Ladies disposed to take private boarding.

Parents or Guardians in the country would find this an advantageous situation for Misses who design attending any of the Seminaries of learning in Charlestown.

Her terms will be extremely moderate—being willing to take half of the board money in Produce, or other commodities that may suit.

Charlestown, Sept 26, 1844—3t

Presidential Election.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Governor to superintend the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, for the County of Jefferson, have made the following appointment of Commissioners for the precincts of said County:—

Shepherdstown—Edward Lucas, Sr., Joseph McMurran, Jacob Morgan.
Harpers-Ferry—John Strider, G. B. Wager, Ambrose Cross.
Smithfield—Thomas Griggs, Thomas Watson, Sr., W. W. Throckmorton.

WM. C. WORTHINGTON.
BRAXTON DAVENPORT.
JOHN MOLER.
Sept. 12, 1844.

For Sale,

A PAIR of Match Horses. They are young and well broken, of good blood and very large size. I will sell them at a very low price.
Aug 22. G. W. RANSON.

Groceries.

2 BOXES No 1 Loaf Sugar,
20 bags prime Rio Coffee,
15 boxes Mould Candles, 4's, 6's, 8's, at 12½,
4 do Sperm Candles, 5's at 37½,
1 barrel Saleratus,
1 do Ground Ginger, *J CROSBY.*
Harpers-Ferry, Sept 26.

Six Hhds. New Orleans and Porto Rico Sugar,
FOR sale by *J CROSBY.*
Harpers-Ferry, Sept 26

TONIC MIXTURE.

4 DOZEN Rowland's genuine Tonic Mixture, for sale by *J CROSBY.*
Sept 26

3000 POUNDS Bacon assorted. *J CROSBY.*
Sept 26.

ALMONDS.

400 POUNDS Bordeaux Soft Shell Almonds. *J CROSBY.*
Sept 26

Cost, Cost, Cost!

NOW is the time for bargains. For three weeks yet the best bargains in Cassinetts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Lawns, Balzorines, Domestic and British Prints, will be disposed of for cash. Come one, come all

A. & G. W. HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 5.

New Fall & Winter Goods.

WE expect in a few days to receive our supply of New Fall and Winter Goods, which will be extensive and elegant. We invite all persons to call and examine for themselves. MILLER & TATE.
Sept 19.

Coal, Coal!

JUST received, a large lot of superior Smith's Coal, *decidedly the best in the country*, for sale at the Kerneysville Depot, at a very low price for cash, or country produce at fair prices. F. DUNNINGTON.
Kerneysville, Aug 1.

NEW GOODS.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS!

THE undersigned has just returned from Baltimore with a handsome assortment of Fall Goods, consisting of

Blue, Black, Green and Fancy Cloths,
Striped and Plain Cassimere, assorted colors,
Ribbed Cassinets,
Water Proof Tweed Cassimeres,
Kentucky Jeans,
Canton Flannels,
Silk Hdkfs. assorted,
Cotton " "
Black Alpacca, assorted patterns,
Fancy Plaid and Figured do
A great variety of Prints, beautiful fall patterns,
A good assortment of Groceries, viz—
Prime Cheese,
Sperm, Mould and Dipped Candles,
Rosin Soap,
Mackerel and Herring,
A prime lot of Bacon,
All of which will be sold low by

JOHN G. WILSON.
Harpers-Ferry, Sept 19.

FALL GOODS.

JUST received a fresh supply of Dry Goods and Groceries, which I will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit.

The stock consists in part of

Blue, Black and Green Cloths,
Do do do Cassimeres,
2 pieces Exchequer do (new article,)
2 do Imperial Double-milled Sattinets,
Black, Grey Mixed, and a large assortment of Sattinets which will be sold at last fall's prices,
Vesting of every description,
Magnificent Crape Tessans,
Calicoes, Balzorine patterns, latest style,
Do Merrimac and Thornton's Mills, from 10 to 22 cents per yard,
New Style Earlston Gingham,
Manchester do.
New style Mouslin de Lains,
1 doz sup Black French Kid Gloves,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, great variety,
Do " do Mitts do do
Do Dress Handkerchiefs,
5-4 Brown Muslin 12½,
Brown and Bleached Muslin from 5 to 12½,
Brown Osnaburgs, twilled and plain,
Bed Ticking of every description and price,
White and Red Flannel at last fall's prices,
Merino and Alpacca do do

Together with all articles kept in a dry goods house.

GROCERIES.

New Orleans Sugar,
Rio and St. Domingo Coffee,
New Orleans Molasses,
Loaf Sugar, Lump do
Tobacco from 6¼ to 62½ per lb.
HARDWARE, of every description.
Tin Ware do do
Queensware and Glass do
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Bacon, Corn Meal, Lard and Flour,
Nails of every size

Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock, as I am determined ta sell low.

R. D. DORAN.
Harpers Ferry, Sept 19.

☞All persons knowing themselves indebted to me by note or otherwise, are earnestly requested to call and liquidate the same.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods or in payment of debts.
Sept 19.—4t. R. D. DORAN.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

WE are now receiving our supply of *NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which will be very extensive and elegant. We invite all to an examination of them before purchasing elsewhere. MILLER & WOODS.
Sept. 12.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a large and well selected stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. As my stock is full, it is useless to enumerate the different articles; I therefore invite all that are in want of cheap and fashionable goods, to give me a call and examine for themselves. CHARLES HARPER.
Shepherdstown, Sept 26 —3t

New Fall & Winter Goods.

THE subscriber has returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has now opened a very large and handsome Stock of Goods, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public. He flatters himself that he can sell at such prices as must give entire satisfaction. Call early. JOHN KEPLINGER.
Shepherdstown, Sept 26—tf

Found,

A GOLD RING, which the owner can have by describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.
Free Press Office, Sept. 26.

$30,000!!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
CLASS, No. 36, for 1844.
To be drawn in Baltimore, Maryland,
On SATURDAY the 12th of OCTOBER, 1844.
SCHEME.

1	Prize of	30,000	Dollars
1	"	10,000	Dollars
1	"	5,000	Dollars
1	"	4,000	Dollars
1	"	3,400	Dollars
1	"	2,500	Dollars
1	"	2,000	Dollars
10	"	1,000	Dollars
10	"	500	Dollars
10	"	250	Dollars
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2½

Mammoth Scheme.

$60,000!!!

Rich and Brilliant Lottery. More Prizes than Blanks. 16 Drawn Nos. out of 78!

Alexandria Lottery.
CLASS F, for 1844.
To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C.,
On SATURDAY the 19th OCTOBER, 1844.
16 Drawn Numbers in each package of 26 Tickets!

SCHEME.

1	*Prize of*	60,000	*dollars*
1	*do*	30,000	*dollars*
1	*do*	15,000	*dollars*
1	*do*	10,000	*dollars*
1	*do*	8,000	*dollars*
1	*do*	7,000	*dollars*
1	*do*	6,000	*dollars*
1	*do*	5,000	*dollars*
1	*do*	4,000	*dollars*
1	*do*	2,500	*dollars*
1	*do*	2,311	*dollars*
4	*do*	2,000	*dollars*
5	*do*	1,750	*dollars*
10	*do*	1,500	*dollars*
10	*do*	1,250	*dollars*
50	*do*	1,000	*dollars*
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

☞Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5,00—Eighths $2,50.

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

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

COAL, COAL, COAL.

EDWARD L. THOMAS, of Cumberland, is prepared to deliver on the Cars at the depot in Cumberland, *LUMP COAL* for Grates, and *FINE COAL* for Smithing purposes, at the lowest prices.

Apply to Mr. H L Eby, constituted Agent for the above, at Charlestown.
Oct 3—tf.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Charlestown, Va., on the 30th September, 1844.

A	M
David Avis	Wm McPherson
E S Arnold	John W McCurdy
George Alexander	Miller & Woods
Mrs B Abell	Samuel Myers
B	Adam Moler
Lacy Bow	Patrick Maguire
James Burr	James McDaniel
Harriet Buckner	Joseph Mires
Thomas Baylor	Joshua Merlis
Lucinda Berry	Wm Morgan
Byrd & Co	E C Magruder
Margaret Bradford	Garland D Moore
Rev J T Baxter	Jacob Myers
Charles Barrett	Jackson McDonald
Geo W Blakemore	James May
Henrietta E Briscoe	Ann Morrow
Catharine E Beeler	Samuel Myers
C	Wm B Miligan
Sarah J Cleveland	Wm Menlough
James L Chapline	Mr Medcalf
Isaac Chapline	Robert Muse
Benj Collett	N
Lewis Carusi 2	Michael Norman
Susan Cooper	O
James Coyle	James W Osburn
W Chamberlain	Thomas O Harra 2
J W Chamberlin	Edmund O'Brien
D	Philip Ott
James Duke	John B Packett 2
James W Duke	Conway G Patton
I R Douglass 2	Miss Pollock
Aquilia Davis	John B Payne
E	Peter Parker
Wm Engle	Washington Parker
F	R
Mary T Forrest	Joseph Ross
Ford & Dryson 2	Samuel Ridenour 2
David B Ferguson	George Risler
Wm F Free 2	F W Rawlins
George Frasure	Henry Rowland
G	Lewis Ranson
Rev J A Gere	Benj Roderick
Adam Grubb jr	Fred'k F Roderick
Harriet Green	S
James Gunnell	R C Smith
H	T L Skinner
Jacob Hoke	Georgana Sprigle
Wm H Haycock	Isaac, Jacob and John Strider
M B Howell	Bushrod Stewart
John Hill	Charles B Stephenson
Sarah Hunt	Benj F Shope
Daniel Heflebower 3	L Sadler
Henry K Hutton	Joseph Shewalter
Emiline Halbert	Chapman J Stuart
J J W Howell	Catharine Shew
Cyrus Hibbins	John J Straith 2
Ann E Haines	T
Samuel Hannah	M A Thompson
Wm S Hyland	Jenny Thompson
M Hyland	Eliza J Tutt
John or Nap'n Heafer	Robert Thompson
J	Wm F Turner
Edward D Jefferson	W
K	George B West
M A Kable	Aaron Wilsher
Elijah Kirkpatrick	Henry Wells
Shelton Kendle	Martha Wilson
L	N V Wilson
John K Lake	John Welcome
Wm Lucas	Jane C Washington
Sally B Little	Louisa Washington
James Lynch	Thomas D Webster
John Lock jr	Solomon Williams
Sarah Lancaster	Weidner
Master of Lodge No 66	

(143—$2,86)
Oct 3 H. KEYES, P. M.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, to exempt the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company, from keeping the road in repair within the limits of the town of Charlestown.
Oct 3.

ATTENTION, the WHOLE!

Smokers, Snuffers, and Chewers of ***Tobacco!***

THE undersigned intending to pursue the Tobacco Business at Harpers-Ferry, would respectfully inform the citizens and public generally, that he has, this day, commenced the above business in said place, where he will constantly keep on hand a complete assortment of

TOBACCO,

Such as pound Lumps, from the 1st to the 7th qualities—5's, 1st and 2d; do 12's, 1st and 2d. Also, Cut and Dried, for smoking, in papers.

CIGARS,

Of the following brands:

Cazadores,	Regalia Victoria,
Canones,	Regalia de Paixen
Lanorma,	Regalia J D V
Cheroots,	Regalia N S J
Cuba,	La Vuelta,
Trabuco,	Ladies Genuine Royal,
Rifle.	Principe, 1st, 2d & 3d qu.

Large and small sized Kentucky Cigars.

—ALSO—

Rappee, Congress, and Scotch Snuffs, by the Bottle or in smaller quantities.

The above articles can be had at the Store Room of Mr. H. V. Andrews, which will be kept by JOSEPH W. L. CARTY.
Harpers-Ferry, Oct 3, 1844.—1y

N. B—All orders addressed to him will be punctually attended to.

Attention, Friends!

THE subscriber, thankful for the favor that has been extended to him for several years, by a liberal community, would inform old friends and new, that he is now, as ever, ready and anxious to serve them, in all that pertains to his profession. To say that he will not, nor cannot, be beat in any description of Boots & Shoes, either in price or quality, is but expressing what every one who has heretofore patronized him, willingly and frankly admits His materials are of the best quality—his workmen excelled by none in the county—and his effort directed to please the public. Whilst he is willing, when requested, to follow the "good old fashions," he yet gives watchful attention to the mutations that so frequently occur, and is prepared to serve at the shortest notice, those who desire the 'latest tip' Remember, his *prices* can't be beat, more especially when the *cash* is made to jingle in his ear.

His shop is at the old stand, near David Humphreys' store, where he is always glad to see his old friends, and as many new ones as think proper to call.

☞Country Produce taken in exchange for work at the market price.
THOMAS JOHNSON.
Sept 26, 1844.

Strayed,

FROM Charlestown on Monday night last, a SORREL HORSE, light mane and tail, star in his forehead, and paces finely.

A suitable reward will be paid if required.

Any information left with Mr. I N. Carter, will be thankfully received.
Sep. 19. WM. BARR.

Situation Wanted.

THE advertiser is desirous of obtaining a situation as Overseer on a Farm. He is thoroughly acquainted with Agricultural pursuits, and can give satisfactory references as to qualifications, &c. if required.

Inquire at this office.
Sept 19—3t.

FAT STOCK FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED MUTTONS and TEN STEERS for sale.
JAMES L. RANSON.
Oct 3, 1844.

CAPS, CAPS.

SEALET, Cloth, and Oil Cloth Caps, for sale cheap by *S H Allemong.*
Oct 3.

Harpers-Ferry Merchant Tailor AND Ready-Made Clothing Store.

THE undersigned would most respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Jefferson County, and his old customers of Harpers-Ferry in particular, to his new and splendid assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Being the first arrival at this place this season. His assortment is very extensive and complete, comprising a greater variety of patterns, more various colors and qualities than can be found in any six stores in Harpers-Ferry. This being the case, the advantages to the buyer is obvious. The customer has only to call and examine his stock to be suited in quality or price, in any article of gentlemen's wear, from the crown of the beaver to the soles of his feet, for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. He pledges himself to sell greater bargains than can be sold at Harpers-Ferry, or in Jefferson county. His stock on hand consists in part as follows, viz:

25 pieces super Dress Cloths, various colors and shades, from 2 50 to $10 per yard,
16 pieces superior Overcoat Cloths, various colors, both plain and figured, from 75 cents to $5 per yard,
50 pieces of Fall and Winter Goods, suitable for sack or business coats, of various colors and shades, from 50 cents to $5 per yard;
70 pieces super Cassimere, suitable for dress pants, including various fancies, from 1 25 to $4 per yard;
60 pieces do. for service, from 37½ cents to $1 50 per yard;
10 pieces Kentucky Jeans, Buffalo Cloths, Cords, &c., from 37½ to 75 cents per yard;
60 different styles of Fall and Winter Vestings, comprising perhaps the most splendid assortment in the county—prices from 50 cents to $7 50 per pattern.

Also—A splendid assortment of Tailors' Trimmings, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Cravats, figured and plain Stocks;

Domestic Socks, Suspenders, Gloves, Bosoms, Shirt Collars, Comforts;

Domestic and other Flannels;

Irish Linens, &c. Also,

60 *READY-MADE COATS,*

Such as Over-Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Sack Coats and Coatees, from 5 to $95, all made at my Establishment, and warranted well made and in good order.

Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter Roundabouts, various colors and qualities, and suitable for all occasions;

From 50 to 100 pair of Pantaloons—such as fine Cloth, Cassimere, Satinet, Linsey, Jeans, Cords, &c.

Also, a new and splendid assortment of Beaver, Russes, and Silk HATS, which will be warranted superior to any in the Harpers-Ferry market;

Also, a splendid assortment of gentlemen's and boys' Caps, which he respectfully requests the citizens to call and examine; and in addition to which, he offers you an entire new and splendid assortment of gentlemen's, boys', and youths' BOOTS & SHOES, which he pledges himself to sell as low as any merchant in the market.

In conclusion, he respectfully requests a call from the public, and feels satisfied they will not will be disappointed.

WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.
Harpers-Ferry, Oct 3.

N. B.—Clothing will be made at the shortest notice, and in a neat and fashionable style.—Merchants from a distance who deal in Ready-made Clothing will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of Clothing before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels assured they be well compensated for their trouble.

Baltimore Medical Institute, FOR PRIVATE PUPILS.

TO meet the demands for reform in private medical instruction, the undersigned has, after some years of labor and at great expense, established in the city of Baltimore an institution presenting many important advantages. The object is as far as possible to base all instruction on the sure foundation of demonstration.—A brief statement will be given of the advantages offered to the Student. The institution, located in a central part of the city, comprehends an Anatomical Museum, Lecture Rooms, well stored with illustrations of the various branches of Medicine.

Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Midwifery and Surgery, will be illustrated by the remarkable models of Professor Auzoux, Doctor Thibert and M. Guy, of Paris. These models have received the highest testimonials of the profession in Europe and other countries. Preparations of the real subject, most valuable plates and casts, are also contained in the Museum for the use of Students, as also a very full collection of instruments and apparatus for performing all the operations of Surgery.

Chemistry, Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Botany, will be illustrated by appropriate apparatus, by a superior collection of specimens of the Materia Medica, and by Herbaris, consisting of several thousand medicinal native and foreign plants.

A large and well selected library of between two and three thousand volumes, is accessible to the Student—to whom also lectures are delivered through the greater part of the year.

The city of Baltimore, from its two Medical Schools, its Hospitals, Infirmary, Alms House and Dispensaries, affords great facilities for the study of Medical and Surgical practice, and it is celebrated for offering unrivalled advantages in the study of Practical Anatomy. Its health, fine society, and the moderate expenses of living, are also claims to the attention of the Student. And the judicious parent who considers the great responsibility of the profession and the powerful competition of talent, will feel it a conscientious duty, to enable his son to enjoy important advantages of the study of Medicine in a city. The subscriber, from an experience of years in practice, a part of the time as a Professor, Hospital Physician and Surgeon, and having had many public and private pupils, feels authorised in offering the Student important advantages under his preceptorial care. A limited number of additional pupils only can be received—therefore those desiring to become pupils, will make application during the months of September and October. Any one wishing additional information, can obtain it, by addressing JOHN R. W. DUNBAR, M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery, in the Washington University

THE FREE PRESS

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, TO

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.

Foolish Girls —Do you want good husbands? Then cease to act like fools.—Who that possesses common sense, will be seen with a female who takes pride in saying she never does house work, and cannot bear the sight of a mechanic? So long as you turn up your noses at honest industry, and take particular pains to tell your friends that you are not obliged to work, and know nothing about the kitchen, you will be shunned by the best portion of young men, who will esteem it a privilege to have you pass by them without uttering a word. Your company may be courted—but by whom? The well fed and well dressed pauper and the feathery fop—and by them alone. Cease, then, girls, to make fools of yourselves. Work more and gad less. Read and study during your leisure hours, and not labor to improve upon nature.—*Port. Tribune.*

We Will Marry—*A Good one.*— A couple of young ladies having recently buried their father, who was an old humorist, and had such an aversion to matrimony that he would not allow them to marry, however advantageous the offer. Conversing about his character, the eldest observed, 'He is dead at last, and now we will marry.' Well, I am for a rich husband, and Mr. C. shall be the man.' said the other, 'don't let us be too hasty in the choice of our husbands; let us marry those whom the powers above have destined for us, for our marriages are registered in heaven's book." "I am sorry for that," replied the youngster, "for I am afraid he will tear out the leaf."

A paper published in Iowa states that the tide of emigration is pouring into the northern counties of that Territory with unexampled rapidity. An arrival of forty-one ladies had caused a great sensation. The editor himself and all his friends forthwith surrendered themselves to elysian dreams, in which ministers, kisses, hymenial knots, blushing girls, and all that sort of thing, figured extensively.

Fertility of Texas —An exchange paper says that a pig of cast iron was planted early in the spring in a fine prairie in Texas, and we have received advices that a large tree has grown on the spot, bearing tea kettles, flatirons, crow bars, and gridirons.

A Man seized by Ants.—The Apalachicola Advertiser of 9th ultimo says a young man in that vicinity, while hunting, laid down upon his blanket, in the shade of a tree, to rest, and on waking found himself twenty yards from the tree, the inhabitants of an ant hill having seized upon him for winter stores, and were actually carrying him off to their dwelling. Their hill was nearly eight feet high. The insects were a size larger than the lion ant.

Berry Well.—The following *straw* berry is going the round:—

'At Sunberry, on the 25th inst., was married by the Rev. Mr. Cranberry, Napoleon X. Blackberry, of Waterberry, to Mis Cleopatra Antonio Elderberry, daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Elderberry, of Danberry.'

Trap says he has very little doubt that the bridegroom will turn out a *goose*-berry, and the bride a *rasp* berry.

[*N. O. Cresent City.*

"I go for Texas," as the fellow said after he had stuffed his pockets with another man's money.

The short ladies are fond of tall men and the tall ladies are fond of short men. The latter a certain editor thinks is an error, for it is well known, that no woman objects to *Hy*-men—not even the temperance women.

Matter of Taste —"Hurrah for the girls of '40!" cried a Whig at the Pavilion, on Thursday night. "No, no, hurrah for the girls of 16!" responded another Whig; and the sentiment was enthusiastically applauded.

The last definition of Bustle.—One of the stern realities of life.—*Ex. paper.*

The Boston Post thinks a Bustle not one of the realities of life, but only a matter of form.

In the delegation from Tyler county, to the Wheeling convention, was a young Lady, bearing a banner with this motto:—"*A Whig or no Husband.*"— If *we* was a young man and had not the best Whig wife in all the land, we should very shortly be wending our way to Tyler county.

Law.—A celebrated barrister, retired from practice, was one day asked his sincere opinion of the law. "Why, the fact is," rejoined he, "if any man were to claim the coat upon my back, and threaten my refusal with a law suit, he should certainly have it, lest in defending my coat, I should loose my waistcoat, also."

Advertising.—The man in busi who don't advertise, freely, is like painter we once heard of, who starved to death in a garret, while waiting for people to find out his marvelous and unequaled talents.

A good pun has been perpetrated by one of the inmates of the Brattleboro' Lunatic Asylum. Speaking of the remarks of a lecturer upon matrimony, that, "an old bachelor is a libel upon his father and mother," the Asylum Journal, edited by a committee of insane persons, says, "Sue him for this libel, ladies, and have him bound over to *court*.

Why is a dejected man like one thrown from a precipice?—*He is down cast.*

An old man asked the hand of a very young lady, in marriage. She refused.—A worthy parson comforted the rejected wooer with this scriptural remark—"You ask and you receive not, because you ask a miss.

LATEST FASHIONS.

COWLEY & SHOPE.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends that they have just returned from the Eastern Cities with the latest and most approved fashions, and are now ready to serve their customers with any garment according to the latest cut.

We tender our thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended, and trust that by renewed efforts to please, we shall continue to receive it, as well as the custom of new friends.

Charlestown, Sept 19.

REMOVAL.

"HANDS OFF! Touch it Lightly!"

Huzza for Fashion!

J. H. KININGHAM respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has removed his shop to the Old Tailoring Stand of F. S. Bogue, deceased, next door to the Free Press Office, where he will be happy to wait upon those who may be disposed to patronize him.—He has to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has been the recipient of, and pledges himself to renewed exertions to merit a continuance.

From long experience in business, and the general satisfaction he has rendered so far, he can with safety insure a neat fit, and perfect satisfaction to those who may be pleased to patronize him.

Having made ample arrangements to be provided with the FASHIONS as they are regularly issued, he can promise the very

"TIP OF THE FASHION"

☞ To those who may desire their garments so made, and is thus enabled to say that the most fastidious will be served to order by giving him a call.

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

Charlestown, April 4, 1844.

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

TO THE FARMERS

OF

Jefferson and adjoining Counties.

THE subscribers having become the owners of the

HOPEWELL & MILLVILLE MILLS,

On the Shenandoah river, in Jefferson County, Virginia, five or six miles above Harpers-Ferry, are prepared to grind upwards of one thousand bushels of Wheat per day, and will at all times give a barrel of Superfine Flour for every five bushels of Merchantable Wheat delivered in either Mill, and stand the inspection in Baltimore or the District of Columbia; *or the cash per bushel, if preferred*, deducting the cost of transportation to either market. We have rented Mr. James Castleman's Ware House at Snickers-Ferry in Clarke county, and also a room at the late Dr Lewis' Mill, a few miles lower down the river, where we will be pleased to receive meat from those disposed to sell or grind. The transportation from those points will be as low as possible, much less than has formerly been paid.

THOS. H. & WM. B. WILLIS.

July 25, 1844.

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

M H & V W MOORE.

Feb 29, 1844.

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. Person 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.

COAL, COAL.

JUST received and for sale at Duffield's Depot, a lot of the best COAL for smithing ever brought into the county. It is the same coal which is used in all the Machine Shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. It can be had at the low rate of 18 cents per bushel. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for Goods, Coal, Iron, Nails, and Salt; for which produce I will give Baltimore price, deducting freight and commissions.—*Give me a shake*

ALFRED DUFFIELD.

May 16, 1844.

SHANNONDALE

Woollen Factory.

The Tariff Reduced to Twenty per cent.

Keep it Before the People.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the Farmers, Merchants, and others, of Jefferson, Clarke, and Loudoun counties, that they have at their Factory, one mile above the Shannondale Springs, a fine assortment of

LINSEYS, both fulled and plaid,
Cassimeres, Flannels,
Carpeting of good quality,

which they are very anxious to dispose of for cool. This establishment being capable of manufacturing a large quantity, and with a disposition on our part to keep it moving, we will offer greater inducements than ever. It is unnecessary for us to state our prices, as we are determined to bring them down at once to their lowest standard. Persons having Wool to exchange for goods of any description in our line, would do well at least to call and examine our stock on hand, which is a tolerably fair one, of good quality and low price.

Aug 1, 1844. JOHE & CO.

CABINET-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Shepherdstown and its vicinity, that he still continues the

Cabinet-Making Business.

In all its various branches. His shop is a few doors below Entler's Hotel, on the opposite side, adjoining the Grocery Store of Bilmyre & Co., where he has on hand

A GOOD SUPPLY OF

FURNITURE,

Various kinds, and of the best quality, which he will sell on liberal terms, and take in exchange all kinds of country produce at market prices.

He would also give notice that he has provided himself with a good Hearse, and will at all times be prepared to furnish COFFINS, and to convey them promptly to any place in the county, at the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOPKINS.

Shepherdstown, Aug 8, 1844 —tf

Fulled and Plaid Linseys.

THE subscribers have a large stock of Fulled and Plaid Linseys, and Home-made Flannels, which will be sold on accommodating terms.

CRANE & SADLER.

Sept 13.

FIFTY BARRELS CORN,

FOR sale by HUMPHREY KEYES,

Sept 26—3t Agent for R. H. Hoof.

TOBACCO.

A FRESH supply of Tobacco, Snuff and Segars, just received and offered for sale low, by THOMAS RAWLINS.

Sept 26.

BOOT AND SHOE

MAKING.

THE above business, heretofore conducted by War Avis, will hereafter be conducted by WM. AVIS & CO.

The firm would take occasion to state that they have now on hand the most complete and general assortment of

LEATHER

ever offered for manufacture in this county.—It is all of the best quality, and warranted equal to any that can be procured here or elsewhere. That their work will be executed in the most substantial and improved manner, the experience of one of the undersigned for the last several years has given sufficient evidence.—Those who may patronize the establishment, may rest assured that the best work man that can be procured will always be employed, and none but the best materials will be used.

In order that the taste of the most fastidious may be gratified, the latest style of *Baltimore* and *Philadelphia LASTS* will be prepared for gentlemen as well as ladies' wear.

It is the intention of the undersigned to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK

that pertains to their business; and those in want need only call to be accommodated. As to price, they are determined that no establishment, here or elsewhere, shall equal us. For several reasons, the undersigned believe they can manufacture work CHEAPER than the same description can be procured for in the county; and to realize the truth of this, call, price, and judge for yourselves. The public may rest assured they will not be disappointed in what is here asserted. WM. AVIS & CO.

Sept 12, 1844.

☞ Any quantity of CORN, to be delivered between this and Christmas, will be taken in exchange for work, to be manufactured immediately, if desired. All kinds of marketable COUNTRY PRODUCE, taken on the same terms, at cash prices. W. A. & CO.

Wanted, Immediately,

SIX sober, steady, and industrious JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS—three for fine work, and three for coarse. None but good workmen, and those of steady habits, need apply. To such, constant work and liberal wages will be given. WM. AVIS & CO.

Sept. 12, 1844.

LOOK AT THIS!

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and customers that he continues at his Old Stand, next door East of Carter's Hotel, where will be constantly kept on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice, every description of BOOTS and SHOES, manufactured of the best materials, and by experienced workmen.

My prices will in no instance exceed those of any other manufactory in the place—nor indeed those sold in Stores. My Boots shall be manufactured as cheap as the cheapest, and the public may rest assured that the work shall be done in a better manner and at as low prices as the ready made work sold in the stores.

The LADIES are particularly invited to call and examine a super lot of Morocco, Kid, and Calfskin Shoes, which I have had recently manufactured by one of the best workmen in the country, and which I will warrant to be equal in beauty and better made than those manufactured in the cities. I will sell them at reduced prices, as low as they can be had in the stores.

Having just received from Baltimore a lot of Super Extra Morocco, GENTLEMEN would do well to call and leave their measures. The Morocco is of a quality that cannot be had at all times. Call and examine it!

I would embrace this opportunity of tendering my thanks to my friends and customers in Smithfield, and would inform them that I design continuing my visits to that place, for the purpose of taking MEASURES, on every Thursday, and will make a return on the week following. The subscriber trusts that his patronage will be increased, and sufficient encouragement afforded to compensate for the loss of time sustained and the extra expense.

JOHN AVIS, Jr.

Charlestown, April 4, 1844.

A CARD.

THE undersigned would not do justice to his own feelings nor to his kind friends, were he to withhold his acknowledgments for the very flattering encouragement he has met with since his return to Charlestown, in the *Joiner & Carpentering Business*, and would say to all, that his best efforts will be directed to please the plainest or the most fastidious.

Call and see him, a few doors west of Dr. Cordell's. N. MYERS.

July 4, 1844.—tf.

To the Public.

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

Window Sash, Window Blinds, and Pannel Doors,

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

Erection of Buildings,

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

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

B. TOMLINSON.

Charlestown, March 9, 1843.

STONE CUTTING.

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

TOMB SLABS

And Head & Foot STONES

OF EVERY VARIETY.

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

☞ LETTERING neatly executed.

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

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

January 21 1843—1y.

White Lead.

PURE White Lead warranted to be a prime article, at $2,50 per keg, just received.

H S FORNEY.

Shepherdstown, July 18.

BACON WANTED.

2000 pounds prime Bacon wanted, for which I will give the highest price, if immediate application be made. J J MILLER.

August 29.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, viz:—

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Scald-born Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury. Ascites, or Dropsy, Expensive or Imprudence in Life. Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

If there be a pleasure on earth which superior beings cannot enjoy, and one which they might almost envy men the possession of, it is the power of relieving pain. How consoling, then, is the consciousness of having been the instrument of rescuing thousands from misery to those who possess it. What an amount of suffering has been relieved, and what a still greater amount of suffering can be prevented, by the use of Sands's Sarsaparilla! The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and to his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1844.

Messrs. Sands:—Gentlemen.—I consider it but an act of justice to you to state the following facts in reference to the great benefit I have received, in the cure of an obstinate *Cancerous Ulcer* on my breast.

I was attended eighteen months by a regular and skilful Physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one of our most able and experienced Surgeons without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods of treating cancer were resorted to: for five weeks in succession my breast was burned with caustic three times a day, and for six it was daily syringed with a weak solution of nitric acid, and the cavity or internal ulcer was so large that it held an ounce of the solution. The Doctor probed the ulcer and examined the bone, and said the disease was advancing rapidly to the Lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid open and the bones examined, but finding no relief from what had been done, and feeling that I was rapidly getting worse, I almost despaired of recovery and considered my case nearly hopeless.

Seeing various testimonials and certificates of cure by the use of "Sands's Sarsaparilla" in cases similar to my own, I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were used, but from the long, deep seated character of my disease, produced no very decided change; considering this as the only probable cure for my case, I persevered until the disease was entirely cured. It is now over eleven months since the cure was completed; there is not the slightest appearance of a return. *I therefore pronounce myself* WELL, and the *cure entirely effected by* Sands's Sarsaparilla, as *I took no other medicine of any kind during the time I was using it, nor have I taken any since.* Please excuse this long deferred acknowledgement, which I think it my duty to make. Your valuable Sarsaparilla cured me with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could, and I feel myself under lasting obligations to you. I can say many things, I cannot write, and I do most respectfully invite ladies afflicted as I have been, to call upon me and I will satisfy them fully of the truth as stated above, and many other things in reference to the case.

NANCY J. MILLER, 218 Sullivan street, next door to the Methodist Church.

Baltimore, June 10, 1844.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: Most cheerfully do I add to the numerous testimonials of your life preservative Sarsaparilla. I was attacked in the year 1839 with a scorfulous affection on my upper lip, and continuing upward taking hold of my nose and surrounding parts, until the passages for conveying tears from the eyes to the nose were destroyed, which caused an unceasing flow of tears. It also affected my gums, causing a discharge very unpleasant, and my teeth became so loose that it would not have been a hard task to pull them out with a slight jerk—such were my feelings and suffering at this time that I was rendered perfectly miserable. I consulted the first Physicians of the City, but with little benefit.—Every thing I heard of was tried, but all of no service, and as a last resort was recommended change of air; but this, like other remedies, did no good, the disease continued gradually to increase, until my whole body was affected. But thanks to humanity, my Physician recommended your preparation of Sarsaparilla. I procured from your agent in this City, Dr. James A. Reed, 6 bottles, and in less time than three months was restored to health and happiness. Your Sarsaparilla alone effected the cure, and with a desire that the afflicted may no longer suffer, but use the right medicine and be free from disease, with feelings of joy and gratitude I remain your friend,

DANIEL McCONNIKAN.

Any one desirous to know farther particulars will find me at my residence in Front-street, where it will afford me pleasure to communicate any thing in relation to this cure.

DANIEL McCONNIKAN.

Personally appeared before me the above named Daniel McConnikan, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement.

JOHN CLOUD,

Justice of the Peace of the City of Baltimore.

For farther particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 79 Fulton-street, 273 Broadway, 77 East Broadway.

Also by JOSEPH M. NICKLIN, *Berryville.*

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sand's Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore, ask for Sands's Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

September, 5, 1844—1y.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH to purchase a large number of Negroes of both sexes, that are sound, healthy, and slaves for life, for which I will pay the highest cash prices. Persons having servants to sell, if they will write to me, I will at all times attend to their communications, and will send my agent to their respective residences if requested. HOPE H. SLATTER.

Pratt street, Baltimore,
Aug. 8, 1844 —6m*

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.*

No. 4, Miller's Row.

FLOUR, by the barrel or pound, Corn Meal, Quinces, Fruit and Confectionary, Ice Cream, Cakes and Beer, &c, &c., always to be found at the above named place.

Also, Bread, Rusk, and Pound-cake, furnished at the shortest notice.

Charlestown, Sept. 5, 1844.

To the Public.

THIS is the season to take medicine to remove the liver complaint, dropsy, diarrhœa, sick headache, giddiness, maladies attending females and children, cleanse the stomach, bowels, and kidneys, ague and bilious complaints, swellings, pains, worms, eruptions, gravel and rheumatism, by carrying off phlegm, waterish, putrid gross thick humors, obstructions from the blood. There is no doubt that if families and persons generally were acquainted with the efficacy and healing power of Davies' Family Pills, they might save many a dollar now paid for doctor's bills; they are very mild and gentle in their operation.

☞ Sold by

A & G W HOLLAND, *Harpers-Ferry;*
JOHN H. BOYD, *Martinsburg;*
J MOORE, *No. 86, Market St. Baltimore.*

Aug 1, 1844—3m.

CONFECTIONARY.

A FRESH supply of Confectionary just received, embracing Candies and Nuts of all kinds and varieties, at the Drug Store of

H S FORNEY.

Shepherdstown, July 18.

HUGH SMITH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

China, Glass and Earthern Ware.

KING STREET, BELOW FAIRFAX,

ALEXANDRIA, D. C.

MERCHANTS residing on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal & contiguous thereto are invited to call and examine the stock, ware and rates at this old established house. Being supplied direct from the manufactories in England with goods purchased invariably for cash, H. SMITH & CO., are enabled to offer their goods at as low prices as in any of the Northern cities. By the Canal, goods can be forwarded in a very safe and cheap manner—they therefore, hope for a large trade with the upper country.

Alexandria, D. C., Sept. 5—2m.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the clerk's office of the circuit superior court of law and chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in August, 1844:

William Little, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

William Grove, Richard Duffield, Richard Williams, Adm'r of John Griggs, dec'd, Sebastian Eaty, late Sheriff of Jefferson County, Committee Administrator de bonis non of William Vestall, deceased, Sebastian Eaty, late Sheriff of Jefferson County, Committee Administrator de bonis non of Nathaniel Craighill, dec'd, David Potts, John Potts, Jonas Potts, William Potts, John H. Allstadt and Mary Ann his wife, late Mary Ann Gardner, John William Gardner, Hannah Gardner, Daniel Snyder, William P. Flood, late Sheriff of Jefferson County, William Grove as Administrator of John Grove, deceased, and as Administrator of William P. Craighill, deceased, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,

R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

August 15, 1844.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in August, 1844:

Henry Berry, Adm'r of Baker Tapscott, dec'd, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

John Hopkins and Philip Hopkins, survivors of John Hopkins, Mahlon Hopkins, and Philip Hopkins, of the firm of J. Hopkins & Brothers, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,

R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

August 15, 1844.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT.

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in August, 1844:

John A. Mantz PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

John McP. Brien, Geo. W. Humphreys, late Sheriff of Jefferson County, Committee Administrator of Robert Fulton, dec'd, John R. Flagg his Deputy, and Robert T. Brown, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,

R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

August 15, 1844.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the clerk's office of the circuit superior court of law and chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in August, 1844:

William Ratliff and Jane McPherson, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

John Moler, Robert Lucas, Wm. Lucas, Samuel Strider, John Littlejohn, Thomas Whitridge, Henry Shaw, C. A. Gambrill, John G. Hewes, Elias Shaw, Benjamin Ford, and Daniel Snyder, the last named two trading under the name and firm of Ford & Snyder, and Andrew Kennedy, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, John Littlejohn, Thomas Whitridge, Henry Shaw, and Elias Shaw, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, in the county of Jefferson, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

August 15, 1844.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in August, 1844:

James L. Ranson, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Richard Williams, Adm'r of Ann Henning, dec'd, Richard Duffield, Adm'r of Delilah Smallwood, dec'd, William Grove, John T. Cookus, and Samuel Smallwood DEF'TS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Sam'l Smallwood, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendant do appear here on the 1st day of the next term, and answer the bill and amended petition of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

August 15, 1844.

Yarn.

A LARGE supply of Coarse Yarn for servants. Also, mixed and white fine Yarn. Orange, blue, and red Yarn, variegated—beautiful for children—for sale by J J MILLER.

Sept. 5.

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	3 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		87
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

DR. DELEMATER'S

Nerve and Bone Rheumatic Liniment, & Indian Vegetable Specific,

A Warranted Cure for RHEUMATISM or no PAY.

ALSO,

DR. LIBBY'S

Vegetable Bitters and Pills,

For the cure of Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dispepsia, Croup, Liver Complaint, Sick Head-Ache, &c. &c.

THE CHINESE HAIR ERADICATOR,

Warranted to remove Superfluous Hair, without injuring the Skin.

☞ None genuine without the signature of Comstock & Tyler. ☜

For sale by

JOHN P. BROWN, Charlestown,
T. LOCK & CO., Smithfield, and
ROBT RUSSELL, Harpers-Ferry.

April 11, 1844.

Consumption, Consumption.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain and Soreness of the Breast, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis—in short, all diseases that indicate or would be likely to lead to Consumption; those who have used this medicine need not be told of its virtues; as a safe family medicine none has equalled it. Very pleasant in its taste, and from its strengthening properties, it is very much sought after by those whose nervous system has been impaired, tickling or raising in the throat, &c., to strengthen and clear the voice and throat. Public Speakers have found it an admirable remedy. When Calomel has been too freely used, this medicine will prevent its evil effects and repair the Biliary functions.

Be cautious to ask for the original Doctor Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, as all other preparations from this valuable tree are fictitious and counterfeit. Prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N W corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

☞ Just received and for sale at my Drug Store, in Shepherdstown, a large supply of the genuine Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

HENRY S. FORNEY. *Agent.*

Shepherdstown, June 20—6m.

Interesting to every American Citizen.

Gold seven times purified is much reduced in bulk.

ITS original size, when found connected as it is with its dross and impurities, would be about the average of a peck measure to a $5 piece of fine gold—and in such proportion can the medicinal properties of roots and plants be extracted and concentrated from their dross 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 tumors on the glands of the neck or on the shoulders? The alterative and purifying principle of Sarsaparilla, so powerfully yet minutely contained in Stainburn's Pills, will immediately attack the seat of disease, and gradually, by means of their purgative operation, most surely drive out all disease from the system.

Have you Rheumatism, pains in the elbow, in the shoulder, hip or knee joints? The Vegetable Extract Pills are eminently adapted to alleviate sufferings. That portion of them which has a peculiar tendency to correct the secretions will stir up and unloose this trying disease from its hold, while their aperient action will carry off the humors which occasion pain—or

Have you the Gout?—severe pains in the smaller joints or the lower extremities, attended by swelling and inflammation? The same success must immediately follow a course of the Vegetable Extract Pills, if taken according to the directions which accompany each box.

Are you afflicted with constitutional or habitual Costiveness?—The Extract will, if taken in small and oft-repeated doses, so strengthen and encourage to action the digestive organs, and at the same time so thoroughly cleanse from all obstruction the large intestines, that this most discouraging and very fatal 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 cent 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.

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