Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

Virginia Free Press.

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

VOL. 38. THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1845. NO. 1.

Geo. W. Sappington, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILL attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley and Clarke Counties.
Residence—Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va.
Jan 9, 1845—6m.

MUSIC TEACHER.
CHARLES E. KNOX.
Professor of Music,
RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity, in the capacity of Teacher of Music.
He will give lessons on the Organ, Piano, Flute, Guitar, and in Singing and thorough Bass.
He can give the most satisfactory references in regard to his qualifications.
He can be found at Mr. Carter's Hotel.
Nov 21, 1844—3m.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Charlestown, Va., on the 1st January, 1845.

A: Francis K Allerzong, Ellen E Allison, John Amphers, Wilford Allison
B: Margaret Bolton, Henry Bedinger, Stephen Barr 2, James Burr, Margaret Baller, John Blincoe, Charles Bradford and Franklin Nayes, Mrs. Dr Brooks, Catharine Butler care of M Frame
C: Samuel Cameron 2, Wm Carroll, Ann R Craig, James R Copeland, John Clip, Elizabeth Coyle, Wm H Carroll, Wm Crow, Mary A Curtis
D: Wm or Geo Deaver
E: Henry F English
F: James M Foreman 2, James Flanagan, John G Ford, Silas H Fougans
G: Wm Grove 9, James D Gibson, Robert Gordon, Robert Gatton, Gabriel Garroll, Rebecca Grant, Adam Grubb, Thomas Garsuch, Mary C Gardner, Andrew C Graves, Hannah Gallaher, J S N Gisinger
H: James Hillhouse, George L Harris, Edward Hurdle 2, Wm Helferstay, George W Henson
J—K: Wesly Johnson, Sarah J Johnson, Kable & Johnson
L: Daniel B Lucas, Wm Langden, Mary J Lewis, Mary Lewis, Harriet L Lott, John Lannon, Ignatius P Lyles, Wildey Lodge, Livingston Lodge 2, Comm'ant 55th Reg't
M: James Moore
Jan 9, 1844.

Wm B Magruder, Martin Starr & Walker, Margaret Myers, Mr McPhillin, Harriet Middlecoff, Susan Myers, John Moore, Rebecca Matheny, Samuel Myers, Jonathan McGinnis, Isaac McCartney, A Moore, Sarah Milton, James V Moore, John E Massey, Wm McGlaughlin, John W Moore
N: Jeremiah Nicodemus, Lucas Nisel, Henry New
O: A J O'Bannon
P: C C Porter, Miss Pollock care of W Pollock, Joseph Parrible, John Poh
R: Geo Risler, Lewis Robinson, Samuel Read, David Rowland
S: Moore Seely, Leonard Sadler, Joseph Starry, J A Stockwell, Mongomery Slammons, Mary Smith, Richard Semple, Stephen R Shores 2, George Smith, Polly Shorts, Earom Slifer
T: Jacob Tutwiler, Beverly Tucker
V: Joseph Vanvacter
W: Welsh & McFarland, Thos B Washington 2, Abram Wills, Ann S Williams, Rebecca J Washington, Thomas West, Catharine T Wright, John Witherow, Richard Wright, Wm E Watkins, Samuel Wright, H Lee or Jonathan Waters, Mr. Wilson, Treasurer Winchester Presbytery
Y: John Young
Z: Martha C Zimmerman
H. KEYES, P. M.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Shepherdstown, on the 31st December, 1844.

B: Mrs H V M Blackford, Daniel Byers, Elizabeth Byers, Frank Blackford, Daniel Byers, David Bilmyre, Martin Bilmyre
C: Ellen P Creamer, William Crow, David Conner, A Cathcart, Wm Cameron, Mortimer Cookus, John T Cookus 2, John M Cookus, Margaret Criswell, George Coleman 2
D: Rev R Douglass
E: George Eakle, Thomas Edwards
F: H J Foster, Michael Foukes
G: Wm Graham
H: Thomas Hughes, Charles Harper, Pleasant Harrich, Margaret Hughes, David Hoan, George W Harris, A E & Mary Harris
K: Keslinger, Chas A Keyser
L: John Lanne
Mary Lions, Lodge Caledonia 100 F, Adam Lecklider
M: Margaret Miller, James McGrath, Joseph McMurran 2, John H McEndree, John McGarry, Thomas Mallory, Eli Mickley, James Moore, Mrs Rawleigh Morgan, Samuel Miller, Wm McMurran, Wm B Milligan, Solomon Miller, Wm Orndorff, Sarah Orndorff
P: Nicholas Pughe, Lewis B Price
R: Charity Ross
S: P Shaner, Jacob Swagler, John Snyder 2, Ellen Shepherd
T: B T Towner, Benj W Thompson, Amelia Turner
W: Wm Williamson or Wm Hewett, John I Walsh
Z: John Zigler
JOHN K. WHITE, P. M.

HERRING just received and for sale by MILLER & TATE.

BURNS' NOTES on the Gospels. JUST received six copies of the above named valuable commentary on the Gospels, which we offer for sale.
Dec 19 MILLER & TATE.

Fine Glass Ware
CUT GLASS BOWLS & Stands, Handsome Celery Glasses, Cut Tumblers, Pressed do, Goblets, a great variety, viz—cut & pressed patterns; pressed and plain do; Jelly Glasses, &c. for sale cheap, by
Dec 19. MILLER & TATE.

AMERICAN ALMANACS FOR 1845, for sale by Keyes & Kearsley.
Dec 12

Wanted,
100 BUSHELS SEANS, by
Dec 12 T C Worthington

CUCUMBER PICKLES.
A superior Cucumber Pickle, for sale by [illegible]
Harpers-Ferry, Jan 9.

THOMAS D. WEBSTER,
Fashionable Tailor,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public generally, that he has just received the *Fashions for 1845*, and is prepared to execute orders in his line with perfect neatness and durability.—He pledges himself to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.—His work will be done upon as reasonable terms as any other establishment in town. He invites a call from his old friends and the public generally. His Shop is one door West of John Reed's Tailor Shop, Main street, Charlestown.
January 9, 1845.

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.—3m

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.

TAILORING.
J. H. Kininghan,
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.

HENRY CLAY & American Industry.

WAGON-MAKING AND HORSE-SHOEING, &c.
THE subscriber informs his old friends and customers that he still continues the manufacturing of Wagons, Ploughs, Harrows, Carts, Wheelbarrows, and all articles in his line, at his old and well known stand, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.
He has also engaged the services of one of the best Smiths in the county, and is prepared to do any kind of work in that line. Horse-shoeing on reasonable terms, and perfect satisfaction insured.
He returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore awarded him, and hopes, by promptness, fidelity and despatch, to merit a continuance. ALFRED O'BANNON.
Charlestown, Jan 2, 1845.

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 else where.
☞ I am also prepared to put on ZINC ROOFING, at all times.
B. TOMLINSON.
Charlestown, March 9, 1843.

BOOTS & SHOES.
William Avis,
TAKES this opportunity of returning his old friends and customers that he still continues his business at the Old Stand, nearly opposite the Bank, where he will be pleased to wait on their orders.
He has just returned from Baltimore, where he has purchased a
Super Stock of Leather.
Being prepared therefore with extra material, he can say with confidence, that his work shall be of a superior quality, as he employs none but workmen of experience.
On hand, a lot of French Calf Skins, an article not usually kept in the country by shoemakers.
Charlestown, Nov 21.

PAY UP! PAY UP!
FRIENDS and CUSTOMERS! I am in need of *MONEY*, and I feel satisfied that it is only necessary for me to apprise you of the fact, for a prompt and speedy payment on your part. Being desirous of settling up all small accounts, I hope that my customers will enable me to do so, by discharging the several amounts set against them charged on my books, and thus evince that they are friends indeed.
I hope that this notice will be promptly responded to, as it is absolutely necessary for me to have money. WM. AVIS.
Charlestown, Jan 2, 1845.
No trade will be received after the 10th of January on the account of 1844.

THE PARTING LOOK.

We parted—cold and worldly eyes
Upon that parting fell,
And bravely we kept back our sighs,
And calmly said "Farewell."

But there are looks, we learned of Love,
That none but Love can read;
And like the flush from cloud to cloud,
From heart to heart they speed.

Calm, as it ne'er hath breathed a vow,
Thy rich voice faltered not;
Serene as heaven thy princely brow,
As Love were all forgot!

Yet, in one eager glance, thy soul
On wings of light to mine,
In wild and passionate sorrow stole,
And whispered words divine!

Heaven's blessing on that royal heart,
That thus can lavish feeling!
'Twas almost sweet; tho' pain to part,
Our silent love revealing!

SONG.

Trust! trust! sweet lady, trust!
'Tis a shield of seven-fold steel,
Cares and sorrows come they must;
But sharper far is doubt to feel.
Trust! trust! sweet lady, trust!

If deceit must vex the heart—
Who can pass through life without?—
Better far to bear the smart
Than to grind the soul with doubt.
Trust! trust! sweet lady, trust!

Trust the lover, trust the friend—
Heed not what old rhymers tell—
Trust to God; and in the end
Doubt not all will still be well.
Trust! trust! sweet lady, trust!

Love's best guide, and friendship's stay—
Trust, to innocence was given;
'Tis doubt that paves the downward way,
But trust unlocks the gates of heaven.
Trust! trust! sweet lady, trust!

Miscellaneous.

WEDDED LIFE.

BY MRS. SANFORD.

The first year of a young woman's wedded life is generally the most unhappy, and the most trying one she experiences. However intensely we may have studied the character of our affianced, however well we have imagined we know it in all its narrow windings, still shall we find when we become wives, that we have yet something to learn. By actions are the affections on either side shown, and although it is in the power and nature of a woman to manifest her devotedness by a thousand little attentions, she must not repine if she receives not the like.

The feelings of the other sex are not so soft and exquisite as those of our own; if they were, we might possibly be happier, and we may for a moment wish they were so, but we shall restrain so selfish a desire, if we reflect how much more unfit they would be by such a constitution to bear the crosses & buffetings of the world.

It is said that lover's quarrels are but the renewal of love, but it is not so in truth. Continued differences and bickerings will undermine the strongest affection, and a wife cannot be too careful to avoid disputes upon the most trivial subject; indeed it is the every day occurrences which—in the love and temper of the married life; great occasions seldom occur. Every wish, every prejudice must meet with attention, and the first thought of a woman should be the pleasing and providing for her husband. It is impossible to enumerate all the little incidents which may annoy married men, or the little unobtrusive pleasure which it is in the power of a wife to give; but throughout her life in employment, she must bear his pleasures on her mind. She must act for him in reference to herself, and she will be amply rewarded by witnessing his delight in her and his home. To a woman who loves her husband with all the devotedness of her nature, this will be a pleasure, not a task; and to make him happy, she will never grudge any sacrifice of self.

The greatest misery a woman can experience is the changed heart, and alienated affections of her husband, but even in that painful case she must not upbraid, she must bear with patience and fortitude her great disappointment, she must return good for evil to the utmost, and her consolation will be the consciousness that her trials have not their rise or continuance in any decline of affection or duty on her part.

Some women, in order to bring back the husband's wandering love, have resorted to course to attempts to arouse his jealousy; but they are much mistaken in pursuing such a course. A man, however debased by his conduct, never entirely forgets the love he once bore to the bride of his youth, there are moments when feelings of tenderness for her will return with force to his heart; to reap the benefit of such moments, the injured, forgiving wife must still be enshrined in the purity of former times. A husband will excuse his fault himself, and in some measure stand exonerated in the world, if the wife relax in the propriety of her conduct, while on the contrary, the gentle forbearance, the uncomplaining patience, and the unobtrusive rectitude of the woman he injures, will deeply strike to his heart, and do much to win back to his former love, and to the observance of the vows he breathed at the altar where his heart was devoted to the being from whom it has wandered. A kind look, affectionate expression, half uttered, must bring his wife to his side, and she must with smiles of tenderness encourage the returning affection, carefully avoiding all reference to her sufferings or the cause of them.

This will not be difficult for virtuous women to perform. Our love which before marriage is constrained by its modesty and reserve natural to our sex, increases in fervency and depth afterwards: it enables us to bear with the world's scorn; all is swallowed up in it. An affectionate wife clings to her husband through poverty and riches; and the more the world recedes from him the more firmly will she stand by him; she will be his comforter when all earthly comforts have all forsaken him. Her devotedness will be his rock, when he has no other support; she will smile at the frowns of the world; she will not heed its censures; he is her all, and her love are all other things to be forgotten or absorbed.

TIME.

What is *Time?* This is a very difficult question. We live in *time*, act in *time*, breathe in *time*; time is all around us and in us; and yet who will tell us what it is? Ye wise ones, come, tell us something that will give us clear ideas on this subject. Now don't all speak at once, nor be hasty in your definitions. But let us hear you one at a time. 'Well, then,' says the man of business, 'Time is money.' So said Franklin. 'Time waits for no man,' says the lover of proverbs. 'Time is every thing,' says the man of punctuality. 'Time conquers all things,' says the truly persevering. 'Time is up,' says the railroad conductor. 'Time is past,' says the traveller who arrives to late. '*Tempus fugit*,' says the scholar. 'Time is short,' says the preacher. 'Time enough yet,' say the giddy youth. 'Time shall be no more,' says the angel who stands with one foot on the land, and the other on the sea. But what do we gain from all this that will tell us what time really is? Just nothing. So we'll try again. Mr. Webster says, 'Time is a particular portion or part of duration, whether past, present, or future.' Another, equally as wise, says 'Time is a fragment of eternity, broken off at both ends.' With this very nearly agrees Dr. Young, who says,

'From old eternity's mysterious orb,
Was time cut off, and cast beneath the skies.'

Still another wise one says, 'Time is finite and successive duration, distinguished by past, present, and future, and measured by the revolution of the heavenly bodies, which God has appointed for this end.' After all this we are left to conclude that time is—is—just what you have a mind to call it. It is anything or everything as you may like to have it. Every man has a far better difinition of time in his own mind than he can give to another. We will, therefore, let every man supply a meaning to the word, while we offer a few thoughts which suggest themselves on this subject.

The traveller who toils hard to ascend a high hill which lies before him in his journey, is often abundantly rewarded for all his labor, by the view which it affords him, after he has gained its summit. He can look over the vast extent of country through which he has pursued his weary way, and mark the objects of interest which had attracted his attention as he passed. Again he lives over the joyous moments which he had experienced, and again he thinks of the danger he had escaped, the sorrows he had felt, and the miseries he had experienced on his way. From the same elevation, too, he can cast his eyes in the opposite direction and see far ahead into his future journey. But though he can see quite as far in this direction as he can in the way he has come, he cannot, as in that case, bring one single event home to his feelings. Here is, indeed, the view before him, but as far as he can have no *feeling*. But his view into the past is full of events which reach his heart. So it is with man in his journey through life; he sometimes gains an eminence from which he may find it profitable, if not pleasant, to take at least a retrospective view, that lessons borrowed from the past may aid him in his future course. The close of the old year, or the commencement of a new one, is one of these favorable positions from which we can look over the scenes through which we have passed. We have just arrived at the height of this observatory. Here we may do well to notice the events of the past year, which have affected society generally; some of them have been of a character to call forth gratitude, and others should humble us all in the dust. Among the various agents who have been busy in effecting changes, death has been most active. Thousands have been swept off, and have learned the diefference between *time* and *eternity*. The beloved companion, the doating parent, the affectionate child and the endeared brother and sister, have all and often dropped their warm tears over the open grave of the dear departed ones. But the kind hand of indulgent Heaven has sustained them, and the cup of sorrow has been sweetened with mercy. The same hand has kept dangers from our path and supplied all our wants.

Our view of the past, too, should also be directed to our conduct. How many sins and errors may the recording angel have written down in these books from which we shall be judged! The year just closed has brought us twelve months nearer to eternity; but has it brought us nearer to heaven? Or has it added to the millstone weight of guilt which crushes the penitent? Is the world any better for the past year of our lives? What goodness have we abused? What mercies have we slighted? What grace have we resisted? These questions call up the past in a way that should make us wiser and better. The experience gained from the past, and the lessons borrowed from a review of it, should be carried with us into the future, to avoid the same errors, and to lead us to the only source of true happiness.

Time is *fleeting*; the moment even when we commenced this sentence, is gone—gone forever. It is *uncertain*; we know not where it will end, nor what a single day will reveal. It is *short*; it will end with many of us before this year will close. It is *important*; on it hangs our dearest interest, not for a day, a month, a year,—but for eternity. As we *use* or *abuse* time, so will eternity be one of weal or of woe. Then let us 'redeem the time,' and devote this year on which we have just entered, in a way which will redound to the glory of God and the happiness of our fellow men. That, too, is the only way to secure the happiness of our own souls.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

There is a story told of a man who had a ragged coat, that he went to a Quaker meeting-house, because, 'where least is said it is soonest mended.'

A TEST OF CHRISTIANITY.

A Christian gentleman had occasion to travel through a newly and thinly settled part of Western country; his companion was a man of intelligence, but of infidel principles, who was fond of discussion and tried to beguile the way by urging arguments against the truth of the christian religion. The thinly peopled section of the country through which they were passing was inhabited by people of bad reputation, and it had been rumored that travellers had suffered fatal violence from them when they were within their power.

As regular inns were unknown, our travellers were compelled to trust to the hospitality of those whom they could not but entertain a secret fear. On one occasion, as the evening closed in, they sought a lodging-place in a log-cabin far remote from other habitations. They anticipated but little comfort; and were induced to believe that it would be a measure of safety to watch alternately through the night.

As they were about to retire to their rude bed, their host, whose interior had excited their distrust, proceeded to a shelf, took down an old and much worn Bible, and informing his visiters that it was his custom to worship God in his family, he read and prayed in so simple a manner as to secure the esteem of the travellers. They retired to rest, slept soundly, and thought no more of alternate watching.

In the morning the christian requested his infidel companion to say whether the religious exercises of the preceding evening had not dispelled every particle of distrust of their host's character, and had not enabled him to close his eyes in the most confident security. He was evidently embarrassed by the question; but at last he candidly acknowledged that the sight of the Bible had secured him a sound night's rest. Here was a testimony exhorted from an infidel, in favor of the influence of that religion which he skeptically assailed. He could not harbor a fear of violence from one who was in the habit of daily bending his knee before God. The very creation of the family altar, rendered the house a secure asylum. Who would not be a christian?—Who can be an infidel?

MORAL AFFECTIONS.—How sweet are the affections of social kindness; how balmy the influence of that regard which dwells around our fireside! Distrust and doubt darken not the brightness of its purity—the carpings of interest and jealousy do not the harmony of the scene. Parental kindness and filial affection blossom there in all the freshness of an eternal spring. It matters not if the world is cold—if the selfishness and injustice of mankind return our warm sympathies coldly, if we can turn to our own dear circles, and ask and receive all that our heart desires of affection and confidence, in confidence and trust, is the purest enjoyment of nature.

Envy is, above all other vices, inconsistent with the character of a social being, because it sacrifices truth and kindness to very weak temptation. He that robs a wealthy neighbor gains as much as he takes away, and may improve his own condition in the same proportion in which he impairs another's; but he that blasts a flourishing reputation, must be content with a small dividend of additional fame, so small as can afford very little consolation to balance the guilt by which it is obtained.—*Johnson.*

POWER OF ELOQUENCE.—The eloquence of the celebrated Whitfield, it is said was at times irresistible. The accomplished Chesterfield, was present when this popular preacher presented the votary of sin, under the figure of a blind beggar, led by a little dog. The dog had broken his string. The blind cripple with his staff between both hands, groped his way unconscious to the side of a precipice.—As he felt along with his staff, it dropped down the descent, too deep to send back an echo. He thought it on the ground, and bending forward took one careful step to recover it. But he trod on vacancy, poised for a moment, and as he fell headlong, Chesterfield sprang from his seat, exclaiming, "By Heaven he is gone!"

ANECDOTE.—Some years ago, a bill was reported in the New York House of Assembly, enacted—'An Act for the Preservation of the Heath Hen and other game.' The speaker of the house, who was probably not much of a sportsman, gravely read it—'An Act for the Preservation of the HEATHEN and other Game,' a blunder of which he was unconscious, until an honest member from the North-west, and suffered considerably by the depredations of the frontier Indians, moved an amendment by adding the words, 'except Indians.' After the mistake of the speaker was corrected, the amendment of course became unnecessary and was withdrawn.

ANECDOTE.—'Friend Franklin,' said Elijah Tate, a celebrated Quaker lawyer, of Philadelphia, one day, 'thee knows almost every thing; can thee tell me how I am to preserve my small beer in the back yard? my neighbors are often tapping it of nights.' 'Put a barrel of old Madeira by the side of it,' replied the Dr. 'let them but get a taste of the Madeira, and I'll engage they will never trouble thy small beer any more.'

A dutchman in proceeding to a place from whence he heard the cries of distress, discovered one of his neighbors lying under a stone wall, which fell upon him and fractured his legs. 'Well, den, said Hans, neighbor Vanderdiken, vat ish de matter vid you?' 'Vat,' says Mattey, 'vy you see mine conditions, vit all dish pig stones upon me, and mine legs broke off close to mine poddy.' 'Mine Got,' said Hans, 'ish dat all? you hollowed so like to tivil, I tought you vash got de doots sure.'

HOME.

To ensure, as far as possible, the society of her husband, at his own fire-side, let the wife be "a keeper at home," and do all in her power to render that fire-side as attractive as good temper, neatness, and cheerful, affectionate conversation can make it; let her strive to make his own home the soft green oasis in which his heart loves to repose in the sunshine of domestic enjoyment. We can easily imagine, that even in paradise, when man had no apparition of guilt, no visions of crime, no spectral voice from a troubled conscience, to make him dread solitude, and flee from it, that even then Adam liked not, on his return from the labor of dressing the garden, to find Eve absent from their bower, but wanted the smiles of her countenance to light upon his own, and the music of her voice to be the melody of his soul. Think then, how much more it fallen estate, with guilt upon his conscience, and care pressing upon his heart, does man now, on coming from the scenes of anxious toil, need the aid of woman's companionship, to drive away the swarm of buzzing cares that light upon the heart to sting it; to smooth the brow ruffled with sadness; to tranquilize the bosom agitated with passion; and at once to reprove and comfort the mind that has in some measure yielded to temptation. O, woman! thou knowest the hour when "the good man of the house" will return at mid day, while the sun is yet bowing down the laborer with the fierceness of his beams, or at evening, when the heat and the burden of the day are past; do not let him, at such a time, when he is weary with exertion, and faint with discouragement, find upon his coming to his habitation, that the foot which should hasten to meet him, is wandering at a distance; that the soft hand which should wipe away the sweat from his brow, is knocking at the door of other houses; nor let him find a wilderness, where he should enter a garden; confusion, where he ought to see order; or filth that disgusts, where he might hope to behold neatness, that delights and attracts. If this be the case, who can wonder, that in the anguish of disappointment, and in the bitterness of a neglected and heart-stricken husband, he turns away from his door, for that comfort which he wished to enjoy at home, and that society which he hoped to find in his wife, and puts up with the substitutes for both, which he finds in the houses of other men, or in the company of other women.

WOMAN.—To the honor, to the eternal honor of the sex, be it stated that on the part of duty no sacrifice is to them too high or too dear. Nothing is with them impossible, but to shrink from love, honor, and religion. The voice of pleasure or of power may pass by unheed—the voice of affection never.—The chamber of the sick—the pillow of the dying—the vigil of the dead—the altars of religion, never missed the presence of the kind woman. Timid though she be, and so delicate that the winds of heaven may not too roughly visit her on such occasions she loses all sense of danger, and assumes a preternatural courage, which knows not and fears not consequences. Then she displays that undaunted spirit which neither courts difficulties nor evades them; that resignation which utters neither murmur nor regret; and that patience in suffering which seems victorious even over death itself.—*New Mirror.*

WOMAN'S LOVE.—The difference that there is between a woman's love and a man's! His passion may lead him, in the first instance, to act in opposition to opinion—but its influence is only suspended: and soon a sneer or a censure wounds his pride and weakens his love. A woman's heart, on the contrary, reposes more on itself, and a fault found in the object of her attachment is resented as an injury; she is angered, not altered.

MAN.—It is said the brave and wise can govern circumstances. To the length of their short tether this is true. No further. Go do thy duty in thy proper sphere.—Look to the motive well! But trust not to the arrogant assumption that *man the individual*—be he great or lowly—can control his destiny, and mend or mar the grand scheme of creation! Deem not success alone *the proof of merit*, nor judge the unfortunate in semblance *weak!* Be humble in thy very pride! Thy power—thy wealth—thy love—thy boasted reason—are held by a gossamer thread!—The lightest breeze may break it!

The good and ill of Time are but the ripple on the surface of Eternity. The sunshine gilds one side of every wave—the other lies in shadow—but below—the calm and quiet twilight of the waters feels not the momentary agitation.

PRETTY SENTIMENT.—The memories of childhood, the long far-away days of boyhood, the mother's love and prayer, the voice of a departed playfellow, the ancient church and school-house, in all their green and hallowed associations come upon the heart in the dark hour of sin and sorrow, as well as in the joyous time, like the passage of a pleasantly remembered dream, and cast a ray of their own purity and sweetness over it.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.—The best of husbandry, depend upon it, is to sift the corn from the chaff, to separate the gold from the dross, in the portion of time that is allotted to us, and to mingle the sorrow of to-morrow with the enjoyment of to-day.

The heart often feels what the tongue cannot utter; and the tongue often utters what the heart cannot feel.

Endeavor to feel your own [illegible], and the necessity of learning by the experience of others.

Items.

IOWA.—The Dubuque Express, Bloomington Herald and other *locofoco* papers of Iowa, together with all the Whig journals, are exceeding hostile to the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State. They say it is a curse to the people." They oppose "a curse to the features of the Constitution, so, some of the ly conclude that it is better to receive $80,000 from the general government for the support of a territorial government, than to be taxed $50 to support a State Government.

AN IMMENSE FORTUNE.—William Hedges of Georgetown, Brit. Guiana, is heir to a fortune of one million and a half pounds, sterling—about seven millions of dollars—now deposited in the bank of Amsterdam, Holland, which was deposited there by his uncle fifty years ago. He knew, that he was the heir but had no means of claiming the property for want of all knowledge of the Bank in which it had deposited.

Infamous Traffic.—A cargo of Native Africans, numbering one hundred and seventy-eight souls, has arrived at the Port of Spain, in a British vessel from Sierra Leone, and are apprenticed out to the planters. This is a renewal of the African slave trade by the British Government under the spurious name of "African Immigration." "Emigrant" vessels, alias slave ships, from Jamaica and Barbadoes, have been very successful in obtaining cargoes. The Missionaries of the English Protestant Church, as well as the Wesleyan Methodist Ministers at Sierra Leone, have very decidedly opposed this revival of the slave trade, and are exerting their influence against it.

A Courageous Father.—The Hartford Times relates a case of wanderful risk and courage on the part of a father. A little boy the son of a fireman at one of the Rhymney furnaces, was playing about the rails, when his foot slipped, and, horrible to relate, he fell into the furnace. His father with more affection than prudence, immediately sprung in after him, in the forlorn hope to save his child, and strange to say, he was quick enough to catch and throw him out, but too late, however, for the boy must almost instantly have died. The father had now exchanged situations with his child, and found the greatest difficulty in extricating himself from his perilous position, which he was obliged to do by catching hold of an iron bar, little less than red hot, and swinging himself out, but as soon as he had done so he was senseless. The poor fellow was carried home, in a dangerous and uncertain state.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.

The two Gordons confined in Providence (R. I.) jail for the murder of Mr Sprague, attempted at New Year's night to break jail, having it is believed, been provided with keys and other conveniences for that purpose, by a third brother of theirs.—They had been permitted to have a fiddle, on which one of them was playing at such an unmerciful rate, while the other was playing an accompaniment on the lock, and with that, playing so abominably out of time, that the noise roused the suspicion of a keeper not on duty, and their project was frustrated. This keeper happening to be a connoisseur of music, and the accuracy of ear was the sole cause of the unfortunate result of the enterprise. Perhaps a good musical ear will be looked upon hereafter, as an essential qualification in a prison turnkey.

Great Voyage.—The Magnolia arrived yesterday, with thirty-nine hundred barrels whale and sperm oil. She has been out twenty-five months, and brings a clear profit to her owners of 12,000 or 15000, dollars. Captain Simmons, and several of her crew, are Vermonters. It takes the Green Mountain boys to grapple with the leviathans of the deep. The first question put by the captain to the pilot, was—'Who's President of the United States?' 'Polk.' 'How's Vermont?' 'Clay all over.' 'All right, sir.'—*New Bedford Bulletin.*

The Canadian Rebels.—The London Times states that the American line of packet Switzerland, which left the St. Katharine's Docks a few days since, for New York, had on board, in addition to a full cargo of Bristish manufactured goods, a large number of cabin and steerage passengers, among which latter were upwards of 30 persons who were concerned in the riots in Canada about four years since, and were in consequence taken prisoners by the British authorities and transported to New South Wales. They have recently received an amnesty for the offence in consideration of having undergone a portion of their sentence, and are now on their way back again to their native country.

Mr. Sylvanus Shepard, a respectable citizen of Canterbury, Connecticut, fell from his barn loft, on Sabbath week, and was instantly killed—his brains having been literally dashed out by the fall. As a striking coincidence it is stated that the father of Mr. Shepard came to his death in the same manner, and on the same spot, years ago.

The 300th anniversary of the introduction of potatoes into Europe, was lately celebrated in Munich.

[illegible], one of the most celebrated scenery and scene painters in this country, well known in Albany, died recently in the Massachusetts Hospital.

The widow of Alexander Hamilton, is passing the winter at Washington, and though 90 years of age, she moves about with a vigor that belongs to younger days. All her faculties are preserved, and her society is much sought after.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

Virginia Legislature.

Correspondence of the Free Press.

RICHMOND, Jan. 18, 1845.

You will find the proceedings of the Senate in the papers—the principal items during the week being Texas, Dorr, James River, &c.

In the House, on *Monday*, the Contested Election Case from Bath County was concluded, and the day's work resulted in giving the seat to Andrew W. Cameron (Whig.) against Henry Van Buren (Loco.) The poll of the county was declared to stand—For Cameron 199, Van Buren 196.

The final vote on giving the seat to Cameron was 74 to 39—so that many of the members the several votes could not have voted not have cision wrong, nor the majority been so decided.

Resolutions—Committee of Courts

By Mr. Farley, That the law providing by law, inquire into the expediency shall not be valid, or that Constables' receipts after the expiration binding on their sureties of such receipts. of three years from the Committee on Fi-

By Mr. Freeman, expediency of so amending nance inquire into taking the lists of the ing the law in this commonwealth, as to authorize persons qualify to their lists either before the Commissioner of the Revenue, or a single Justice.

By Mr. Day of R. C., Resolved, by the General Assembly, that the Reporter of the Court of Appeals access to the State Library and privilege using the books therein upon the same terms the other officers of the Government, to whom the said access and privilege are extended, enjoy the same.

By Mr. Minor, That the Committee of Propriety of amending the law in relation to fees of harbor master for the port of Fredericksburg, as to provide that the duties heretofore performed by the wharfengers in said harbor, and that the fee heretofore allowed the harbor master be abolished.

A petition was presented by Mr W. F. Turner, of citizens of Jefferson, asking a grant to the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road, of the right of way to some suitable point on the Ohio.

On *Tuesday*, the house passed a variety of local bills.

The bill providing for taking the sense of the people upon the call of a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, was read and amended, and ordered to be engrossed. It has since been made the order of the day for the 23d.

Much amusing, but apparently useless debate, occurred on an Oyster bill.

On *Wednesday*, the two Houses elected a Judge, to supply the place of Thomas H. Bayly, Esq.—GEORGE P. SCARBURGH, Esq., of Accomack (appointed temporarily by the Governor) was alone in nomination, and was elected without regular opposition.

TEXAS.

The resolutions, offered by Mr. Thompson, of Kanawha, a few days since, were taken up in the SENATE, and after debate by Messrs. Stanard and Gallaher, who denied the constitutional power of the Senate to originate joint resolutions, and by Messrs. McMullen and Thompson in favor—other gentlemen made incidental remarks, and asked delay. Mr. Shinn opposed annexation, as proposed.

Mr. Stanard moved to amend, by adding the words: "consistently with the obligations of the Constitution, the internal peace and tranquility of the country, and the national faith and honor."

Mr. Stanard's amendment was rejected—ayes 10, noes 19; but before the final action on the resolutions, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, a joint resolution adopted, for an inquiry into the affairs of the James River and Kanawha Company. Adopted next day in the Senate after an animated debate.

After the election of a Judge, various local bills were passed.

Mr. Toler offered a resolution that the Board of Public Works report to the House as early as possible, whether any, and if any, what contract, conditional or unconditional, has been entered into or proposed to be entered into between the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road Co. and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company for the sale by the former to the latter of their corporate rights and interests in their said improvement, and the terms and conditions of such contract or proposed contract. *Also*, that said Board report at the same time a copy of any such contract or other communication, made to them by said Winchester and Potomac R. R. Co., touching the same, if any such has been made.

Also, whether the assent of said Board has been given or promised to any such contract now made or hereafter to be made.

Also, that said Board in like manner report the amount of the several debts now due from said Winchester and Potomac Rail Road Company, to what person or persons, or body or bodies corporate, said debts or severally due, when they became due, and how and by whom, other than said Company, the same are secured to be paid.

Various petitions were presented in behalf of the right of way.

On *Thursday*, the Texas Resolutions were adopted in the Senate, after voting down Mr. Stanard's amendment, as a separate proposition—ayes 10, noes 19.

The vote on Mr. Thompson's resolutions was taken late in the evening—and they were adopted in the following form—ayes 19, noes 7—three Whig members declining to vote:

Resolved, by the General Assembly, That the Annexation of Texas should be effected with no farther delay than may be necessary for the accomplishment of that object by the constituted authorities of the two countries.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate a copy of the above resolution to each of the Senators and Representatives of this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Broadus of Culpepper offered a Resolution to proceed, by joint ballot, on the 21 instant, to the election of a U. S. Senator. In the course of the discussion it was pretty clearly intimated that the dominant party in the Senate would not permit an election. The following the Resolution, and the vote upon it.

Resolved, That this House will, by joint vote with the Senate, proceed, on Wednesday, the 22d instant, to the election of a Senator of the United States, to supply the vacancy to occur on the 4th March next by the expiration of the term of service of Wm. C. Rives, Esq.

AYES—Messrs. Southall, (Speaker,) Pitts, Brown, Fulton, Coulter, Frazier, Cameron, Scruggs, Pendleton A., Frazier, Cameron, Mosely, Beuhring, Berkeley, Myers, Flood, Caline, Lacy, Broadnax, Broaddus of Culpeper, Wood, Garnett, Marshall, Culpepper, Hobson, Quier, Tyree, Payne, Bell, Edmunds of Pauson of Greenbrier, Winston, French, McPherson, Henrico, Wooton, Turner of, McRae, of Smith, Wallace, Mays, Farinholt, Tomney, Parrish, Billups, Hall, Baker, Gary, Grubb, Ferral, Kilby, Cabell, Taylor, Preston, Watts, Happer, Yerby, Oliver, Bruce, Hill, B., ner of P., Bolling, Witcher, Lanier, Duffy, Strother, Moore, White, Stephenson, Johnson, Taylor of Loudoun, Fulton of Wythe, Polaski—67.

NOES—Messrs. Paulson, Layne, Harvie, Powell, Thompson of Botetourt, Hays, Miller, Harrison, Marshall of Charlotte, Winfree, Thompson of D., Carson, Lovett, Leake, Parks, Baltimore, Edmunds of H., Stovall, Blue, Ward, Bassell, Goodwin, Bowyer, Davis of K. G., Quesenberry, Gordon, Bassell, Banks, Rideout, Foot, Wade, Hamilton of Harrison, Middleton, Davis of O. & C., Anderson of P., Hiner, Gay, Hamilton of Preston, Daniel of C. & G., Morris of P. William, Stover, Franks, Cooper, Maritz, Cowan, Kane, Jackson, Stickler, Tate, Sebrell, Hedgman, Dillard, Freeman, Newlon, Perry, Funsten, Goodson,—60.

Pending the adoption of the resolution, a debate occurred.

Mr. Leake moved to lay it on the table, which motion was opposed by Messrs. Broadus, of Culpeper, and Witcher, and sustained by Messrs. Goodson, Daniel of P. G. Bowden and Edmunds of Halifax.

Mr. Goodson moved to change the day to Wednesday, the 29th instant, but withdrew it at the suggestion of Mr. McPherson.

Mr. Stovall moved to go into the election the 17th inst.

Mr. McPherson of Page, could not vote for the amendment, as he did not wish to indicate any disposition to go into the election at all.

At the suggestion of Mr. Goodson, Mr. Stovall withdrew his amendment.

The Senate laid the Resolution on the table.

Among the bills passed by the House, was one erecting a new County, to be called GILMER, out of parts of the counties of Kanawha and Lewis.

A bill to abolish Bail in Civil Cases (as a matter of right) was discussed, and indefinitely postponed.

Resolutions from New Hampshire, on Texas and Dorr were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

On *Friday*, in the SENATE, the New Hampshire *Texas* and *Dorr* Resolutions were laid on the table, without printing, on motion of Mr. Gallaher—after debate by Mr. McMullen, in favor of referring, and by Messrs. Gallaher, Thompson of K., Rogers, Carter, Caperton, and Wallace, in favor of laying on the table. The question was so decided, with but one negative—so you see that Dorrism meets with but little favor in the Senate of Virginia.

Among the bills passed, was one concerning the Rappahannock Company—providing for a new organization.

In the HOUSE, the business was not of very general interest. Some time was spent on a bill concerning toll gathers on turnpikes. The bill was first rejected—then re-considered and recommitted.

On *Saturday*, the only business of interest in the SENATE, was a little discussion between Messrs. Carter, Thompson of K. Wallace, McMullen and Baptist, on a motion of Mr. Carter to take up the resolution from the House, for the election of a United States' Senator. Mr. Carter thought the Senate ought to indicate some day for action, and persevered in his motion—which was negatived without a count—14 Senators absent, some of whom were engaged on joint committees

In the *House*, the amendments of the Senate, (immaterial) were concurred in, to the bill changing the times of holding the Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Frederick county to the 13th day of June and the 13th day of November. It is now a law.

The principle part of the day was occupied in debate on a new proposition to inquire into the case of the delegate from Fairfax, (Mr. Grigsby,) again charged by Robert R. Farr, with having violated the Anti-Duelling Laws by carrying a challenge. The committee having previously examined the charge, the House refused to recommit the inquiry.

Petitions have been presented by Messrs. Turner and Towner, from citizens of Jefferson, in favor of the right of way for the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. Later petitions ask a regulation of the Tariff of Tolls on the whole route, which is deemed equivalent to a denial of the right of way.

The general subject has been most elaborately discussed in the Committee Room, by Messrs. Wheat and Thompson on the part of Winchester, and by Mr. M'Lane on the part of the Baltimore Company. The subject attracted great interest. The details of a bill will be examined on Tuesday, and an earnest debate may be expected in committee.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Gallaher, that they had agreed to the resolution appointing a committee to investigate affairs of the James River & Kanawha Company, and had appointed a Committee on their part.

The Chair announced the following committee on the part of the House, viz: Messrs. Witcher, Strother, Anderson, Harvie, and Preston.

Petitions, &c., were presented and referred:

By Mr. Towner, of citizens of Jefferson, for the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad;

By Mr. Godwin, of 215 citizens of Isle of Wight, for the call of a Convention, for reasons specified;

By Mr. Denison, a memorial of Sundry citizens of Shenandoah county, against authorizing the Banks to issue notes under five dollars.

From the Richmond Whig.

SENATE.

Saturday, Jan 11.

A bill providing for the payment of the interest upon certain bonds guaranteed by the Commonwealth, and the semi-annual annuity due to the old James River Campany, was received from the House, and referred to the Committee of General Laws.

This bill appropriates $96,000, for the payment of the interest aforesaid, the Company being unable to do so, reserving all the rights and interests of the States secured under the mortgage of said company to the State.

State Institutions.

Mr. Garrett presented a report of the Committee of the Senate, appointed to examine the State Institutions at Staunton.

[The report gives a very favorable account of the general condition and management of the institutions, and strongly urges the necessity of completing the buildings for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind.] Ordered to be printed.

Texas.

Mr. Thompson of K. offered resolutions for the Annexation of Texas, which he would move to lay on the table, and consider on Wednesday next:

Valley Turnpike.

On motion of Mr. Stanard, the bill authorizing the Valley Turnpike to make a loan, and to guarantee the bonds of the Company was taken up.

Mr. Stanard moved to amend, at the end of the second section, thus: "Provided, that the money raised by this loan shall be applied to the existing debts of the Company, and to none others.

Mr. Gallaher was opposed to this amendment, as totally unnecessary, the control of the affairs of the Company being in the hands of the State Directors, and hoped Mr. S. would withdraw.

Mr. Stanard enforced the propriety of his amendment, which he read.

Messrs. Willey, Thompson of K., and Wallace, also opposed the amendment as unnecessary—there being ample control over the affairs of the company in the hands of the State Directors.

After some further remark by Messrs. Stanard, Carter and McMullen, the bill was recommitted, on motion of the latter gentleman.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 13.

Mr. Thompson, of K., from the Committee of General Laws, reported the bill providing for the payment of the State's guarantee of the bonds of the James River and Kanawha Company, with amendments; one of which requires payment to the State from semi-annual issues.

[illegible] some remarks by Messrs. Thompson, [illegible], Boodurant, McMullen, Wolfolk, Wallace, [illegible] bill with the amendments, was passed.

The bill, reported from the Committee of General Laws, without amendment, for the completion of the building for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution at Staunton, was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Peyton, to await the printing of the Report of the Senate's Committee on that subject.

The bill in relation to the Price's Turnpike and Cumberland Gap Road, was taken up, on motion of Mr. Caperton, read, after some remarks in its favor by Messrs. McMullen, Wallace, Gallaher and Piper, and in opposition by Mr. Woolfolk, the bill was passed.

The bill changing the place of the training of the officers of the 165th Regiment Virginia Militia, was taken up.

Mr. McMullen moved to strike out an amendment adopted a few days since, authorizing the commandants of regiments in certain cases to disband volunteer companies when not uniformed, or falling short of numbers.

This motion was supported by the mover, and earnestly opposed by Mr. Wallace, who contended that the clear requisitions of the law were disregarded—as appeared from statements of the Adjutant General.

Mr. McMullen insisted that the Courts Martial had only used the discretion allowed them by law, in not making the disbandments referred to.

Mr. Gallaher, in an incidental remark, hoped when the general subject came up, his military friends would be able to do something to save the useless expense now incurred by the Militia system. He referred to the fact that the expenses of the Militia were $19,908, the last year, and the income (from fines he supposed) only $12,318;—leaving a balance against the system of $7,589.

Mr. Wallace further enlarged upon the propriety of his amendment—and referred to the loss of a bill elsewhere, (last year,) which would have rendered the system more efficient and less expensive.

Mr. Rogers thought we had better reserve our fire for the general subject, and had no doubt a bill would be prepared from the other House to remedy some of the defects complained of.

The motion of Mr. McMullen to strike out the amendment prevailed—and the original bill was passed,

SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 14.

Mr. McMullen, from the Committee of Internal Improvements, reported, without amendment, a bill releasing the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company from the obligation to put in repair that part of their road lying within the Town of Charlestown. Laid on the table.

Mr Sloan reported a bill establishing two separate election presincts in the county of Pendleton, and one in the county of Hampshire. Passed.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The Valley Turnpike.

Mr. McMullen, from the Committee of Internal Improvements, reported, without amendment, the bill authorizing a loan by the Valley Turnpike Company, and the State's guarrantee for $21,000.

Mr. McM. referred to the matters of objections, which had been previously urged, and stated that they had been satisfactorily answered. He thought, as a general rule, however, that in similar cases, it would be better to give the bonds of the State at once, instead of the guarranteed bonds, as the former were generally sold at a premium, and were worth from $5 to $10 more in the market than mere guarranteed bonds he would not press his preference in this case, having accomplished his present purpose by making the suggestion.

Mr. Stanard stated that an investigation had satisfied him that objections which had been urged to the management of the Road in question had been not well founded—and being satisfied that the interest of the Commonwealth would be well guarded in this case, he should give his support to the bill.

Mr. Gallaher was glad to find that he was not mistaken in supposing that an investigation would but serve to strengthen the merits of this application. It had happily so turned out; and he concurred with the views of the Chairman, about the propriety of giving the State bonds, instead of guarrantees, as a general rule, and should have no objection in applying it in this case, if he did not deem it hazardous to put to sea again. He preferred to sail with the present prosperous breeze, and clear sky, to venturing upon new currents—and was satisfied that the State would never have one dollar to pay in this

The question was then put upon the passage of the bill and decided in the affirmative—ayes 21, noes 8.

SENATE.

Friday, Jan 17th.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Principal of the Virginia Military Institute. Read, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Thompson of K., the resolution in regard to the inspection of salt was taken up and passed.

Mr. Gallaher reported the bill changing the time of holding the circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery in the county of Frederick—with amendments. Passed.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Retreat and Defeat of Santa Anna.

Gen. Santa Anna had been attacked by Gen. Paredes, and defeated. The Galveston News of the 7th instant, has the following particulars of the gradual progress of the revolution:—

From the latest official news received at Matamoros, from the interior of Mexico, it appears that Gen. Paredes, at the head of 8 000 men, marched against Santa Anna, who at that time had under his command 13,000 troops. On the approach of Paredes Santa Anna immediately retired, a great number of his soldiers deserting his cause. This retreat extended to the city of Puebla, where he was attacked by Gen. Paredes and defeated.

Gen. Santa Anna, who made his escape, was compelled to disguise himself and take conveyance in a common coach of the country. The particulars of this battle are not given, but we presume the victory was achieved by Gen. Paredes at great expense of life, as is usually the case in Mexican warfare.

VERY LATE FROM CHINA

Ratification of American Treaty.

The most important piece of intelligence by this packet, is the ratification, by the Emperor, of the "Treaty with America," negotiated by Keying and the Hon. Caleb Cushing. It went into effect at Canton on the 25th of September, so far as the Chinese are concerned. As it has also been ratified by our Senate, the treaty will immediately go into full force and operation.

The New Orleans papers of Monday week announce the arrival in that city of the Hon. Henry Hubbard, the Commissioner recently appointed by the State of Massachusetts, in order to test before judicial tribunals the constitutionality of those laws of Louisiana which prohibit the entrance into that State of free persons of color—such laws being deemed oppressive by Massachusetts in restraining the liberties of a portion of her citizens who are engaged in the navigation of her vessels.

Judging from the newspapers, Mr. Hubbard's arrival caused considerable excitement in New Orleans, which induced him to take his departure the next day, without awaiting the action of the Legislature on the subject of his mission. We see no mention in the papers of any personal indignity having been offered him. It is said that previous to leaving, he addressed a letter to a gentleman of New Orleans declaring his conviction that the mission would be entirely fruitless.—*Wash. Int.*

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN:

THURSDAY MORNING,

January 23, 1845.

THE WHIG LADIES.

The inclemency of the weather on Friday last, prevented the Whig Ladies of Jefferson from meeting and organizing an Auxiliary Association to raise funds for the erection of a Statue to HENRY CLAY.

We have been requested to re-insert their call for a meeting on Friday next, which will be found below, and we hope that every Whig Lady who feels interested in a project so ennobling will attend.

MEETING OF THE WHIG LADIES!

The Whig Ladies of Jefferson will meet at the Presbyterian Lecture Room, on Friday Afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, to take measures for the formation of an Auxiliary Association for the purpose of aiding in the erection of a Statue to the Illustrious HENRY CLAY.

Every Whig Lady in the County is most respectfully invited to be present, and participate in the proceedings of the meeting.

LETTER FROM WM. F. TURNER, ESQ.

We received the following letter from Mr. TURNER, one of the present Delegates from Jefferson, in which it will be seen he desires us to inform the Whigs of the county, the position which he wishes to occupy in reference to the nominations to be made by them, this spring. We think we can best subserve Mr. T's desire by a publication of his letter.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
January 9, 1845.

Dear Sir:—As the time is fast approaching when it will be necessary for our Whig friends of Jefferson to select candidates to represent them in the next General Assembly, I take this occasion to write you upon the subject, and through you, to make known my views and wishes in relation to it.

I am duly sensible of the high and unmerited honor which they have conferred upon me, by twice electing me to a seat in this Hall, and I can never cease to feel the liveliest gratitude for their kindness and partiality, and an abiding interest in every thing affecting them. Knowing, as I well do, that we have many citizens among us, who, from their age, experience and more useful abilities, have higher claims to this honorable post, than I can pretend to lay claim to, I feel it due to them as well as to my own just sense of propriety to say, that I do not desire, and shall not again become a candidate for their suffrages, unless it shall be the clearly expressed wish of the people, that I should so become. I will, with the greatest pleasure, unite and use my humble influence, most cordially, in securing the election of any gentlemen who the Whigs, after consultation, shall think proper to nominate.

Be good enough to make known these views and feelings to my friends and the Whigs generally, and believe me, most sincerely,

Your friend and
Ob't servant,
W. F. TURNER.

H. N. GALLAHER.

ELECTION OF MR. WEBSTER.

The Richmond Enquirer seems troubled about the election of Mr. Webster to the Senate of the United States from Massachusetts. It is a great pity the "Old Bay State" had not consulted the Enquirer before this Act was done. It is not pleasant or convenient for the Locos to have "giants among them in these days."

FREDERICK SUPERIOR COURT

Change of Terms.

An Act passed the Legislature, on Saturday last, changing the terms of the Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Frederick County, from the times heretofore held, to the 13th day of June and 13th day of November. All process issued, or recognizances taken, to have the same effect as if issued for the days above specified.

This change is considered advantageous and convenient to the Court and a majority of the Bar.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER

For January is upon our table, and if the rich and solid character of the contents of this number, be a criterion, by which to judge, we feel justified in expressing the opinion, that under the Editorial guidance of Mr. Minor, the "Blackwood of America," will maintain its high reputation.

We do not mean to speak in the usual style of newspaper notices, but as Virginians, when we say, that the Messenger has our best wishes for its prosperity and success. For it is essentially a Southern Magazine, devoted to the interests of the people of the South, and the encouragement of Southern Literature.

Why do not the people of Virginia, come forward and extend to it a more liberal support?—Is all Literary enterprise to be confined to the North? We hope not. We have the genius and the talent—and we should have some magazine through which their results may be given to the world.

Another strong reason, for supporting the Messenger, we find in the letter of a Northern subscriber of ten years standing—who now discontinues the work, because its articles are too *Southern* in their character.

THOMAS W. DORR.—The House of Representatives of Rhode Island, on Friday week, passed a series of resolutions, declaring the New Hampshire resolutions relative to the imprisonment of Dorr, disgraceful to the Legislature of New Hampshire, and insulting to the government and people of Rhode Island, marked as they are by the grossest falsehood, ignorance and impertinence; and instructing the Secretary of Rhode Island to return said resolutions to the Governor of New Hampshire.

The Providence Journal says—"We think that the General Assembly will pass an act extending a pardon to Thomas W. Dorr on the same terms that it has been extended to the inferior actors in the treason of which he was the head.

INDIANA SENATOR.—The Senate of Indiana have consummated the outrage—shamefully begun. Resolutions providing for an election of Senator were *indefinitely postponed* on Thursday week, in the Senate of that State, by the casting vote of Jesse D. Bright, Lieutenant Governor of the State and President of the Senate. The Constitution of the State has thus been set at naught, and the will of the people trampled in the dust at the behest of a reckless partisan spirit. The Whig majority on joint ballot in the Legislature of Indiana is eight or ten.

☞Gov. Jackson has written a letter to F. P. Blair urging the immediate annexation of Texas because he fears that if it be not annexed by the present Congress, "England will put the Lion's paw upon her," and if not, the defection growing up in Texas against the measure, will take from our Government the opportunity of doing so for ever. This latter is good news from such a quarter.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

We regret to learn that Mr. Jacob Myers, residing near the Shannondale Springs, came to an untimely end last week, by the running away of his team, which he was driving. Mr. M. had been at Harpers-Ferry, and was returning, when it appears the horses became frightened, near Beeler's Mill, and ran away, and it is supposed he was thrown from his saddle and dragged some distance, from the fact of one of the stirrups being found, separated from the saddle. When found he was sensible, but expired a short time afterwards, leaving a wife and children to mourn their loss. Mr. Myers was about 48 years of age.

DELAWARE U. S. SENATOR.—We learn from a letter in the Philadelphia Chronicle, that on Tuesday the Legislature of Delaware elected JOHN M. CLAYTON, Esq., a Senator of the United States, in place of the Hon. Richard H. Bayard, his term commencing on the 4th March, for the six years next ensuing. The vote stood as follows:

John M Clayton	19
Martin W. Bates	10
Mr. Clayton's maj-	9

MARYLAND U. S. SENATOR.—The Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON was on Thursday last elected a Senator of the United States for the State of Maryland, for the term of six years from the 3d day of March next.

RHODE ISLAND U. S. SENATOR.—The Rhode Island Legislature, on Wednesday, elected Gen. ALBERT C. GREEN, Whig, U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, to succeed the Hon. John B. Francis, whose term then expires.

On the first ballot, in convention of the two Houses the result was no choice. A second balloting was then ordered and resulted as follows:

For Albert C. Green	52
Lemuel H. Arnold	24
Olney Ballou	18
John H. Clarke	5
Samuel F. Mann	1

☞The Pennsylvania Legislature, on Tuesday week, re-elected the Hon. Daniel Sturgeon a United States Senator from that State, for six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term of service will expire. The votes of the Whig members of the Legislature were cast for the Hon. James Cooper.

MAINE U. S. SENATOR.—The Hon. John Fairfield, Loco Foco, has been elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Maine.

MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR.—Daniel Webster was on Wednesday the 15th inst. elected a U. States Senator from Massachusetts for six years from the 4th of March next, vice Hon. R. Choate, who peremptorily declined—The vote of the Legislature in Joint Ballot stood:

For Daniel Webster, (Whig)	186
" Marcus Morton, (Loco)	64
Scattering, 1 Whig, 1 Loco	2-66
Webster over all others	120

So Massachusetts puts her best foot foremost.

EXPULSION OF MCNULTY.—It will be seen from our Congressional proceedings, that Caleb J. McNulty, the Locofoco Clerk of the House of Representatives, has proven to be a defaulter, and has been expelled by an unanimous vote of that body.

☞The One Day Election Bill has passed the House, as amended by the Senate, and now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. The first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, is the day designated.

☞The fourth trial to elect a Mayor of Boston took place on Monday, the 13th instant, and again failed. The following was the vote: For [illegible] (Native) 3 [illegible] Greene, (Loco Foco) 2,066; scattering 66. The net gain for Elliot, as compared with the last trial is about 700.

We see it stated in the New Orleans papers that Francis Coombs, son of Gen. Leslie Coombs of Kentucky, and one of the prisoners confined so long at Santa Fe, was shot in the neighborhood of his plantation in the parish of Point Coupee, on the 31st of December, by one of his neighbors named George O'Blemis, with whom he had some difficulty. The murderer was arrested.

COUNTERFEITS.—There are in circulation so many counterfeit one dollar notes of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at Annapolis, that storekeepers in the city refuse to take notes of this denomination of the bank. The plate is a very old one, and the counterfeits are so much like the genuine notes, that it is the interest of the Bank to call in their small notes and issue others from a new plate.—*Balt. Amer.*

TREATY WITH CHINA.

The Treaty lately concluded between Mr. Cushing, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and the Commissioner of the Emperor of China, has been ratified by the Senate by a unanimous vote.

☞The Governor of Ohio estimates that there are 20,000,000 acres of land in that State suitable for cultivation, and that 9,000,000 acres, including meadows and pasture lands, are now actually cultivated. He also estimates the real property of the State, with the improvements, to be worth $420 000,000, and the personal property and effects at $180,000,000, making a total aggregate of $600,000 000.

☞The Richmond Whig says, Wm. Thornton, son of Col. Wm. M. Thornton of Cumberland, aged 10 or 11, was killed at or near Cartersville on the evening of the 8th, by his comrade and friend, Wm. Carrington, son of Mr. Jos. Carrington, of Cartersville, of about the same age.—Young Thornton threw up a stone for the latter to fire at as it fell—when, by his slipping, or the gun's going off before he was prepared for it; or by some other cause of that nature, the contents of the piece were discharged by Young Carrington in the face of his friend, who fell dead.

THE TARIFF.—The following resolutions were introduced into the lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature by Mr. Bright:

"Whereas, capitalist have been induced to make investments under the act of Congress on the subject of the Tariff, in full confidence and faith that the said law would not be altered. Therefore,

"Resolved, &c., That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to oppose the passage of any bill which may have for its object any reduction whatever in the present Tariff, established by the provision of the act of Congress passed the [illegible] day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty two."

[A resolution, providing that the Governor shall forward the above to our Senators and Representatives was attached.]

These resolutions were debated for several days and various efforts were made to qualify and neutralize them by amendments, but without success. They were finally passed on Monday by an unanimous vote—the yeas 99, and the nays none.

☞Advertisements omitted this week will be attended to in our next.

DEATH OF OSEO WAITE, ESQ.

The Winchester Republican of Friday, contains the death of OSEO WAITE, Esq., who departed this life on Thursday morning last, after an illness of a little more than a week, in the 50th year of his age.

Mr. Waite has been long known as President of the Valley Bank, in Winchester, and was at the time of his death, Prosecuting Attorney for the Commonwealth, in the County Court of Frederick.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Valley Bank in Charlestown, the following proceedings were had:—

Office Bank of the Valley in Va.
CHARLESTOWN, Jan. 17, 1845.

The Board of Directors of this Office, having, at their regular weekly meeting, been informed of the death of OSEO WAITE, Esq late President of the Bank of the Valley in Va., unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Members of this Board have heard with sincere regret of the death of OSEO WAITE, Esq., late President of the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, and they deem it only a just tribute to his great worth to express their very high regard for the integrity and fidelity of his conduct and services, in the important office connected with this Institution and for his character as a citizen, adorned as it was by the practice of virtuous principles.

Resolved, In memory of the deceased, the members of this Board and the officers of the Office, will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be entered among the proceedings of the board of this day, and that copies thereof be furnished to the editors of the papers in Charlestown, with a request to publish them in their respective papers.

C. MOORE, *Cashier.*

REMOVAL.

JAMES A. FITZSIMMONS, of Harpers-Ferry, has been removed from the Post Office at that place, and Mr. JOHN G. WILSON, appointed in his place.

Mr. Fitzsimmons was a worthy officer, devoting all his time in filling the office of his appointment, and was most energetic in all the duties that pertained to his office. He stood high in the confidence of his fellow citizens, as was attested by the signatures of men of all parties to retain him.

The report therefore, that Capt. Tyler had ceased making removals, leaving them all for the Polk administration, is untrue.

☞On arrival at New Orleans from Campeachy brings information that a number of young men, four or five hundred, had marched against Tobasco, and that the city had been revolutionized and declared in favor of the new federal party. Santa Anna arrived at Queretaro.

☞But four of the ten Presidents of the United States had sons. President Houston, of Texas, President Burnet, Lamar, and the new President, Anson Jones—none of them have sons—a rather singular circumstance.

☞A series of resolutions in favor of the annexation of Texas, offered in the Senate of Maine on the 7th instant, were laid on the table, the next day, after a debate, by a vote of 24 to 7.

TEXAS DEBT.—The amount of the Texas is an uncertainty. Mr. Tyler calls it ten millions, Mr. Benton twenty-two, and Mr. Jones the President of Texas, says that it is not precisely ascertained.

A very valuable gold mine has recently been discovered in Franklin county, Virginia.

The Palmyra (Mo.) papers announce the death of Isaac Hite, son of Theodore Jones, Esq., from lockjaw, proceeding from a wound received on Christmas day, by the accidental discharge of a pistol. He was a promising youth, seventeen years of age.

☞The Randolph Will case is again on trial in the Superior Court at Petersburg, Va., fresh parties having come into the suit since its original institution, and is exciting much interest.

TEXAS.—A few days ago in the Texas Debate, Mr. Kennedy, of Baltimore, thus spoke in the House of Representatives:

"In this part of his argument, Mr. K. said that the treaty of 1819 was approved by the people of the United States, and that Gen. Jackson himself gave it his unqualified approbation. He begged the reporters to notice that assertion, that Gen. Jackson approved of the treaty of 1819, in the broadest and most extensive terms; and asserted that the friends of Gen. Jackson denied it, there were letters of his extant to prove the truth of what he asserted.

☞It is said that the Texans, all along the Louisiana line, annexed themselves to the United States at the recent election.

☞The big ladies of Cincinnati, on the 8th inst. presented to Gov Corwin, of Ohio, a massive silver pitcher, as a testimonial of their regard for his services during the Presidential campaign.

☞On the day Gov. Thomas retired from the Executive Chair of Maryland he pardoned three illegal voters.

MR. WEBSTER.

At a Whig meeting lately held in Boston, Mr. Morey read some extracts from a letter, which he had within a few days received from Mr. Webster, in which that gentleman distinctly asserts, that in the last speech which he made in Faneuil Hall upon the subject of Native Americanism, he did not suggest, and had no idea of suggesting, the formation of a new party to carry out the objects which he then advocated; and on the contrary, it is his firm belief that any reforms are to be made in the premises, these reforms must emanate from the existing party, and be carried through by that party.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

Second Session.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

JANUARY 17

House of Representatives.

Mr. Taylor, from the Committee on Accounts, reported they had had under consideration the contingent fund.

The substance of the report was, that Caleb J. McNulty, Clerk of the House, had been twice summoned to appear before them and that he had stubbornly refused to comply with the terms. The Report further states that when the Clerk came into office the contingent fund had amounted to the sum of $155 000
The House since appropriated 75 000
Added by previous Clerk 2,000
Total $232 000

Up to December 1st the Clerk had disbursed the sum of $172,000. The balance due was $60 000.

There was at his credit in the Patriotic Bank, where by law this money was kept $[illegible],000.

The balance unaccounted for was 47,000. The securities were $20,000.—The actual deficit beyond this was 24,000. The following $2,000 to cover payments not known to the Committee.

The Committee then go on to account for the expenditure of this money.

It seems that $32,000 have been loaned to a Produce dealer in Ohio. To Levi D. Slam of the N. Y. Plebeian, $2,000 was loaned.

After the report had been received, a long debate ensued as to what course should be pursued, in reference to Mr. McNulty. Finally, a resolution was passed for his arrest.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, arrested Mr. McNulty, and brought him to the bar of the House.

Mr. McNulty took his seat at the Clerk's desk and all eyes were turned upon him.

The Speaker addressed him, and Mr. McNulty was told that he was arrested by an order of the House, and that the charges preferred against him in the report of the Committee on Accounts would be read, and that an opportunity would be afforded him to answer.

The report was then read, when

Mr. McNulty rose and denied that he had used a dollar of the public money for his own purposes. He declared further that he had made no disposition of them not warranted by law; that he had placed the money on deposit in institutions, and that he had loaned some, but upon the best security the world could afford.

He further stated that the reason he had not answered the summons of the Committee on Accounts in person was the fact that his Accounting Clerk, Mr. Kersham, was absent from the city, and that he was expecting him and had been expecting him for many days. He had told the Committee that when this Clerk came he McNulty, would make good all his accounts. He would do this by to-morrow at ten o'clock.

The House decided to hold him under arrest till to morrow, and that his functions be suspended at present.

House of Representatives.

SATURDAY, JAN. 18.

THE CLERK'S DEFALCATION.

At 2 o'clock the House proceeded to consider the report of the Committee on Accounts, in relation to McNulty's defalcation,

Mr. Taylor, of Va., from the Committee, rose and stated that in consequence of the proceedings yesterday, in relation to McNulty's case the Committee on Accounts had met this morning, for the purpose of receiving the Clerk's explanation.

They had met at 10 o'clock and continued in session until 12 o'clock, and that McNulty did not appear, but sent his accounting clerk, Mr. Kersham, at half past 11, with papers and books.

The committee had not time to go into a full examination of them, and asked Mr. Kersham where the money was that was deficient? To this enquiry he said he could not tell, and that McNulty would have to answer the question himself.

The committee, said Mr. Taylor, were indignant at this, inasmuch as Mr. McNulty had informed the House yesterday that Mr. Kersham, his Clerk would be able to make a satisfactory explanation as to the disposition of the funds.

The committee had received a letter from Mr. McNulty this morning, in which it was stated that he (McNulty) had on deposit in the Bank of America, in New York, the sum of $29,000. Whether this was true or not, the committee could not determine, but it did not, in any event, materially alter the aspect of the case.

The Clerk is bound by law to keep the public funds in the Banks in this City and therefore cannot transfer the money to the Banks in another city. His conduct therefore, whether he had or had not this amount in deposit in New York, was reprehensible and in violation of law.

The Committee considered him deserving of dismissal and punishment. He had disregarded the authority of the Committee in not appearing before them, &c.

McNulty's letter of this morning to the Committee was read. Also a correspondence between McNulty and the house of Sudan & Co., of New York, shewing that McNulty had checked on that house for $10 000, in favor of Mr. Woodward, of Ohio.

Mr. Weller, of Ohio, rose and stated that he hoped there was not a person present who believed, as he had expressed yesterday, that in his opinion, he satisfactorily explain his accounts was not honestly, at that time entertained by him (Mr. Weller.) He still thought the Clerk would not in the end prove a defaulter, and that the Government would not lose a dollar by him, but circumstances, it appeared, would prevent McNulty from clearing up the difficulty at present, but in a week or two that would be probably done.

He (Mr. W.) had himself been grossly deceived by the representations of the Clerk yesterday, and he felt the deepest mortification on account of it.

The question was then put on the adoption of the first resolution reported by the Committee, dismissing McNulty from his office as Clerk to the House.

The ayes was taken by yeas and nays and the resolution was *unanimously* adopted—Yeas 196 Nays 0.

The second resolution was then taken up, which directs the Secretary

MEETING AT SMITHFIELD.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Smithfield and vicinity, held in the Public School Room on the 11th day of January, Capt. ABRAM BELL was called to the Chair, and W. J. BURWELL was appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

1. *Resolved*, That we are not in favor of the County Convention as recommended by our fellow-citizens of Shepherdstown—and that we do now appoint delegates to meet the delegates of other precincts and counties in this Congressional District, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, to be supported at the ensuing election.

2. *Resolved*, That we have undiminished confidence in the moral worth, political integrity, and Statesmanlike qualifications of the Hon. WM. LUCAS, and that we are in favor of his re-nomination.

3. *Resolved*, That John R. Beall, Joseph Smith and Joseph Shewalter, be appointed a committee to correspond with him on the subject, making known our wishes, and requesting his acquiescence therein.

4. *Resolved*, That we recommend Winchester as the place of holding the Convention, and the 22d of February as the most suitable time.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to represent this Precinct in the above named Convention, viz: John R. Beall, George Murphy, Thomas Watson, Sr., John H. Sherman and Robert W. Baylor, and on motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Democratic papers in this Congressional District be requested to publish these proceedings.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

ABRAM BELL, *Ch'n.*

W. J. BURWELL, *Sec'y.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

LEETOWN, Jan. 13th, 1845.

TO THE HON. WM. LUCAS:

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of your Democratic fellow-citizens of the Smithfield precinct, convened in that town on Saturday the 11th inst., the undersigned had the honor to be appointed a committee to assure you of the entire favor with which that portion of your constituency regarded your past public course—to tender to you a renewal of their increased public confidence, and to make known to you how very anxious they are that you should again consent to suffer your name, once more, to be brought forward to the notice of the people of this Congressional District for re-election.

Under any circumstances, the task assigned to this committee, would have been most cheerfully performed by its members. You can, then, well imagine, with what greater degree of willingness they have undertaken to acquit themselves of its obligations, from being informed of the fact that between their private feelings and official duties there does exist on this occasion the strictest union and most perfect harmony.

They assure you that in making known to you the approbatory sentiments of those whom it is their distinguished privilege to represent in this correspondence, they do but reflect their own individual preferences and opinions. And they not only hope, but confidently believe, that the knowledge of the facts thus conveyed, will prove quite as felicitous to you in its reception as it has been agreeable to them in its communication. In due course of mail we shall expect your answer, and until we receive it, shall indulge the most favorable anticipations of its character. With sentiments of respect the most profound, and confidence unimpaired, we beg leave to underwrite ourselves your very obedient servants, and humble fellow-citizens,

JNO. R. BEALL, JOS. SHEWALTER, JOSEPH SMITH, } Committee of Correspondence

HON. WM. LUCAS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 15th, 1845.

MESSRS. BEALL, &c.:

Gentlemen—I have had the honor to receive yours of the 13th, informing me "that a Meeting of my Democratic fellow-citizens of the Smithfield Precinct, convened in that town, on Saturday the 11th, had appointed you a Committee" (to address me on the subject of the nomination to be made in the District for a seat in the next Congress,) and "to assure me of the entire favor with which that portion of my constituency regarded my past public course, to tender to me a renewal of their increased public confidence, and assure me, how very anxious they are, that I should again consent to suffer my name, once more, to be brought forward to the notice of the people, for re-election." And this "*task*" you have been pleased to say, "has been most cheerfully performed," and the more so, as you concur in sentiment with those whom you represent. You further notify me that, "in due course of mail, you shall expect my answer, and until you receive it, shall indulge in the most favorable anticipations of its character."

Now, grateful as I have ever felt, and heightened as the feeling is, and as my gratification is, by this new testimonial of approval, coming, as it does, from the "Strong hold of Democracy" in my native county, accompanied by a voluntary profession of *unabated* public confidence, and an expression of *anxiety* "that I would suffer my name to be again brought forward before the people for re-election," (in all which you have been pleased to add your own concurrence,) yet, I feel constrained to say, that I nevertheless find much difficulty in returning you an early and satisfactory response. As yet, I have heard of no similar indications in other sections, except what have reached me by letters from individuals, while, if I have been correctly informed, there have been certain manifestations of a different character. Indeed I have been made acquainted with one movement, *near* my old neighborhood, which might be construed, if considered as sanctioned by any except the few identified with it, as expressive of some dissatisfaction in Shepherdstown, with my public course; and at any rate, it exhibits such a feeling in the breasts of these few who made and approved it.

It has, too, as I am well aware, been circulated throughout the District, that I have said I would *decline* a nomination, which misrepresentation has, doubtless, not failed to produce its intended effect to some extent. And I have unquestioned evidence that the impression has been made, to a *considerable* extent. Whose grateful work this has been, I am only left, in part, to conjecture—the fact however, is the same, and may make it hopeless to press my name. Moreover, I cannot well overcome that unfeigned repugnance which I have ever felt and evinced, and which these peculiar circumstances go to strengthen, not only not to *seek*, but not to say, in advance, that I would accept, especially when not certain whether my consent, so given, would tend to distract or harmonize; which is a controlling consideration with you, as it should be, and, as I avow it would be, if left to myself to decide. But, after a fair survey of the whole subject, and the whole of facts to which I have alluded, I have come to the conclusion that I am bound to meet your direct appeal, and answer candidly that I owe to you, and to those whom you represent, and to all my friends, as well as myself, to say, that that desire which I have ever unexpressed, except perhaps, to my brethren, to retire, has by no means been increased by what has been secretly and openly going out of the District, whilst I have been passive and silent. It has rather caused an opposite feeling—and surely I must be strangely constituted if it were not so. I do not desire to be aside against the wishes of the majority of my party, by such statements as those alluded to—that I would not serve my party if that party should desire me. The answer, therefore, which it seems to me I ought to give, is to say, as I always have said, that I do not seek the nomination; and that no friend of mine is authorized by me to do otherwise, but that I will not decline the nomination if fairly made and voluntarily tendered, and the more especially will I not do so both because, under all the circumstances of *my situation*, and that of the District, it might appear, unpatriotic and ungrateful in me to do so, however hopeless the prospect, if my friends choose to present my name. But I hold myself ready to receive the assurance, with the qualification, that under no state of facts are you, or any of your friends authorized to do so, if it will prejudice the party.

In haste, I am,

Very Respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

WM. LUCAS.

FOUL AND FEARFUL MURDER.

Great excitement has been created in Baltimore by the perpetration of a most foul murder of a man named Paul Roux. He was found dead on the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock at night in a bed in the house of a tavern keeper named Francis Noland. When discovered, the right side of the head was found to be deeply indented, as from a heavy blow with a dull instrument, and his throat cut. An axe, with blood upon the back of it, was found under the bed in which the deceased was found lying. The jury, under the circumstances, brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death by wounds from the hands of some person unknown.

The proprietor of the tavern and inmates, were arrested and the former on his examination stated that on Sunday night he met the deceased, at the railroad depot about 11 o'clock, on his arrival from Philadelphia; that the deceased inquired for a cheap hotel, said he wished to stop for the night and designed going to Norfolk next day; that he consented to stop with me, and upon going to the car for his trunk, Henry McCurry came up, and offered to assist me in taking it across the street to my tavern; he did so; McCurry and the stranger sat talking together by the stove, in the bar room, about half an hour. I told McCurry the gentleman would occupy a bed in his room, and they went up stairs together.—McCurry had boarded with me about five weeks. The stranger's trunk was left in the bar room. McCurry came down stairs about 8 o'clock, on Monday morning; I observed to him that he was up early: he replied, "I am going away this morning," and paid his bill in gold. He had previously got gold pieces changed. He procured a small trunk, to take some change of clothing with him, and left a large trunk in my care, which was placed in my private chamber. McCurry passed out and upon his return I inquired if his friend had come down stairs. I told him I had not seen him since he had retired the previous night. McCurry said, at another period of the day, that the stranger would not be in to dinner, having got short of funds, he had gone to see a friend in Baltimore street; and he also told Thomas Leonard that he had met the stranger on the street. I saw nothing of the stranger from the time he retired on Sunday night, till he was found dead in his bed on Monday night. The door of the room in which he slept was locked on Monday morning, when a person went up stairs to make up the beds. McCurry left for Philadelphia in the afternoon cars, and supposing the stranger was out, the door was tried again, and found still locked. It was unusual to keep the door locked. The key of the door could not be found, and a duplicate, in the possession of my wife, was used in opening it, when the stranger was found dead in bed. McCurry used to attend upon the bar occasionally—was in the habit of going to the cellar, through a trap door in the bar-room floor, to draw ale. There was an axe in the cellar used for chopping wood.

Noland and Leonard, a boarder of his, were placed under security, in the sum of $2000 each, to appear before the Grand Jury of Baltimore City Court, which meets on the first Monday of February next.

The deceased appeared to be about 35 years of age, had several fine suits of clothing in his trunk, and papers showing that he was a hardware merchant, or dealer in guns, pistols, &c., in Macon. There is no doubt that he was robbed, as no money was in his trunk or in the room. A black silk handkerchief and vest were found under the pillow, in which it is supposed money may have been placed. He had bills and receipts showing purchases made in New York to the amount of about $2000.

There seems to be no doubt, says the American Republican, but that this most unprovoked and diabolical murder was the wilful act of McCurry. Lieut. Geo. B. Brown of the night watch, and police officer McLaughlin, left in the cars for Philadelphia on Tuesday morning, in pursuit of the supposed murderer. Officer A. Ridgely, also left in pursuit of him in the afternoon. We trust their efforts may prove successful.

From information furnished it is understood that McCurry, the person accused of the above murder, was under arrest in the State of Delaware, some time since, upon a similar charge, but was released for want of proof against him.

The body of Mr Paul Raux was on Tuesday conveyed from the scene of his tragical death to the Old Fellows' Hall, Gay st., by the members of that brotherhood, where it was visited by a large number of persons during the evening. He was to be buried yesterday afternoon, at 2 1-2 o'clock. This incident, while it speaks volumes in favor of the Order, will greatly alleviate the poignancy of sorrow on the part of the distant friends of the deceased.

ODD FELLOW'S FUNERAL.

The mortal remains of Mr. Paul Roux, said to be of Macon, Geo., who was murdered on Sunday night last most barbarously, at the tavern of Mr. Noland, South Charles street, were followed to the grave yesterday afternoon, by a very large procession of Odd Fellows, of which association the deceased had been a member.—As the Lodges turned out strongly, and paid to the remains of their deceased brother, with a touching and commendable affection, the last sad tribute. Though he died by the blood stained hands of an assassin, a stranger in a strange city, his relatives will be pleased to learn, that the dead body was surrounded by hundreds of mourning, sorrowful brothers. It was deposited in the family vault of Mr. G. R. Dodge, in Green Mount Cemetery, to await the disposition of relatives.—*Balt. Pat. Friday.*

ARREST of the SUPPOSED MURDERER.

Our readers are already in possession of all the intelligence which could be gained in reference to the horrible murder committed in a public house, opposite the Rail Road depot, in South Charles street, up to the publication of our paper yesterday. By the train of cars from Philadelphia yesterday afternoon Officer BALE G. RIDGELY, of the firm of Hey Zell & Co., of this city, who started in pursuit of HENRY MCCURRY, the supposed murderer, arrived, bringing with him the intelligence that he had succeeded in arresting that individual in New York on Tuesday morning, and that he is now safely lodged in the "Tombs" of that city, awaiting a requisition from the Governor of this State. As this affair has excited a great deal of interest in the community we give below the full particulars of the arrest, as derived from the officer.

Mr Ridgely left Baltimore about eight o'clock Tuesday evening, in the cars for Philadelphia. He arrived there about three o'clock on Wednesday morning, and a few minutes after, received information from a cabman that he had taken a person answering the description of McCurry to Bloodgood's hotel. From other information, subsequently received, he was satisfied that McCurry had gone on to New York; and that morning at seven, he started also for that city. When he reached there he called on officer McGrath, who lent him assistance. The two searched the city throughout, but could find no trace of him until Thursday morning.

About half past 10 o'clock that morning as they were proceeding along South street bordering on the South River, officer Ridgely observed two men in a tavern drinking. He immediately observed to McGrath, pointing to one of the men whose back was towards him, "That is exactly the sized man, just such a man."—The individual turned half round, and Ridgely then said, "Two to one that is the very man." The individual finished his glass, and turned full towards the street and walked to the door. As soon as he caught a full view of his face, Ridgely said "That is the man."

He then walked up to him, saying "How do you do, McCurry? When did you leave Baltimore?" The reply was "I left Baltimore on Monday evening about eight o'clock." "When did you leave Philadelphia?" was the next question. "On Tuesday morning, at seven o'clock," was the answer. The officer then said, "You are my prisoner." He then seized him, and aided by officer McGrath, placed him in a cab and took him to a Police office. On the way Ridgely remarked to McCurry that he had a fine establishment about his neck, alluding to a gold watch, with gold guard and fob chains, which McCurry had on; and asked him where he got it. He said he brought it from Ohio. The watch was then taken from him; he was searched and two five dollar gold pieces, one of Georgia mint, and a dollar and a half in silver, were found upon him.

After reaching a Police Office he refused to tell where his baggage was, but a card was found in his pocket bearing the name of a boarding house at No. 77, Courtland street. The officers immediately went there, when they found that the baggage had been removed by a porter. They then went on to the place where they arrested him. Near there they fell in with the porter, who told them that he had left the baggage in a store which he pointed out. They went to the store where they learned that the baggage had been placed on board the ship Yorkshire, bound for Liverpool, then dropping down the river; and that passage had been taken by McCurdy in the steerage of the vessel in the name of James Brady, which corresponded with the name on a certificate found upon the person of McCurry, when he was searched, and which he then said belonged to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

They went on board the vessel, obtained the trunk, and returned to the Police Office, where McCurry acknowledged to Justice Merritt that the trunk was his, and it was opened in his presence. In it was found a coat and two shirts, from their size supposed to belong to the murdered man. There was also a breast pin bearing the emblem of the Odd Fellows' Society. Upon being required [illegible] on the coat McCurry refused, stating that he had bought it in Philadelphia eighteen months ago. There was also found in the trunk a long Spanish clasp knife, the blade fully eight or nine inches in length. There was a small spot of blood on the breast pin. McCurry was then committed by Justice Merritt to await the requisition of the Governor of Maryland.

After his commitment he was placed in a cell, where there was another prisoner, from whom he obtained a penknife, and cut his throat, in two places, but did not succeed in killing himself, as the keeper, going in about the time, found him bleed profusely, and sent for medical aid, by which he was soon relieved. A straight jacket was then placed upon him, and two persons left in charge.

The watch was identified by Mr. Treadwell, of the firm of Gelston & Co., No. 1 Astor House, who had seen a notice of the murder and had left at the police office about fifteen minutes previous to the prisoner's being taken there, the number and maker's name of the watch, and who subsequently identified the watch and chain as those he had sold to Roux, the murdered man, in July last.

Yesterday afternoon, as before stated, officer Ridgely arrived in this city, accompanied by Mr. Treadwell, who immediately proceeded to Greenmount Cemetery, and, after examining the body of Roux, identified it as that of the person to whom he sold the watch, having frequently seen him in his store.—*Bal. Amer.*

Mrs. Child gives a beautiful and expressive idea of the ways of the world.—She says—'Society at the present time is obviously an orchestra without a leader, where each man's ambition is to make his own part most prominent, without any reference to the whole.'

THE MARKETS.

Office of the Baltimore American, January 20, 5, P. M.

CATTLE.—The prices range generally from $1 50 to $2.75 per 100 lbs. on the hoof as to quality equal to $3.45 net. A lot of 15 head of very superior quality brought $3 25 per 100 lbs. on the hoof.

HOGS.—Live Hogs are scarce and are selling at $4.62 $4.37½ per 100 lbs.

FLOUR.—Sales of Howard street Flour were made on Saturday and to-day from store at $4 12½ for good mixed brands, which is the current rate. The receipt price by cars is $4.

GRAIN.—Wheats are wanted. A small parcel of red, received by wagons, was sold to-day at 87 cents. We hear of no sales of Corn.

WHISKEY.—The demand is limited. Sales of hhds. are making at 22 cts. and of bbls. at 23 cts.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 7th instant, by the Rev. A. Almond, Mr. GILBERT G. WEAVER, of Winchester, to Miss SARAH JANE TAPPAN, of Harrisburg, Pa.

On Wednesday evening, 8th instant, by the Rev. James Hoblitzelle, Mr. JACOB VAN HORNE, Jr. to Miss ROSA, daughter of the late Meredith Louke, Esq., all of Martinsburg.

On Thursday, 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Fleming, Mr. JOHN H. OTT to Miss ELIZA E. POTTS, all of Martinsburg.

On the 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Henning, Mr. GEORGE W. TOWNER to Miss EMMANUELA DOVE, all of Martinsburg.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Andrews, Mr. [illegible] BOZMAN to Miss SUSANNAH, daughter of Mr. Abraham Snyder, all of this county.

DIED.

On Sunday last, at 7 o'clock, P. M., of scarlet fever, ELLA HUNTER, aged 17 months and 5 days, daughter of John H. and Amelia H. Beard, of this place.

She was lovely—her charms had thrown their tendrils close around the parental heart; but her spirit, too pure for the cold pilgrimage of earth, has returned on seraphic wings to the God who gave it.—Oh! what

"Sweet glories rush upon her sight,
And charm her wond'ring eyes!
The regions of immortal light,
The beauties of the skies!" J.

On Tuesday, 14th instant, of scarlet fever, MARIAN, aged about 2 years, son of Mr. Adam Young, of Harpers-Ferry.

"Gone to a land of light and love:
Transplanted in a warmer sod,
He blooms in beauty's brow'r above,
And in the garden of his God."

On Tuesday night, the 7th instant, Mr. JAMES LANDERKIN, of Martinsburg, aged about 58 years.

On the 29th ult., JOHN HARPER, aged 19 years, son of Samuel Davis and Sally Keyes Harper, of Wheeling, Va.

In Cumberland, Md., on Wednesday the 15th instant, after an illness of one week, SAMUEL CHARLES, Esq., Editor of the Cumberland Civilian, in the 45th year of his age, leaving a wife and five children, most of whom are too young to be conscious of their loss.

DIED—In Leetown, on Sabbath morning, 12th instant, Mr. ADAM WEYER, in the 93d year of his age, and for more than half a century, a citizen of this county.

The deceased was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in January, 1752, and had he lived one day longer, would have completed his 93d year. He was truly a man of a other age. Three successive generations have passed away since he started in life; and he stood among us of the present day as the old oak of the forest that has battled with a thousand storms amidst the trees of but a few years growth that cluster around it. And yet life the longest is but as "a tale that is told." Long as was his pilgrimage, he could say with the patriarch Jacob, "few and evil have the days of the years of my life been."

There is something in almost every life worthy of record—there was much in the life of him whose name is recorded above, worthy to be written. His character was peculiar in many respects, and many of the noblest attributes of humanity belonged to his nature. In all things he was a man of wonderful system, and his habits of regularity were remarked by all who knew him. Indeed to the constant system and to the regular course of habit which he followed through life is to be attributed in a great degree the extension of his life to such an extreme old age. His intellect was naturally of a superior order. Great shrewdness and strong common sense marked it; and his mind had been expanded by much and thorough reading. This aided by a remarkably tenacious memory made him a very agreeable associate. Parental kindness and tenderness were prominent qualities of his heart. It was beautiful to see him in the twilight of life clinging with fervent affection to the beloved daughter who stood by his dying couch, and manifested such constant and striking devotion to her aged father.

His character of integrity and honor was unquestioned; he was emphatically an honest man, God's noblest work, and in this respect he enjoyed the entire confidence of the community in which he moved. Not only honesty marked his character, but morality, a higher rule of action, was in him rigid and exemplary. His habits of sobriety were remarkable. Notwithstanding he has lived in days when the law of temperance was "more honored in the breach than in the observance," and when an indulgence in the use of intoxicating drinks was a characteristic of the age; yet he preserved through life one uniform course of sobriety, and never yielded to the influence which surrounded him in society.

His enlarged and enlightened philanthropy is deserving of especial notice. In 1836 he emancipated fifteen slaves and provided them with a handsome out fit, sent them to the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas on the Coast of Africa. In 1839 three more were despatched, and by his will he has directed his executors to emancipate his remaining slaves, and to furnish them with all necessaries to convey them to the same Colony. He has also left an hundred dollars to the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa.

His religious life was no less peculiar. At the early age of 15 he was confirmed in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and thus for eighty years has been a member of that body. In old age he manifested greater attachment than ever in life to the Word of God, and the beautiful remark of the wise man was applicable to him,—"The Hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness." For the last ten years of his life he was afflicted with the loss of sight, and during that period it was part of his daily life to listen to the reading of a sermon and to engage in other religious exercises. During his last illness he exhited many of the graces of christianity. His mind was patient and submissive under severe affliction which pressed upon him; his confidence in God firm and unwavering; and fearless of the terrors of the last conflict he looked forward with "[illegible] for the people of God."

For the few days immediately preceding his death, his mind was affected with delirium, but there were frequent intervals of rationality; and during one of these intervals he assured the minister who stood by his side that his mind was at peace, his trust in the blessed redeemer sure and steadfast, and the prospects of immortality and eternal life bright before him.

His death was eminently peaceful. No struggle marked the parting of spirit and body. Quietly and calmly the wheels of nature stood still. And "weary with the march of life," the tenement crumbled "earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust." The expressive language of scripture in reference to the proto-martyr may well be applied to him—"*he fell asleep.*"

Night-dews fall not more gently to the ground,
Nor weary worn-out winds expire so soft."

It was on the morning of a beautiful Sabbath that resting his head upon the bosom of his Saviour, he breathed his life out sweetly, and passed peacefully into the Sabbath-land above. "Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: yea saith the Spirit that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

Notices.

☞ Providence permitting, the usual services may be expected in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this place, on Sunday next.

Jan 23.

A FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE heirs of Richard McSherry, deceased, will sell at private sale, the farm at present occupied by John Piet, and adjoining the lands of Cameron, Washington, and others, containing TWO HUNDRED & EIGHTY-EIGHT ACRES.

For terms, &c. apply to JOHN PIET, on the premises, or to RICHARD McSHERRY,

Jan 23—3t Martinsburg

Not against the World! BUT THE CHEAPEST AT HARPERS-FERRY.

JUST received at the Old Store, Corner of Potomac and Shenandoah Streets, a lot of Prime Groceries, which will be sold at the following prices:

Good N O Sugar for	$5.75	per hundred,
Extra Prime do	6.75	do
Rich P Rico do	7.00	do
Best do do	8.00	do
Boston Pul White do	14.00	do
Best Imperial Tea	80c	pr pound
Extra do do	1.00	do
Good Coffee	5¼	do
Best do	8	do
Super Grand Rio do	9	do

A YOUNG, Jr. Agent.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan 23.

JUST RECEIVED MORE NEW GOODS. CHEAPER than EVER.

I HAVE just received an additional supply of GROCERIES, which consist in part of the following articles:

Very best Orleans Sugar 6¼ cents,
Do Rio Coffee 8 cents,
Do Double Refined Loaf Sugar 11½c.
Imperial Tea, a superior article,
Sugar-house and Orleans Molasses,
Sperm, mould and dipped Candles,
Rosin Soap,
Superior Chewing Tobacco.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

☞ Of every description, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

My friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan 23, 1845

COD FISH.—1 drum Cod Fish just received and for sale by

Jan 23. T C SHARPLESS.

WICKLIFFE ACADEMY.

H. Brown Farrar, A. B. PRINCIPAL

THE First Session of the current year of this Institution will commence on the 3d of February next. In conducting the educational interests of the school it will be the constant design of the principal to adopt that plan of instruction and government, which will furnish the best facilities to the student for the successful prosecution of his studies, and effect a vigorous development and discipline of the intellectual faculties, the cultivation of the moral susceptibilities, tending to unfold and mature those qualities that form the basis of an efficient and manly character. The course of study will include, besides the elementary English branches, Rhetoric, Logic, the Exact and Physical Sciences, the Greek and Roman Classics, together with Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. Those Text Books will be used that are best adapted to promote a thorough scholarship, and symmetrical growth of the mental powers, preparing the Student for the practical duties of a business life, or admission into any of the Colleges of the Union. An exact record of the daily attendance, recitations and deportment of the advanced scholars will be kept, and a weekly report submitted to their parents for inspection. Public examinations will be held at the close of each session, on which occasions the friends of education are respectfully invited to attend.

In addition to the privilege of reference to the Rev. Mr. Wilmer, Rector of Wickliffe Parish, Rev. W. B. Dutton, Charlestown, Rev. Henry W. Dodge, Berryville, the Trustees and Patrons of the Academy, the Principal has in his possession recommendations from the Faculty of the College at which he was graduated, and the following gentlemen:—

Rev Dr. Bates, *Massachusetts.*
Rev. Dr Beaman, *Troy, N Y.*
Rev. Dr. Merrill, *Vermont.*
Rev. Dr. Lobaree, do
Prof. S. Stoddard, do
Hon. Wm. C. Rives, *U. S. Senator.*
Hon. Silas Wright, do
Hon. S. J. Phelps, do
Hon. Rufus Choate, do
Hon. J. J. Crittenden, do
Hon. A. H. Stuart, *House of Rep*
Hon. G P. Marsh do
J Bruce, Esq *Winchester*
F Converse, *Principal Ac'y Leesburg*

Jan 23, 1845.

MILL FOR RENT.

WILL be rented for a moneyed rent, at public renting, on FRIDAY the 7th day of February next, on the premises, that well known Milling Establishment of Henshaw's, on Mill Creek, one mile West of Bunker Hill—This mill is situated on a constant stream, in a fine wheat-growing region, with a good run of custom, convenient to market, &c. Capabilities of manufacturing not surpassed by any in the Valley of Virginia. The dwelling is a very comfortable one, and convenient to the mill.

As those who wish to rent will view the property it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of it.

This property will be rented until the 1st of July, 1846. Possession given the 1st April next.

LEVI HENSHAW,
THORNTON HENSHAW,
Adm'rs of Levi Henshaw, dec'd

Jan 23, 1845.

Curator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Conrad Kownslar, are requested to call on the undersigned as speedily as possible, and adjust and pay their liabilities, as his duties will require a prompt collection of the debts of said estate. It is not in *his power* to extend indulgence, whilst he would regret the necessity of putting claims into suit. He may be found generally at his residence, near Summit Point in Jefferson.

J. A. THOMPSON,
Curator.

Jan 23, 1845—4w.

Groceries.

A FEW bags superior new crop Rio Coffee, New Orleans do do Sugar, Double refined Loaf and Lump do Adamantine, Mould and Dipped Candles, Just received and for sale cheap by

CRANE & SADLER.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at the late residence of Conrad Lecklider, deceased, one mile South of Shepherdstown, on *Thursday the 20th day of February next*, all of his personal property, consisting of

Horses, Cows, Sheep and Hogs,
Farming Utensils of various kinds, such as Ploughs, Harrows, Wagon,
Wheat Fan, one patent Cutting-box,
Gig and Harness,
A lot of Corn,

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Such as Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding,
Two Ten-plate Stoves,
One Eight-day Clock,
One Desk,
One large Copper Kettle,

With many other articles not necessary to enumerate. Also

1 Negro Man and 1 Negro Woman.

☞ I wish it to be distinctly understood that no trader nor any person buying for a trader, will be permitted to bid on the above slaves, nor will I permit them to be sold out of the State.

Terms of Sale—All sums of five dollars and upwards, a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. All sums under five dollars cash. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock. A. M.

GEORGE LECKLIDER,
Ex'r of Conrad Lecklider.

Jan. 23, 1845.

—ALSO—

☞ On the same day will be sold

THE FARM

On which the late Conrad Lecklider resided, containing TWO HUNDRED and EIGHTEEN ACRES one Rood and twenty-one Poles. I deem it altogether unnecessary to say much about the land, as it is well known that Jefferson land stands as high as any in the State, and for fertility of soil cannot be surpassed. Suffice it to say, that there is a large and commodious TWO STORY

Stone Dwelling House,

with a basement underneath. A comfortable LOG HOUSE, about 16 by 18 feet, with a good kitchen, sufficient for a small family or overseer; a Barn sufficient to hold from 800 to one thousand bushels of grain; two separate Horse Stables; two Corn-houses, with three never-failing Springs, within sixty yards of the door; about 8 acres of prime meadow, and a young Orchard of choice fruit, now in full bearing, and a sufficiency of Timber.

Any person wishing to purchase, will have a desire to view the farm, which will be shown to them by John Snemous, who now lives on it, or by the subscriber, living three miles south of Shepherdstown.

Terms.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of April next, when possession will be given. The balance in three annual payments without interest, the purchaser to execute his bonds with a mortgage deed on the land, for the deferred payments.

GEORGE LECKLIDER,
Ex'r of Conrad Lecklider.

Jan 23, 1845.

N. B. The above Land is open for market privately, until the day of sale; and if it is not sold on the aforesaid day, it will on that day be set up for rent for one year. G. L.

☞ The Hagerstown Torch Light, and Frederick Examiner, insert the first six, only, and send work coal.

PENKNIVES.—Rodgers celebrated Pen Knives, warranted, received by

A YOUNG, Agent.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan 9, 1845.

EDUCATION!

LISBON INSTITUTION, *Loudoun County, Virginia.*

THIS Institution was established in 1834, and is now in successful operation under the management of B. W. H. BENTON.

In this Institution are taught the branches usually taught in the best English Schools:—The Latin and Greek Languages, Astronomy with the use of the Globes, Algebra, Plain, Spherical and Analytical Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Method of calculating and using Logarithms, Theory and Practice of Surveying, Levelling, Plotting, Mechanical and Architectural Drawing, &c., Conic Sections, the application of the Mathematics to the Arts and Sciences, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c.

The Institution has been furnished at considerable expense, with an extensive collection of Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Globes, Maps, Diagrams, and Models, and full courses of

Scientific Lectures

Are delivered to the Students. These Lectures are illustrated by several hundred highly interesting experiments. The apparatus has been collected with particular care, and some of it is superior to any in Virginia.

The Academy is also supplied with a cabinet of Minerals, Shells, Fossils, Geological Specimens, &c. Also, a Work shop furnished with Turning-lathe, and a variety of tools; and Students of a mechanical genius may devote their leisure moments to Turning in wood, iron, brass, or steel; brazing, soldering, filing, screw cutting, screw turning, casting in brass, galvanic silvering, &c.

The prices for tuition vary from 12 to $32 according to the branches studied; and, in consideration of the present low prices of provision, the price for Board is

Reduced to Sixty eight Dollars.

Per session of ten months. Each student must be supplied with towels, and have *all* his clothes *conspicuously marked* with his name in full. An extra charge of $10 will be made for washing; and, when required, books will be furnished at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to BENJAMIN H. BENTON, Principal.

Address Middleburg Post Office.

Jan 23, 1845—1y

BEALLAIR AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale this desirable estate, situated 34 miles from Charlestown, 5 from Harpers-Ferry, and 1 mile from the Smithfield and Ferry Turnpike, bounding on the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road, and

Containing about 530 Acres,

About 380 cleared, and the residue in Timber. The cleared land lies compact and nearly in a square; the timber contiguous. This has justly been considered one of the *most desirable Farms* in the county of Jefferson, as regards location, fertility, and exemption from broken or waste land, every field being accessible to running water. There is a never failing well of good water in one of the back fields, and several fine springs contiguous to the buildings.

The improvements consist of a comfortable

Stone Dwelling House,

STONE STABLE, STONE SMOKE HOUSE, with cement floor, Stone Dairy, with cement floor, Frame Stable and Carriage-house, (stabling for 24 horses,) superior Corn-crib with Granary attached, Overseer's House, (new,) Quarter for servants, Blacksmith and carpenter's Shops, Bath house, Ice house, and there is a large ice-pond of spring water in the meadow. There have been a large number of choice Fruit Trees of every variety set out within the last few years and beginning to bear.

Any one desiring further information can address the subscriber on the premises, near Halltown, Jefferson county, Va.

LEWIS W. WASHINGTON.

Dec 12, 1844—tf

Most Valuable REAL ESTATE At Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale A TRACT OF LAND, situated in Jefferson Co., Virginia, containing

825 Acres,

It lies three and half miles from Charlestown, in the vicinity of the Smithfield Springs, within three miles of the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road, seven miles of Harpers-Ferry, and within two miles of several large Flour Mills and two Woollen Factories. It is of the finest quality of LIMESTONE SOIL; one-third in oak and hickory timber, and the residue in cleared land in a high state of cultivation.—There are nine never failing Springs on the farm an abundant supply of water in every field. The improvements are in all respects such as are desirable upon a farm. They consist of comfortable

Dwelling Houses,

Barn, Stabling, and all necessary out-buildings. The Tract is divided into

TWO FARMS:

One containing 364, and the other 451 *Acres*; each has upon it very

Comfortable Improvements,

and a proportionate quantity of *TIMBER*.—They will be sold either separate or together, as purchasers may desire.

To any person who may wish to make a safe investment in fertile landed property, here is an opportunity such as is seldom offered. It is situated in a county the soil of which is celebrated, and in an agreeable and healthy neighborhood.

The terms are moderate, and can be arranged to suit the convenience of the purchaser. The latter payments will be extended to ten or twelve years if desired.

Application may be made to the subscriber on the premises, or by letter directed to Charlestown.

JAMES M. RANSON.

Nov 28, 1844—tf

FOR SALE,

A MOST desirable property in Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Virginia, consisting of *TWO HOUSES* and *LOTS*, in German Street, in said town, being part of Lots Nos. 3 and 39, in the plan of said town, and recently the property of James Shepherd.

One of the houses is a fine

Commodious Dwelling,

Beautifully located, and having all necessary out-houses, and a fine garden filled with the best selections of Fruit Trees. The other house is a *Cabinet Maker's Shop*, large and well constructed. This would be a desirable property for a Cabinet Maker, as the shop is convenient to the dwelling, but would be valuable to any one else, as the shop could be rented out by the owner of the dwelling who did not wish to use it, or converted into a good store house, offices, &c.

The dwelling is one of the most agreeable and eligible in the town—having every advantage of appearance, construction, location and the best improvements with every variety of the best selected fruit trees in a flourishing condition.

It is needless to give any farther description, as any one wishing to purchase will, of course, view the premises.

Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next.

The terms will be easy, and made to suit purchasers upon application to

W. L. U. THOMPSON, *Charlestown; or*
WM. SHORT, *near Shepherdstown.*

Dec 19

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, dated October 25, 1844, the subscriber appointed Special Commissioner for that purpose, will proceed to sell, at public auction, before the door of Daniel Entler's Hotel, in Shepherdstown, on SATURDAY, February 1st,

THE HOUSE

And the ground upon which it stands, belonging to the estate of John B. Moore, dec'd, on Princess Street, Shepherdstown. Terms of Sale.—One third in hand, and money in [illegible] cash; one-third in [illegible] one-third in 12 months from confirmation of sale.

JOHN [illegible]

Jan 9, 1845.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Private Sale, the valuable and productive TRACT containing about

One Hundred & Forty Acres,

Situated in Jefferson county, Virginia, immediately on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road about one and a half miles from the Old Farmers an important point on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and three miles from Harpers-Ferry, where the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road joins the Baltimore and Ohio Road. The soil is naturally superior, and now well improved for the production of wheat or any other crop common to the country. There are a number of first rate springs on, and two streams of water running through the farm. The situation is healthy, and no place can be better supplied with water, or more convenient to cheap mode of travel and transportation. For information call upon the undersigned, residing on the premises.

JACOB STRIDER.

Oct 3, 1844—tf

HOTEL FOR SALE IN Shepherdstown, Va.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the House now occupied as a Hotel, at the Corner of German and Princess Streets, in Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Va. This house has been long and advantageously known as the principal Public House in the place. It is commodious and well situated for business, with extensive stables, ice house, smoke-house, &c., &c.

The terms of sale will be liberal, if well secured, and possession given on the 1st day of April next. For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises, or E. T. Lee, Esq.

DANIEL ENTLER.

☞ If the above described property is not sold at private sale, before the First Saturday in March next,

Virginia
Correspondent
...NTS
...LLARS will be
...paid entirely in
...is deferred beyond
...interest will be charged.
...six months, $1 25, to be
...vance.
...VERTISING.
...dvertising are, for a square or
...ree insertions—larger ones in the
...ion. Each continuance 25 cents per
...All advertisements not ordered for
...specific time, will be continued until forbid, and
charged accordingly.
V. B PALMER, Esq. at his Real Estate
Coal and Newspaper Agency Office,
No. 59 Fine street, below 3d, Philadelphia,
No. 160 Nassau Street, New York,
S. E. Corner Balt & Calvert Sts. Baltimore,
No. 16 State Street, Boston,
is our authorized Agent, and will receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for the VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

Variety.

A negro in Kentucky, not long since, had accidentally inflicted a wound in his foot, which was likely to prove fatal for want of care. A person asked the negro why he did not bind it up, and was answered:—"He be no my foot; he be Massa's foot. If Massa want him well, he may cure him himself."

Two Irishmen were walking through the Zoological Gardens, Dublin, where they stopped to look at a bear. 'Sure enough,' said one of them, 'I should not like to meet half a dozen of them running after me.'

"How the deuce happened you to lose your leg?" said an impudent, inquisitive dog, the other day, to a person who was stumping it along the street, with but one peg. 'Why,' says he, 'it is very vulgar to walk on two legs—every body does it; so I took mine off to be different from the rest.'

An Albany barber, while exercising his art upon a dram-drinker last Sunday, chanced to open his customer's mouth, whereupon he was very properly threatened by a bystander with a complaint for opening a *rum-hole* on the Sabbath.

A western paper says, 'the ladies are the only sovereigns we own in this country; upon which the Picayune remarks that the owner of one of these sovereigns is very apt to have small change.

'Truth is stranger than fiction.' A matronly lady being asked why she did not learn the French language, replied that one tongue was sufficient for a woman.

It was said of a young lady that she was so modest that she blushed through her paint.

ADVERTISING A LOST DOG.—A man advertised a stray dog in Cincinnati, and says he has every morning since found two or three stray puppies hitched at his gate. He'll never advertise a dog again.

BURYING HERSELF ALIVE.—A gentleman was lately inquiring for a young lady of his acquaintance. 'She is dead, very gravely replied the person to whom he addressed his inquiries. 'Good God! I never heard of it—what was her disease?' 'Vanity,' replied the other; she buried herself alive in the arms of an old fellow of seventy, with a fortune, in order to have the glorious satisfaction of a gilded tomb!"

TAKEN UP.—A swaggering fellow betting at an election, a constable got his eye on the great man and recognized him as an old offender, of whom he was in pursuit. 'Come, I bet $50 on Mr. ——!' 'Who'll take me up?' 'I will replied' the constable, clapping his paw on his shoulder.

A FUNNY ALTERATION.—A few years ago this sign was upon a mercantile house—

A. Bull & Co., Importers.

A wicked wag one night took paint and brush and in one minute made it read thus:

A Bull & Cow, Imported.

Numbers of people called the next day to see the *Imported Cattle.*

A cotemporary remarks: "When you sleep in meeting, do it without disguise or concealment, a church is no place for hypocrisy."

The Legislature of Arkansas has changed the name of Liberty county to that of Polk. This is in accordance with the Polk party—they are opposed to every thing that savors of Liberty.

AN EXPERIMENT TODDY.—'You've had five gin toddies already this morning,' said a bartender to one of his hardest customers who had called for a sixth.

'Have I?' queried the chap.

'Yes, you just have. Don't you think another one will make you drunk?'

'Well, I don't know; make me one and we'll see. It's always best to be trying experiments.'

There are some women who do not let their husbands see their faces till they are married. Not to keep you in suspense, we mean plainly that part of the sex who Nay.

[illegible] to the lump of clay. 'I'll be *burnt first*,' ranc[illegible]

[illegible] a venerable [illegible] of the Kilkenny race, in [illegible] street, Philadelphia, 'blessed [illegible] 'specie nuttin', for they aint [illegible] disappointed.'

[illegible] life; a widow always chooses [illegible] husband as much [illegible] the first.

A VAGRANT'S [illegible]—A fellow taken up as a vagrant [illegible] that he was not a man without [illegible] means of subsistence, as he had [illegible] store.' It was found, on [illegible] opened a [illegible] had opened it with a crow [illegible] that he [illegible] night, and unfortunately the [illegible] the [illegible] ed to another man.

Mr. George Sharp looking rather [illegible] one evening, a friend observed that he was in rather a low key. 'Oh!' replied young lady sarcastically, 'any one can see that G. sharp is A flat!'

KABLETOWN.

ARRIVAL AT KABLETOWN, THIS DAY!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening their SECOND SUPPLY of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, for the Fall and Winter, to which they respectfully call the attention of the public, and which they pledge themselves to sell on as accommodating terms as any store in the Valley of Virginia.
S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.
Kabletown, Dec 26.

To the Ladies.
JUST received and for sale very low—New style dress goods;
Shawls, Clockings;
Jet Ornaments, &c. S Heflebower & Co.
Kabletown, Dec 26.

For Christmas & New Year:
ORANGES, Raisins, Figs, Almonds, Pecan Nuts, Ju Jube Paste, assorted Candies, Received and for sale by
Dec 26. S Heflebower & Co.

Fresh Groceries.
1 HHD. New Orleans Sugar;
1 do Sugar-house Molasses;
10 Sacks Rio Coffee; cheaper than it has ever been sold in this market before.
Just received and for sale.
Dec 26 S Heflebower & Co.

Oils, Paints, &c.
CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale—Verdigris in Oil,
White Lead by the keg or pound,
Linseed Oil,
Spanish Whiting,
Venetian Red, Red Lead. Red Sanders,
Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow,
Spirits Turpentine,
Copal and Japan Varnish,
Lithersage,
Refined Ivory Black,
Lamp do
The above articles can be had very low.
S HEFLEBOWER & CO.
Kabletown, Dec 5.

Wanted Immediately,
500 POUNDS Beeswax,
500 do Buttter,
500 pounds Rags,
1000 do Wool,
50 bushels Beans,
1,000 pounds Lard,
1,000 dozen Eggs.
For which the highest market price will be given by S Heflebower & Co.
Nov. 7.

SMITHFIELD.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

TO the citizens of Smithfield and the public generally we would say, now is your time to get Goods for almost nothing. We have just returned from the Eastern Markets, where we have purchased a large and splendid assortment of goods, which we are now offering for sale at as low, if not lower prices, than they can be had in this or any other country town.
Our stock consists in part as follows:
Cloths of all colors and qualities,
Plain and fancy cassimeres,
Velvet and satin vestings,
Merino do
Red, white and yellow flannel,
Brown and bleached Canton do
Brown and bleached cotton,
Jaconet cambric,
Swiss and book muslin,
Plaid and striped muslin,
Plain and figured bobbinett,
Lace, edgings and insertings,
And every other article usually kept in a retail country store.
We would say to our friends and to the public generally, that they would save money by calling on THOS LOCK & CO.
Oct 24.

TO THE LADIES.
WE have just received a large assortment of Cashmere de Ecosse,
Printed Saxonys,
Figured and Striped Alpaccas,
Colored Silks,
Blue black do
100 or 120 pieces of the prettiest styles of Calicoes,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbands,
Gloves, Mitts and Capes.
Oct 24. Thomas Lock & Co.

BOOTS & SHOES.
A LARGE assortment of Boots and Shoes, for sale by Thos Lock & Co.
Oct 24.

ELK BRANCH.

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.

KERNEYSVILLE.

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.

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, made of the best materials, and by experienced workmen.
My prices will in no instance exceed those of any other manufactory in this place—nor those of 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 homemade work sold in the country.
The LADIES are particularly invited to call and examine a super set of Morocco and Calfskin Shoes, which I have had made expressly by one of the best workmen in the country, and which I will warrant to be handsomer and better made than those imported in the cities. I will sell them at prices as low as they can be had in the city.
Having just received from Baltimore a fresh supply of Sheepskins, Morocco, Wax Thread, &c. I am prepared to do work on the shortest notice. I will sell Morocco in office quality that cannot be excelled in these times. Call and examine it!
I would embrace this opportunity of thanking my friends in my late place of business in Smithfield, and would intimate that I shall be continuing my trade in this place for the purpose of taking MEASURES for every Thursday, and will make a regular tour the week following. The subscriber trusts that his patronage will be increased, and that the liberal encouragement afforded to the late firm will be continued and the extensive trade of the same.
DAVID AVIS, Jr.
Charlestown, April 2, 1844.

New Bacon.
1,500 LBS prime smoked Sides, Shoulders and Hams;
Leaf Lard, for sale by
YOUNG, Agent.

HARPERS-FERRY.

DISSOLUTION.
THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers as this day dissolved by its own limitation. A. HOLLAND & Co. having purchased the entire interest of all concerned in the firm of A. & G. W. Holland, the business will be conducted at their old stand, corner of High and Shenandoah Streets. All persons having claims against the firm will present them to either of the undersigned.
A. HOLLAND,
G. W. HOLLAND,
or to
J. M. ROBINSON, Esq.
Harpers-Ferry, Jan 1, 1845. [Baltimore.

A CARD.
THE subscribers having resumed business at the old stand of A & G W Holland, and having engaged the services of that old and experienced merchant, Mr. J. M. Robinson, as their special agent in Baltimore, will receive weekly, NEW GOODS, of every variety, which they will sell at small profits for *CASH*, and cash only, or country trade. They will try and make it the advantage of all who want *good bargains* to call. A HOLLAND & CO.
Harpers-Ferry, January 2, 1845.

The Cheap Cash Store,
Against the World!!!
THE subscribers have just received a fresh lot of *GROCERIES*, which they will sell as follows:
Good Orleans Sugar 6¼;
Prime do do 8;
Good do Molasses only 35 cents;
Best Imperial Tea 90 cents;
Good Coffee 6¼; better 8;
Super Rio Coffee 10 cents.
A. HOLLAND & CO.
Harpers-Ferry, Jan 16, 1845.

NEW & CHEAP CASH STORE.
Opposite the Pay Office on Shenandoah Street,
HARPERS-FERRY.
THE subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends in the country and Harpers-Ferry, that he has just returned from the Philadelphia and Baltimore Markets, with a large and well selected stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. &c.,
All of which has been purchased at reduced prices for cash—and will, as he intends doing a cash business, be sold lower than any goods heretofore sold at Harpers-Ferry. He invites all his friends and the public to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
DAVID KOONCE.
Harpers-Ferry, Dec 12.

NEW GOODS.
CHEAPER than EVER.
THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with a very cheap and handsome Stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS. His stock consists in part of the following, viz:
Cloths and Cassimeres of every variety, cheap
Sattinet all colors and prices
A handsome assortment of vestings
Latest style fall prints and patterns, and the cheapest ever sold
Alapacas—variety of patterns
Cashmeres, beautiful patterns and cheap
Shawls of various patterns and size
Bleached and brown cottons
Domestics of every description
Plain and striped linsey
Linsey for men, heavy and cheap
Rose and white blankets
Servant's do
A great variety of gentlemen's and boys' Fur, Cloth, Velvet and Glazed caps
Beaver, Russia, Cassemere and Silk hats
A large and general assortment of Groceries, which I pledge myself to sell as low or lower than they can be had in the Valley. Coffee by the bag, Molasses and Sugar by the bbl
Nails from 4 to 10 cts
Hardware, a good assortment
China and Queensware do
Stoneware do
All of which will be sold at reduced prices.—My friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine, and judge for themselves.
JOHN G. WILSON.
Harpers-Ferry, Dec 5, 1844.

Ready made Clothing.
THE undersigned has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices, a large assortment of Ready-made Clothing, to suit the season—all manufactured at this place, in good style:—
PRICES AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:

Over Coats from	$5,00	*up to*	$25,00
Dress do do	10,00	*to*	25,00
Coatees do	2,50	*to*	12,00
Sacks do do	3,00	*to*	12,00
Roundabouts	2,00	*to*	5,00
Vests do	1,00	*to*	6'00
Pants do	1,75	*to*	10,00

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves, as I am determined to sell bargains. WM J STEPHENS.
Harpers-Ferry, Dec 12.

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 Faizen
Lanorma,	Regalia J D V,
Cherdots,	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.

Great Western Cook Stove.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public generally that he has secured the services of a good stove maker, and is now prepared to make the GREAT WESTERN COOK STOVE in several counties. A number of these stoves may be seen at the Store of Mr. [illegible] in the county of [illegible] and a number of the stoves [illegible] necessary to say [illegible] the many advantages [illegible] will recommend itself to every [illegible] examine it. It will consume [illegible] either for the burning of coal [illegible] is required to be [illegible] very [illegible] portion only of the Stove will be heated [illegible] is when the family is not very large [illegible] Stove is $32, the same [illegible] Persons who may wish [illegible] 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 GILLESPIE.
Harpers-Ferry, August 10, 1844.

A [illegible] Dry Goods, [illegible] Cassimeres, Vestings, [illegible] Silk and Satin Vestings, [illegible] Cloths, Cassimeres and Drab [illegible] Linsey, Yellow Flannel, [illegible] Blankets, Hosiery, [illegible]
Harpers-Ferry, Jan 9, 1845.

HARPERS-FERRY.

JOSEPH CROSBY, OF BALTIMORE,
HAS the pleasure of announcing to the inhabitants of Harpers-Ferry and the neighboring towns that he has added to his MERCHANT and GROCERY STORE, at Harpers-Ferry,
A LARGE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
Crockery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. &c.,
Which makes his stock one of the most general, that can be found in this part of Virginia. The goods being all recently purchased with cash, and of the latest importations, he is enabled, and will sell at a much reduced price for cash or country produce. Among the numerous articles, comprising his stock may be found the following articles:
DRY GOODS.

Sattinets	Plaid muslins
Flannels	Linen table cloth
Blankets	Cotton do
Canton flannel	Apron checks
Counterpins	Curtain muslin
Tickings	Domestic cassimeres
Osnaburgs	Mourning calico
Twilled bagging	Woollen comforts
Linen towels	Blankets, Shawls
Crash for towels	Oil cloth
Kersey, Tweed	Linen hankerchiefs
Russia diaper	Hemstitched, do
Worsted Plaid	Plain do
Domestic do	Inserting
Mouslin de Laine	Thread edging
Crape de do	Cotton do
Cashmere de do	Thread lace
Taisan	Cotton, do
Bombazine	Irish linen
Bl'k French merino	Bobbinet
Fig'd alpaca	Sewing silk
Plain do	Brown holland
Bl'k stripe do	Spool cotton
Calicoes	Children's socks
Ladies' silk cravats	Swiss muslin
Sil'k pocket hdkfs	Gents lined gloves
Plaid ginghams	White cambric
Col'd cambrics	Green worsted binding
Ladies mitts	Metalic buttons
Cotton Hose	Bone do
Bl'k worst. do	Horse blankets
Childrens' do	Pins and needles
Plaid Linsey	Knit suspenders
Bleached muslin	Gum do
Unbleached do	Pearl Buttons
Bleached drilling	Agate do
Unbleached do	

Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 5, 1844

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are notified to call and settle their respective obligations, between this and the 1st day of January, 1845.
WM J STEPHENS.
Harpers-Ferry, Dec 12. (Spt Jef)

WINCHESTER.

WINCHESTER FEMALE ACADEMY.
THE Tenth Annual Term of this Seminary commenced the 1st Monday in January, 1845. The course of instruction will embrace the various branches of English and Classical education, comprising Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric or the Art of Composition, Chemistry, Astronomy, Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Botany, the Greek, French and Latin Languages, Mathematics, &c.
In consideration of the low price of produce, board will be reduced to suit the times.

For board and lodging, per session of five months	$50 00
For tuition in the English branches	12 50
For the Classics and higher branches	16 50
For French, German and Spanish, each	10 00
For Drawing and Painting	10 00

Young Ladies wishing to qualify themselves for the business of teaching, would do well to attend this Institution, as the various branches of education are thoroughly and critically taught, and also the advantages of a good library may be enjoyed. The school is furnished with Mathematical instruments, Maps, Globes, Orrery, &c.
Scholars may enter any time during the session, and will be charged from their entrance to the end of the term. Music and various ornamental branches will be taught if desired.
Mr. BLANKENSHALL, well known as a most efficient teacher, will give instruction in the French, Spanish and German Languages, and also in Drawing and Painting.
Mr. B. has taught several classes in this place, and has given ample proof of the superiority of the system after which he proposes to teach, as well as of his profound and critical knowledge of languages.
JOSEPH BAKER, *Principal.*
Winchester, Jan 9. 1845.

LAW NOTICES.

VIRGINIA, Jefferson County, Sct.
DECEMBER RULES, 1844, in the County Court:
Joseph Morrow, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
John Lock and others, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.
THE Defendants, Elizabeth Lock, Henry Bealm and Juliet Ann his wife, Harrison K. Goran and Ann G. his wife, Henry Gray and Martha his wife, Thomas S. Williams and Rebecca Ann his wife, 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 Commonwealth: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next Feb. term of this Court, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in this County for two months successively, and be posted at the front door of the Court-house of this County.
A Copy.—Teste,
T. A. MOORE, Clerk.
Dec. 5, 1844.

VIRGINIA, Jefferson County, Sct.
In the County Court, Nov. Term, 1844.
At a Court held for Jefferson county, on the 18th day of November, 1844—
John Reed, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
James W. Jones and Robert Worthington, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.
[illegible] defendant James W. Jones, 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 a resident of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Feb. term of this Court, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in this County for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this County.—Teste,
T. A. MOORE, Clerk.
Dec. 5, 1844.

VIRGINIA, Jefferson County, Sct.
DECEMBER RULES, 1844, of the County Court:
A. & R. F. Moore, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
John Worthington and Robert Worthington, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.
THE Defendant, John W. Jones, 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 Commonwealth: It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Feb. term of this Court, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in this County for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this County.—Teste,
T. A. MOORE, C. C.
Dec. 5, 1844.

PATENT MEDICINES.

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 in 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.

Dr. Dresback, Kuhn & Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial,
For Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, &c. &c. &c.
THE Proprietor of this preparation deems it proper to premise that nothing is farther from his purpose than to offer it to the public as a universal medicine, or cure-all. He adapts it to a few diseases only, for which it is confidently recommended as one of the most agreeable as well as most certain remedies which have at any time claimed public attention.
It imparts a healthy tone to the stomach, improves the appetite when impaired, and promotes the digestion—it soothes and tranquilizes the nervous system, when excited or disturbed, produces cheerfulness of spirits, with feelings of [illegible]
In the following diseases it is recommended as a prompt and in most cases an effectual remedy.
Dyspepsia, sick or nervous headache, cholic, cramp or spasm in the stomach, cholera morbus hysterics and nervous diseases generally, chronic dysentery, diarrhœa or purging, sea sickness, cholera infantum, rheumatism, chronic liver complaints, female irregularities of a chronic character; attended with cold feet, pain in the back, limbs, &c. It is also particularly recommended to those who are suffering under debility, languor, depression of spirits, with irregular or defective appetite, restlessness at night, with unsound or disturbed sleep. In these cases the cordial will be found an admirable remedy!—Its soothing and renovating powers being peculiarly adapted to such cases. As a preventive of ague and fever it is useful, and those who reside in neighborhoods where this disease prevails, would do well to take it once or twice a day during the sickly season.
DYSPEPSIA.
From D W Naill, late a Member of the Legislature of Maryland.
Sams Creek, Frederick co. Md. August 26th, 1842.
Mr. S. Herstons—Dear Sir—Having suffered much during the spring of 1841, as I then informed you, with what I regarded as a dyspeptic condition of the stomach, and having procured a bottle of Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial, at your instance, I have pleasure in informing you that from its use I was in ten days entirely relieved on that occasion. It has also been successfully used in the family for other purposes, so that we are never without it.
D W NAILL.
Z H TIPPETT.
CRAMP CHOLIC.
Frederick county, Md. Sept. 1840.
Mr. Herstons—My wife, a few weeks ago, had a violent attack of cramp cholic. She thought she would have died—I was alarmed. In the description given of your medicine, named Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial, I found it highly recommended for cholic, spasms, or cramp in the stomach.—It justly sustained its character in my wife's case. The attack commenced about day-light; fortunately the cordial was in the house—falling on the side of the bed she took a few swallows from the bottle, and would not wait for pouring out, walked across the room, sat down in a chair, and in a few minutes was perfectly relieved.
JACOB KESSLER.
From the Rev. Zachariah H. Tippett.
Mr. Herstons—Dear Sir—I willingly comply with your request to furnish a statement of the benefit which your medicine named Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor's Cordial, has been used by with success. I had been suffering for years with a chronic form of Dyspepsia, with its usually concomitant worst form of Dyspepsia, viz: A loss of appetite, restlessness at night, want of ability, &c. &c. In fact, my spirits were quite down. Various medicines as prescribed in assistance had been tried, but all failed. Your cordial as mentioned above has completed a cure for twelve months past. I have been entirely free from that disease and enjoy better health than I ever expected.
SHEPHERD'S (formerly Jenkin's) OINTMENT.
A long established remedy for white swellings, sore legs and ulcers of long standing, scirrhus or glandular tumors, particularly those hardened tumors in women's breasts, felons, rheumatic pains in the joints, sprains and bruises, sether, chilblains, frost bites, sow cut wounds, burns and scalds, and pains in the back and side.
The genuine article is now labelled "Shepherd's Original Rheumatic Ointment"—the name of C. Hewlings operating likewise, guaranteeing its genuineness.
The above articles kept constantly on hand and for sale, at my Drug Store in Charlestown. JOHN P. BROWN.
June 12.—1y.
Also—The above articles on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of
H. S. FORNEY.
Shepherdstown, June 12.

PATENT MEDICINES.

SANDS 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 Pains of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Jaundice, or Dropsy, Exposure 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 joints 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 is asked to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.
[illegible] July 25, 1843.
MESSRS. SANDS—Gentlemen—I consider it an act of justice in me to state the following facts in reference to the great benefit I have received, in the cure of an obstinate Cutaneous Eruption 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 experienced Surgeons without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods of treating cancers were resorted to; for five weeks in succession my breast was burned with caustic three times a day, and for eight weeks daily syringed with a weak solution of nitric acid, and the syringe so forcibly applied, that it held an ounce of the solution. The Physician noticed the ulcer and examined the cancer, and said the disease advancing rapidly to a fatal termination, I must get speedy relief by medicine or operation, the result would be fatal. I accordingly took the cancer laid open and the knife and caustic [illegible] relief from what had been [illegible] that I was rapidly getting worse. I almost despaired of recovery and considered my case nearly hopeless.
Seeing various testimonials of cures effected 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 a year 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 my 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 stated above, and many other things in reference to the case.
NANCY J. MILLER, 216 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 scrofulous 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 a continuing flow of tears. It also affected my sight, 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. [illegible] spent 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 further 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.

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 to you that be likely to lead to Consumption, those who have used this medicine need not be told of its virtues as a safe family medicine nor how [illegible] it. Very pleasant in its taste, and [illegible] strengthening properties, it is every [illegible] sought after by those who have nervous systems [illegible] irritating or raising to the throat, but strengthen and [illegible] the system. Public speaking [illegible] remedy—a [illegible] and [illegible] have proved [illegible] Wholly used this medicine will prevent its evil effects and repair the Billiary function Alone.
Be cautious to ask for the original Doctor Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, as other preparations from this valuable tree are spurious and counterfeit. Prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to the 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 C. FORNEY, Agent.
Shepherdstown, June 20—6m.

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.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Jayne's Expectorant.
"ASTONISHING & TRUE."
AMONG the thousand medicines advertised, a certain cure for pulmonary complaints, Jayne's Expectorant stands alone. Its rise to the public confidence has been purely, not with puffs, but cures and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and responsibility, cannot be surpassed in this country. Dr. Jayne, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all diseases of the lungs and chest, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his expectorant will restore the patient to health. No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually loosens the congealed masses from the membrane which lines the trach