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Virginia Free Press.

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

VOL. 38. THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1845. NO. 21

JAMES McSHERRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Smithfield, Jefferson County, Virginia,

PRACTISES in the County and Superior Courts of Jefferson and adjoining Counties.
May 22, 1845 —tf.

Geo. W. Sappington, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke Counties.
Residence—Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va.
Jan 9, 1845—6m.

JOHN BLAIR HOGE,
Attorney at Law,
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia,

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care, in the Counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, &c.
May 1, 1845.—6m.

Geo. Wm. Ranson,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia,
(OFFICE NEXT DOOR TO COURT HOUSE.)

PRACTISES in all the Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Clarke, and Frederick Counties.
Jan 30, 1845—1y.

Doctor Alexander

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity.
Residence—third door East of Carter's Hotel.
Charlestown, April 17, 1845 —tf.

Shannondale Springs,
Jefferson County, Va.

THE proprietors have made arrangements for opening this delightful watering place early in June. Mr A. P. Fitch, who proved so acceptable to the guests of this establishment last year, will be again in charge, with the benefit of a more intimate acquaintance with its duties.

Shannondale is five miles South of Charlestown, in Jefferson county, Va., and only eight hours travel from Washington or Baltimore.—Its medicinal qualities, and the charming scenery by which it is surrounded, have been for years the theme of admiration, and it is no exaggeration to say they are unsurpassed.

☞ A neat and comfortable STAGE will be at the Rail Road Depot every day to convey passengers to the Springs
THE PROPRIETORS.
June 5, 1845.

☞ The *Baltimore American, National Intelligencer, Philadelphia U. S. Gazette*, and *Richmond Whig*, will please publish the above in the country paper for one month, and forward bills.

THE WEVERTON
Manufacturing Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in compliance with the requisition of the charter, a general meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at Weverton on the *first Monday in July next*, being the 7th day of the month, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors, to manage the affairs of this company, for the ensuing year, and until successors be chosen. C. W. WEVER, *Sec'y.*
June 5, 1845.—4t.

O yes, O yes, O yes,
Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

TO be had at JAMES CLOTHIER'S Tailoring Shop, for cash, or on a short credit, to punctual customers. Having just returned from the Eastern markets, I am now receiving and opening a very superior assortment of
Spring & Summer Goods,
Suitable for all classes, consisting of
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
of a very superior quality. Also a variety of Summer wear, such as Alpaccas, Gambroons, Drillings, Linens, Summer Cloths, &c., &c., which will enable me to sell at the following rates:—Coats furnished from $2 50 to $35; Pants from 1 dollar to 10 dollars; vests from 75 cents to $7—so that the poorest need not go naked and the wealthiest may dress as fine as they please.

I solicit a call from one and all—both friends and foes—and also from those who care naught for me, nor my prosperity, so that they get goods. Bargains, I say again; come and examine for yourselves—I shall not charge you one cent for looking.

I feel it due to a generous people, to return my grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage extended to me in my enterprise to make a living among them, and I hope I shall ever so manage my affairs as to merit a continuance of the same—and remain your obedient servant until death.
May 8, 1845. JAMES CLOTHIER.

MATTRESS MAKING.

Encourage Home Manufactures.

THE undersigned desires to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Jefferson county, for the liberal encouragement extended to him in his business, since his advertisement of the last year in the Free Press, and to assure them that he will continue his best efforts to please his customers. The better to enable him to do this he has *reduced his prices considerably*; and has now on hand and will constantly keep, at his establishment in Winchester,
Curled Hair Mattresses, Shuck & Cotton do.; Shuck do. alone, every size. Cushions, Crib Mattresses, and Wagon's Beds also supplied on good terms.
Mattresses, &c., repaired at short notice, on very reasonable terms, and all orders executed faithfully and promptly.
Long experience enables the undersigned to present his work with confidence, as being in all respects equal to any manufactured in the United States.
Winchester, May 8, 1845. JERH. W. BOWLING.

New & Cheap Goods.

THE undersigned has just received and is now opening a very handsome assortment of Spring Goods, which he will sell as low as can be had in market. His assortment consists in part of the following:
Very Super Summer Cloths and Vestings,
Alpacca and Gambroons,
Super Summer and Mourning Priats
Do Balzarines and Lawns,
Do Ginghams and Muslins,
Linen Drillings and Linen for coats.
Also: Cotton Goods for boys' wear,
Domestic Plaids and Checks,
Bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirtings,
Gentlemen's Fancy Cravats,
Silk do do
A good assortment of Hosiery,
Ladies' Gloves and Mitts,
Lace, Edging and Footing,
A good assortment of Hardware, Cutlery and Queensware of every description.
Groceries—A good assortment, viz: Coffee, Sugars, Chocolate, Rice and Molasses
Figs, and Candies; Cheese, Feathers, &c., almost every article kept in a country store.
He would respectfully invite his friends and the public generally, to call and examine his stock before making their purchases. JOHN WILSON.
Harpers-Ferry, May 29, 1845.

ROCK POWDER for sale by T C Stephens
May 8

NOTICE.

To the Farmers of Jefferson and Berkeley Counties.

THE undersigned having rented the Leetown Mill, belonging to L. P. W. Balch, Esq., hereby gives notice that he will take possession of the same on the first of July next, where he will be pleased to receive
Grain of every Description to Grind,
and promises to do the same with promptness. He also promises to be industrious and accommodating to all who may favor him with their custom, and no effort on his part shall be spared to please. By promptness and attention to business, the undersigned hopes to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.
JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.
Leetown, May 29, 1845—tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber, in addition to the business he has heretofore carried on, is now prepared to manufacture and repair
Threshing Machines
Of every description.
PLOUGHS *of all kinds*, Clover Hullers, Corn Shellers, Wheat Fans, &c.

Having engaged Mr. George R. Newman, who has been long and extensively known as a first rate workman in this branch of business, and having made arrangements for a supply of the best Timber and Castings, the subscriber can assure all those who may favor him with their patronage, that their work shall be done with despatch, and in the most satisfactory manner. WM. BERLIN.
Berryville, Clarke co., April 3, 1845—6m

Farmers, Attention!

THE undersigned has supplied himself with a lot of elegant timber for *GRAIN CRADLES*, and is now prepared to fix farmers out for "clean work" the coming harvest. Those who wish Cradles made or repaired, will do well to send in their orders early, so that there may be no disappointment when the busy season arrives. *ALFRED O'BANNON.*
Charlestown, May 22, 1845.

Grain & Hay Rakes.

11 DOZEN Coleman's Grain and Hay Rakes. A good and substantial article, to which the attention of Farmers is directed.
ROBERT RUSSELL.
Harpers-Ferry, June 5, 1845—3t

Masonic.

TRILUMINER LODGE NO. 117, will celebrate the approaching anniversary of St. John the Baptist, at Smithfield, *on the 24th of June next*, to which they cordially invite all the Lodges, with all Brethren in good standing, to participate in the festivities of the day. An oration will be delivered by Brother David Funsten of Warren County, Va.
The procession will move from the Hall at 11 o'clock, precisely.
GEO. D. WILTSHIRE,
S. [illegible]
J. W. GRANTHAM,
RICHARD McCLURE,
GEORGE MURPHY,
JOHN F. SMITH,
Committee of Arrangements.
Smithfield, April 24, 1845.

☞ Editors in the adjoining counties, friendly to the cause, are respectfully requested to publish the above, and oblige the COMMITTEE.

Beware, Trespassers.

THE subscriber, having suffered by various depredations committed upon his woodland, (by wood, earth or mould, &c., being taken therefrom,) forewarns all persons from trespassing in like manner, in future as he is determined to prosecute those found so offending, without respect to persons.
THOMAS BRISCOE.
June 5, 1845.—3t.

Clocks.

8 DAY Brass Clocks, Forrestville movement, 9 cases; only $7 00
30 brass do. dozen cases 4 00
" brass do. " " (alarm) 5 50
" brass do., extra pillar " 8 00
" brass do., Rosewood pillar " 6 00
" wood do., mahogany 2 50
All warranted to run well and keep time just received and for sale by T. RAWLINS.
June 5.

Still another Supply.

JUST received and now opening a fine assortment of hardware, cutlery, woodware, &c., at T. RAWLINS.
June 5.

Grain and Grass Scythes.

JUST received Waldron & Griffin's 54 inch Grain Scythes, and Grass do. Scythes rifles and Whetstones, for sale by WM S. LOCK
June 5.

Superior Shooting Powder,

FOR Sportsmen, on hand. Also, Rock Powder for blasting, for sale by F. DUNNINGTON.
Kerneysville, June 5

Fresh Arrival.

THE undersigned having just returned from the Eastern cities, has now in store a very desirable selection of new and fashionable goods, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Call and see.
S. Hefflebower & Co.
Kabletown, June 5.

Fruit, Fruit.

JUST received a few boxes fresh Oranges, Lemons, Prunes, Raisins, Cocoa nuts, Candy, &c., for sale very low, by
June 5. *S. Hefflebower & Co.*

That very Bonnet.

THE Neapolitan—so much in demand in Europe, is just received and for sale by
June 5. *S. Hefflebower & Co.*

FRESH Oranges and Lemons for sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY.
June 5.

Wool.

The subscribers wish to purchase wool, for June, for which they pay the highest market price.
KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Buckskin Gloves.

6 DOZEN Sean[illegible] size buckskin gloves, heavy and extra and machining; also, [illegible] harvest just received and for sale very cheap by WM. S. [illegible]
June 5.

Fine Straw Bonnets.

AT COST! Florence Braids, Devon, Rutland, Straw, and [illegible] nets—for sale at cost, to close out [illegible] the season.
F. DUNNINGTON.
June 5.

Rail Road Freight Reduced.

[illegible] ation of Flour from Kerneysville [illegible] Baltimore has been reduced to [illegible] cents per barrel. Now Baltimore is the place to buy your goods. Also, [illegible] from Baltimore to this Depot at [illegible] per ton.
F. DUNNINGTON.
Kerneysville, June 5, 1845.

LOOK ALOFT.

BY JONATHAN LAWRENCE.

In the tempest of life, when the wave and the gale
Are around and above, if thy footing should fail,
If thine eye should grow dim, and thy caution to depart,
'Look aloft!' and be firm, and be fearless of heart.

If the friend who embraced in prosperity's glow,
With a smile for each joy and a tear for each woe,
Should betray thee when sorrows like clouds are arrayed,
'Look aloft!' to the friendship which never shall fade.

Should the visions which hope spreads in light to thine eye,
Like the tints of the rainbow, but brighten to fly,
Then turn, and through tears of repentant regret,
'Look aloft!' to the sun that is never to set.

Should they who are dearest, the son of thy heart,
The wife of thy bosom, in sorrow depart,
'Look aloft!' from the darkness and dust of the tomb,
To that soil where affection is ever to bloom.

And oh! when death comes in his terrors, to cast
His fears on the future, his pall on the past,
In that moment of darkness, with hope in thy heart
And a smile in thine eye, 'look aloft!' and depart.

Miscellaneous.

From the Baltimore Sun.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Mr. Editor:—The following account is founded on fact and may prove interesting to your readers:

A certain Dr. ——, many years ago, travelling in the West, became acquainted, on board of a steamboat, with a Mr. Hamilton, who had been a member of the Legislature from his district, and was again a candidate for that office. After passing their time pleasantly, and becoming well acquainted with each other in the course of the trip, Hamilton, on landing, invited the doctor to pass to his house in the village, which was kept by his sister, and tarry with him whilst he remained in that part of the country. The Dr. remained with them a short time, and then departed on the land-inspecting tour into the interior, which was the object of his visit to the West.

On leaving the village on horseback, Hamilton accompanied the Doctor to show him his way; but becoming interested in the conversation of his companion, and not being particularly engaged at home, he continued with him until late in the afternoon, when, among a number of branching roads, they lost their way.

After journeying on until dark, in hope of reaching some house where they might obtain the requisite direction, they reached, just at night fall, the banks of a river, on which they found the encampment of three stout wayfarers, with their families and wagons.—They asked permission to spend the night with the party, and engaged in conversation on their various plans of emigration and settlement.

At day light, preparations were made for separation, and Dr. —— received from one of the three men the direction of the desired road. He told him there were two roads—called the '*upper*' and '*lower*' roads—but that the *lower* one was that which he should take. He took the one advised, and started *with* Hamilton. They went a short distance together, when Hamilton bade him good bye, and left him. But before he departed the Doctor told Hamilton that he knew he was in embarrassed circumstances, and wished to aid him if he could. He offered to give him $500. This Hamilton refused, but finally accepted as a loan for a short time to be refunded punctually at the stipulated time, Hamilton felt grateful for this kindness, and, to reciprocate his good-will accordingly to his humble means, took a breastpin from his shirt and giving it to the Dr., said, jocularly, that he hoped to see it some day adorning the bosom of some fair daughter of the West. In return for this, the Doctor took a neat penknife from his pocket, on which was a *silver plate with his name engraved* on it, and, in parting, gave it to Hamilton.

Hamilton had gone but a short distance from the spot where he had left the Doctor, when he heard the sharp report of a rifle and immediately after a deer bounded out before him and fell dead on the road. Hamilton got off his horse, to examine the animal, and, in doing so, got the *cuffs of his shirt sleeves* and his *pantaloons and waistcoat bloody*. He again mounted his horse and reached home, changed his clothes, and gave them to his sister to wash, desiring her to do it at once.

That day he went round his village and collected together his various bills, which he pay. At night, after closing his office, he stopped at the village tavern, on his way to see a lady to whom he was engaged to be married. Several persons came in whilst he was there, and declared that a murdered man had been found on a certain road. Hamilton immediately exclaimed, 'My God—it must be my friend, the Doctor.'

From the tavern he continued on his way to the house of his bethrothed, and whilst there, her father came in with three police officers, who arrested him for Murder.

He was taken to prison, and was told the circumstances that led to suspecting him. He was told that it was known he had left the town with the Dr. and was the last person seen with him; that he had been in difficulties before his return, but had on that day paid all his debts—that *his pistol* and *his breastpin* had been found *beside the body of the murdered Doctor*; that a knife, with the Doctor's name on it, was found in his pocket; that he pretended to lose his way in a country which was well known to him; and, finally, that he had come home with blood-stains on his clothes, which he had given to his sister with orders to wash immediately.

On hearing this story recounted, Hamilton threw up his hands and exclaimed—'HE WAS A LOST MAN.'

The trial, convicted and sentenced. The time for his execution arrived, but Hamilton was too ill to receive the final blow this time, and was respited. Before he died in prison, had expired, Hamilton

All these facts had, of course, satisfied the public mind that the verdict was just, and that Hamilton was the murderer—but about three years afterwards, one of the three men with whom our travellers had bivouacked on the banks of the river, was tried and convicted, in the far west, of murder. Before his execution, he confessed that he was the person who had slain the Doctor—that he had misled him as to the road, and that he had stolen Hamilton's pistol (with which he committed the murder, and left it by the Doctor's body) from his holster during the night, and after he had heard in the chat round the campfire, that the Doctor had money with him, and was engaged in the purchase of land.

KISSING.

It is presumed that girls are fond of kissing, but then they must have some choice in what manner and from whom they will receive a kiss. A kiss in the dark is said to be extremely exciting; a stolen kiss some author says is very sweet; but we should think a compulsive kiss in open daylight upon the lips of a pretty girl whether she would or not, by a man she never saw before, which we saw done yesterday morning, was a salutation any thing but pleasing to the receiver. Passing up Vine street, we saw a young gentleman clasp a young lady, whom he met, around the waist, and uttering a cry of joy, implanted several kisses upon her lips with the quickness of thought. The young lady struggled to release herself, and as soon as she did so, asked him in a tone of extreme indignation, as well as in great astonishment, how he dared 'to take such an unwarrantable liberty.' 'Why, Mary,' said he, looking at her with unfeigned surprise, 'don't you know me?—is it possible you have forgotten me?' 'No sir, I do not know you, and you have behaved very ungentlemanly.'' A consultation then ensued, and the secret of the young gentleman's conduct was solved. He had courted and was bethrothed to the young lady's twin sister, but the sister he saluted so unceremoniously he had never before seen. Matters were soon reconciled and they went their way rejoicing. We should think it dangerous to marry a lady who had a twin sister, as strange things sometimes do happen, and a man might be kissing somebody else's wife, when he thought he had his own.

A Good Wife exhibits her love for her husband by trying to promote his welfare, her business, and wouldn't sew a button on his coat to keep him from freezing

A Sensible Wife looks for her enjoyments at home—a silly one abroad.

A Wise Girl would win a lover by practising those virtues which secure admiration when personal charms have failed.

A Simple Girl endeavours to recommend herself by the exhibition of frivolous accomplishments and mawkish sentiment, which are as shallow as her mind.

A Good Girl always respects herself, and therefore always possesses the respect of others.

'There is no elevation of mind, no justice without moderation in principles and ideas, without a pending spirit which inclines us rather to smile than to fall into a passion with the events of this little life. Anger is never productive of any good, except in the extremely rare case of being employed to humble the wicked, and to terrify them from pursuing the path of crime, as the usurers were driven from the temple.

In the spring time of life the young heart leaps with estacy. Its dreams still unstained by the dark clouds of adversity, are bliss indeed. Yet while sporting unconsciously amid the pristine flowers which its own fervor causes to spring and thrive, manhood comes on a apace, and

'A change steals over the spirit of its dream.'
The flower fadeth, and every leaf has its time to fall.

Each in his turn shall live his destined day,
Then pass to mingle with his native clay.

Jou[illegible] who will [illegible] ing.—Any human being [illegible] the hands behind [illegible] face towards the zenith, of mind to clasp and in perfect safety, in tolerably [illegible] turn the [illegible] ter—ay, and sleep there, no matter how long. If not knowing how to swim, you would escape drownig when you find yourself in deep water. You have only to consider yourself an empty pitcher; let your mouth and nose, not the top part of your heavy head, be the highest part of you, and you are safe; but thrust up one of your bony hands, and down you go—turning up the handle tips over the pitcher. Having had the happiness to prevent one or two drowning by this simple instruction, says an exchange, we publish it either for the benefit of all who either love aquatic sports or dread them.

Salt for Corn.—As this is the season when out farmers are preparing to "plaster" their corn, we would beg to invite their attention to the new preparation used for that purpose. It is stated in an exchange paper, and is simply common salt, which has been found to be a certain remedy against the attacks of grubs, worms, and every other depredator upon the young corn plant. Let it be mixed with plaster, in the proportion of one quart of salt to three quarts of plaster, and applied at the same time and in the same manner as plaster usually is applied, being about a table spoonful to each hill. Care should be taken, however, not to throw the mixture upon the plants, as the salt may prove injurious to them; but put it around them and to them. Those who have tried this preparation, have derived striking advantages from its use, not only in the complete protection which it afforded the crop against grubs, worms, &c., but on account of the strong fertilizing qualities of the salt.

General Intelligence.

MEXICAN INDEMNITY.

We find the following paragraph in the Washington Union:—

We understand that the Secretary of State has submitted a report upon the two Mexican instalments, which were said to have been paid during the last year. We have reason to suspect that the President is not yet satisfied. A doubt still prevails, whether they were actually paid over to the agent of the United States; and therefore, whether the case can be made out, in his opinion, for paying the claimants their portion of the two instalments out of the treasury of the United States, under the contingent appropriation made by the last Congress.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.
WASHINGTON, May 31st.

A letter was received from a most reliable source in Mexico, (by the Eugenia, I believe,) stating that the *two first instalments of the Mexican indemnity have been paid!* The writer states that he had acquainted Mr. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury, of the fact. Here then is the tardy confirmation of the statement made in August last by our Envoy, Gov. Shannon, that the instalments *had been paid* by Mexico to the agents of the United States authorized to receive them.—Six instalments of the indemnity are now due, and not a copper has ever been paid to claimants. *Two instalments have been paid by the Mexican Government and embezzled by agents of the United States!*—This is a most extraordinary state of facts, and our surprise is not lessened by the circumstance that no explanation of the matter has ever been made to our Government by our Minister.

Correspondence of Livingston & Co.
MONTREAL, C. E., May 31st, 1845.

The dreadful conflagration at Quebec is the all-absorbing topic of interest here at present, the principal details of which will have reached you by this time. Every exertion is making in this city to alleviate the distress of the unfortunate sufferers. The Provincial Government sent down by last night's mail £2,000 for their immediate necessities; the Catholic Bishop, Seminary and Hotel Dieu, each forwarded £500, and it is said that Lord Metcalf has also sent a donation of £500. Meetings will be held this day of the citizens, Clergy, Odd Fellows, and almost every public body, to devise immediate measures for prompt relief.

The scene of the conflagration is described by eye-witnesses as having been perfectly awful; men, woman, and children, absolutely bewildered by the [illegible] the flames, as often rushing into the midst of danger and destruction as obtaining safety. The loss of human life must have been very great, but as yet only twelve bodies have been found.

One painful incident was the destruction of the hospital, to which, being considered entirely out of the reach of the conflagration, numbers of sick persons of all classes were carried, when melancholy to relalate, the building became ignited by the flakes of fire carried from a distance by the wind, and the unfortunate inmates unable to help themselves, perished miserably. The total loss has been variously estimated, from $1,600,000 to $3,000,000.

Neither the insurance companies nor the mercantile houses here will be much affected.

Fatal Steamboat Accident—Four lives lost!—One of the boilers of the steamer Paul Jones, Captain Moffett, which runs between Baltimore and Havre de Grace, as a tow boat, exploded on Tuesday morning the 3d inst., between four and five o'clock, about a mile and a half this side of North Point, whilst she was coming up the Patapsco river, when four persons were killed, viz:—Mr. John Parsons, engineer; Mr. George Gill, fireman; a boy belonging to the canal boat Farmer, of Williamsburg, Pa., whose name we are not ascertain, and a colored man on board.—*Balt. Pat.*

The report that Fashion and Peytona were to run another race over the Canton Course, near Baltimore, is incorrect. Fashion has been "turned out" and will run no more this spring. Neither horse, after the race at Camden, were in a condition to run again soon.

Jou[illegible] the American *Letter in the World.*—Mr [illegible] at New York on [illegible] who accompanied [illegible] Bazaar. He informs the China, arrived [illegible] Commercial Advertiser that the [illegible] ship of the Celestial dominions has written a letter, in the Chinese and Mantchou languages, to the President of the United States, which is six feet long by three feet wide! Mr. Peters saw the letter. It is written on yellow paper, enclosed in a yellow silk case, and is now in the hands of Dr. Parker for translation. It is expected that it will be sent home in the next ship.

But this long epistle is not the only great thing emanating from the empire of China. Mr. Peters has brought home the largest collection of Chinese curiosities yet made, exceeding, we are told, even that made by the late Mr. Dunn. We are not informed whether any measures will be taken to gratify the curiosity which this information will excite.
[*Balt. American.*

Strange Affair.—As some men were blasting a rock at Swampscot, Mass., Mr. Joseph R Millet went up to it and told them he was going to touch it off with his cigar. They tried to persuade him not to do it, but finding him determined, they run. He immediately set fire to the powder, and as instantly his head was blown to pieces, and when the men returned he was dead. Mr. Millet had a good family at Swampscot, and had just built a new store for himself.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

In the U. S. Circuit Court, now sitting in Richmond, Va., Chief Justice Taney and Judge Halyburton on the bench, the following important decision was made in relation to the Bankrupt Law. One of the defendants A., on the 29th January 1842 executed a deed to P. and G., which was recorded in the Clerk's office of Richmond, on the 22d of the same month, conveying to them all the real and personal property, stock in trade, debts, credits and effects, of the said A. in trust to secure certain creditors therein mentioned, designated as creditors of the first and second classes. A. petitioned on the 13th of August, 1842, to be decreed a bankrupt; and on the 17th September, following, he was decreed a bankrupt. The Court set aside the deed to P. and G., upon the ground that it was made in contemplation of bankruptcy, and was a fraud upon the Bankrupt law, and ordered the trustees to deliver the property, &c., now in their hands to the Assignee in Bankruptcy, and to render an account before one of the Commissioners of the Court, of all the property, &c., which came to their hands, or to the hands of either of them, by virtue of said deed.

The defendants asked for an appeal which was granted on the usual terms.

The Bankrupt act passed the 19th August, 1841, to take effect on the first of February, 1842. The Richmond Enquirer says:—Under the decision in the above case, in which a large amount is involved, all deeds to secure the claims of any particular creditors, executed between the 19th of August, 1841, and the first of February, 1842, are declared to be fraudulent and must be set aside.—*Balt. Pat.*

CONSTITUTION OF LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans Tropic says that the expenses of the Convention which formed the new Constitution of Louisiana amount to nearly $100,000. The principal features of the new Constitution are substantially:—

An extension of the right of suffrage to all white males above twenty-one, who have resided two consecutive years in the State, and destroying the property qualification. No naturalized citizen to vote until *two years after he becomes a citizen.*

The life tenure of Judges abolished; the Supreme Court appointed for eight years, and the lower Courts for six years.

Sheriffs, coroners, clerks of court, and justices of the peace, to be elected by the people.

Biennial sessions of the Legislature; and the legislature prohibited from chartering any bank charter, limited to sixty years in existence; prohibited also from giving the credit of the State or borrowing money, except in cases of war, invasion, or insurrection.

Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Senate elected for four years; House for two years.

All citizens disfranchised, both as to voting and holding office, who may fight or in any way be connected with fighting a duel, either *in* or *out* of the State.

Future changes to the Constitution to be made by a vote of two successive Legislatures, and subsequently to be approved by a majority of all the qualified voters of the State; the first vote of the Legislature to be at least three fifths of both Houses.

If the Constitution is accepted in November, the first election under it will take place in January. The subsequent elections are to be held in November every second year.

Facts for the Abolitionists.—About seven years ago a negro man belonging to Mr. Stephen Jackson, at that time a sadler in this place, ran away from his master, and had not been heard from until a few days since, when he made his appearance here to enquire [illegible] his master, who moved since to the State of Missouri. This negro's object in returning is to give himself up to his master. He is an excellent sadler and a very intelligent negro, and has had a better chance of taking care of himself than 99 out of 100 free negroes. In spite of this, however, he prefers to be under the care of a good master, to having his liberty, and earnestly advises his fellow servants to be content with their present condition, as one far better suited to the greater portion of them than the liberty which they so much covet.

Another instance of attachment to slavery occurred in the case of a negro belonging to Mr. Francis Eppes. The negro made his escape several years ago and a short time since returned and gave himself up.—*Petersburg Int.*

[illegible] ty-five years [illegible] of the Queen City.—For[illegible] of Log Cabins, in [illegible]nnati was a village almost boundless wilderness, a vast and city of immense commercial and manufacturing importance, with a population of *seventy thousand* moral, intelligent, enterprizing and distinguished for all the social virtues that adorn civilized and enlightened humanity. The Louisville Journal truly says, the record of the Old World cannot furnish an instance so wonderful, and so honorable to human enterprise. What were the boasted wonders of the Old World to such a wonder as that we are considering, which required forces unknown to antiquity? To rescue an almost illimitable wilderness from a state of nature, and to build, where fifty years ago the shade of trees many centuries old reposed, a city rich in intellect, art, and every kind of industry, is an achievement which the ancient world cannot parallel.

A Western Editor's Opinion of Politicians.—A western editor says it was very improper for the New York Assembly to invite the widow of Alexander Hamilton to *take a seat on the floor*, when she made her appearance in the legislative halls a few weeks ago. The editor thinks it would have been more to their credit to have offered her a chair.

Arrival of the Cambria.

Three Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Cambria, Captain Judkins, arrived at Boston on Sunday night, at half-past nine o'clock, in the unparalleled time of only 12 days from Liverpool. This is the shortest passage ever made from Liverpool to Boston, at this season of the year.

On Friday, the 16th ult., in Parliament, much anxiety was manifested to hear the announcement of the Government plan for the establishment of new Colleges in Ireland.

Sir J. Graham's statement was very long, but its leading features may be comprehended within a brief compass. It is proposed to establish three provincial colleges, one at Cork for the South, one at Gallaway or Limerick for the West, and one at either Belfast or Derry for the North. The cost of establishing these Colleges will be about £100,000, and the annual Government grant for the maintenance is to be £18,000, being £6,000 for each.

It is still uncertain whether the Roman Catholic Bishops will give in their adhesion to the Government plan for the erection of the three Colleges in Ireland, minus religious instruction. Mr. O'Connell has declared against the plan.

The Funds.—As if by common consent, the apprehensions of a collision between Great Britain and the United States, respecting the Oregon question, have all but died away, and the natural effect upon the Public Securities has been to enhance prices. As yet, however, the advance is comparitively limited—say from 3-8 to 1-2 per cent. There is, however, always a wheel within a wheel in political affairs.

It will be seen by the American provision market, that that description of produce holds an encouraging position except in the article of butter. With the exception of the great American staple, cotton, all other articles of commerce, speaking generally, are going off favorably, at remunerating prices.

In Africa, the old enemy of the French, the notorious Abd-el Kader, is again in the field, and giving some uneasiness.

In the 22 cantons of Switzerland there are 1,278,100 Protestants, 865,400 Catholics, 61 monasteries, and 53 nunneries.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times.

The time which has elapsed since the steamship sailed has been too brief to admit of any change in public feeling on [illegible] is likely to occur. Our American friends [illegible] the subject has [illegible] no change.

Commercial.—The Cotton market continues in the same quiet state in which the Great Western left it. Prices have receded fully a farthing per lb. for middling qualities, but the better kinds of New Orleans have not been quite so depressed. The large crop, and what is regarded as the pacific news, have produced this result, and the absence of all speculation, except in the event of warlike advices, will, in all probability, continue.

A bean which had lodged in the wind-pipe of a child of the Rev. Hezekiah Crout, at Westminster, in this State, was extracted twenty four hours after the occurrence, by Dr. Payne, in the following manner: A cut was made lengthwise in front of the neck, through the skin, fat, &c., down to the wind-pipe, and a slit cut into the wind-pipe three-fourths of an inch long, and lodged in the lower end of the wind-pipe. An attempt to remove it by passing an instrument into the wind-pipe [illegible] the cut was made, but unsuccessfully. The boy was then held up by the feet and shaken, whilst the cut in the wind-pipe was held open by a hook; in a few seconds the bean appeared at the opening and was taken out with an instrument.—*Balt. American.*

A Remarkable Case.—It is stated in a late foreign Magazine, that there is now living in the Isle of France, a man endowed with such remarkable powers of sight, that he perceives vessels several hundred miles at sea. He is pensioned by the British government, and every morning reports to the government, and every what vessels are in the offing. It is known that he was never known to err. When the first steamer was sent from England to the East, he saw her at a distance of one hundred miles, but was surprised at the strange appearance they had four masts, one of them stating she had four masts, one of expected, or know, (no steamer being was supposed he had seen in its way,) it by power of vision, but the extraordinary his story. [illegible] verified

A Love [illegible]—In the North Adams Transcript, is a story of a fair damsel in that town who found it somewhat difficult to decide between rival suitors for her hand, and made them both agree to accompany her to the office of the "Squire," where she promised to make her selection, on condition that the rejected suitor should pay the marriage fee, present her with five dollars, and then depart from the town for the space of one year. The Transcript says that this bit of a drama was actually performed, and the desolate one left town per agreement.

Condition of Mexico.—In Mexico there are 7,000,000 of Indians and Creoles, ignorant and slothful; and a hundred thousand persons of Spanish descent, wealthy and of military profession. The estimate of the Mexican government of the population of their country, (for does not appear to have ever had the energy to obtain an actual census,) was 1842, as follows:—Indians, 4,5[illegible] Mestizos, 1,505,500; Europeans and white Creoles, 1,000,000.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN:

THURSDAY MORNING.

June 12, 1845.

HARVEST.

☞The Richmond papers state that the harvest was commenced in that region more than a week since. The prospect seems to be good.

The harvest is about commencing in our own county. We understand that Mr. John W. Duffield commenced cutting his Mediterranean Wheat on Monday or Tuesday last, and Captain James L. Ranson, designs commencing in a few days, as also many others whose Wheat already presents a rich golden appearance.

We understand that some harvesting has been done in Clarke county, and we suppose by the first of next week, the harvest will be fairly commenced.

TRIAL OF NELSON HOOPER.

The trial of Nelson Hooper, charged with the murder of Wm. Brooks, was progressing in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for this county, when our paper was put to press last week.

The murder was committed near Bath, Morgan county, on the 17th of February last, and was removed to Jefferson, from the inability to procure a jury in Morgan.

The selection of a jury was attended with some difficulty here, inasmuch as many had either formed or expressed opinions touching the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and were thus rendered incompetent to serve as jurors on the case.

The following named gentlemen were at length impannelled, being chosen by the prisoner:—James V. Moore, Benj. W. Thompson, Robert W. Baylor, Geo. K. Boley, Wm. McPherson, Geo. W. Little, Isaiah Gant, John Snyder, jr., John H. Little, Henry Timberlake, Abraham Snyder, and John J. Abell.

In the absence of J. E. Page, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney for the county, the Prosecution was conducted by James M. Mason, Esq.; Counsel for the prisoner, Andrew Hunter, Henry Bedinger, and E. P. Hunter, Esqs.

The trial occupied two days, during which time great legal tact and skill was displayed by those engaged in the case, and when the examination of witnesses was closed, able speeches were made by the several gentlemen.

The Counsel for the prisoner sought to establish his innocence from guilt, by alleging temporary insanity, and cited numerous cases to sustain them on this point. Their main defence, however, consisted in their efforts to prove that the murder was not one of premeditation, not wilful, not deliberate, but committed without malice aforethought, without object or motive, hence under the strict construction of the law they maintained the verdict of the jury could not be murder in the first degree.

The Prosecution was in the hands of an able prosecutor, and the points he dwelt upon were maintained with ability and great earnestness.

The case was submitted to the jury on Wednesday evening, who after retiring about half an hour, returned with the following verdict:

"We, the Jury, find the prisoner, NELSON HOOPER, *Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree*, and we ascertain the term of his imprisonment in the public Jail or Penitentiary house, in the city of Richmond to be EIGHTEEN YEARS.

"ROB'T. W. BAYLOR, *Foreman*."

On Saturday last, the prisoner was brought into Court and received his sentence from Judge Douglass—being the same as adjudged by the jury—who, in the course of passing it, remarked, that in the opinion of the Court, he, the prisoner, richly merited the punishment which would have been awarded by a long premeditated malice attending it, and in a most wanton and aggravated manner, without the least provocation on the part of the deceased.

Hooper is now in our jail, but we understand, will be taken to Richmond to-morrow.

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

Of Virginia,

By HENRY HOWE.

We have looked into this work several times, and always with increased interest. It contains what its title page indicates, a "collection of the most interesting facts, traditions, biographical sketches, anecdotes, &c., relating to the history and antiquities" of the State. It is a volume of 544 pages, with a map of the State, and its localities are illustrated by over 100 Engravings—among them, a fine one, giving a view of the "Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown."

This is just such a work as every Virginian ought to have. Its cost is moderate, when we consider the character of the materials of which it is composed, and the personal labor encountered by Mr. Howe in their collection. Mr. H. visited in person every section of the commonwealth, and the greater portion on foot, the [illegible] enable him to effect his purpose. He "shared alike the hospitality of the planter and the mountaineer, and was cheered onward by pleasant interviews with some of her most intelligent citizens."

Several engravings are given, of prominent scenes in Jefferson County—and in the biographical department, we have notice of Gens. Lee, Gates, and Darke, and of Rumsey, the first steam-boat navigator on the Potomac. Indeed, there is so much of interest in the volume, that we know of no way in which the reader can be gratified, except by the purchase of the book.

☞Mr. J. H. Brannon, the Agent for this work, will wait on the citizens of Jefferson in a few days.

☞Our [illegible] of May, and is represented to be in excellent health.

☞The Richmond Times in commenting on the result of the Presidential election on the questions of national policy in the Tariff, contest, remarks, that in referring to Washington, we have in the White wing, or a sheep in either a wolf in sheep's Polk is either, what his wolf's clothing declared he was not, the advocate of a protective tariff, or he is what his Northern friends declared he was not, the candidate of the free trade party, and exponent of their views.

THE MORMON MURDERERS.—The trials of the persons charged with the murder of two leading Mormons, Hiram and Joe Smith, were commenced at Carthage, Illinois, on the 21st ult. The parties arraigned are J. C. Davis, late an Illinois Senator, T. O Sharp, editor of the Warsaw Signal, Mark Aldrich, Wm. N. Grover, and Col. Levi Williams. The proceedings so far had been peaceable and orderly, but how long this state of things would continue, was uncertain. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says—

Everybody almost attending court comes armed to the teeth, and frequently muskets and rifles will be seen taken out of wagons with as much deliberation as if they were attending a militia muster instead of attending a court of justice. This is a bad state of things, but extraordinary cases demand extraordinary remedies.

The Mormons are said to have expressed a determination to take revenge, in case the defendants should not be convicted, but it is hoped that more discreet counsels will prevail.

MISRULE IN VIRGINIA!

It is a matter well worthy of consideration, and worth as much reflection at this time as any other, that for nearly *twenty years* Locofocoism has ruled the destinies of Virginia without cessation. This fact has recently been forcibly presented by the Richmond Whig. It is time, therefore, that we were looking around and spending some thought as to whether we are as happy, as prosperous, and as independent, as other States, that have been governed under a different system of policy; and whether we stand as high as they in point of intellectual attainment.

Is Virginia as wise—are her people as well educated—as those of the New England States? Has she the same benefits? Does she reap the same profits as they? Has she been as well governed as they have been?

This is the great secret of their success:—They have been under Whig government—have adopted Whig policy; and thus have their resources been expanded, and their people made wiser, more prosperous and happy. By the wise and liberal Common School policy, their minds have been enlightened, and their powers of genius displayed. The Whigs have always contended for liberal education; with it, they have nothing to fear, but every thing to gain,—yet they have never had the power in Virginia, to exemplify what they have always so much desired. Locofocoism, which loves darkness better than light—which prefers the darkened understanding rather than the enlightened—has been in the ascendancy for nearly a quarter of a century, and has failed to give us that government, which would emit one new ray of light, by the education of the ignorant minds of its supporters.

But the evils resulting from this misrule in Virginia are not only those of not providing for the education of her people: Her internal resources have not been properly developed.—With resources as vast and inexhaustible as those of any other State, she has been suffered to languish and to remain unproductive. Instead of being first in the Union, as she certainly was when the Confederation of the States was formed, she now stands back, far back—down, far down, even in the scale of political importance. We know she is down—we feel it; and it would be the veriest folly in us to deny what must be so self-evident. The cause must lie somewhere, and where more likely than in her Legislative policy? "For 20 years and more, Locofocoism has controlled *without reserve*, the fortunes of Virginia! On *joint ballot*, that is for an *election*, the Whigs have several times had the command of the Legislature. But as to its *policy*, as to the policy of the country *in* 20 *years*, they *have never* had the COMMAND of the Legislature." It is therefore impossible that the Whigs can be chargeable with the sin of mal-administration. They "had it not in their power—no responsibility can be, properly or rationally, theirs. They have been a *minority* all the time. Captive and if lamenting, yet quiescent."

This fact is beyond contraversion—it is indisputable as it is historical; and the retrogradation in our character must be and is justly chargeable alone to the illiberal and Federal system of legislation adopted by the Legislature of Virginia. Instead of legislating for Virginia, her representatives have been engaged, year after year, in discussing matters that came solely within the province of the National Assembly; thus has her means been wasted, and her best interests sacrificed.

In commenting upon the Locofoco rule of Virginia, the Richmond Whig truly says: "The DEMOCRATS have for 20 years [illegible] her magnificent Virginia! Have they [illegible] her [illegible] poor *less poor* than before, and to extend to all, the opportunity of pursuing happiness with an increased prospect of finding it.

For 20 years, the State has groaned and *dwindled* and *dwarfed*, under Democratic, Jackson sway, until the State is become—what with her real decline in dignity, and her still more fatal decline in political weight and relative social position—pretty nigh *the most contemptible State in the Union*."

THE REV. SEPTIMUS TUSTON.

The Washington Journal states that Gen. Jno. P. Van Ness, of Washington, has presented a handsome lot on 8th street, immediately in the rear of the Patent Office, valued at $1250, on which to erect a new Presbyterian church to be under the Pastoral care of the Rev. Septimus Tuston, late Chaplain of the United States Senate; and states that the enterprise in other respects has met with the most flattering encouragement.

The friends of Mr. Tuston in this section, will be pleased to learn that the amiable qualities of their former beloved divine are duly appreciated by the good citizens of Washington, and that they are about to give a still more tangible evidence of their regard, by erecting a place for divine worship under his ministration.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL COMPANY.

The Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company held their annual meeting at their office in Frederick, on 2d instant. The annual report was presented and read by Mr. Coale, the President of the Company. The Frederick Herald says of it:

"We understand that it exhibits the affairs of the Company in a very improving condition. There has been an *increase* of tolls in the five months of this year over the same months in 1844, of $3,354 15, which we believe is the greatest increase ever before realized in the same time on this work. A liability of the law of the last session of Maryland, for the completion of the Canal to Cumberland. Owing to the unavoidable delay on the part of some of the Coal companies, it appears that the whole amount of the guaranties had not yet been received. The meeting adjourned sine die, without the election of Directors.

DAMAGE DONE BY FROST.

The damage done to the growing crops of wheat and corn, and to various kinds of vegetables and fruits, by the severe frosts of Thursday and Friday week, proves to be very serious and extensive. In Pennsylvania and Ohio the reports made through the papers are very unfavorable. In Pennsylvania the wheat has suffered but little, while the injury to other branches of vegetation has been great. The Columbus, Ohio, Journal says—

"There is a good deal of consternation in this section of the State, on account of the continued cold weather and drought. There was a hard freeze last night and the night previous. Ice was formed and stood an hour after sunrise, nearly the eighth of an inch in thickness. The Corn that had escaped previous frosts was generally blackened to the ground, and potatoes and vegetables generally are in the same plight. The Wheat fields, with here and there an exception, look bad enough. With a majority of our farmers, the prospect of a Wheat crop is hopeless. The drought does not, however, extend over a wide section of country, and the amount of wheat in the country is so great that the price cannot be very high."

☞It is stated that the Hon. Francis Thomas has determined to abandon politics forever.

POLITICAL COQUETRY.

Gen. Houston, Ex-President of Texas made a speech in New Orleans on the 28th ult, in the course of which he remarked that nearly every man in Texas was in favor of annexation. He had been at many meetings in the Republic, and when the question of annexation was put a negative voice was a rare thing. President Jones, he stated, was in favor of the measure, and would do every thing in his power to satisfy the wishes of the people.—*Balt. American.*

In this speech, Gen. H. recounts his efforts to bring about Annexation, soon after his accession to the Presidency of Texas. His overtures being rejected, "he thought a little innocent trickery would benefit the cause, and help on the measure to a final settlement. He had often heard that when a lover had been kept in abeyance by his mistress for sometime, unable to obtain a 'yes' or 'no,' some sudden holding off or violent praise of some neighbor beauty would scarcely fail to elicit an answer. Prompted by this idea, its efficacy was immediately put to test.—*Friendly intercourse was courted with other Powers, and, aware of the mutual jealousy existing between our country and that of England, her hand was first solicited as a partner in the dance*, which she readily granted: but the familiarity was never such in the gallopade as to unglove with her. *The bait was taken, and she who always dearly loved us,—sinking affected reserve—made a direct proposal.*"

Gen. H. made a statement, somewhat in detail, of his measures up to 1841, to bring about Annexation.

"With this statement of facts, Gen. H. said he would leave the public to infer whether he was opposed to or in favor of annexation. It was true, (he said,) *that he had acquitted a little with Great Britain, and made the United States as jealous of that Power as he possibly could; and had it not been (he said) for the eagerness of the Texan Congress in passing and sending to this country a declaration that nine tenths of the people of Texas were in favor of the measure, he would have so operated on the fears of the American Senate that the prize would slip through their grasp, as to have procured the ratification of the treaty last spring.*—With that assurance in their hands, however, he said the Senate could attend to other matters at that time, and deal with Texas at their leisure.

"He then stated that there exists but one sentiment in Texas, and that is in favor of annexation; that he is perfectly sure the Texan Executive, as far as he can do it, will carry out the measure in good faith; that when the Congress meets they will give their assent to the measure, as the President has already given his; and that when the special deputies of the people meet in Convention, in pursuance of the President's proclamation, they will ratify the act with every solemnity, and then the country will present a united front. He said there was no opposition among the people; he was sure the President would not, nor would he himself, interpose one breath in its way.

"Gen. H. then alluded in very graceful terms to the object of his present tour, which is once more to have an interview with Gen. Jackson, before the death of that illustrious citizen. He then sat down amid the general cheers of the House."

EXTENSION OF THE RAIL ROAD.

The Convention of the North Western Counties of Virginia, favorable to granting the right of way to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to some eligible point on the Ohio river between Wheeling and Parkersburg, met at the latter place on the 28th ult. There was a full attendance of delegates.

They passed strong resolutions on the subject, and appointed a committee to draft a memorial to the Legislature, asking the incorporation of a Company to construct a Road from some point not lower than the mouth of Little Kanawha to some point on the Potomac.

So little are the Loco Foco party accustomed to a constant subject is permitted to germinate. They nip disaffection in the bud. It is not strange, then, that they should stamp as *inconsistency* all difference of opinion among Whigs—as for instance, on the Bank question, on Texas, or Oregon.

The Richmond Enquirer is now gravely engaged in showing off *Whig inconsistency*, on the Oregon question, because some Whig editors go the figure for an extension of the American authority. That paper seems to consider the proudest trait in the Whig character—*independence of thought and action*—as something so wonderfully out of place in party politics, that it is attempting to "make a card of it!" They have no idea of that sort of independence which authorizes an individual to think for himself.

☞The Hon. Francis Brengle declines being a candidate for Congress from the Frederick (Md.) District.

PRESIDENT JONES AND ANNEXATION.

The Proclamation of President Jones, of Texas, dated the fifth of May, calls a Convention of the People by deputies to be chosen on a basis laid down the in Proclamation. The Convention is to meet on the fourth of July next, and it is called "for the purpose of considering the proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States, and any other proposition which may be made concerning the nationality of the republic; and, should they judge it expedient and proper, to adopt, provisionally, a constitution to be submitted to the people, for their ratification, with a view to the admission of Texas, in accordance with the terms of the proposition for annexation already submitted to the Texan Government by that of the United States."

This movement, remarks the Baltimore American, of President Jones is hailed as a decided proof of his conversion to the side of annexation.

Not only has he called an extra session of Congress, which was scarcely hoped for at one time, but in his new-born zeal he has gone to the extent of summoning a convention he regards risk of going beyond the real alacrity; his Executive powers. Considered as suspiciously early as even the result of Ashbel Smith's mission to England is known we may be better able to understand Mr. Jones. The Texan papers, however, and also those of New Orleans seem to regard the question of annexation as virtually settled. The enthusiasm of the people for that measure, will be sufficient, it is thought, to overbear all efforts and intrigues, whether foreign or domestic, which may be at work to defeat annexation.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

On Saturday week, the British frigate Eurydice, in eight days from Vera Cruz, arrived at the Balize, below New Orleans, having Mr. Elliot, British Charge d'Affaires to Texas, on board.

Among the rumors current in New Orleans was one that the Government of Mexico had *acknowledged the Independence of Texas.* But little credit, however, seems to have been attached to it.

The New Orleans Republican says:

"Regarding the treaty between Texas and Mexico, the Mexican Government finds itself in a dilemma which precipitate action might render dangerous. They have raised a war spirit which they discover they cannot quell, and which even to conciliate appears to be hazardous."

Gov. Shannon, U. S. Minister, had arrived at Vera Cruz. It appears that on his journey from Mexico to Vera Cruz he was robbed for the second time, of every thing but the clothes on his person.

"THE TARIFF & OUR MECHANICS."

Under this caption the "Spirit of Jefferson" proceeds to show that "one of the deceptive artifices resorted to by the advocates of a high tariff policy, is to speak of the protection to home manufactures as protection to our mechanics."

That the Tariff policy is inimical to the prosperity of the mechanics of our country is a doctrine which we seldom hear advanced, because of the unsoundness which it carries on its face, and because it presumes rather much on the gullibility of the intelligent mechanics of our country, who, though they toil for their bread, have sufficient discernment to perceive that the doctrine is as false as it is insulting to their understanding.

It needs but a "thimbleful" of common sense to know that if a sufficient duty is laid upon goods to debar foreign pauper labor from competing with that of our mechanics that their labor must be enhanced in a proportionate degree to the protection afforded. And every one has sufficient discernment to perceive that the *great object* of discriminating duties is to protect the industry of the country against the pauper labor of Europe.

The necessity of protection, and the intimate relations existing between the Tariff policy and the interests of our mechanics, is forcibly illustrated by one of "Junius's" publications, in which he declares that "our laborers ask nothing but a fair field. On the ground of a just reciprocity, they have nothing to fear; but without protective duties the odds are fearfully against them. The two great items which go into productions of all kinds, are capital and labor; and in both of these the foreigner has a manifest advantage over our citizens. In England, and on the continent, capital is worth only three or four per cent., while in this country it is worth from six to eight. European labor costs from five to nine shillings per week, including board, while in this country labor costs nearly that per day. Under these circumstances, how can the American manufacturer or mechanic compete with those of Europe? We want protective duties mainly to counteract the influence of cheap capital and cheap labor. Give us duties barely sufficient to make up these inequalities, and our farmer and mechanics—our manufacturers and navigators—or, in one word our laborers—can contend, successfully, with those of any other nation.

We, as a people, are peculiarly situated. Our vast unsettled country creates a demand for capital and labor, which raises them in value far above the European standard. We are separated from the old world by distance, and by the nature of our institutions. The leading characteristic of our country is, that our laborers are citizens—are freemen.

This tends to elevate the working classes, and to secure to labor its just reward. View the condition of our laborer as compared with that of Europe. The European manufacturer, in estimating the cost at which he can produce a fabric, inquires what is the lowest sum that will barely feed and clothe the laborer. He sets down nothing like profits to his laborers, but barely allows them animal subsistence. But the American manufacturer must inquire, not what will barely feed the laborer, but what sum will give him a comfortable support, and leave him fair profits. In Europe the laborer gets nothing but a miserable subsistence from day to day—in this country he must share, with his employer, the profits of the business, by the increased rate of his wages. This difference between the character of American and European labor constitutes the necessity for protective duties. If our laborers were like the serfs of Russia, or the paupers of England, compelled to labor for the lowest possible sum which would sustain their corporeal system, we might compete successfully with foreign manufacturers without protective duties. And do the enemies of the tariff wish to bring down the labor of this country to the low level of the European standard? This is the direct tendency of their doctrines; and it becomes the working men of the country, who, by being a vast majority, have at all times the destiny of the nation in their hands, to inquire whether those can be their friends who would reduce their wages, so as to deprive them of of the ability of supporting themselves and families, because articles manufactured in the East are brought here and sold in our Stores, that therefore, the Tariff affords no protection. And pray what remedy does he wish the mechanic to adopt—why, we suppose, that he would have the Tariff repealed, and then, have not only the "Eastern work" brought into competition, but the whole foreign pauper labor also brought to bear; and the land would then be deluged with every necessary and luxury of life from foreign work-shops, and where then, we ask would our country mechanics be? Would their situation be benefitted? Because work can be manufactured cheap in the Eastern States, does that argue that the Tariff is *not protective* to our mechanics *who are equally* under its wise salutary provisions? If fault there be, let it be traced to its proper source. If our stores innovate upon the rights of the mechanical portion of our community, the remedy is in their own hands. They can easily resolve to patronize no establishment which goes beyond its proper pursuit, and thus, they themselves hold he power, if they choose to exercise it.

But the "Spirit" should remember that when it asserts "that in enacting high protective laws, the object is to benefit the owners of large capitals, and not the daily-laboring mechanics," it treads heavily upon President Polk's toes. It should bear in mind that the Tariff of 1832, which was signed by Gen. Jackson, and which received the unanimous support of Tennessee, and among other Members JAMES K. POLK'S, was *higher in many of its protective features*, than the Tariff of 1842, and thus it places Mr. Polk in the position of serving the rich capitalist to the detriment of the mechanics of the land.

To show that what we say is not all 'gammon,' we annex for the convenience of reference, the following brief parallel between the Tariff of 1832, for which we voted and General Polk voted and certain staple articles, and the "Whig Tariff," 1842:

	1832.	1842.
Cotton Goods,	7½ ct.	6 ct. sq. yard.
Iron, rolled,	$30	$25 a ton.
Iron, not rolled,	$18	$17 "
Sugar, brown,	2½ c.	2½ c. lb.
Sugar, loaf,	12½ c.	6 c. lb.
Molasses,	5 c.	4½ c. gal.
Salt,	10 c.	8 c. bushel.
Bagging,	3½ c.	4 c. sq. yard.
Flannels,	16 c.	14 c. "
Axes,	30 p. ct.	30 p. ct. ad val.
Nails,	5 c.	3 c. lb.
Wool,	40 p. ct.	30 p. ct. ad val.
Cloths & Cassimers,	50 p. ct.	40 p. ct. "

☞A notice is given, that the water is to be drawn off from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal on the 28th of June, and remain out until the 9th of July, for the purpose of making repairs.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—The Frederick Herald of Saturday says—

We have the information from a gentleman who visited the Great Western, in order to ascertain what had been the result of the experimental trial of the Cumberland Coal, on her recent voyage to Liverpool, from which we learn that she was taking in a new supply of Coal, and that its trial had proved extremely satisfactory. The gentleman was also informed at the agent's office that the owners of the Great Western have concluded *not to send any more coal to this country for their vessels.*

Pistols for two!—Mrs. *Gunn*, of Vermont, recently presented her duel hating husband with a *brace of little pistols.* Oh, blazes! says an old bachelor editor.

CHARLESTOWN ARTILLERY.

We are pleased to learn that there is a likelihood of the resuscitation of this corps of volunteers, through the indefatigable zeal and energy of Capt. ROWAN. That a military company should exist in a town like our own, there can be no question. The material for composing one is amongst us, and we trust that the young men of the place still have sufficient patriotism to fire them with a military ardor in the maintenance of a well disciplined corps. Capt Rowan is an able and efficient officer, fully competent to discharge any and all of the duties pertaining either to a captainey or higher grade of office, and we trust therefore that his labors may be successful, and that ere long he will be again at the head of a full company.

The Artillery have always maintained a high character for their discipline and training, and we see no good cause why the company should not be again revived and flourish as in days of yore.

TO YEARLY ADVERTISERS.

We must beg some of our yearly advertisers to forbear. When we contracted to advertise for them, by the year, for a stipulated sum, we did not mean to give them the privilege of inserting weekly either a column or half a column. Such a privilege would destroy materially the interest of our paper as a family journal. We have some forty yearly advertisers, and did they all advertise as some few do, we should have twenty columns of advertisements, without counting our miscellaneous ones, which are numerous, leaving no room whatever for a single item of news or domestic intelligence.

The regular term of the Superior Court for Jefferson County was closed on Monday last. Judge Douglass has ordered a special term to be held on the 14th of July, for the despatch of Chancery business.

☞Strong apprehensions are expressed that there will be a general failure of the Wheat Crop in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.

FREDERICK SUPERIOR COURT.

The term of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Frederick County, will be commenced on Friday the 13th instant.

☞The Berkeley County Court at their session on Monday last, re-appointed Harrison Waite, Esq. Clerk, thus evincing their entire satisfaction with the manner in which the duties have heretofore been performed.

John P. Kearfott, Esq. was appointed County Surveyor for Berkeley.

FLORIDA.—It seems now to be certain that the Locos will have the ascendency in the new State of Florida. They have elected their candidate for Governor and Member of Congress—and a majority of the Legislature.

BANKS IN OHIO.—Under the Banking law of the last session, several new Banks are about to be organized in Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA DEBT.—The Harrisburg Union of Wednesday says—"We now declare it, as our most solemn conviction, that the State interest will be paid, in cash, on the first of August next, and continue to be paid punctually thereafter.

☞HENRY SCHLEY, Esq., late Clerk of Frederick County Court, (Md.) was elected Cashier of the Frederick County Bank, on the 3d inst.

The Hon. Wm. S. Archer will please accept [illegible] the United States and the Ta Tsing Empire.

☞A man named Mansfield, recently ran 20 miles in 1 hour, 58 min, 30 sec. at Windsor, England. The race was for a wager of £200 to £100 that the distance could not be run in two hours.

☞The Philadelphia Courier says that it is now possible to breakfast in Boston, dine in New York, and sup in Philadelphia. We look for one link more in the chain—"*to sleep in Baltimore!!*" It would make only 500 miles, and will be accomplished yet in less than a quarter of a century.

☞"Roasting ears" in the Vicksburg market on the 18th of May. Only think of it.

☞The Merchant Mill owned by Col. Edward Colston, of Berkeley, was destroyed by fire on the 28th ult. The mill and contents were covered with insurance.

The sentiment "that the world is governed too much" is becoming quite popular. We find that the system of holding sessions of the State Legislatures only every second year is finding favor in most of the States. Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi, Delaware, Georgia and Louisiana have adopted the system, and it is now proposed to incorporate it in the proposed alteration of the Constitution of New York.

☞The Kentucky papers have a report that Col. O. W. Butler, of that State, will be appointed soon Minister to Russia.

TO PREVENT SMUT.

The Frederick Herald contains the following communication from a Mr. Thomas Whitter, as to a very simple mode of preventing smut, which [illegible] It is worth a trial at any rate.

MR. HUGHES:—I was told to-day by Mr. Grossnickel, of Middletown valley, that he has not had a single head of smut wheat on his farm for the last *thirty years.* He further says that all his neighbors are troubled with it more or less every year. To prevent smut he secures a sufficient quantity of the water [illegible] the growing wheat for Seed, and lets that become *perfectly ripe*, or as is termed by farmers, "*dead ripe.*" He says cuting wheat in a green State and seeding from it *will produce smut.* Now is the time for farmers to receive this information. I feel satisfied they may safely rely on it.

THOS. WHITTER.

A FRACAS.—The contest between the rival factions in Washington, has got to be so hot, that the parties to it must needs fight. A letter from Washington says:

There was a rencontre on Wednesday morning on the deck of the steamer Osceola, a little before she left our steam boat wharf for Norfolk. It was a fight between an editor and an ex-editor. The late fiscal editor of the Globe, Mr. John C. Rives, was one of the belligerents; Mr. Cunningham, the present editor of the Old Dominion, (published at Portsmouth, Va.) was the other—both well known members of the hard fisted democracy. It appears that Mr. Cunningham having made a very coarse attack in the Old Dominion, upon Mr. Rives, denouncing the Globe man as a scoundrel, &c., the latter called on Cunningham, on board the Osceola, for an explanation. But Cunningham answered the "law should explain;" on which the athletic Rives, not liking 'laws delay,' dealt Cunningham a lusty blow, which laid him sprawling on the deck. Capt. Mitchell and a gentleman, then interfered and prevented any more blows being inflicted. It is said that time and interference prevented the editor of the Old Dominion, from being completely used up.

SOUTHERN BREEZES.

The Charleston Mercury is engaged in a fresh attempt to stir up resistance to the tariff—and labors to show that "the first step to redemption and security to the South, is to throw off the existing tariff." It gives rather a long piece of rigmarole to prove that "the slave holder must be a brave man," and that "the day for compromises is past."

We do not perceive that agitation of this sort has any particular effect at present, but we suppose there will be an increased clamor about the 4th of July—the usual period for a general blowing off of steam.

PRESIDENTIAL CONSISTENCY.

The President has exhibited a gross inconsistency of character, in discharging a young Lieutenant of the Navy for participating lately in a duel, and yet about the same time appointing George W. Jones, second to Mr. Gilley in the duel with Mr. Graves, to the important trust of Surveyor General of Iowa.

If duelling constitutes an objection sufficiently strong to oust from office, it should be equally strong in making appointments. But we observe the same inconsistency of character, still further illustrated in the appointment by President Polk, of Mr. Alcee Labranche, who killed an editor in New Orleans in a duel, for some slight offence given him, in certain strictures upon his public conduct, who has received one of the most lucrative offices under the Government.

We find also, that the President still continues in office Henry A. Wise, who was principal in a duel, and who was second to Mr. Graves in the Gilley duel, now Minister Plenipotentiary to a foreign court.

It will be recollected that previous to the election, the land was flooded with "pious Amos's" tracts upon the sin of duelling, and the connection Mr. Clay had with it—but who, by the by, never "killed his man," as did Gen. Jackson.—Because of Mr. Clay's participation in duelling, the welkin was made to ring with the horrors of the practice; now, their President appoints to lucrative offices, individuals who have "marked their man," and who have blood on their skirts to answer for, and yet not a murmur or whisper of dissatisfaction is heard in the ranks of the party.

It must strike the reader as being somewhat singular that a President should visit upon a Lieutenant of the Navy the most summary punishment, and yet appoint and retain others in office who are equally culpable of the same misdemeanor. But the solution of the query is easy. It will be observed that Messrs. Wise, Jones and Labranche, are persons of influence, and by their position have it in their power to do Mr. Polk much harm—whilst in the other case, it was only a Lieutenant, who was powerless and without fortune and friends, and was therefore a fit subject for President Polk to vent his spleen upon. Is not modern Democracy a most saintly and equalizing spirit? Is it not handsomely personified in James K. Polk? Who can doubt its liberalizing tendencies, thus illustrated?

Why is it that "Amos" does not issue another edition of anti-dueling tracts, and pass censure where it is so richly merited?

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, June 3d.

It appears that the President has finally determined not to pay the instalments of the Mexican indemnity actually paid to U. States agents by Mexico. The documents on the subject will probably soon be published, in order to tell who got the money paid by Mexico.

I am assured by some that Gov. Shannon's action in the matter has been perfectly correct; that he stated simply on his responsibility as minister, that the money had been paid, and then putting himself on his dignity, would have nothing more to say on the subject,—leaving it for our Government to find means to dispute his statement, if they could.

The Fire at Quebec.—The total loss has been computed with the utmost nicety possible, and found to be between *one million and one million and a half of pounds!!*—or in dollars, from $4 000,000 to $6.000.000! The loss of life cannot be estimated

We hear of many private interments of the remains found by supposed relatives, and it is asserted that about forty victims of the conflagration have so far been inhumed, and that many, very many, will never be discovered.

Robbery and Attempt at Murder—We learn that a gentleman, who is now staying at the United States Hotel, was knocked down and robbed of his pocket book, containing $2,600, yesterday morning, about one o'clock, not far from the Glass-house. The gentleman was on his way from the Observatory when he was attacked and robbed. One of the villains fired a pistol at the gentleman, the ball of which glanced on the gentleman's forehead.—This daring and successful robbery has caused, as may be naturally supposed, great excitement in this metropolis.

[*Nat. Int. of Saturday.*

The Comet—The second great Comet of 1845, which is now traversing our heavens, is attracting attention at all the observatories. Its nucleus is said to be as bright as Jupiter. Its tail is broader than that of the comet of 1843 [illegible] the drawing of the comet of 1819. This is the fifth comet seen this year—and astronomers predict that there will be two more along during the year—making seven, which is more than ever were seen in one year, entitling this to be called the "comet year."

A Convention.—A Working-Man's Convention is being held in Boston. Among the resolutions reported by the business committee was one recommending the assemblage in the city of New York next October of an *Industrial Congress*, to consist of delegates from the laboring classes of the whole country, so far as they may see fit to be represented, and to remain in session long enough to consider and mature such measures as may be deemed essential to improve and elevate the condition of the working classes. This proposition was unanimously adopted.

Shocking Death by Lightning.—During the storm on Wednesday afternoon a man in the employ of Messrs. Sprague, Esq., in the town of Ichabod Rives, was ploughing in the field when Rives arose, was struck by lightning and killed instantly. The fluid entered the top of the head and came out at the heel—making a hole about the size of an ordinary bullet. It then passed down his limbs and rent through his foot—tearing off the sole of his boot. One of the horses with which he was ploughing was killed also.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Daily Journal.*

THE TRUE KEY TO BUSINESS.

The Balt. Sun remarks with [illegible] force that the true key to business is by advertising. It is indeed the great highway to success, and money thus expended always returns as "bread scattered on the waters." Even in a small village like our own, Mechanics should keep their signs constantly in the newspaper. There are many persons in our own county and in neighboring ones to whom they are strangers, and no method of introduction is half so efficacious as one through the newspaper. There are undoubtedly many excellent workmen, numerous professional men of talent and merit, and many capable persons in other branches of business, who are unpatronized, and who remain in obscurity, merely because the public have no knowledge of their qualifications and merits. Those who neglect to use this ready and cheap means of promoting their own prosperity are consequently much mistaken as to their true interests.

When a stranger or newcomer in the county wishes to know where he can find the goods he desires to purchase, the furniture he wishes to fit his house out with, or a carpenter to put a building up for him, or a hatter, shoemaker or tailor to do his work, he refers to the newspaper, and thus an easy introduction takes place between the several parties.

Advertise then, and we assure you that money thus expended, will be repaid in a manifold degree.

VALUE OF NEWSPAPERS.

There is no book so cheap as a newspaper; none so interesting, because it consists of a variety, measured out in suitable proportions as to time and quality. Being new every week, it invites to a habit of reading, and affords an easy and agreeable mode of acquiring knowledge so essential to the welfare of the individual and the community. It causes hours to pass away pleasantly and profitably, which would otherwise have been spent in idleness and mischief.

We find the above sensible paragraph in an exchange, and heartily concur in the sentiment expressed. A newspaper is certainly the cheapest as well as most interesting medium for conveying intelligence and good moral precepts to families. Children will pick up and read a newspaper, whilst they will suffer the old family books to remain on the shelf covered with dust. Every father should see the importance of having such a channel of intelligence to his family as a weekly newspaper, and subscribe for one at once.

Short Passages of the Steamships.—The Cambria, upon her late trip, made the shortest passage which has been achieved since the starting of the Cunard line, except the September passage of the Hibernia last year. The Boston Courier, from a record of the passages of all the steamers, from the commencement, kept as correctly as the nature of the thing would admit of, selects the following, all of which have been made within 13 days, and all of which are calculated from wharf to wharf.

1840. August	17—Acadia	12 days & 17½ hours	
" Oct.	17— "	12 "	18 "
1841. June	16—Columbia	12	8 "
" August	2—Acadia	12 "	13 "
1842. August	1—Columbia	12 "	10 "
" Nov.	17—Acadia	12 "	12 "
1843. June	1— "	12 "	15 "
" July	3—Hibernia	12 "	14 "
1844. June	1—Caledonia	12 "	abt 15 "
" July	17—Hibernia	12 "	17 "
" August	1—Caledonia	12 "	abt 20 "
" Sept.	1—Hibernia	12 "	2½ "
1845. June	1—Cambria	12 "	3 "

including a detention of 7 hours by fog.

☞The Wisconsin papers complain that the Winnebagoes are committing great outrages. Some of the worst of the tribe have been maltreating the white women in the neighborhood in the most brutal manner.

Odd Fellowship—The Pittsburg Ariel says that those who cavil at this society will feel more liberal towards them when told that in one mail fifteen letters, all containing checks or bills of money, were received at the post office in that city, directed to the lodges, for the benefit of those of their brothers who have suffered by the late fires.

We learn from the Hagerstown Pledge that a party of burglars visited that town last week and succeeded in making good their entrance to the stores of Messrs. M. & W. King, and Miller and Christ. On the same night an attempt was made to enter the stores of Messrs. F. & G. Fechtig, and Kennedy & Son. The store of Mr. T. B. Wattes was entered at Funkstown, on the previous night. They only obtained a slight amount of cash in each store.

The buying-up the Members of Congress by the Executive is now become the fashion of the day. Of such worthless materials are a large number of the honorables now composed, that the task is quite an easy one. *Honorable* patriots are very cheap, and a little money goes a long way. The New York Courier condemns the practice in strong and indignant terms.

We have just received from our friend, Wm. R. Norem, Esq., a lot of most delicious ripe apricots, raised in his garden at his beautiful residence overlooking the city. Mr. N. had ripe apricots in his garden on the 12th of May! This is the greatest country under the sun for peaches [illegible] Mr. N. has a great variety of the finest apricots, peaches, plums, etc. last year he had plums measuring 5 1-8 inches, and apricots 6 3 8 inches round, of the most delicious flavor. What a change has come o'er this country in the last few years. Who has seen ripe apricots as early as the 12th of May?

[*Vicksburg Whig, May 20.*

Paris in the month of August next, will exhibit the imposing and exciting spectacle of not less than six crowned heads at one and the same time, viz: Louis Philippe himself, the Queen of England, the King of the Belgians, the Queen of the Belgians, the King of Naples, the Queen of Spain, and the King of Holland.

It is announced in the Alton Telegraph that the domestic afflictions of the distinguished statesman, Henry Clay, have lately been greatly added to, by his youngest son becoming de

J. H. Green, the Reformed Gambler, left Rochester for Buffalo on Friday, having delivered nineteen Lectures on Temperance and Gambling in the former City. No where have his exclusive exhibitions of the habitual rascality of Gamblers and the knavery of Playing card Manufacturers been more widely and earnestly heeded. A pack of cards were handed him, purporting to be made by Geo. Cook, New York, and he readily told them all from the backs, both suit and spots. Another pack of Eli Cohen's make was handed him, and he told twenty-nine of them from the backs, though he had never seen the cards before. The cards of C. Bartlett, A. Neely, and T. Crehore, he told from their backs as readily as they could be called off from their faces.

Rather Odd—What would folks fifty years ago have said, had they received a London paper with an engraving of a fire in Pittsburg, *before the ruins had ceased smoking*, yet such is the case. We received a paper of the kind on the 4th, and lit a segar among the ruins the same morning.—*Pittsburg Age.*

Caution to Patentees.—It has been decided by Judge Nelson, as we learn from a communication in the Nat. Intelligencer, that if the proprietor of a new invention sells one of his articles, before he has taken out his patent, he thereby loses his exclusive claim; the sale is held to be an abandonment of the invention to the public. This is a new decision—the opposite doctrine having been heretofore held at the Patent Office. The case in which the law was declared by Judge Nelson was that of Wilson vs. Packard.

The Safety of Human Life.—In the London Times of the 14th ult., we find the report of a trial which shows the strictness with which human life is protected in England. Had the crime been committed here, it would have been passed over as an accident. The plaintiff sued for compensation for injury to his child aged 4 years. The child had drank some sulphuric acid from a cruet negligently left by defendant or servants in the child's way. A verdict was given for plaintiff of 100*l.* damages.

The same paper contains the report of a trial by which the owners of the steamboat "Iron Duke" were mulcted in the sum of £18,000, with costs, for running into a sail vessel at night. It was held as culpable that the "Iron Duke" ran at the rate of twelve knots an hour in a dark night, only one man being on the look out at the forecastle, and the Captain and Mate in bed. In some parts of our country, both Captain and Mates would have been in bed, or in liquor, with no one on the look-out at the forecastle, and going it at the rate of some twenty miles an hour; and a Coroner's Jury would have readily given a verdict that "no blame is justly attributable to any one for this deplorable accident."

Duelling is out of favor in Missouri, and the faithful administration of the laws against the crime will probably put a final end to it in that State. A short time since a duel took place at St. Louis between Messrs. Barr and Colt. When the Criminal Court subsequently met, two members of the St. Louis bar, Messrs. Lorenzo Spencer and Geo. W. Taylor, seconds in the duel, were summoned to testify before the grand jury in relation to the transaction, but they refused to testify, and, upon complaint to the Criminal Court, were sent to jail for ten days for contempt. On the following day, Drs. McDowell and Sikes, who went out as surgeons upon the occasion, were also sent to jail for refusing to testify. We apprehend (remarks the Louisville Journal) that the fighting folks in and about St. Louis will have some difficulty in finding seconds and surgeons hereafter. We fear they will have to fight alone and dress their own wounds.

Magnetic Printing Telegraph—We understand, says a New York paper, that a Magnetic Printing Telegraph is shortly to be introduced to the world, which is superior to any now in use. Instead of making lines, each to designate a letter, it makes the full letter itself, and with astonishing rapidity. This new discovery will be of great value, for it can be managed by any one without difficulty.

Alexand'a Canal Commerce

ARRIVALS.

MAY 31. Canal Boat William, Harpers-Ferry, 400 bbls. Flour to J. B. Daingerfield.

JUNE 4. Canal Boat Champion, Dam No. 5; 500 bbls. Kiln Dried Meal to Powell and Marbury, and 24 bbls. Whiskey to order.

Canal Boat Mill Boy, Leesburg, to load with lumber.

Canal Boat Osceola, Williamsport, 500 bbls. Flour to Wm. Fowle & Sons.

Canal Boat Clarke, Eldridge, Monocacy, Tobacco and live stock to order.

THE MARKETS.

Office of the Baltimore American, June 9, 5, P. M.

CATTLE.—Prices ranged as in quality, from $2 to $5 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to $3.50a$5.75 net. The number sold at the lowest figure was but small, and those for which the highest was obtained did not much exceed [illegible]. The sales would show an average of about $2.6[illegible].

HOGS.—Sales have been made at $4.50 a 5 dol., but principally at $4.87½.

FLOUR.—The demand for Howard street Flour is limited and prices remain unchanged. We are advised of no transactions beyond retail sales which have taken place at $4.50. The receipt price from cars continues at $4.37½.

There appears to be nothing doing in City Mills Flour. The stock on hand is small, and we quote at $4.50a$4 62½.

Sales of Susquehanna Flour by [illegible] 450 cts. Sales of Penna. Rye Flour by [illegible]

GRAIN.—There are no Md. Wheat at this morning. We quote good to prime Red at 85 a 90 cts.; a sale of prime red on Saturday [illegible]. Prime white wheats are selling at 100 [illegible] bushel. We note a sale to-day of 1,500 [illegible] good Penna. red at 92 cents.

Sales of Md. White Corn to-day at 37 a 38 cents, and of Md. yellow at 40 cents.

We quote Md. Oats at 25a27 cents.

BACON.—Western Shoulders 5½ a 6 cents; Sides 6¾ a 7¼ cents; assorted 7 a 7½ cents; Hams 7½ to 8½ cents, and choice lots of small at strictly prime command 9 cents.

The demand for Lard continues active and our last quotations are obtained, viz. No. 1 Western in bbls. from 8 a 8½ for inferior to good and prime.—No. 1 Western in bbls. 7½ a 8 cents for inferior to prime.

WHISKEY.—We quote bbls. at 20 cents, and hhds. at 21 cents—market dull.

[illegible] celebrated Congress, Rappe and [illegible] bean SNUFFS; Segars & Tobacco; [illegible] opened at T. Rawlins'.

PAINT and OIL.
June 12. T. Rawlins.

WOVEN WIRE, Fire Screens and Riddles.
June 12. T. Rawlins.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Thomas D. Hoover, Mr. TALBOT S. DUKE to Miss MARY BRITAIN, all of Harpers-Ferry.

At the Shades, near Middleburg, in Loudoun County, on Tuesday evening, the 27th ult., by the Rev. Andrew A. H. H. Boyd, RAWLEIGH COLSTON, Esq., of Fauquier county, to Miss GERTRUDE ANN POWELL, eldest daughter of Col. Humphrey H. Powell.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. George Adie, Mr. ASHER W. GRAY to MARTHA L., second daughter of Horace Lackett, Esq., all of Loudoun county.

DIED,

On the 1st inst., in Winchester, after an illness of nearly two years, GEORGE F. BAKER, son of Mr. Wm. A. Baker, in the 20th year of his age.

On the 28th ult., after a painful sickness of five months, Miss HENRIETTA YOUNG, of Winchester, in the 18th year of her age. The deceased was esteemed for the gentleness and amiability of her disposition, which won for her the friendship of all who were favored with her acquaintance.

On the 31st ult. in Winchester, of chronic disease of the chest, Mr. GODFREY MILLER, in the 60th year of his age. Few men enjoyed, more than the deceased, the sincere respect and good wishes of the community.

On the 1st inst., at his residence near Mill Creek, Berkeley county, Mr. ELLIS REESE, aged 76 years. Mr. Reese was one of the most respectable citizens of Berkeley County, and his death will be mourned by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Darnestown, Montgomery county, Md., on Monday the 2d inst., WM. DARNE, Esq., one of the Judges of the Orphan's Court of Montgomery Co., Md., aged 70 years.

OAKLAND
Select Female Academy.

FOR particulars see Virginia Free Press from April 17 to June 5, 1845.

ISAAC J. MARTIN.
Oakland, Jefferson co., Va.
June 12, 1845—tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, acting for himself and others, has employed Mr. WILLIAM AVIS to conduct, as Agent, the *Boot & Shoe-Making Business*, in the room East of the Jail. There is now, and will be constantly on hand, a supply of the best materials, purchased in Baltimore, and such as are required for the manufacture of the best articles in the business.—Mr. Avis is a first-rate workman, and others of character and skill have been employed as his assistants. The materials and workmen being of the first order, a due share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

C R STARRY.

Charlestown, June 12, 1845.—3t.
Spirit of Jefferson copy.

TEXAS ANNEXED!

Furniture, Furniture!

AND

CABINET-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

Cabinet-making Business

In all its various branches. His shop is one door North of Henry Smith's Hotel, on the lower street, where he has on hand

A GOOD SUPPLY OF

FURNITURE,

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

He would also give notice, that he has provided himself with a good HEARSE, and will at all times be prepared to furnish COFFINS, and to convey them promptly to any place in the County, at the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. His prices for Coffins are as follows.

Walnut Coffins from 6 to 12 Dollars;
Cherry do. " 12 to 15 Dollars,
Mahogany do. " 30 to 35 Dollars;

☞ An APPRENTICE wanted. A boy about 14 years of age, who would like to learn the Cabinet-making business, will be preferred, to apply unless they are of good habits.

SAMUEL SNOOK.

Smithfield, June 12, 1845—3t.
Spirit of Jefferson copy 3t.

The South-Western Farmer.

THIS journal, devoted to Agriculture, is published at *Raymond, Hinds county, Miss.*

N. G. NORTH and M. W. PHILIPS, *Editors.*

The fourth volume commenced March 7, 1845. Subscribers will be furnished with complete sets from the beginning of the volume.

A few incomplete sets of vols. 1, 2 and 3 on hand, unbound.

Terms.—Single volume $3; 2 copies $5; 5 copies $10; 16 copies $30; 60 copies $100.—Sets of back volumes, from March, 1842 to March, 1845, (a few numbers missing,) $9; or $10 for them and the present volume complete inclusive.

Raymond, Miss., June 12, 1845.

Attention, Artillery.

☞ YOU are ordered to parade in front of my house on *Saturday the 14th inst.*, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in summer uniform, with arms and equipments in good order. All those holding arms of the company, who have ceased to perform duty, or have left the company, will return them on or before the day of parade, in as good condition as they received them, as the Colonel designs inspecting them.

J. W. ROWAN, *Capt.*

June 12, 1845.

Estrayed.

ESTRAYED from the farm of the subscriber, near Martinsburg, Berkeley county, on Thursday the 22d of May, ultimo, a BLACK GELDING, about 8 years old, star in the forehead, hair burnt off of his left hind foot. No other marks recollected. This horse is very active and quick in his movements, and was raised in Jefferson county, by Mr. James Moore. A liberal reward will be paid by the undersigned for any information enabling him to get him again.

JOHN M. WAITE.

Martinsburg, June 12, 1845—3t.

For Harvest.

FROM recent additions, our stock now on hand is complete of such Goods as Farmers require for Harvest, all of which will be sold at very reduced prices. We invite a call from all who wish to buy.

J J Miller & Woods.
June 12.

HERRING—10 bbls. Herrings just received and for sale by
June 12. *J J Miller & Woods.*

BACON & LARD—For sale by
June 12. *J J Miller & Woods.*

FISH.—A few barrels No. 1 new Herrings.
June 12. *T. Rawlins.*

Grain Cradles.

OF superior kind on hand.
June 12. A. O'BANNON.

Shoes, Hats, &c.

WE have on hand a fine stock of heavy Shoes of foreign and domestic manufacture—Straw Hats, of all qualities, for sale at the lowest rates.

Harris, Hammond & Co.
June 12.

JUSTINS, BALZARINES, &c.

Garings, red, a few pieces of Lawns, Balzarines, &c., of the latest style.

Harris, Hammond & Co.
June 12.

SCYTHES, RIFLES, &c.

We have on hand some extra Cradling Scythes, manufactured by Nelson Darlin; Mowing Scythes, Rifles, Whetstones, &c.

Harris, Hammond & Co.
June 12.

HARVEST, HARVEST!

JUST receiving and opening, our supply of harvest goods, of every description, which we invite the attention of farmers.

Harris, Hammond & Co.
June 12.

Prints.

JUST received, a very cheap lot of prints and saloon stuff.

CRANE & SADLER.
June 12.

POWHATAN HOUSE,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

SO long and well conducted by Mrs. Duval, was taken by the subscriber in April, 1844.

The accommodations of this fine Hotel, are first rate, and its patronage steadily increasing. It contains upwards of 70 rooms, conveniently arranged and in good order. The location has always been regarded as one of the most delightful in Richmond. It is about the centre of the city, very near the Capitol, Governor's House, and City Halls (commanding a beautiful view of those fine buildings) and is quite convenient to the Rail Road Depots, Boat landings and principal streets of business.

Elevated and unencumbered by other houses, this Hotel possesses the important advantage of a free circulation of air, (so desirable in warm weather) rendering it dry, healthy and pleasant.

Passengers arriving in the Boats and Cars, will be met by the Powhatan Coach, and conveyed (with their baggage) to and from the Hotel free of expense,—thus saving from 50 cents to $1 porterage.

Board per day, $1,50.

CHAS. L. DIBRELL.

Richmond, June 12, 1845—2t.

MORE NEW
AND
CHEAP GOODS.
CALL AND SEE!

THE subscriber ever wishing to give his customers the benefit of the Latest Fashion and newest style of Goods, at the earliest possible moment, would respectfully make known to his numerous customers, that he has just returned from the *Philadelphia and Baltimore Markets*, with an additional supply of

Gentlemen's Fashionable Goods,

Which, for variety, quality and price, cannot be equalled at Harpers-Ferry, or in the County of Jefferson.

His stock consists in part, as follows, viz.

CLOTHS.

50 pieces of super French, English and American dress Cloths—colors—black, blue, brown, olive, grey, invisible green, do. light green and golden mixed, from $2,50 to $10,00 per yard.

CASSIMERES.

90 pieces of super French, English and American Cassimeres, various fancies, striped, cross-barred and plain, from 75 cents to $4 per yard.

VESTINGS.

70 different patterns of super French, English and American Vestings; many are of the finest and most choice patterns of the season, from 50 cents to $5 per pattern.

SATTINETS.

20 pieces of super Sattinets, from 75 cents to $1,50 per yard—colors—blue, black, dark grey, cadet mixed, brown and mouse colors, all good and cheap.

Cashmerets and Tweeds.

12 pieces of super Cashmerets and Tweeds, for summer coats, various colors and qualities, from 75 cents to $2 per yard.

Drillings and Gambroons.

30 pieces of French, English and American Drillings and Gambroons, from 25 cents to $1,50 per yard, a great variety of patterns, neat and cheap.

Summer Cloths.

10 pieces of French, English and American Summer Cloths, plain and striped, from 50 cts. to $2 per yard.

Linens and Ginghams.

18 pieces of French, Irish and American Linens and Ginghams, plain, cross-barred, and striped, suitable for coats or roundabouts, from 18¾ to 50 cents per yard.

Ready-made Coats.

100 Cloth, Tweed and Linen Dress, Frock & Sack Coats, from $1,50 to $25.00 per coat, all cut and made at Harpers-Ferry, in good style.

Roundabouts.

25 Roundabouts, to suit the season, from 75 cents to $4, all sizes and various colors and qualities.

75 Vests of different patterns, made and trimmed in splendid style, from $1 to $8.00 per vest.

Pants.

60 pair of Pants, from $1 to $10.00 per pair, made neat and well, various colors and qualities.

Hats and Caps.

A splendid assortment of Beaver, Cassimere and other Hats, latest style. Fine Cloth and other Caps, a variety in quantity and price.

BOOTS & SHOES.

A general assortment of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; neat, light and fine, to suit the season. Do. Boys'; do. Ladies'; do. Misses and Children's Shoes, good and cheap.

ALSO—A general variety of gentlemen's small articles in the way of dress—such as Shirts, Drawers, Bosoms, Collars, Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Pocket Hdkfs., Gloves, Suspenders, and Socks, of almost every variety, quality and price. All of which I offer to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and the public in general, at unprecedented low prices for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

The public are respectfully requested to call at my store, Corner of Potomac and Shenandoah Streets, and adjoining the Virginia Hotel, and examine my stock of goods previous to purchasing elsewhere, and I pledge myself to sell them better bargains, and show them a greater variety to choose from in the gentlemen's line, than can be found in any six Stores in Harpers-Ferry, or Jefferson County. This is no puff, I say no more than I can do. In conclusion, I invite you to call and examine for yourselves, and I feel satisfied that none will go away dissatisfied or disappointed.

WM. J. STEPHENS.

Harpers-Ferry, June 12, 1845.
Spirit of Jefferson copy.

HARVEST.—The subscriber is prepared to furnish Farmers and others with Groceries of superior quality, at a small advance on auction prices. Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine his stock before laying in their supply for harvest.

ADAM YOUNG, *Agt.*

Harpers-Ferry, June 12.

4 GROSS superior cold pressed Castor Oil,
10 Gross British Oil,
10 Gross Bateman's Drops,
5 do Godfrey's Cordial,
1 do [illegible],
1 do Circassian Hair Oil,
1 do Bear's Oil,
1 do Soda and Seidlitz Powders, for sale by

ADAM YOUNG, Agt.

Harpers-Ferry, June 12.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, &c.

1 DOZ. Tincture Pearls,
1 do. Rowland's Kaylador,
4 doz. Gidridge's Balm Columbia,
6 do Cologne Water,
15 boxes Fancy Soaps,
10 do Red Mottled Castile Soap.

ADAM YOUNG, *Agt.*
June 12.

100 BOXES Fresh Oranges in prime order; 50 boxes Sicily Lemons. For sale by *Adam Young, Agent.*
June 12

1,000 Cod Fish,

FOR sale low by *Adam Young, Agt.*
June 12.

RICE.—1 tierce fresh Rice, for sale by
June 12. *Adam Young, Agt.*

Morocco.

JUST received, the best Philadelphia tanned Tampico and Madras Morocco and Kid Skins for ladies' and gentlemen's wear;

Fancy colored and Bronze Skins for misses shoes;

Also, pink and white lining skins;

Super deer and goat skin binding, &c.

Together with a large stock of Spanish and country leather, calf-skin, &c., very cheap for the cash at THOS. RAWLINS'.

June 12.

IN SEASON.—Ice cream buckets, churns, and all kinds of Wood-ware, just received.

Thomas Rawlins.
June 12.

TIN WARE—A good assortment, for sale

CRANE & SADLER.

Cheap Groceries.

THE subscribers have on hand a large stock of cheap Groceries, viz:

New Orleans Sugar,
Do do Molasses,
Rio Coffee, Chocolate, and Rice, to which they invite the attention of the farmers.

CRANE & SADLER.
June 12.

This way, Farmers.

JUST received, a dozen Bennett's best Grain Cradles, Grain and Grass Scythes, Scythe Sneads, Rakes, Whetstones and Patent Rifles, for sale unusually cheap.

CRANE & SADLER.
June 12.

WHISKEY.—A large lot of Old Rye and Common Whiskey, on hand and for sale by CRANE & SADLER.
June 12

Fresh Groceries.

I HAVE just received a lot Fresh Groceries:

N O and P R Sugars,
Loaf and Lump do
Fine and Coarse Salt,
No 1 Gross Herring,
Molasses, and all the small articles in the grocery line, for sale by

S H ALLEMONG.
May 15.

HATS.

FINE Beaver Hats, (spring fashion,)
Cassimere do. do. do.
Guayaquill do. do. do.
Palm Leaf do. do. do. just received and for sale by *John H. McEndree.*

Shepherdstown, May 1, 1845.

SCYTHES.—Mowing and Grain Scythes of superior quality,
Scythe Rifles and Whetstones, Oilstones,
Do Sneads, for sale by

F DUNNINGTON.
May 22.

SALAD OIL.

FRESH Oil for the table, superior quality, in small bottles, for sale by
May 22. *F Dunnington.*

STRONG VINEGAR.

WARRANTED pure cider vinegar, just received and for sale by
May 22. *F Dunnington.*

MOLASSES.

BALTIMORE Sugar-house Molasses, best article, New Orleans Syrup, just received by
May 22. *F Dunnington.*

Neapolitan Bonnets.

A FEW of these splendid and fashionable Bonnets left, with splendid Ribands, Flowers, Laces, &c. J J MILLER & WOODS.
May 29.

Skirts.

MOHAIR, grass linen, lace, and corded skirts, for sale by
May 29. J J MILLER & WOODS.

Shawls and Scarfs.

JUST received a fresh supply of Berage Scarfs, also Berage and crape Shawls.
May 20. J J MILLER & WOODS.

Sheeting.

BARNSLEY sheeting *very superior*, with 12-4 cotton sheeting, for sale, *at reduced prices*, by J J MILLER & WOODS.
May 29.

Curtain Goods.

EMBROIDERED, figured, striped and barred curtain muslins, *very cheap and elegant*, for sale by J J MILLER & WOODS.
May 29.

Herring, Herring.

40 BBLS. Prime No. 1 inspected gross Herring, just received and for sale low for cash. B. T. TOWNER.

Shepherdstown, May 29.

Wanted,

WOOL, Bacon and Rags, for which the market price will be paid in goods, by HARRIS & HAMMOND & CO.
May 29.

INDIA MATTING.—6 4 and 4 4 Matting
May 29 J J MILLER & WOODS.

Corn for Sale.

I HAVE about 80 or 100 barrels Corn, which I will sell on a credit of 6 months, or for paper. HUMPHREY KEYES,

May 29, 1845. *Agent for P. H. Hoof.*

SECOND SUPPLY.

HATS! HATS!!

WE are now receiving a second supply of fashionable Hats of the latest style, viz:

1 case superior pearl coloured
1 do sec'd qual do
1 do fash'le black silk
1 do double rim pale leaf do

We say to the gentlemen, if they want a really fashionable and handsome hat, call at

Miller & Tate's.
May 22.

Refreshments.

Confectionary, Ice Creams, Pound Cake, &c. &c. to be had at

NO. 4, MILLER'S ROW.

☞ Call around, gentlemen.
May 22, 1845.

LIQUORS.—Cognac Brandy, Apple Brandy, Sherry, Lisbon, Port and Madeira Wines, Old Rye Whiskey, super quality; Corn do., by the gallon or barrel.

Always on hand at

Harris, Hammond & Co's.
May 22

Harpers-Ferry Races!

Small Profits Ahead!!

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends that they continue to run *off* their splendid stock of New Goods at very small profits for cash, and therefore invite all who would save money in making their purchases to call on A HOLLAND & CO.

Harpers-Ferry, May 8, 1845

BRASS CLOCKS,

A SUPERIOR article—price $4, for sale by *A Holland & Co.*

Balzarines,

A LARGE assortment just received from Philadelphia, by *A Holland & Co.*
May 8

Summer, Tweed and Plaid Cassimeres and Vestings,

AT the very lowest prices, by
May 8 *A Holland & Co.*

Sun Shades and Parasolettes,

A BEAUTIFUL assortment for sale by
May 8 *A Holland & Co.*

1 BALE more of that 38 inch wide heavy brown Muslin at 8 cents, just received by
May 8 *A Holland & Co.*

Neapolitan, Bird Eye, Rutland Straw and Braid BONNETS,

NEW style, for sale by *A Holland & Co.*
Harpers-Ferry, May 8.

FRESH & SUPERIOR TEA.

GUNPOWDER, Imperial and Black Tea, of fine flavor, for sale by *F Dunnington.*
May 22.

FRESH HERRING & SHAD.

A SUPERIOR article for sale for cash.
May 22. *F Dunnington.*

For Hire,

SADDLE and Harness Horses. Also—Carriage and Driver, at

SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL.
March 27.

STRAW MATTING for sale by
May 22. *Harris, Hammond & Co.*

Iron, &c.

PLOUGH and Bar Irons, superior quality;
Strap iron, 3-4, 1 in. and 1¼ in.
Castings do do
Wrought and cast nails, complete assortment;
Superior shear, cast and blister steel;
Always on hand and for sale by
March 20. *F Dunnington.*

NEW GOODS.

JUST received and for sale low for cash—

SPRING & SUMMER WEAR.

Bonnets & Hats:

Full assortment Straw and Braid Bonnets, latest style,
Chip Hats for men and boys, all prices,
Beaver, Russia and Cassimere Hats.

WOODWARE.—Horse and Painted Buckets,
Half Bushel and Pack Measures,
Washing tubs, Barrel churns, Butter-bowls and Sugar-boxes.

Groceries—A good stock on hand.

Hardware and Tinware—A full assortment of all descriptions

Glass and China Ware—A new and complete assortment.

Boots and Shoes—For men, women and children, cheap and good, by

F. DUNNINGTON.

Kernesville, May 22, 1845

Wool, Wool.

THE subscribers are now prepared to purchase any quantity of Wool that may be offered to them, for which a fair price will be given. WEBB & MARKELL.

Shepherdstown, March 6, 1845.—tf

Bonnets, Ribbons, &c.

A VERY handsome assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, &c for sale cheap by WM. S. LOCK.
May 29.

Stone & Earthenware.

JUST received a large lot of Stoneware, such as Jars of every size, Pitchers, Jugs, Milk-pans, &c. Also, Earthen Crocks and pans, of all sizes, for sale by WM S LOCK.
May 29.

Just in time for Harvest.

SHOES, HATS, &c. Just received, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats, Black, White and Grey Fur do very cheap. A large lot of Shoes manufactured in Charlestown. Also, the largest and cheapest stock of Eastern manufactured shoes I ever offered. WM S LOCK.
May 29.

SADDLES.

A LOT of Kealhofer's best *shafter Saddles*, just received and for sale cheap by

JOHN H. McENDREE.

Shepherdstown, May 8.

MUSIC—For Pianos and Guitars, for sale by *J J Miller & Woods.*
May 15.

HERRINGS—A few barrels family herring.
May 22. *Harris, Hammond & Co.*

WOOL.

I WISH to purchase a large quantity of common and fine Wool, for which I will give a fair price payable in goods.

B. T. TOWNER.

Shepherdstown, May 22, 1845.

FRENCH BALZARINES.

A FEW dress patterns splendid rich Paris Balzarines (latest style) just received by
May 22. S H ALLEMONG.

SILKS, BARAZES, GIMPS, &c.

WE expect to receive from Philadelphia in a few days, some handsome Silks and Barazes, new style, to which we invite the attention of the Ladies.

May 22 *Miller & Tate.*

DRY GOODS.

A LOT of beautiful Spring and Summer Calicoes,
Ginghams; Lawns, Corded Skirts,
Colored Plaid Swiss Muslins,
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Vestings,
Cottonades, &c. &c. just received by
May 15, 1845. S H ALLEMONG.

STONE CUTTING.

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

TOMB STONES

OF EVERY VARIETY.

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

☞ LETTERING neatly executed.

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

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

January 21 1843—1y.

$30,000!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

CLASS, No. 24, for 1845.

To be drawn in Alexandria,
On SATURDAY the 14th of JUNE, 1845,

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	30,000	Dollars
1	"	10,000	Dollars
1	"	6,000	Dollars
1	"	5,000	Dollars
1	"	4,000	Dollars
1	"	3,970	Dollars
5	"	2,000	Dollars
5	"	1,500	Dollars
25	"	1,000	Dollars
25	"	500	Dollars
&c.		&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters 2½.

$30,000!!!

Alexandria Lottery,

CLASS No. 25, FOR 1845.

To be drawn in Alexandria,
On SATURDAY the 21st of JUNE, 1845.

BRILLIANT SCHEME!

1	do	30,000	Dollars
2	do	10,000	do
5	do	2,000	do
10	do	1,500	do
50	do	1,000	do
&c.		&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves 5—Quarters 2½.

$40,000!!!

Alexandria Lottery.

CLASS 26, for 1845.

To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C.,
On SATURDAY the 28th JUNE, 1845.

SCHEME.

1	*Prize of*	40,000	*dollars*
1	*do*	15 000	*dollars*
1	*do*	6 000	*dollars*
1	*do*	5 000	*dollars*
1	*do*	4,000	*dollars*
1	*do*	3 000	*dollars*
1	*do*	2 628	*dollars*
1	*do*	2,500	*dollars*
25	*do*	1,000	*dollars*
25	*do*	500	*dollars*
&c.		&c.	&c.

75 Nos.—13 Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters 2½.

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

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

JEFFERSON LAND
FOR SALE.

THE heirs of John B. Henry have concluded to dispose of the Mill Farm, and hereby offer it at private sale.

It is situated on the Potomac River, just below Dam No. 4, adjoining the mill where there is a landing place for boats from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; is known to be of the best quality of Jefferson Land, a considerable portion of it being *with bottom Land*, and is well watered.

The Tract contains about **250 ACRES**—about 180 of which is under good cultivation—A more accurate description is deemed unnecessary, as those desiring to purchase will examine for themselves.

TERMS.—One-fourth the purchase money will be required to be paid down—one-fourth in 12 months with interest. The balance can be retained by the purchaser, by being secured on the property. Apply to

W. L. WEBB,
Shepherdstown, Va.
AMOS YOUNG,
Hagerstown Md.

March 13, 1845—tf.

FARM for Sale.

BEING desirous of removing to Missouri, I offer for sale the farm on which I reside.

It is situated within half a mile of Shepherdstown, upon the county road leading from thence to Charlestown, and contains 231 ACRES; 185 of which are arable; the remaining 46 acres being in wood.

The improvements comprise a

COTTAGE BUILT
DWELLING HOUSE,

A fine large Barn, recently erected Spring, Smoke, Corn, Poultry, and Root houses. Also, a house for servants, together with other requisite out-buildings, all in excellent repair.

There is upon the premises a fine YOUNG ORCHARD of choice fruit, in full bearing; and also near the house there is a large limestone spring which affords running water in most of the fields.

I do not deem it necessary to give further particulars in reference to the place, as I presume that all who may wish to purchase will call and examine the property for themselves, and to any such I shall be happy to furnish whatever information may be requisite, on application to me personally, or by letter, post paid. HENRY BOTELER.

Aug 15, 1844—tf.

Valuable Jefferson Land
FOR SALE.

THE Farm of Jacob Pultz, dec'd, is offered at private sale. It is situated about two miles North of Smithfield, on the Opequon Creek. The Farm contains about

240 Acres,

About 200 of which is good limestone land, well situated, and in a good state of cultivation.—The tract is well watered, the Opequon running through it, besides two never failing springs.

There are about 85 acres of timber, and about 30 or 35 acres of good bottom, which is seldom overflown by the creek.

The improvements consist of

TWO GOOD HOUSES,

one of which is a large two-story Stone House, the other is a good weather-boarded house, two stories high, a stone smoke-house, a large barn and corn-house. There is also on the farm a pretty good Orchard.

Any person desiring further information as to the farm, terms, &c., can address or apply to ISAAC or DAVID PULTZ, residing on the premises.

March 27, 1845—3m

SALE OF GOOD

LIMESTONE LAND.

THE subscriber will sell, at private sale, his *FARM* lying in Jefferson County, and immediately upon the turnpike road leading from Shepherdstown to Smithfield, about three quarters of a mile from the Kernesville Depot, 5½ miles from Shepherdstown, and 8 from Smithfield. This farm contains about

235 Acres of good Limestone Land,

[illegible] which are in cultivation, [illegible] passed by any body [illegible]

The improvements consist of a [illegible]

NEW TWO STORY
LOG DWELLING,

a good and substantial quarter, & [illegible] stabling, and a never failing well of pure limestone water.

It is unnecessary to describe the property more particularly, as it is presumed that any one who wishes to purchase, will view the property for himself.

The terms will be moderate, and made to suit the purchaser.

Persons who are disposed to purchase, will please call upon the Messrs. Dandridge, or Anthony Kennedy, Esq. who will give all necessary information upon the subject

T. E. BUCHANAN.

Feb 13, 1845—tf

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to close up his present business, will sell at public sale, his entire stock of

New Furniture,

On Saturday the 14th day of June next, at his Shop, on the Island Virginius, consisting of the following articles:

1 *Mahogany Sideboard;*
Dining and Breakfast Tables;
Bureaus, Safes, Bedsteads;
1 *small Turning Lathe, Work Benches.*
A quantity of Plank and Stuff, &c.

Terms—All sums of [illegible] cash. All sums of [illegible] out of ninety days will be given by the purchaser giving note bearing interest from date, with approved security.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

NELSON FAULKNER.

Harpers-Ferry, June 5, 1845.

Superior Grain Cradles
AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold *on Saturday the 14th inst.*, at Nelson Faulkner's shop, on the island of Virginius, 12 *Grain Cradles* of Climers make. Persons wanting such articles may expect bargains as they must and will be sold, for what they will bring. HOLLAND & CO.

Harpers-Ferry, June [illegible] *David Kenner, Auc.*

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me, the undersigned by F. C. Smith, recd. to in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Jefferson County, I will offer for sale at the Island House on *Saturday the 12th day of July* next, the following articles of

FURNITURE AND KITCHEN
—ALSO—
TWO HORSES.

1 *Grey Mare, Saddle and Bridle,*
2 *COWS,*
1 *Sleigh.*

The property of said Smith conveyed in said deed of Trust.

Terms—Three months credit—bond and approved security. W. C. WORTHINGTON.

June 12, 1845.

Wanted,

AT the Old Furnace—

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

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

Salt and Plaster always on hand and for sale

M H & V W MOORE.

Feb 29, 1844.

Ingrain Carpeting.

FOR sale at the Shannondale Factory, some beautiful Ingrain Carpeting, which will be disposed of on advantageous terms for cash or on a short credit, or will be exchanged for Wool, to be delivered by the 1st June next.

JOBE & CO.

Shannondale Factory,
Feb 20, 1845.

BEALLAIR
AT
PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale this desirable estate, situated 3½ miles from Charlestown, 5 from Harpers-Ferry and 4 miles 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.

P. S. The taxes on the above Land for 1845, only amount to $20.82, which is an inducement to capitalists of other States to purchase. L. W. W.

May 22, 1845.

Clarke County Land
For Sale.

*

THE FREE PRESS

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS

PER ANNUM,

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

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

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

ADVERTISING.

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

VARIETY.

A Wise Man—A farmer, who never was remarkable for the brilliancy of his intellect, found considerable difficulty in putting a head in a hogshead. At length his patience being exhausted, he called his son, a lad of ten or twelve years of age, and put him into the hogshead, giving him directions to hold the head in its place, while he, the farmer, drove the hoops. The plan succeeded to a charm. The head was soon firmly secured in its place, much to the enjoyment of the farmer. But his exultation vanished on hearing his son calling in a sepulchural voice from the interior of the cask, 'Father, father, how am I to get out?'

Anecdote.—Good old parson Roberts, formerly of ——, had sometimes the presumption to preach without notes; and being a dull man, his spirit, which he, however mistook for a different one, did not always supply him with matter. On one of these occasions he put his tongue out, for the space of several minutes, to the great wonderment of all the congregation, being asked by his deacon, after the service, what in the world made him run out his tongue so, he replied, 'Why, to be honest, sir, *I had nothing else to put out.*'

A recent village debate in Vermont, upon the question 'ought a man to foller a gal, after she gives him the mitten?' was duly argued pro and con—and then the President decided that 'he hadn't ought'er.'

The Boston Mail speaks of some tobacco, which if a man smoke or chew, he 'will forget he owes a dollar in the world.' We are afraid that some of our subscribers *chaw* that kind of tobacco.

Very Peculiar.—Conversing one day with a fashionable and pretty belle, the facetious Mr. L—— observed, that 'ladies that lisped wished to be kissed.' The young lady had before spoken unaffectedly, but replied, '*Tho* I've heard *thay*.'

What is there more delightful, more bewitching, more blissful, more catterpillaring to the whole system than to take a walk with the girl that you love in the sweet summer season of the year—in the evening? Oh! just look at the moon!'

The principal evil attending a thin high nose, is the risk it runs of getting barked by accident. It is a great provocative to temperance, as it is easily skinned when the possessor blunders against a lamp post.

'John, did you leave Mr. Jones' umbrella, ma, when you [illegible]?'

'And why did you not, my son?—Didn't I tell you to?' said the mother.

'Yes you did, ma,' said John, 'but didn't you always tell me to keep something for a rainy day, and as it looks as if to-morrow would be wet, what better thing can I *keep* than an umbrella?'

'Hallo, boy, ain't you got a daddy living?'

'No, but my brothers have.'

'What's their names?'

'Why, they're both named Bill, except Sam, and his name's Bob! My name's Booze, but they calls me Boozy for short. Anything more to ax?'

A young lady is in a great rage with her lover, because he said to her, 'Thy voice is music to me!'—She says he might say the same thing of a fiddle; and she doesn't wish to be compared to a fiddle—not she.

When Dean Nash was sick, Dr. Cheyne wrote a prescription for him. The next day the doctor inquired if he had followed his prescription—'No faith, doctor, said Nash, if I had, I should have broken my neck, for I threw it out of a two pair of stairs window.

Some wicked old bachelor has said, that let us marry who we will, we afterwards find that we have not wed our *intended*.

A golden couch brings no relief to the victim of disease, and a splendid fortune adds nothing to the comfort of a fool.

'We are going very fast,' as the consumptive man said to the locomotive.

An Editor [illegible] his dog after his profession—*Editor* and *Sheriff*. For the first time in his life, it is said the Editor was too fast for the Sheriff—and won purse; we wont call it a *scrub* race. The race was by no means the same mon one. *We* are in a [illegible]. Running sort at this present, 'heavy,' in consequence [illegible] subscribers—[illegible] price of cotton—[illegible] neck and neck [illegible] forever, [illegible] near gain. 'Clear the track,' and 'pay up' delinquents in order that we have a fair share.'—*Memphis Appeal.*

'Oh! what shall we do if there should be a war?' said a daughter. 'Do!' said the old lady, with her venerable eyes sparkling with the light of other days—'do as I did the last time the red coats came over here. Make coarse shirts and pantaloons for your sweetheart, you jade!'

'How does the razor cut?' said a barber while shaving one of his customers.—'Pretty well, I should think, seeing as how you have cut me in two places already.'

Excessive Modesty.—Miss Higgs, of Broadway, is so exceedingly modest, that she wears a pair of spectacles to hide her naked nose. Another lady of the same place, felt so exceedingly abashed by a shopman asking her to look at some undressed linen, that she immediately left, declaring 'she would tell her Ma.'

A Hard Story for Soft Heads.—It is said that a scientific gentleman, residing at Ipswich, England, Mr. Frederick Ransome, engineer, has lately discovered a method by which the hardest stone can be brought into a consistence resembling common putty, so that it can be cut and moulded into any shape for ornamental purposes, without altering its general character and appearance; for it becomes as hard, and in some instances even harder, than when subjected to the process. Another reported peculiarity of the process is, that any color or variety of colors, can be imparted to its solid substance, so that an endless variety of shades can be produced, and, as it is capable of being polished, it effectually resists the action of the weather. And above all, it can be used as a cement and can be brushed over the surface of wood, so as to render it fire-proof. The stone cutters' occupation is likely to be gone.

Important Discovery in Manufacturing Iron.—The New Haven Palladium states that Mr. W. C. Green, of New Jersey, at the Boston iron works, has made an improvement in the process of puddling the iron from the pig to the bar. Instead of using the pig iron, which costs about $35 the ton, he is enabled to use a large portion of the ore which costs but $2,50 per ton, by which he effects, in labor and material, a saving of more than 33 per cent., and he gives a far better quality of iron than that which is obtained from the pig: as much better in appearance as China is better than earthenware. Mr. Green's secret consists chiefly in mixing a composition with his ore, and while in a molten state, by which the carbon is more rapidly exhausted than it is under the old process, and the iron is thus, in half the time, left tougher and finer.

Labors of a Locomotive.—Hon. Wm. Jackson, one of the most practical railroad men in Massachusetts, has given some statistics of the labors of a locomotive on the Western railroad, which are interesting. Trains of cars leave Boston and Albany every morning, each train carrying 100 tons of merchandize, running at an average rate of 12 miles an hour, or 100 miles a day, including stoppages. A horse would carry 1200 lbs. over the mountains 25 miles per day. Divide the load of this one engine by 1,200, and the number of horses for 25 miles in a day is 167. Four times this number, or 668, could carry this load 100 miles each day. Hence the iron horse is every day, foul or fair, doing the work of 668 horses.

The project of finishing the Railroad from Louisville to Lexington is being agitated at Kentucky. It is estimated to cost with all equipments $1,820,000—distance 93 miles. The present road upon which $250,000 has been expended is considered worth $100,000.

The London papers say that Thomas Hood, the celebrated author, (author of the "Song of the Shirt,") and famous no less for his serious than for his facetious writings, is dead. He has been long in a declining state. A pension was lately awarded to him by Government, but was transferred to Mrs. Hood, it being then thought that he was not likely long to enjoy it.

[illegible] Calhoun has his Life nearly ready for the press. It is to appear in two octavo volumes, of one thousand pages each. The author has all the private, as well as public correspondence of Mr. Clay, to aid him in his work. He has had access to every source of information on the biographical facts which he may wish to embody or illustrate. From what we know of the author's ability and industry, we are led to anticiapate a work of deep and general interest.—*Phila North American.*

Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster, lately tried an important case, on the subject of a Bank, for which it is said he received the *delicate* compliment of $5,000.

The grossest tyranny that ever enters into human imagination is that of a father compelling his daughter to marry a man she cannot endure.

'Men,' says a celebrated author, 'will wrangle for religion, write for it, fight for it, die for it! Any thing but live for it.

SELLING OFF

AT COST!

THE Stock of Goods, belonging to the Estate of the late Henry Snyder, at Elk Branch, will be SOLD OFF AT COST. It consists of every thing useful—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, &c.

All Fresh. These Goods, at cost, *for cash*, will be found to be *great Bargains*.

JOHN SNYDER, Sen., *Executor.*

May 22, 1845—tf

NEW GOODS.

To the Citizens of Jefferson County.

BONNETS, FLOWERS, &c.

NEOPOLITAN Bonnets, of the latest and superior qualities

English straw Bonnets Do inside do

Do Ribbon plaid Ribbons

New style Flowers and cape Trimmings.

Polka, [illegible] and cape Trimmings.

New [illegible] style Mar-

VESTINGS

SUPER Black Satin Vestings;

seilles, Whitnik, &c of the real Polka style.

Cravats, S[illegible]

Linen [illegible] MILLER & TATE.

For the Ladies.

WE most respectfully ask the attention of the Ladies to our assortment of beautiful Dress Goods. The following are a part:

Super new style real French Berages

Do do French Balzarines

Tarlatans, white and colored

New style Lawns

Berage and Organdie do

Plaid Tarlelane

White striped do

Super French Berage Shawls

Do do Scarfs

White Oriental do

Satin Berage Shawls

Plaid Berage do with a variety of other styles.

Grass skirts, linen cambric hdkfs. Polka Net Caps

Little lace and edgings, cambric do do

Fans in great variety. MILLER & TATE.

May 8.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JOHN K. WHITE would respectfully call the attention of his friends and the public generally to his Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware and Hardware,

All of which have been purchased with great care, and will be sold very low for cash, or to punctual customers. All kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

Shepherdstown, May 8, 1845.

Jefferson Boot & Shoe FACTORY.

NO. 1, MILLER'S ROW.

JAMES McDANIEL, tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to state to his friends and the public generally, that the Boot & Shoemaking will be carried on in its various branches, with redoubled energy, under the name of JAMES McDANIEL & CO., who will have on hand at all times, the best materials, and also the very best workmen that can be procured, and will warrant their work to be inferior to none made in the Valley, and at prices which (they humbly conceive) will render entire satisfaction. They hope the plain, as well as the most fashionable, will give them a call.

J. McDaniel will always be found at his post, and will exert every effort to give satisfaction.

Ladies will at all times be waited on at their houses, and the work returned, when done.

We expect to keep on hand a considerable supply of all kinds of work. Persons who patronize us may rely upon the work being done promptly, and our cash prices cannot be beat.

J. McDANIEL,
S. RIDENOUR.

Charlestown, Feb 13, 1845.

N. B. A journeyman wanted immediately on the ladies bench.

BOOT & SHOE FACTORY.

New Partnership.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership for carrying on efficiently their business, at the old stand of John Avis, sen., nearly opposite the Bank, Charlestown.

They mean to keep always on hand the best Leather and other materials that can be procured in the Eastern cities, and will employ one but the best workmen.

Being thus prepared, they invite their old customers and the public to give them a call, with the assurance that every effort will be made to turn out the most superior work, and at prices which must be satisfactory to all.—Try them, and judge for yourselves

JOHN AVIS, Sen.
JOHN AVIS, Jun.

Charlestown, March 20, 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.

PUMP BORING.

Charles G. Bragg,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Loudoun, Clarke, Frederick, Berkeley and Jefferson counties, that he still continues the Pump Boring Business, and will be happy to serve the citizens of the above counties in that way. His work shall be done in the most workmanlike manner and perfect satisfaction insured. From a long pursuit in this business, he is confident that he cannot be beat in his calling, by any one.

Promptness and fidelity shall ever be given to orders and work. By strict attention to business he thinks he may rely with confidence upon a generous public for a liberal support.

Residence in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, which direction, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

CHARLES G. BRAGG.

Charlestown, April 3, 1845—1y

CABINET-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Shepherdstown and vicinity, that he still carries on the Cabinet-Making Business in all its various branches. His shop is a few doors below Entler's Hotel, on the opposite side, adjoining the Grocery Store of Bilmyre & Co., where he has on hand

A GOOD SUPPLY OF

FURNITURE

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

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

THOMAS HOPKINS.

Shepherdstown, Aug 8, 1844.—tf

SADDLE & HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned would take occasion to return thanks to his many kind friends for the liberal encouragement extended towards him for the last few years. With the commencement of the new year he has been enabled to make a change in his business, which will prove alike of advantage to his customers, and beneficial to himself. He will still continue to manufacture, in the most approved style, and of the best materials, every description of

SADDLES,

Carriage & Wagon Harness,

equal, if not superior, to that of any other manufactory in this section of country.

Also, will be kept constantly on hand, or manufactured to order, the most approved style of *TRAVELLING TRUNKS*, of all sizes, and at the most reasonable prices.

A call from old friends and new, is still solicited, believing from long experience in his business, and a desire to please, mutual satisfaction will be rendered. Work will be sold at prices to suit the times, for cash, or to good customers on the usual credit.

☞ Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

JOHN BROOK, *Agent.*

Charlestown, Feb. 13 1845—6m.

JOSEPH GROSBY & Co.

Importers & Merchants,

Gen'l Agents, 60 Baltimore St.,

BALTIMORE.

House for Rent.

THE *House* next door to the Bank in Charlestown, formerly occupied by F W & R B Rawlins, and more recently by me as a *Hardware Store*, is now undergoing repair, and will be ready for rent, by the first of April.

THOS. RAWLINS.

March 27, 1845.

Town Lots.

FOR sale 4 Town Lots, each 1-4 acre, well fenced in, and situated in the most public and business part of the town. They would suit persons of small means exceedingly well. They would be sold for good paper. Early application will suit best terms. Enquire at

February 6. THIS OFFICE.

PLOUGHS.

PLOUGHS of various sizes of the Tavender patern, and also of Davis' celebrated Hagerstown manufacture—all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

April 24. B. T. TOWNER.

POWDER.

HAVE on hand a fresh supply of Rock Powder; also, Rifle do., in canister and kegs, which will be sold unusually low.

B. T. TOWNER.

April 24.

Return the Stoves.

THOSE persons who rented Stoves of me are respectfully requested to return them as early as possible, as I wish to have them repaired in time for renting the ensuing year.

B. T. TOWNER.

Shepherdstown, May 8, 1845.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

Charles Street, near Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE.

MESSRS. CUMMING & HOPKINS having leased the above establishment, are now ready to receive visiters, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the travelling community, and that of the Virginia public especially.

The House has undergone a thorough repair, and no pains nor expense has been spared to render it a desirable abode, to all who may favor us with their support.

A. M. HOPKINS,
Late of Sanderson's.
S. T. CUMMING,
Late of Head's Mansion House.

Baltimore, May 29, 1845.—tf

WHEATFIELD INN,

Baltimore, Md.

THIS Hotel is situated on Howard street, two doors north of Baltimore street, and in the immediate vicinity of the business part of the city. It contains upwards of 100 rooms, many of which are parlors with bed rooms adjoining, suitable for families. It has been thoroughly furnished with new and elegant furniture and all the accommodations to be found in any Hotel in the east.

The proprietor flatters himself that his long experience in the business will enable him so to conduct the establishment in every department as to render entire satisfaction to all his guests.

Merchants, travellers, &c. visiting Baltimore, will find it a healthy and desirable location.

J. McINTOSH, PROPRIETOR.

Baltimore, April 3, 1845.—tf.

Ornamental Branches.

I PROPOSE to teach a Class of Young Ladies all the Ornamental Branches:—Such as Painting in Water Colors, Mezzotinto and Oil Colors, Wax Flowers and Fruit, Shell Work, Ebony Work, Worsted Work, &c.

I will also take a few boarders on accommodating terms.

Residence in the house late in the occupancy of Mrs. Offutt, Charlestown.

SARAH HOWELL.

May 29, 1845—3t.

MR. & MRS ARCHER'S ACADEMY

For Young Ladies.

No. 40, Lexington Street, Baltimore.

THIS Institution has been in successful operation for several years, and at present numbers near one hundred pupils.

All the branches of a finished female education are taught under the personal superintendence of the Principals, assisted by the ablest Professors of the country.

For particular information as to terms of board, tuition, &c., address the Principals.

The following gentlemen for the most part have daughters in the School and may be referred to:

Gen Winfield Scott, U S Army; Rev Dr Wyatt, Rev J M Duncan, Rev Mr Hamner, Rev Thomas Atkinson, Hon Stevenson Archer, Samuel J Donaldson, Baltimore City; J H Bernard, Virginia; Daniel Lloyd, Talbot, county, Md.

☞ Mr. ARCHER Graduate of the West Point Academy.

Baltimore, April 3, 1845.—6m§5

EDUCATION!

LISBON INSTITUTION,

Loudoun County, Virginia.

THIS Institution was established in 1839, and is now in successful operation under the management of BENJ. H. BENTON.

The Latin and Greek Languages, Astronomy with the use of the Globes, Algebra, Plain, Solid and Analytical Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Method of calculating and using Logarithms, Theory and Practice of Surveying, Leveling, 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 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 a 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

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of Goods, embracing everything pretty and cheap.

The subscriber invites all who are in want of bargains, to give him a call.

JOHN KEPLINGER.

Shepherdstown, April 3—tf

New Spring and Summe GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the north with a large and *well selected Stock of*

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

Plain and fancy French cassimeres,
do. do. do. gamboons & drillings,
New style balzorines, buraizes, and lawns,
Calicoes and chintzes of every description and price,
Jaconett, mull, swiss, and book muslins,
Tarleton muslins, silk bonnet patterns,
Irish linens, brown and white linen drillings,
Edgings and laces,
Ladies night caps, kid and silk gloves,
Ladies and children's mitts, (a great variety,)
Hosery of every description,
English straw, Braid, Rutland and Neapolitan bonnets,
Bonnet and cap ribbons, artificials,
Fancy silk and Madrass cravats,
Linen checks, brown and French linens,
Parasols and parasoletts, sun shades and umbrellas, fans of every description,
A general assortment of

HARDWARE AND QUEENSWARE,

Together with every other article usually found in a retail store, which will be sold cheap for Cash, or to punctual customers on a credit of twelve months. JOHN H. McENDREE.

Shepherdstown, May 1, 1845.

GROCERIES.

I AM just receiving a fresh and full supply of Groceries of every description.

April 24. B. T. TOWNER.

SUN SHADES and PARASOLS from 50c to $2, for sale by *T C Sigafoose.*

May 1.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

Harpers-Ferry, Va.

THE undersigned most respectfully informs the public that he has leased the Hotel at Harpers-Ferry, known as the UNITED STATES HOTEL. He has been flattered by the kind testimonials he has received of the satisfaction and approval of his conduct as a landlord in *Charlestown*, and bringing to his residence the experience of some years, he believes he will be able to maintain his character among his friends, and to acquire new tributes of approbation from the travelling public. He is determined to keep a good house, and one which will recommend itself.

He asks the travellers by the Rail Road as well as all others to give him one call, and if there be any reasonable cause of complaint of the fare or the manner of its service, a second visit will not be expected. He will endeavor to be polite and courteous, and all in his employ, connected with the Hotel, will be required to practice the same deportment. Preparations have been made for the accommodation of visiters—singly or in families, and the best the markets afford will be at the service of his patrons. His bar will be furnished with good WINES and LIQUORS, and his Stable will be attended by one of the best ostlers the State can produce. JOS. F. ABELL.

April 10, 1845.

Notice to Passengres.

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

From Winchester to Harpers-Ferry,	$2 00
Do do do and return	2 00
From Winchester to Halltown	1 25
Do do do and return	1 25
From Winchester to Charlestown	1 00
Do do do and return	1 00
From Winchester to Cameron's	87
Do do do and return	87½
Fom Winchester to Thompson's	75½
Do do do and return	75
From Winchester to Wadesville or Op. B.	50
Do do do and return	50
From Winchester to Stephenson's	25
Do do do and return	25
From Halltown to Harpers-Ferry	87½
Do do do and return	50
From Charlestown to Harpers-Ferry	50
Do do do and return	50
From Cameron's to Harpers-Ferry	62½
Do do do and return	62½
From Thompson's to Harpers-Ferry	75
Do do do and return	1 00
From Wadesville or O. Bridge to H. Ferry	1 00
Do do do and return	1 25
From Stephenson's to Harpers-Ferry	1 50
Do do do and return	1 50

A Passenger Train will pass over the road every day.

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

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

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

By order, &c.,

J. GEO. HEIST, *Agent.*

April 13, 1843.

Dr. 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. It is adapted 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 ever 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, pro-

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, hysteries and nervous diseases generally, chronic disintery, 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 rennovating 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 Maryland Legislature.

Sams Creek, Frederick Co., Md. August 22, 1842.

Mr. C. 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.

CRAMP CHOLIC.

Frederick county, Md. September, 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, Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn, and Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial, I thought 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—sitting on the side of the bed she took a few swallows from the bottle (would not wait for pouring out,) walked across the room, sat down in a chair, and in a few minutes [illegible] relieved. JACOB KESSLER.

From the Rev. Zachariah H. Tippett.

Mr. C. Herstons—Dear Sir—I willingly comply with your request, to furnish a statement of my case, in which your medicine named Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial has been used by me with success. I had been suffering for six years under a train of symptoms such as naturally denote the worst form of Dyspepsia, viz: A loss of appetite, restlessness at night, great debility, &c., in fact, my spirits were quite gone down. Various medicines as well as medical 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 Judkin's) OINTMENT,

☞ A long established remedy for white swellings, sore legs and ulcers of long standing, schirrhus or glandular tumors, particularly those hardened tumors in women's breasts, felons, rheumatic pains in the joints, sprains and bruises, tetter, chilblains or frost bites, new cut wounds, burns and scalds, and pains in the back, &c &c.

The genuine article is now labelled "Shepherd's Patent Specific Ointment"—the name of C. Herstons appearing likewise, guaranteeing its performance.

☞ The above articles kept constantly on hand and for sale, at my Drug Store in Charlestown. JOHN P. BROWN.

June 13.—eowly.

ALSO—The above articles on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of

H. S. FORNEY.

Shepherdstown, June 13.

BRASS CLOCKS.

A FEW more left of those very cheap thirty-hour and eight-day Brass Clocks.

May 1 Crane

SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL

THE undersigned, having no other ambition to serve than that of paying his own debts, and the debts of others for which he is liable, and for the purpose of supporting himself, begs leave to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has taken charge of his

Large and very commodious three-story

BRICK HOTEL

In Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia.

This Hotel is well known at home as well as abroad for the comforts of its pleasant parlours, its delightful chambers, and its very healthy and agreeable location—situated in the centre of the town—the front presenting a southern exposure,—adjoining the public square, near the market house, and but a few steps from the Court House door, having a good pavement leading to the latter—nearly opposite the post office—and in all respects decidedly the most desirable and convenient location for all business transactions in the town.

It has also acquired much notoriety and celebrity by being known as Abell's Hotel, and without flattery or unmerited applause to Capt. Joseph F. Abell, the public (and especially his patrons) will bear testimony with me to the fact.

The undersigned deems it only necessary to add, that it will be the constant desire of his heart to keep a genteel, orderly and dignified house, and promises to spare no labor or attention on his part to make it equal, if not more agreeable, than heretofore.

The chambers are all large, airy and comfortable, with fire-places in each, and boarders can have choice of wood or coal for fuel.

The Bar shall at all times be supplied with choice Liquors, and, (except upon Sabbath days) may be dealt out in moderation to the weary and thirsty.

Having procured of Bushrod Taylor, Esq. of Winchester, one of the best cooks in the Valley, the undersigned can, with great confidence, promise to his guests, dishes rare and palatable.—And lastly, relying upon his unlimited acquaintance with the good people of his native county, his own unremitting exertions to please, and the liberality of a just and generous public, he flatters himself that he will merit, and hopes to receive, a bountiful share of patronage, with the further assurance, however, that none who favor him with a call shall go away dissatisfied.—His charges will be moderate, and all sorts of country produce received in payment of bills now due or contracted hereafter at the Hotel. G. W. SAPPINGTON.

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, April 1, 1845.

McVeigh & Brother,

ARE now receiving from *New York*, per Schooners Frank, Phebe Eliza, and other vessels, their SPRING SUPPLY of GROCERIES, consisting as follows:—

125 hhds New Orleans and Porto Rico	SUGARS.
75 boxes Woolsey & Woolsey's and other brands, loaf	SUGARS.
30 barrels crushed and pulverised	SUGARS.
30 boxes White Havauna	SUGARS.
100 hhds tierces and barrels	Molasses.
N O and W I and Sugar-house	Molasses.
300 bags Rio Green	COFFEE.
150 do Old Java, Maracaibo and Angostura	COFFEE.
125 do St Catharine & St Domingo	COFFEE.
75 do Laguyra	COFFEE.
85 chests Gunpowder and Imperial	TEAS.
50 do Young Hyson and Pouchong	TEAS.
150 boxes and outs plug Tobacco, 5's, 12's and 16's	
75 do do super cavendish	
50 kegs Garrott & Sons Scotch	SNUFF.
20 boxes in ¼ and ½ pound papers	SNUFF.
35 jars Garrott's scented	SNUFF.
20,000 Spanish	Segars.
20,000 Half Spanish	do
75,000 American	do
75 boxes Rosin	SOAPS.
20 do Castile	SOAPS.
150 do Shaving and Toilet	SOAPS.
150 do Mould and Dipped	CANDLES.
35 do Sperm 4's, 5's and 6's	CANDLES.
110 do and kegs Poland and Colgate's Starch	
100 do bunch Raisins	
10 bales Bordeaux and Marseilles Almonds	
20 do Filberts	
20 boxes Shelled Almonds	
15 cases Preserved Ginger	
25 boxes Rock candy	
1000 lbs Genoa Citron	
15 baskets Salad Oil	
20 cases Olives and Capers	
100 dozen barrels Table Salt	
75 kegs Saltpetre	
2 hhds fresh Madder	
3 do Copperas	
50 barrels chipped Logwood	
10 casks Epsom Salts	
150 kegs Salaratus	
75 do Ground Ginger	
10 bags Race do	
5 boxes Brimstone	
800 lbs super Indigo	
2500 do Alum	
25 boxes Fig Blue	
10 barrels putty (in bladders)	
200 kegs Lewis's 6y 10, and 10 by 12	
200 bags Shot assorted Nos	
50 kegs Dupont & Hazzard's Powder	
50 boxes Sanger's Mustard	
150 lbs fresh Nutmegs	
50 do Mace	
250 do Cloves	
75 boxes Ground Pepper	
75 Mats Cassia	
30 bags Pepper and Pimento	
100 Nests Sugar Boxes	
75 dozen Painted Buckets	
50 do Corn Brooms	
150 Demijohns	
100 boxes Pipes	
150 dozen Mason's and British Blacking	
75 coils Bedcord and Leading Lines	
125 Reams No 1 Ruled Cap and Letter Paper	
300 Single and Crown Wrapping do	
800 sacks G A and Blown Salt (factory filled)	
1500 bushels G A Salt (in bulk)	
75 casks Old Madeira	WINES.
Pale and brown Sherry,	WINES.
Old Port, Muscat and	WINES.
Sweet Malaga, Sicily and	WINES.
French Madeira	WINES.
30 casks Peppermint and Cinnamon Cordials	
50 do Pure Cider Vinegar	

With very many other articles which the limits of an advertisement excludes; and have been purchased on the most favorable terms and *prior to the advance in price* of Sugar, Molasses, &c.

Feeling confident that we have it in our power to supply Country Merchants with Groceries *cheap* and upon as *favorable terms* as can be had in Baltimore, we most cordially invite all those contiguous to the Canal, and Dealers generally, to make us a visit, examine our assortment, prices and terms.

The canal being completed to our city, affords the Merchants in the Valley of Virginia a cheap and ready transportation for merchandize; and hope they will be induced to make us a visit, and have no doubt their interest can be promoted, by purchasing their Groceries and other descriptions of goods in our market.

Give us a trial. *McVEIGH & BRO.*

Prince Street Wharf

Alexandria, D C March 27, 1845

REMOVAL.

Jos. W. H. Carty,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his stand (formerly kept next door to P. O. Littlejohn's) to the room lately finished between Mr. Wm J. Stephens' Tailoring Establishment and Mr. James Walling's Virginia Hotel, and opposite the United States Hotel, where he will at all times be ready and willing to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. Having added a large lot of Regalia, Cheroots, LaVuelta, Trabucco, and Imported Principe Cigars, to his former stock, he feels assured he can please those who may desire a good cigar.

He will also constantly receive superior articles of CHEWING TOBACCO such as he has been selling since he commenced business. All of which he will sell at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

N. B. All orders addressed to him will be punctually attended to. J. W. L. C.

Harpers-Ferry, April 1, 1845.

Hats! Hats!!

NEW style Beaver Hats;

" Cassimere do.;

Palm Leaf do.

CHRISTIAN, HARPER & CO.

May 1.

Barages, Mozarines, Lawns, &c.

WE have received a large and well selected assortment of Barages, Mozarines, Lawns, Bareges, Gingham, Printed Prints, Bonnet Ribbons, Scharfs, &c. which we invite the ladies to call and examine.

HOLLAND & CO.

May 1.

Farmers' Attention!

JUST received a large assortment of HARRIS' SELF-WOOD GARDEN IMPLEMENTS, Rakes, Hoes, Forks, &c., for sale at manufacturers prices, by

HOLLAND & CO

Sole Agents for the manufacturers at Harpers-Ferry.

April 3

BOOTS & SHOES—Ladies' and Home-made Shoes and Boots, a large assortment, very cheap. JOHN KEYSER, JR.

Shepherdstown, May 8.

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 Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Schatica, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury. Secrecies, or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudencies in Life. Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

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

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

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1844.

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

I was attended eighteen months by a regular and skillful Physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one of our most able and experienced Surgeons without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods of treating cancer were resorted to; for five weeks in succession my breast was burned with caust