

# Virginia Free Press.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

BY JOHN S. &amp; H. N. GALLAHER.

L. 42.

NO. 35.

**Life Insurance.**

Subscription for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia is now to receive applications for insurance on it on the mutual system without liability, beyond the amount of premiums. All premiums are paid quarterly.

The premiums may be paid quarterly annually or biennially, or one-half of the premium at 12 months. Individuals insured are company members, the corporal or natural son of any other institution in which are not less than any of the English Courts of Justice, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke counties.

Office: Carter's Hotel, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia.

JAMES J. MILLER,  
Charlestown, Aug. 5, 1849—6m.

**CODMAN'S  
Baltimore Street, Cedar and Light St.  
BALTIMORE, R. I. M.,  
importer of ENGLISH FRENCH & GERMAN  
FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS.  
AMERICAN & FOREIGN TABLE CUTLERY,  
TEA-TUREEN, SILVER WATERS, PLATED  
BRITISH & FRENCH WALES; and  
SILVER PLATE, GRANADA, KITCHEN UTENSILS,  
HOLDERS, Mugs, Wedge Ware,  
BUTTER & ETC. MANUFACTURED  
AND IMPORTED.**

Advantages will find it greatly to their advantage by calling at our establishment, where we have always the most complete stock, from the latest arrivals to the most recent importations. We are for the lowest prices in order to save the trouble of collecting goods at various places.

We are also the manufacturers of SCOTT'S celebrated PATENT REFRIGERATORS and CORTLAND'S Great Patent COMBINATION SHOWER BATH.

Baltimore, April 26, 1849—1y.

**COSTUME HALL.  
SPRING AND SUMMER  
CLOTHING!**

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**  
Our second and 12th sale, the largest and best assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, at prices very much reduced.

**COATS.**  
Coats of every variety, embracing all the latest styles, and of an improved cut and make, from 75cts. to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \$10, and upwards.

**PATTOONS.**

Fantoons of all kinds, from 50cts. to 1, 50cts. 2, 250cts. also a very fashionable style of Lancing coat, as low as 3, 350, \$4, and upwards.

**TESTS.**

Vests of every variety, comprising Silk, Satin, Cashmere, Muffins, etc., from 50cts. to 75cts., 1, 2, 250cts. upwards.

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A splendid assortment of CLOTHES and CASIMIRES of the best marks, made with a large and handsome style, and MARSEILLEES and VESTINGS, which will be made up to order in the best manner, 20 percent. less than the accustomed price, and will be delivered at guaranteed prices.

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# VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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THURSDAY MORNING.  
SEPTEMBER 20, 1840.

## UNION OF THE FACTIONS.

The Balibourners of New York have brought the Old Hunker to terms, and the two factions have agreed to divide the Spoils, if they can get them—Accordingly, the Union ticket has been adopted, each faction running four of the eight candidates for the State offices. The Baltimore American says remarks that these parties have agreed to put their principles where they may, to put the plumb-  
in their pockets!

But John Van Buren, cracks the whip of victory over the heads of the subdued faction, and distinctly intimates that if they do not answer satisfactorily the questions yet to be put to them, on the subject of slavery, they will be beaten one hundred to nothing! John is not disposed to let them think the best.

On the other hand, the Albany Argus, the Old Hunker organ, is ignorant at the insolence of the Prince, and changes sides; the leaders are actuated by personal and political objects and are aiming to build up a Northern sectional party, to promote their own private purposes.

But (says the Baltimore American) the victorious faction exults, warps and threatens, in the very act of this temporary triumph, for a consideration—Mr. John Van Buren, in his closing speech on the proposal for a union, undertook to show that the four Hunker candidates on the ticket might be fit Free Soilers, and he believed that if they were not so fit on Slavery, they probably would be fit to give Free Soil agitators. "If they did not," said Mr. Van Buren, "they would be bad." He went on to declare that the proposition which was a defeat of the Hunker leaders. Another report of his remarks makes him say that the Hunker nominees would have to endorse the Proviso, and assert the duty of acting on it, or they would be beaten by one hundred thousand to nothing.

There is a very significant passage in another of this gentleman's speeches in the Convention. "We expect to make the Democratic party of this State," said Mr. Van Buren, "the great anti-slavery party of this State, and through it make the democratic party of the United States, the great anti-slavery party of the United States. Those who do not comprehend this result will do well to get out of the way, for there is no doubt that when our principles get fairly before the people, so that they can hear them and know where they are, and we have made no new friends for now, that the whole people will do away with all their now southern friends having had a majority, make of them a majority five or six, and we being far."

The Executive of Virginia has returned the names of Magistrates for Jefferson County, made at the August term, without commissions, on the ground that the Court had not intimated the necessity for any addition to the Bench. Now a common sense of man would have concluded that the very fact of the nomination indicated the necessity.

Gov. Floyd, we believe, is absent from the seat of government—and therefore Lieut. Governor Paxton, and his advisers must have been brought to the above conclusion.

We are informed by some of the Magistrates, that if the new nominations had been commissioned by the Executive, the list of efficient magistrates, deducting the superannuated and absent, would only have exceeded the present number by two.

The true reason is, that the nominations were not made under the special avowment of some of the Progressive Democracy of the county, and they intended to prevent a postponement of their own superannuated claims.

Twenty years ago, (says the Richmond and Petersburg) the following sentiments were proclaimed by the Provincial authority:

To reform measures, there must be a sense of men. Without a change of men, cannot be punished; leniencies cannot be exacted; unlawful allowances cannot be imposed modes of doing business. Improper practices in office can never be stopped. Do not all offices belong to those who have the most right? What right have the innumerable men more than others? No wrong is done to the man who is removed, for he is not of right. It is the duty of the law, and all others to whom the power is entrusted, to remove their enemies whenever they believe the public interest requires it. So fascinating is vice, and so corrupting the long possessors of office, that I believe the chances for administration would be much greater, were a limit of eight or ten years prescribed, beyond which no man should be competent to hold any of the subordinate offices at Washington. It is the policy of office holders to create an impression that their offices are private rights; that they are wronged when removed; that they have a right to demand the reasons for their removal, and have them formally set forth. As the people assist to a doctrine like this, they may bid farewell to all hope of reform, however great may be the abilities of our Government."

Such was the language of the "heaven-born Amos," the High Priest of Democracy. It is too late in the day to make the people believe that the voice of Kendall was not followed by his party, and that any democratic administration since has failed to act on the principles set forth in the above extract.

We would like to see the Democratic prints answer some of Kendall's very rational questions—Do not all offices belong to the people? What right have the innumerable men more than others? And if the offices belong to the people, do not the whole confound half of those people? And, if so, what right has any body to complain that once in twenty years they are permitted to hold one-tenth of the offices?

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What right have the innumerable men more than others? No wrong is done to the man who is removed, for he is not of right. It is the duty of the law, and all others to whom the power is entrusted, to remove their enemies whenever they believe the public interest requires it. So fascinating is vice, and so corrupting the long possessors of office, that I believe the chances for administration would be much greater, were a limit of eight or ten years prescribed, beyond which no man should be competent to hold any of the subordinate offices at Washington. It is the policy of office holders to create an impression that their offices are private rights; that they are wronged when removed; that they have a right to demand the reasons for their removal, and have them formally set forth. As the people assist to a doctrine like this, they may bid farewell to all hope of reform, however great may be the abilities of our Government."

Such was the language of the "heaven-born Amos," the High Priest of Democracy. It is too late in the day to make the people believe that the voice of Kendall was not followed by his party, and that any democratic administration since has failed to act on the principles set forth in the above extract.

We would like to see the Democratic prints answer some of Kendall's very rational questions—Do not all offices belong to the people? What right have the innumerable men more than others? And if the offices belong to the people, do not the whole confound half of those people? And, if so, what right has any body to complain that once in twenty years they are permitted to hold one-tenth of the offices?

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**VARIETY.**

WHY DON'T YOU TAKE THE PAPERS?

BY V. P. WILLIS.

Why don't you take the papers? They're not good for you.

They're not good for you.

Except about election time.

And then I read for sport.

Why don't you take a cent?

For cash you paid is money lent.

Interest is all paid off.

Go then, and take the papers.

And pay them, now, pray daily;

And my soul is at rest!

You'll give it all back gray.

An old new friend of mine,

Lived with a aching cough,

Devoid to hear the latest news,

While he was going off.

I took the paper, and I read;

Of some new pills in force;

He bought a few—and he's dead!

No—heavy as a lead.

I have a priester, older once,

Backed with a aching fever,

Would not pay her half next day.

If her asthma would leave her,

Next morning she was—at her word—

Divested of her pain.

But did forget to pay her debt,

Till his hand went again.

We know men—men—sick wheels,

As ever physiologist could find.

A difference in their bunks!

One took the paper, and his life

Is happy now; can read and write,

His children all can sing.

And a host of men and things.

The other took no paper,

Wrote smiting through the wood,

A tree fell down—“ever good”

And killed him.

Had he been sick of his limb,

It would not have happened!

Why don't you take the paper?

From the bottom of his heart,

Because you need him!

Be a paper every day.

For who takes the paper,

And any day, when a

Man finds food for the soul,

He is seen.

The LADIES—it is there. There ladies trip to and from the streets, and is such a marked difference.

Some return with smiling faces, and others blue-washed faces, and disappointers come back looking sicker and snillered, and seem to have imper and snilled, and to have happened to contain because the letter of their anatomy human many tender

gave earlier for a little ragged boy is seen

in one of our more civilized in the street up by the authorities and towns, he is here in like manner sent to sleep—and this, you may be sent to sleep—but this will be a great assistance to send up. When offenders are locked in the first process they have to submit in of being washed and scrubbed, not very proper; but surely it is an

This is to show greater solicitude for the above jail than for the health of dwelling boy. If the men had been washed in time, question much whether they would have been felons all—Chamber's Journal.

AFFECTING.

I'd rather be a bachelor,

And have a good time, may be,

Than have a healthy, healthy wife,

And not one little baby.

A western man announces the marriage of Mr. Pitt to Miss FANNIN. This is shocking punks into my sure enough—Putney Voter.

We don't admire your taste, vice versa. We think the paper was knoked into us.

HAT'S A WOMAN?—In St. Louis lately, Mrs. CANBON was fined \$10 for whipping her husband, which she paid with a smiling look, saying *sotto voce*, “Never mind the money, I wear the breeches, I do—I'm some when I am at home, and won't I have it out of his bones; well, if I don't, you can kill me.” The report of that Cannon is terrible. A regular *buster*.

A young lady from the country being invited to a party, was told by her city cousin to fix up and put her best foot foremost, in order to catch a bean—she said so green in her country attire.” The country lass looked comically in the face of her rather faded relative, and replied, “better green than withered.”

PROSPERO.—A young lad of this place, named Susan, felt, gave birth, last week, to five living infants—all alive, healthy, and likely to do well. Two are boys and three are girls. This event created so much talk, that the father of the children consented to marry her at once, and a handsome sum was contributed for a fit-out for the happy family.

(See *Susan's Story*.)

REMEDY for Cholera.

Dr. COX of New York says the great point that distinguishes cholera from all other diseases is that it is called the preventive disease of cholera, and the most effective means to prevent it is to wash the body with cold water.

YANKEE.—There are some Yankees in the ranks of the Belgians.

There were Yankees in Ireland when she made her last rebellion demonstration.

They were Yankees in America, also. In fact, when are there any Yankees in the world?

They are all over the world, as many names as the soldiers of fortune in the seventh century; but, unless the *Diggers* of that day, that do not profit for “pay and prevent,” but are always found on the side of a good cause and the principles—*Rick Ripper*.

A correspondent of the Plainfield Union has furnished the following:

About forty-five years ago, the dysentery raged in the eastern part of Connecticut to an alarming degree. In one family four died, three in another, &c. It extended more than thirty miles. A colored woman came through the country and recommended peach tree bark and elder bark, of each equal quantity—the outward bark of both to be scraped off and thrown away, the inward bark to be boiled and made into a poultice.

It was freely used, and cured. It is as freely as

it was given.

BRILLIANT.

JACKSON commenced his Fall Classes and uses in very many cases the *Daubra* and *Cochlearia* of Mexico, with the most beneficial result; classical and modern literature, and affording relief from the times.

Mercantile desirous of purchasing the article will be furnished with it by the owner at \$1.

Address, J. A. YOUNG, Jr., Harper-Ferry, August 9, 1849.

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