

# Virginia Free Press.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY GALLAHER, NORTH & GALLAHER.

NO. 42.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1835.

VOL. 28.

**Hundred Dollars REWARD**  
 To be given for the apprehension and delivery to me of a certain slave, or his agent, of a dark mulatto boy, to 13 years of age. His complexion is fair, his hair straight and wavy, his eyes blue and lively, and his walk and gait, free, large, countenance heavy, and when spoken to, has been observed to occasionally roll his eyes on new blue jeans roundabout cotton pants of the same and white silk hat and good shoes. He is the morning he ran away from Mr. England, who purchased him from the estate of Mr. John Lewis near the Salines, by whom he was raised, and who belongs to Mr. Charles G. Key, in about a mile of Mr. Lewis's place, near the mouth of the river. It is probable he will attempt to re-visit the neighborhood in which he lives, some morning he left on different the landing, and he is known to have for employment as second steward on any capacity.  
 Most likely he succeeded in his application of the Pittsburgh boat, and he expect to leave the boat at some point on the river, as he is very anxious to see his friends. If any person has information can be given me at this office, or at the residence of Mr. W. V. Vick, No. 10, Main Street, I will be glad to pay the reward.  
 W. V. VICK, No. 10, Main Street, Oct. 29, 1835—31.

**W. V. VICK, and CHAS. B. BOND.**  
 Members respectfully announce their friends and the public, that they have received and opened in the Store occupied by Marmaduke & Thompson, a handsome and cheap assortment of

**ALL and WINTER GOODS.**  
 Almost every article usually Country Stores, which they are determined to sell cheap, or to puncture on time. They merely intend to call and examine for themselves a full list of goods that they will give general satisfaction. In their assortment are various and well selected, Cassimeres and Cassinets, Valencias and Swagdown Vestings, and Prints, a variety of patterns, and figured Muslins, Bishop's Lawn, and bleached Mullins, Irish and French Merinos and Circassian fancy dress Handkerchiefs, Anna and Flag Handkerchiefs, and Stock, Black Silk Cravats, Collars and Bosoms, and their with a large Stock of

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**New Fall Goods.**  
 JUST received a fresh supply of Seasonable Goods, which will be sold as low as any in the Valley of Virginia.  
 JOHN G. WILSON.  
 Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 29, 1835.

**A Stove FOR sale or rent. Apply at THIS OFFICE.**  
 Oct. 29, 1835.

**HAT MANUFACTORY.**

**THE subscriber begs leave to make his arrangements to the citizens of Charlestown and neighborhood, for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him. He is determined that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to deserve a continuance of that patronage. He still carries on the business, in all its branches, at his stand, on Main Street, two doors East of Dr. Baum's; where he will always have for sale**

**YOUTHS & MEN'S FASHIONABLE HATS,** which will be sold as low as they can be procured at any other place. He is also procuring a block for Ladies' Bonnets; so that he will soon have for sale, superior

**Ladies' Fur Bonnets.** The public are respectfully invited to give him a call, and test, by their own personal observation, the quality of his work.  
 JOHN DONAVIN.  
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**MISCELLANY.**  
**THE HUNTER'S PERILS.**  
 FROM THE LEGENDS OF A LOG CABIN.  
 On the fourth day, about noon, he then about forty miles direct distant from H—, we came upon the trail of a large body of Indians, who had passed there the day before, and were going up the river. It was not a war party, as the tracks of women and children were mingling with those of grown men. We followed four or five miles, when, at a soft piece of ground, I caught sight of a foot mark I knew right well. 'Twas the broad flat foot of an Indian, whom we called Broadfoot. I showed it to Johnson, who agreed that there could be no doubt as to whom it belonged. We traced it along till at the top of a ridge the party separated, Broadfoot and four others taking a course directly out from the river; and the others, principally old women and children, still following up the stream. Here Johnson and I called a halt, and consulted whether we should follow Broadfoot and his gang, or the larger party. Johnson was for the latter party, saying that where there were so many women and children, they must needs move slowly, and we should easily overtake them, and likely take a scalp or two. I wanted to track Broadfoot still, both because I longed to take the scoundrel's scalp, and because I could not but think we stood the best chance of finding the boy, by keeping on the trail of the enemy of whom we were in search. Finally Johnson gave in, and we followed the smaller or war party.

Poor Jim grumbled a good deal at what he called my wrong-headedness. "There were twenty or thirty tracks," he said; "they were going slow, and by night we could have overtaken them and taken a scalp or two at least. Even a squaw's scalp would have been some satisfaction; nay a child's would have been better than neither."

"What on earth do you want with a squaw's scalp, much more with a poor popoose's, Jim Johnson?" said I. "Why, Balt, I don't want a squaw's scalp, nor a popoose's, if I can get a wazoose's, but surely half a loaf is better than no bread. Here we have been on a range four days, and have not had a shot at a red skin, man, woman or child, though we all know the woods are full of them. It is too bad; I vow it is a disgrace to the settlement, there has not a single scalp been brought in to Harmer in a month." Johnson went on grumbling and complaining; but I did not mind him, but kept a sharp eye on the trail. We followed steadily and pretty rapidly, till night-fall, we then camped, lighted our fire, cooked a bit of bear steak, and went quietly to sleep. Next morning we were early on the trail; and followed it steadily till near noon; then a new footmark joined it; I gave but one glance, 'twas Ham Cass. The sight of the footmarks warmed my heart; I gave a glad shout, and followed the trail with renewed energy. I did not lose the chance of bragging over Jim. "See, Jim, wasn't I right after all? I knew the boy was true bred, the genuine old hunter blood is in him, and for all his book learning, it will show itself. You see he is on the right scent now, and my word for it, he will tree the game." Just as Johnson had commenced some light and joking reply, I heard the sharp crack, crack, crack—three rifles. Johnson, who was a step or two in front of me, gave one bound right up into the air, and fell dead at my feet. At the same time I felt a numbness in my right leg; I too, was hit. I looked up the hill side, five Indians were bounding down at a great rate. There was no time to lose; I ran for life. Luckily the ball had not touched the bone. In a moment they were all after me at full speed. I gave one glance over my shoulder, to see how they were coming; only one was very near me, and if I could but escape him, I had no fears for the rest; for on level ground even with my hurt leg, I could leave any Indian far behind me on a short race. In a minute more I heard another rifle; I glanced behind. The Indian who was nearest me—and he was fearfully near—stood still, groping in the air with his hands for a moment, and then fell. One of his companions had hit the wrong mark. The Indians saw the fatal error, and filled the air with their yells. I ran on, making for a creek which had passed in the early part of the day. I soon found that no one was after me, but there was little safety in that, the savages could not look at my trail without finding that I was wounded, and that would encourage them to hunt me down. My wound, too, began to be very painful, and I felt that it would be impossible for me to reach the creek without a rest; yet I scarce dared stop, till at last I came to a sycamore tree which was hollowed out by rot. Here I determined to make my resting place. In the upper part of the hollow I could probably remain concealed, or, if discovered, sell my life dearly. The only opening to this tree was about four feet from the ground, scarcely large enough to permit a man to crawl in; once in, the space would easily permit a dozen men to stand at ease. I crept in, and began to take a regular survey of my little fortress. I found there were several small holes, the size of a dollar, and one near twenty feet from the ground, where a limb had been broken off, which

was much larger than that at which I had entered. Here I rested for some time, and having plucked some leaves as I went through the woods, I now chewed, and applied them to my wound, with great relief. You may well suppose I kept a sharp look out all the while, lest the savages should come on me unawares. I had watched there for more than an hour, when I caught sight of them following my trail. The first was a chief, a large, tall, powerful fellow, with a feather in his hair, and beads hanging in strings from his dress. At his belt hung a fresh scalp, which I knew could only be poor Johnson's. He was followed, in Indian file, by six others. Slowly and cautiously they advanced on the trail, till they came within fifty yards of the tree. Here they halted, and I could have picked off any one very easily, but I thought I would wait and see what plan they would adopt. After some whispering and gesticulating, two of them made a circuit round the tree, apparently to discover whether the trail led beyond it.

When they had completed their round and joined their companions, they raised their rifles and fired at the hole in the tree. One of the balls only entered the hole, but as I took good care to be out of the range it did no harm. Again they held a talk; they seemed irresolute what to do, and I began to think they would leave me, but such was not their intention. I saw them again raise their rifles for a shot, when a plan entered my head by which I hoped to get two lives at least; so when they fired I gave a furious scream, as though wounded, and then began to groan; at first very loud, and finally slowly and softly, as though just dead. The stratagem had its effect. At the first scream the Indians gave a shout of triumph, and then they began to grow more and more timid, gradually died away. I waited some time lest some straggler might have remained behind. At last, hearing nothing of them and being nearly exhausted, I left my hiding place, and swam into the open stream. It was quite dark; I was wet, hungry and lame; still I dared not rest; there was no hope of safety but in instant flight. By hard tugging I detached a large log from the raft, and drew it into the middle of the stream; then laying myself at full length upon it, I began to float down the stream, and finally succeeded in reaching a place of safety.

**GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.**  
**GEN. HARRISON AND THE ANTI-MASONRY!**  
 The following Correspondence has just been published.  
 HARRISBURG, APRIL 23, 1835.  
 TO GEN. WM. H. HARRISON.  
 Dear Sir: As Chairman and Secretary of the State Committee of the Democratic Anti-masonic party of Pennsylvania, we beg leave to address you on a subject of importance, both as respects yourself and the party we have the honor in part to represent.

Your name has been frequently and honorably mentioned in this state as a candidate for the distinguished office of President of the United States; and as an anti-mason, we have been called upon to avow ourselves for or against you. Before we determine the line of conduct proper to be pursued upon this momentous question, we beg leave to be assured of the fact, whether you are or are not, in principle, an anti-mason, as known and recognized by the anti-masonic party of Pennsylvania.

The interest we feel in this matter, we hope, will be our excuse for thus addressing you; and therefore we respectfully solicit a candid and explicit answer.  
 Very respectfully,  
 Your obedient servants,  
 JOSEPH WALLACE,  
 SAMUEL SHOCK—  
 REPLY.  
 CINCINNATI, MAY 6, 1835.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 23d ult. written in behalf of the anti-masonic State committee of Pennsylvania, and directed to me at the North Bend, I had the honor to receive. You state, that as my name has been frequently and honorably mentioned in your State as a candidate for the distinguished office of President of the United States, and that as anti-masons, you had been called upon to avow yourselves for or against me, and that before you determine, you wish to be assured whether I am or am not in principle an anti-mason, as known and acknowledged by the anti-masonic party of Pennsylvania.

As I am not informed of the principles which govern the anti-masonic party of Pennsylvania, otherwise than that they are opposed to Masonry, I must leave you to judge of my principles and opinions, in relation to that order, from the fact that neither myself nor any of my family have ever been members, and from that of my having been in situations where the strongest inducements existed to become a member, arising from the example of my intimate friends and associates, and that too at a period when the society had never been impeached either in relation to its general tendency or to the conduct of any of its members.

You will readily conclude, gentle-

men, from this statement, that I have never been partial to the masonic order. But I should feel that I had been deficient in candor, and disappointed your expectations of the "explicit reply" which you request, if I were not to add, that should it ever be my fortune to be elevated to the high office to which I have been designated by the partiality of some of my fellow citizens, I could on no account suffer my own opinions of masonry to influence my conduct to the prejudice of those who differ; and amongst whom, however they may err in relation to masonry, are to be found a full proportion of the talents and the public and private virtues of the nation. If masonry is an evil, it must be corrected by public opinion, by the people themselves, not by their agents, and least of all by those who administer the government of the United States. By them no disqualification of a citizen could be admitted, which is not declared by the constitution itself, nor participation withheld in the advantages which it is its great object equally to secure to every description of citizens.

I am aware that all the consequences of a constitutional disqualification might be produced and the letter of the instrument remain unbroken, but I could never be the instrument to effect any object in that way, the oath and the moral obligation under which all our public functionaries act, would in my opinion be violated as much in the one case as the other, and the ultimate effects equally fatal to our institutions.

Forms and literal adherence may remain when the substance has departed. From the general tenor of your letter, gentlemen, I am led to conclude that you are not unfavorably disposed towards me, and that I may expect to receive your support, if after a strict examination of my political principles, they should be found to accord with yours. If then any of those who are

very fortunate in attempting to escape the fly, he does not get nipt by the froat. I have now, however, the extraordinary happiness of announcing to the agricultural public, what there is reason to believe will prove an effectual, as it is a reasonable and feasible preventive remedy, should it prove effectual, the remedy will be worth millions and millions of dollars to the country. It was communicated to me on a late tour of agricultural inquiry and observation by Dr. Elihu Lyman, of Lancaster, N. H. an intelligent, enlightened and practical farmer, whose crop of wheat usually averages from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. It consists in the application of fine shacked lime to the wheat just at the time of its heading and flowering at the rate of about a peck to the acre.

It is sown broadcast upon the wheat while the dew is on, and the field is rendered white with it. The best mode of applying it is with the hand, and for the person who sows it taking his proper breadth, or cast to walk backwards, so that he may not cover himself with the lime. It must be sown while the wheat is wet or the dew is on, and the philosophy of its application is very simple. The maggot of the fly is deposited between the grain and the stalk. It is of course, an animal substance. The lime, or alkali mixing with the dew, is carried down by it, and neutralizes or destroys it. Dr. Lyman has now tried this preventive 3 successive years, and has invariably, as he assures me, saved his crops while those of his neighbors have been destroyed.

I visited at the same time, the field of Mr. Bellows in the same town, who had been advised by Doctor Lyman in this application. The field consisted of several acres. He did it, and it had proved successful, and what is strongly confirmatory of the value of this remedy, is the fact that a field of rye, belonging to Mr. Bellows, adjoining his wheat, and I think within the same enclosure, which was not limed, has been nearly destroyed by the fly. These are certainly very important experiments; and I make no delay in presenting them to the public. Dr. Lyman has promised me a more particular account of the experiment and result, and likewise Mr. Bellows, which, as soon as received, I shall be happy to communicate. I have received an interesting communication, that the same experiment has been successfully made in Gilmanton, N. H. but I have not yet been able to obtain either the name or the details.

**HENRY COLEMAN.**  
 Meadows Bank, Sep. 15th, 1835.  
**A Yankee Trick.**—An Illinois paper says:—An itinerant Yankee passed through this village a day or two since, and spent a night with us. He put up handbills as soon as he arrived, announcing Theatrical entertainments—a farce in one act, 'The cat let out of the bag,' in the usual manner of such things. When the time arrived the house (Snow's Ball Room) was crowded, but nobody appeared on the stage for some time. At last a shrill whistle was heard—then a few ship—then a villainous three stringed fiddle—and finally a plain dressed, awkward-looking chap, entered with a very deliberate step, having a bag thrown over his shoulder. The audience rose all together with expectation. He seated him-

self with the bag between his legs—began to untie it—held the top with his hand—the audience gathered nearer and nearer. Now! he cried, scold and lo! out sprung a furious Tom Cat, pell mell among hats and bonnets. Such a scene of confusion! some aimed for the windows, some aimed for the doors, some screamed, and some cursed and swore, and more laughed. At length they were calmed, but the curtain was dropped—an epilogue was spoken: "Ladies and gentlemen," said the stranger, "the farce is over; we thank you." He was interrupted by huzzas and hisses.

The whole room was in an uproar, many were angry, but more were delighted at the fellow's impudence, and some even went so far as to call for it again. The swearer seems for tearing him to pieces, but the laughers were more numerous and carried the day.

**Six yards and no more.**—The people of Providence, R. I. are contemplating to pass a law that no female shall have more than six yards of cloth in each sleeve. So says the Winchester and Putnam Herald.

The law did not pass—the manufacturers and shopkeepers voted it down by more than ten to one, and the usual pattern of sixteen yards is still maintained. The proposition now is to widen the sidewalks, and the necessity for this measure is so important, that it will probably pass without opposition.

**The Seal.**—We learn that a new die for the coins of the United States is now in a state of preparation, and will be ready for use in the ensuing year. The design was prepared by Sully, and is said to be exceedingly beautiful. It is a full length image of the Goddess of Liberty, in a sitting posture, with one hand resting on a shield containing the reverse will be the American Eagle, as at present, without, however, the shield and coat of arms with which his breast is disfigured, and which somewhat resembles a prison, exhibiting the bad taste of brooding a bird with his feathers on. The first coin struck with the new device will be the dollar, of which there have been coined for thirty years.—Phil. Gaz.

**Hoosier Harness.**—A novelty was seen at St. Albans the other day, which proved that pigs are not of such a doltish material as admits of no improvement. A man who holds a small farm near St. Albans, made his entry into the latter place, mounted on a small car, drawn by four large hogs. He entered the town at a brisk trot, amidst the acclamations of hundreds, who were soon drawn together to witness the uncommon spectacle. After making the tour of the market place through four times, he went into the Wool-pack yard, had his swinish cattle unharnessed and taken into a stable together, where they were regaled with a trough full of beans and wash. They remained about two hours, while he detached his business as usual at the market, when they were put to the car and driven home again, multitudes cheering him. This man, it is said, has only had these animals under training six months. A gentleman on the spot offered him \$50 for the concern as it stood, but it was indignantly refused.

**Hudson River Tunnel.**—An order of notice is published in the Albany papers, announcing the intention to petition the Legislature of New York for an act to incorporate a company, with the necessary capital, to construct a Tunnel under the Hudson river, for the purpose of a Railroad and other communication between the city of Albany and the opposite side of the river.

**A New Orleans paper** in a notice of Mrs. Knight, the singer, intending to be very complimentary, says, "she's a screamer!"

**Interesting Reminiscence.**—We were recently looking over the pages of a scrap book belonging to a friend, when our attention was arrested by an original letter of ALEXANDER HAMILTON. The autograph is redoubled doubly interesting, from the fact that its contents relate to one of the most important events of our Revolutionary History; Arnold's treason and Ande's capture. We obtained permission to take a copy, and we now present it to our readers. The letter is addressed to Gen. Greene, and is dated the 20th of September, 1780. [N. Y. Gaz.]

**DEAR SIR:** There has just been unfolded at this place, a scene of the blackest treason. ARNOLD has fled to the enemy. ARNOLD, the British adjutant-general, is in our possession as a spy. His capture unraveled the mystery. West Point was to have been the sacrifice. All the dispositions have been made for the purpose, and 'tis possible, though not probable, to-night may still see the execution. The wind is fair—I came here in pursuit of Arnold, but was too late. I advise your putting the army under marching orders, and detaching a brigade immediately

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

Yesterday was a proud day for the Whigs of Baltimore and of Maryland. It will be remembered in our victories hereafter, and will cheer on, animate, and give an impetus to the Whig cause in its future struggles against Executive dictation, and the disciplined army of officeholders and their followers. It will be remembered for the grand and imposing display it presented of true and patriotic hearts, resolved to support the Constitution and the Laws, and to oppose manfully, successfully and unflinchingly, the office holders' party and its Executive nominated candidates.

At sunrise, a salute of thirteen guns, one for each of the old original States of the confederacy, ushered in the day of the celebration. During the forenoon the principal streets and avenues leading to the place appointed for the Festival, at the western extremity of the city, were thronged with people wending their way to the scene of festivity, where every thing was prepared by the Committee in the most admirable taste and order for the occasion. The tables were abundantly supplied with all that could be desired, and were so arranged as to radiate from the centre to the circumference, and accommodate the immense assemblage which had come together. On the portico of the mansion, and near the tables, two full bands of music were stationed, playing enlivening and patriotic airs, appropriate to the toasts as they were given. In front of the portico, the American Eagle was represented holding in his beak a flag spreading far out

described in large letters—"THE CONSTITUTION" and "THE UNION." From the portico, the broad American banner extended to the centre-table, where the officers of the day, and the invited guests from abroad were seated, and during the festival was undulating in the breeze. At one o'clock, a heavy piece of ordnance told the hour of sitting down to the tables. The multitude then assembled around the festive board, and the harmony, the order, the unanimity of sentiments, and the utmost flow of good spirits which there prevailed, was a gratifying earnest that all present were of one mind and of one political faith.

The following gentlemen were appointed Officers of the day:—The venerable LUKE TIERNAN, Pres't. Vice President, Major General WILLIAM McDONALD, Hon. NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS, JAMES M. BUCHANAN, Esq., ISAAC MUNROE, Esq., Colonel E. L. FINLEY, JAMES W. McCULLOCH, Esq., Colonel WILLIAM STEUART, General S. C. LEAKIN, T. YATES WALKER, Esq., JOSHUA JONES, Esq., SAMUEL McCLELLAN, Esq., Gen. GEORGE W. WILLIAMSON, PETER LEARY, Esq.

It had been his lot to drop anchor in another State, in old Pennsylvania, the Key Stone of the Federal Arch. That State had for some time been merged in gross political darkness; but the cloud had been at last dispelled, and old Pennsylvania was once more free, God bless her! (Thundering applause.) About a year ago, said he, the Whigs of Baltimore sent a Committee, with my friend James M. Buchanan, at its head, to the Whigs of Philadelphia, bearing us a beautiful White Flag, as a testimonial of your then recent triumph and your good wishes for your Pennsylvania friends. My friend Buchanan said to us, accept this flag, and when you do the "next thing" in Pennsylvania, you may return it to us. My friends, we went to work, I can assure you, and we resolved to cease not till the good work was accomplished. When our last glorious victory took place, which you are now assembled to honor, there was a shout sent up from tens of thousands of hearts in old Pennsylvania which reached to Heaven! We were animated and inspired by it. We resolved to gain a victory also! Old Pennsylvania is rather slow in moving, but she does move, and she goes right straight ahead, as Major Jack Downing says, and *Almighty* can't stop her. We have triumphed! Pennsylvania is regenerated! and now we have brought you back your flag! Pennsylvania will have no more to do with Van Burenism. Her substantial Dutchmen have taken their pipes out of their mouths, taken the Kinderhooker up, looked at him deliberately, and said they would not have him; that he was too much of a fox for them, and therefore he must be kept at home at Kinderhook; he would not do for President; they liked Old Hickory pretty well, and there was another man they thought might do to take his place, and that was the Hero of Tippecanoe, but as for Van Buren he was too much of the fox by a good deal!

He said there was one point upon which he would touch, and then close. He wished to see that man united upon, who should be found to be the best calculated to secure the triumph of the Whigs. God forbid that we should, by standing out for personal partialities and individual preferences, suffer the country to fall into the stouph of Van Burenism! Were his own revered father now living, and a prominent Whig candidate for the Presidency, if by remaining so, he prevented the union of the friends of the Constitution, so help him Heaven, he would vote against him. The Whigs must rally together, and not quarrel, if they would rescue the country from the degradation which now disgraces it. He concluded his remarks, which, not taking notes at the time, we are totally inadequate to do justice, by offering the following sentiment:—

The Whigs of the UNION, and the UNION of the Whigs. (Loud and long continued applause.) Mr. Buchanan being loudly called upon for a speech, rose and remarked, that instead of occupying the time with a speech of his own, he would introduce to his fellow citizens Mr. CREED of the Pennsylvania Delegation, who would address them and to whom, he was well assured they would listen with far greater pleasure than to any thing which he might himself offer. Mr. Creed was then loudly called for; he rose and spoke for some time with great spirit, power and effect; but we are unable to-day to give even an outline of his speech, as we are also of the speeches of several other gentlemen who spoke on the occasion. The following are the REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The late Election in Maryland—its result is a noble pledge of her attachment to the true principles of Liberty. 2. The Constitution of the United States of America—Alike the charter of a general government, and a sacred compact between the States. 3. The Union—It sprang from kindred affections and shared the same perils. The web of States from their political chivalry of Pennsylvania. 4. The Presidency of the United States—It should never be won by a majority seized by a majority not controlled by a majority. 5. The Reform—It may mark the era of Reform, and sweep from the seats of power the diviners of spoils. 6. The next Administration—Its whose hands soever it may fall, let him not claim to exceed the law as he understands it. 7. The Senate of the United States—Disgraced by the spirit of patriotism and honor, have shed around our government imperishable renown. 8. Party Feeling—A holy sentiment when it distinguishes the defenders of free institutions from those who would destroy them. 9. The Slaves and soldiers of the Revolution—An immortal honor to the dead, and general honor to the living. 10. The Opponents of Dictation—They will yield their personal preferences when their country's good demands it. 11. The Army and Navy of the United States—Grateful for their services, we glory in their fame. 12. Our Country—The honored and cherished companions of freedom. VOLUNTEERS.

thousand noble-hearted citizens, friends of the Constitution and of Liberty, to put the seal of my approbation upon a sentiment so just. Joseph Ritner, by his acts, in a short time, demonstrate, by his acts, that he is the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that he is honest, intelligent, patriotic. General Samuel Smith—The hero and patriot of two wars the energetic and highly esteemed Mayor of Baltimore. By Isaac Moore, Vice President of Tennessee—She has hoisted the Hittite flag, and carries the Bell against Caesar's mandate for the succession. By Charles F. Mayer—The memory of John Marshall—His patriotic life was his country's glory—his wisdom and purity will be cherished while his constitution endures. By Wm. F. Creed of the Philadelphia Whig Committee—The Whigs of Maryland—Their successful struggle in defence of Constitutional Liberty, merits the approbation of all good men.

By William Adreon, 3rd Vice President of the Young Men's Convention—The Hon. George Foindester—the able statesman and pure patriot—although persecuted, vilified and slandered by the minions of power, stands a monument of pure gold that has been tried seven times in the furnace. By George Earnest, Esq.—The patriots, heroes and statesmen of the Republic if you would increase their number—in the language of A. Jackson, Doctor of Laws—"increase the intellect of the female mind." Many others were given which we could not collect in season for to-day. Letters were read from Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Gen. Harrison, Judge White, Mr. Calhoun, and several others. At 4 o'clock, the assemblage prepared to leave the ground; a procession was formed, four to eight deep, and teaching about a mile in length, which marched through the whole city to the first ward on the Point even, and then returned to the Eutaw House, where the immense concourse, composing as was judged on all hands, of more than five thousand people, were addressed by several gentlemen from the portico of the Hotel, and soon after witnessed a most splendid display of Fire Works prepared for the occasion by the ingenious and indefatigable Mr. Scott. After which the people generally dispersed; apparently highly gratified with one of the most grand and imposing celebrations ever witnessed in Baltimore.

As the procession moved through the city in the afternoon, its great length and imposing appearance excited the admiration of hundreds who had been prevented from joining personally in good wishes were present; and the prohibition of both Whigs and Van Burenites. The latter could hardly believe their own eyes, and many of them declared that there was some mistake about the business—that if the procession was composed all of Whigs, one half of them must have come in from the out Counties of the State, &c. The order and regularity with which the procession moved through the city, and the efficiency and promptness of the Chief Marshal and his assistants, in fulfilling the duties of their stations, are deserving of all praise. The Marshals of the day were as follows:—

Geo. W. CRAYTOR, Chief Marshal. Wm. WATSON, Aid de Camps. Thos. E. TILDER, J. W. OBERON, R. D. WILBOLLAND, J. TENSFIELD, Col. Glass, Wm. PATTON, Capt. Kelly, Wm. CLAYTON, Capt. Graham, Wm. H. NARRIS, Wm. McKinley, Dr. A. H. TYSON, Israel Slee, Capt. Jos. WILLEY, Wm. Cheest, H. P. WILLIAMS, John M. Shultz, James WILKS, Jr., Edward J. Peters, Col. Saml. FOWLER, G. C. WIGLEY, Major H. HALL, John Gibbs, R. Whitehart, Jr.

erty and free institutions shall zealously and honestly unite in a common effort to eradicate the causes, which have given such extraordinary power and influence to the Executive department of the government, and placed the country in its present dangerous condition. They may be almost traced to the same origin, the fiscal action of the government. While millions on millions are heaped up in the Treasury, beyond the expenditure of the most extravagant of all administrations, constituting an immense fund to act on the cupidty of the mercenary, and to unite in one solid and compact band all in and out of office, who prefer their own advancement to the public good, any attempt to arrest the progress of power and corruption must end in disappointment and failure. It will be found almost impossible to elect honest and capable men, or if such should be elected, to administer the government honestly and fairly, or with a single eye to the public interest. Here lies the root of the disease, and if there be not intelligence and patriotism enough to apply a remedy, it requires not the gift of prophecy to predict the end, whatever may be the termination of the present presidential struggle. I do not by these remarks intend to damp the ardour of those who are at present so zealously and honorably engaged in defeating executive interference and dictation, in what belongs exclusively to the free and voluntary choice of the people. My object is far different, to elevate their views to the real cause of the disease, and to direct their aim to the point, where every blow would tell, and where victory, when achieved, instead of being temporary, would be complete and permanent. With great respect, I am, &c. &c.

JOHN C. CALHOUN. To Messrs. D. Hoffman, and others. REFORM. At the adjourned meeting held in Frederick on Wednesday last, a preamble and resolutions on the subject of a reform in the Constitution of Maryland, were adopted. We have only room for the latter, which are as follows:—Resolved, That the people of Maryland have an inherent and unalienable right to alter, amend or abolish, the present state constitution and form another on more republican principles and with better security for the preservation of their rights. Resolved, That our state constitution being, in many of its cardinal provisions, at variance with the first cardinal principle of the advancement and prosperity of the state, it ought to be thoroughly revised, and amended, or another substituted in its place more conformable to the rights and interests of the people.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the time has arrived for the intelligent and spirited freemen of Maryland, to assert and vindicate their equal rights, by establishing their imperial government on the only just, safe and satisfactory basis, the will of the majority of the people. Resolved, That having now begun in earnest to prosecute the cause of reform, we will press onward in the good work, with a spirit that never tires, and with an ardor that will not abate, until our object is fully and fairly accomplished. Resolved, That, in our opinion, the most expedient mode of amending the constitution and effecting reform therein, is by a convention of delegates from the people of the state, authorized and called by an act of the legislature, and based upon popular representation. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to prepare memorial to the next legislature, to be signed by the people of this county, praying the passage of a law to call a convention to revise the constitution of the state. Resolved, That the friends of reform throughout the state be earnestly and respectfully requested to co-operate with us in urging this measure upon the consideration of the next legislature. Resolved, That a committee be appointed for each election district in Frederick County, to circulate the memorials for signatures.

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee to constitute a Central Reform Committee for Frederick county, with power and authority to appoint subordinate committees throughout the county, and to name a delegation to present to the legislature the memorials of the people of Frederick in favor of reform, and unite at the seat of government, with similar delegations from other parts of the state. Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairmen and Secretaries, and published in all the papers of the state. GIDRON BANTZ, Chairman. JOHN WOLF, Secretary. JOHN RIGNEY, Secretary. BALTIMORE, NOV. 13. WILLIAM G. JONES was this day arraigned before the Circuit Court of the United States on three indictments, each of which contained a number of charges of the same description—one for stealing letters containing money—a second for stealing letters containing valuable securities—the third for stealing letters containing nothing of value. To each indictment he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by the Court on the first indictment to be imprisoned five years, on the second four years, and on the third twelve months, and to pay a fine of five dollars—the imprisonment in each case to be hard labor in the Penitentiary of the state of Maryland. Abner Kneeland, the publisher of a paper in Boston called the "Investigator," who was indicted about two years since for blasphemy has been found guilty in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts to which he had appealed.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. In reference to the progress of this important work, the National Intelligencer furnishes the following interesting information:—Since the passage of the Act by the Legislature of Maryland, providing for a loan of Two Millions of Dollars by that State to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, the Board of Directors has been closely engaged in the prosecution of surveys, upon which to make a definite location of the line of the Canal between Dam No. 5, above Williamsport, and the Town of Cumberland; a distance of about seventy-eight miles. The surveys for the entire distance are nearly completed, and would have been closed some time since, but for the sickness of the engineers engaged in that service, which caused a suspension of the work for five or six weeks. So much is now certain, however, that we can say that in the month of December the necessary masonry and the "difficult sections" of the whole line, will be under contract. We say "difficult sections" only, because we are informed that the Company has lately adopted the plan, which appears to be a good one, of withholding from contract all works which can be executed in a few months, until those which require two years have made some progress. By this means the owners of the flat lands are allowed to cultivate them for another year without interruption, and to prepare themselves for giving possession, whilst the Canal Company is saved the cost of dressing the play-banks, and fitting them for use after the exposure of a year. We have noticed, with regret, complaints which have come from some quarters, with regard to the little progress made by the Company since funds have been provided for the works. Very little is generally known of the time and labor necessary for the selection of the best line for 78 miles of Canal, through the mountainous country, having regard at the same time to its security and its cost, and in some instances referring to the various conflicting interests to be affected by the Canal.

The surveys heretofore made by order of the Government, are of great importance in pointing out the general course to be pursued, but more minute examinations of the adjacent country, and by more numerous experimental surveys, advantages are gained which could not, under other circumstances, be obtained. A report, we understand, is about to be made on the surveys between the great Cacapon and the South Branch of the Potomac, very great importance of the invention, for even the approval of a plan of machinery by a man of as much science and skill as Col. Humphreys, (the other competitor,) would go far in recommending it to attention. A full test will, we are informed, soon be made of this invention, and it is boldly predicted that the Safety Steam-Boiler will prove itself, if not the first, one of the first and most valuable inventions of the age. [Nat. Int.] CUMBERLAND COAL.—A specimen of Coal obtained from the surveys in the neighborhood of Cumberland, has been left with the Editors. It is remarkable for the beauty and brilliancy of the colors distinguishable on its surface during daylight, and would be a fit specimen for a mineralogical cabinet. There is, we understand, but one mine which has this particular kind of coal all the rest of the mines producing a coal of pitchy blackness. The sample before us is a bituminous coal, without, however, any combination of sulphur whatever. It is a remarkably rich coal, and is sufficient of itself, our friend says, to make the fortunes of the district and of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. [Nat. Int.]

Since the above paragraph was prepared, we find in the Cumberland Civilian the following interesting account of the discovery of a new vein of mineral wealth in the neighborhood of Cumberland:—[From the Civilian of Nov. 10.] VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—We have just been informed that an extensive quantity of Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, has been discovered on the lands owned by Campbell Hendrixon and others, on Wills' Creek, thirteen miles above Cumberland. Mr. H. had some of the plaster ground a year or two ago and put on clover, and it proved quite equal to the best imported plaster in its effect. It has also been tried in various other ways, with such beneficial effect, as to render it certain of being of a superior quality. Several tons of it, we are further informed, will be ground at Mr. Cornelius Devore's Mill, this winter, for further experiment. Mr. H. and others are now making preparations to work the plaster on an extensive scale. Having purchased an eligible site, they purpose the erection of a mill, &c., and there can be no doubt but their investment will prove highly valuable and profitable. This discovery adds another to the many advantages this section of country possesses in articles of trade, which will be rendered doubly valuable when our different work internal improvements are completed, and avenues to the different markets are opened, of which our Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will afford one of the most important means of transportation.

The Detroit Journal of a late date says:—"We regret to learn that a highly respectable man, who had been invited to the second night of the House in which the Acting Governor (of Michigan) lodged was assailed, the windows of his chamber broken, and to secure himself from their missiles he was obliged to remove a part of his bed to the floor, where he slept till morning. In the morning, we are informed the host charged him five dollars to pay for the damage done by the assailants."

NEW AND IMPORTANT INVENTION. Among the many useful and scientific discoveries of the day, we are called upon to notice particularly, one which is said to be of inestimable value and importance. Mr. J. C. F. Salomon, of Pennsylvania, obtained a few days ago letters patent from the United States for a Safety Steam Boiler, so constructed that it would seem almost impossible that any degree of pressure upon it could produce explosion. The Philanthropist will receive the glad tidings of this invention as the dawn of a better day for the navigator and merchant, and contemplating the saving of human life and limb from destruction by the application of this ingenious invention, will hail the inventor as a public benefactor. Every scientific man who has seen the model, we are told, pronounces it unequalled in its importance. We insert an extract of a letter on the subject of the Safety-Boiler, written to Mr. Salomon, by one of the most scientific mechanics of our country, and one, too, to whom the public is indebted for several valuable inventions in other branches of machinery:—"Dear Sir: I have taken the liberty of addressing you on the subject of your newly invented Steam Boiler, and I assure you the more I examine the principle and mode of its construction, the more confident I am that in every sense of the word it is preferable to any I have ever seen before, and for strength and durability it cannot be surpassed. It presents a greater surface for the fire to act upon than the common cylinder boiler, and of course less fuel will be required, and from the peculiar construction of the boiler, the heat will act with double the advantage to what it would on a round cylinder boiler. In short, I think, when this principle of yours is fairly tested, it will appear better in practice than in theory. Every man of science will give it the preference. The same weight of metal, I venture to say, cannot be put in any other form to contain as many cubic feet of water and have the same strength. It is my opinion that it will be capable of resisting almost any pressure of steam that can be conceived of."

We understand that the ingenious inventor was not permitted to take out his patent without opposition, a claim for property of invention having been alleged in behalf of another claimant. Mr. Salomon was, however, enabled to prove an earlier period of publication, and the arbitrators, to whom the matter in question was referred, gave their award in favor of him. This circumstance is a strong evidence of the very great importance of the invention, for even the approval of a plan of machinery by a man of as much science and skill as Col. Humphreys, (the other competitor,) would go far in recommending it to attention. A full test will, we are informed, soon be made of this invention, and it is boldly predicted that the Safety Steam-Boiler will prove itself, if not the first, one of the first and most valuable inventions of the age. [Nat. Int.] CUMBERLAND COAL.—A specimen of Coal obtained from the surveys in the neighborhood of Cumberland, has been left with the Editors. It is remarkable for the beauty and brilliancy of the colors distinguishable on its surface during daylight, and would be a fit specimen for a mineralogical cabinet. There is, we understand, but one mine which has this particular kind of coal all the rest of the mines producing a coal of pitchy blackness. The sample before us is a bituminous coal, without, however, any combination of sulphur whatever. It is a remarkably rich coal, and is sufficient of itself, our friend says, to make the fortunes of the district and of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. [Nat. Int.]

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The following extract from the last number of the Frederick Examiner contains in few words a great deal of truth on a subject in relation to which every lover of his country ought to be wide awake:—"Our Relations with France.—The mass of the people of this country are, we are afraid, scarcely aware of the very serious and even threatening condition of our ill-omened dispute with France. The two nations occupy towards each other a position of singular embarrassment. Without any just cause for misunderstanding, diplomatic intercourse has been suspended; and the idest and most ridiculous punctilio seems to be forcing the two nations, in spite of their interests and their disposition, in an attitude of reciprocal defiance."

GREAT RAIL ROAD MEETING.—A general meeting of the citizens of Brownsville, Bridgeport, and their vicinities, was held at the Town Hall in Brownsville, Pa. on the 3d inst. with a view to consider what measures should be adopted, to promote the immediate construction of a rail road between Cumberland and Brownsville, and hence to Wheeling and Pittsburg; together with resolutions declaring the expediency of holding a Convention in Brownsville, Pa. on the 20th inst. of delegates from the several cities and towns likely to feel an interest in the construction of said Rail-road, with a view to the furtherance of that object. A resolution was also reported for the appointment of delegates to represent Brownsville in said convention; as also for the appointment of a committee of correspondence, charged with the duty of communicating the proceedings of the meeting to such persons as would be likely to promote its views. The preamble and resolutions as reported by the committee were unanimously adopted by the meeting, and ordered to be published. [Balt. Post.] AFFAIR AT THE NATURAL BRIDGE. The Richmond Whig publishes a letter from a highly respectable source, dated "Lexington, November 7, 1835," giving an account of an unpleasant occurrence which took place in the vicinity of the Natural Bridge, in Virginia. Henry T. Garnett, Esq. who was on his way to Alabama with his family and a large number of slaves, stopped on the road side near the Natural Bridge, to obtain some water. While there, a negro man, the property of a lady in the neighborhood, came up, accompanied by some 30 slaves, and addressed to Mr. G. some insolent language. Mr. G. told him not to repeat it, but to be off about his business; the negro repeated his insolence, when Mr. G. told him he would chastise him if he was not soon off. At this the negro aimed a blow at Mr. G. with a heavy stick. The latter drew a pistol, but was dissuaded from firing, by his lady, who was in the carriage; the negro then aimed a second blow at Mr. G. which the latter stepped back one step to avoid, but in so doing his right foot went into a mud hole and fell—In the act of falling his pistol, which he held in his left hand at the time, accidentally went off, and the ball entered the breast of the negro and passed through his lungs. Mr. G. immediately went in pursuit of a Justice of the Peace. He was examined and admitted to bail. On the 6th inst. his trial took place, at the Court House in Lexington, when, after a full investigation of the subject, he was unanimously acquitted. The negro was not then dead, but the Court said that his death, which was expected, would not affect the case.

TEXAN WAR.—In speaking of the military operations in Texas, the New Orleans Union says—and we readily believe—that the rumors by private information are so exaggerated as to be worthy of little credence. The last report is, that an engagement had taken place between the Mexican and Texan forces, which resulted in the defeat of the former, and the capture of 300 stand of arms, and \$10,000 worth of provisions and ammunition. A town (not named, however,) is also said to have been taken by storm, by the Texans. Gen. Houston (formerly Governor of Tennessee) is reported to have been elected commander-in-chief of the military forces of the Texans, over his opponent, Col. Austin. A letter from Nachitoches, under date of Oct. 24, states the authority of recent private accounts from Texas, that there had been two partial engagements, within a short period, both resulting favorably to the Texans; that the Mexican General Cos was surrounded by Americans, and probably taken prisoner, ere then; and that the cause was going on well.

Modernism.—A gentleman advertised for a coachman, three persons applied, and were admitted to the parlor. The road leading to the hall went near to a dangerous precipice. "How near the edge of this precipice can you dare me without any danger of an upset?" inquired the gentleman of the first applicant. "Within a hair's breadth," answered the man. "And how near can you drive me?" said the gentleman to the second. The third man had gathered up his hat, and was leaving the room, supposing that he had no chance of competing with either of these two. "Stop, stop," said the gentleman, "let us hear what you have got to say." Why, sir, I am not to be driven either of the precipices, or to the edge of it, without any danger of an upset. I would keep you safe, sir, as you could. "You are a man for me," said the gentleman.

THE FR. OZAR. THURSDAY, N. The Charleston one aversion to a... "The truth is, (say) the 'spoil party' has not a majority of try with him, and the House this prejudice... House, thinking... Let not the people be... by such damage... do, we think... We know it... know it, too; if ever... Many an honest pa... of an honest pa... the Magician rather... But we ask... take Mr. Y. B. as a... clear field, and... all your vapouring... encounter. "A Congress P... thank us for the... own, and is one of... derowithal to lead... various path. The... the interests of... should suffer. But... an election by the... so strong as to beat... he is really the choi... ple, he will be cho... Run "one horse" or... your nonsense abou... "agement" of Congre... You claim a large V... Great. Are they su... can be "choused" i... manoeuvres of the Y... be depended on wh... ter an Executive ed... they will not thank... for the compliments... denunciations of the... nor will they think... (political), for accus... to harter their red... others of a more "p... never, we leave that... settled between the... and those of the lo... ders ready to set-... for thirty pieces of... But it is very gal... challenge to an "en... fact a belief of cer... will not do. "Old T... pouring" than you... succeeded than he of... off "whip-syllabus"...

THE WASHINGTON. The gigantic superstructure, is a... The Agents... making their arrang... that the work will... night months. All... name of WASHINGTON... Argument in... an ardent appeal w... American, would be... offers, to send to... pittance of one doll... a temple to the mem... That opportunity... lector for this coun... pass, who will affo... son facilities for so... the Society. No... subscribe more th... but he may give a... and family, or him... The monument... 600 feet high, and... of ground. The... of the contributors... sty, an apartment... in the monument... down to posterity... in his own hand... the books will be... counties, towns, &c... for, centuries... ence of his grate... otium and gratitud... A premium will... sign by an Americ... wish of the Societ... pendency with mag... and be proud to the... will be wholly Am... will be broug... each State may p... nishing materials... For the honor of... seat generation, is... fail. The saga of... of the Society. "Nil despera...

LOCAL. Sale of Farow Daugherty, Special Sale of Jas. Th. Daugherty, Special Sale of the property, by Mary G. next. Gov. Lucas, Proclamation, good people of the Washington Society, as of grateful nation, attention and ample will be Magistrates of

The Chicago Prairies were during the The flames had short distance burning of a National Historical Park Microfilm Collection



