

FREE PRESS.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

SALARY OF THE JUDGES.

It is a cause of reproach to our country, that we are too economical, or rather too miserly, in the compensation of our public functionaries.

A PETITION

To the Legislature of Virginia. The Respective Memorial of the undersigned, citizens of the Commonwealth, residing in the Thirteenth Circuit of the Seventh Judicial District—Shenandoah.

That your memorialists have long been impressed with the importance of increasing the salaries of the Judges of this Commonwealth—and especially, of the Judges of the Circuit Courts.

We believe that if any one circumstance more than any other, in the policy of our government, will conduce to the preservation of the rights and morals of the people of this Commonwealth, it will be found in the respectability, dignity, and independence of the Judges of the State.

We believe that these desirable qualifications in our Judges, have hitherto characterized them as a body. The most eminent barristers, and the best men of the land have been proud to add their names to the long list of legal worthies who have heretofore shed lustre upon the Judiciary of Virginia.

But, we do seriously apprehend that unless such provision be made for these important officers, as may be somewhat commensurate with their services, that we may one day have to lament the consequences of a mistaken economy, in fixing the salaries of our Judges too low.

Your memorialists wish it to be distinctly understood, that in this proceeding, they have no allusion to any gentleman who now fills a station on the bench. As far as they know, or are informed, there exists no cause, or any complaint against the present incumbents.

But they do know by their own observation and knowledge of the duties are not adequately paid for their labors—and it must follow, in the course of time, that the men best qualified to be the successors of the present incumbents will be deferred from taking an office requiring high legal and moral qualifications, and demanding an almost constant devotion to arduous duties, when the salary to be received is perhaps not one half of the amount of their certain professional receipts.

Another consideration which appeals to the Justice of your honorable body, is that the labors of the Circuit Court Judges have been doubted by the operation of the circuit law, giving chancery jurisdiction to the county courts.

The effect has been, 1. To transfer the chancery business formerly done in the county courts, to the circuit courts, because of the great facility of urging and prosecuting proceedings in chancery—added to the general belief that it is more speedily and correctly done.

2. To increase, otherwise, the number of cases in chancery, because of the greater convenience to suitors, in prosecuting their suits; and because of the cheapness of chancery proceedings, resulting in part from the decreased necessity of having copies taken for distant counsel, parties, and commissioners of the court.

In consequence of these, and other causes, there is in fact, a great increase to the chancery docket, as may be seen by comparing the aggregate number of cases on the circuit court dockets in the counties of any one of the old chancery court districts, with the former chancery court docket.

All this, while the common law cases are not lessened in number—and in the district where your memorialists reside, there exists as many counties as used formerly to constitute the district of one Judge of the old superior court.

In fact, the cases at common law have increased greatly,—the jurisdiction has been extended, by allowing \$50 as the minimum of jurisdiction, and this addition between \$50 and \$100, is in the range of the usual business transactions of the people generally, as would greatly increase the number of suits.

The consequence of all this upon the Judges of the general court, is that what with sitting during the terms in the day—and deciding chancery causes at night, their duties are rendered far more onerous than formerly—the duration of the terms increased—the period of vacation shortened—and that period occupied by examining important causes under advisement—injunctions—applications for appeals—mandamus, and the like. The terms of the General Court come in then, with the important and interesting duties of the Judges as members of that court—and the Commonwealth gets fit may almost be said literally, the whole time of a Circuit Judge. And for what compensation?—For a salary that is less than the proceeds of the business of a respectable mechanic in any thriving business, in any moderate sized village of the land.

For a sum, a great part of which must be expended in the expenses of traveling and abiding at the several court houses of his circuit—a salary which is not equal by one third, to the proceeds of the practice of at least two lawyers in most of the counties of the Commonwealth; and which is intended certainly not to enrich the incumbent, but assuredly to support him and his family decently—and it will so do.

For your memorialists take it for granted, that it never was intended by the legislative will to exclude lawyers in all respects qualified, merely because they were not rich. It unquestionably never was contemplated to make the possession of a competency, even a prerequisite to the appointment of a Judge; if not, then we respectfully ask if your honorable body were to appoint a man to the office of Judge of the Circuit Court, who had to pay for the rent of his home, the hire of his servants, the support of his family, say of the average number, how he could possibly do it and attend to the duties of his station, after paying his travelling expenses and tavern bills, and other necessary disbursements?

We do not sincerely believe that he could not; and we place the question, not upon the consideration of what may be due to the dignity of the State, nor upon the example of other States, though the considerations are both worthy of note; but upon the common principles of Justice. We have reason to believe that in the case of the Judges of the Court of Appeals the salaries are too low—that their labors have been increased, and their expenses also, by the establishment of the Western Court. That the act abolishing arbitrary appeals, while it has benefited the citizens in lessening the number of causes docketed, has not lessened the labors of the Judges, who have to pass upon so many records that are not allowed, and they respectfully suggest that the salaries of those Judges be increased.

Your memorialists believe that they represent the voice of the people generally, when they present these views to your body. They believe that it is a mistake to suppose that the people of the Commonwealth are opposed to, and not decidedly in favor of, a just compensation to this favorite, useful and laborious class of public servants. We know that the cry has been raised that the subject is an unpopular one—we do not deny that it has been used as a plausible electioneering topic; but we deny that the body of the people are opposed to the increase of those salaries. Believing this firmly, and believing in the importance of some addition of your honorable body on this important subject, for the public weal, we have thus plainly and freely laid our views before you.

October 5, 1835.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. The intelligent editor of the Frederickburg Arena lately visited, for the first time, this noble work, and was very naturally, impressed with admiration, and the evidences, every where manifest of the immense difficulties which were encountered and overcome in its construction. He gives the following account of his excursion on the Canal, and what he observed.

[Nat. Int.] From the Arena. Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—We have recently had an opportunity of inspecting the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from Georgetown to Harpers-Ferry, and take the earliest opportunity of expressing the admiration which is felt of that magnificent improvement necessary to the country. It is unique. There is no Canal in this country—nor, we believe in Europe—of any thing like the length, which approaches it in dimensions. In comparison, the Hudson and Erie Canal is a Mill race. Nor is admiration confined to its vast dimensions—the difficulties surmounted; the rugged country through which it passes; the solid and beautiful masonry of the locks and aqueducts; all conspire to impress upon the traveller a high sense of the skill of the engineers and of the enterprise of the company, which has persevered in the work, under so many appalling difficulties.

We left Georgetown about half past 9 a. m. in the tri-weekly packet Boat, drawn by two, and sometimes three horses. The boat was built by the Canal Company, and only temporarily used by the Packet Company, and was far too large for the business. We were carried along, nevertheless, at the rate of six miles per hour—a rate which was reduced, however, on the average, by the stoppages occasioned by two and thirty locks in 62 miles. The Packet Company has, by this time, two smaller and better constructed boats—adapted by which a daily line will be kept up. We have alluded to the locks and aqueducts. We cannot specify as to the former; for all seemed equally neat and substantial, and built—as indeed the whole work—for posterity. The aqueducts over the Seneca and Monocacy creeks are perhaps not exceeded by any thing in this country, for beauty and lightness of design and solidity of construction. The wildness of the scenery around sets off to greater advantage these triumphs of art over nature.

It is, however, from the Point of Rocks to Harpers-Ferry—12 miles—that the greatest difficulties have been encountered. For this distance the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road runs parallel to, and in contact with the Canal—the bank of the latter forming the bed of the former. Both works are carried, for miles, under precipitous crags, impending many hundred feet above you, and whose very foundations have been cut away to form a shell for the Road, while the Canal is made to encroach on the bed of the river. The scenery itself is grand and imposing, and when viewed in connection with the monuments of human genius and perseverance which are seen at the base of the cliffs, it assumes the character of sublimity. He must indeed have a dull spirit, who, carried along the Boat or Car, can view it unmoved.

We have rarely experienced feelings akin to those which we felt, on a fine morning, seated on the top of the Car, whirled along at the rate of 10 miles per hour, alongside, and under these tremendous precipices. We could, for miles, have touched with the hand the walls of everlasting granite, and not seldom was the perpendicular view of the

out of the crag. This is a part of the Rail Road, on which the use of steam is prohibited by stipulation with the Canal Company.

The Canal is finished as high up as Williamsport, about 101 miles from Georgetown, and is now under contract from the former point to Cumberland. In another year and a half the coal of the Allegheny will find a market in the eastern cities.

The Rail Road—that is the Baltimore and Ohio Road—terminates at the Ferry. On the other side commences the Potomac and Winchester Road, now nearly finished. The works are to be united by a Viaduct, built at the expense of the former company. Baltimore will thus have, in a few weeks, a direct communication with one of the most populous, fertile, and wealthy sections of our State.

MARYLAND ELECTION. The following shows the result of the Election in the different counties of the State, on Monday 5th Inst. for members of the Legislature:

Table with columns: Counties, Whigs, Van Buren.

Thus eleven States have declared against the New York candidates in congressional elections; and these eleven give 117 electoral votes. If to these we add Maryland and Mississippi, which although they have not yet elected their members of Congress are certain to go against Van Buren, we have 13 States, a majority of the whole 24, and 131 electoral votes.

Now let us contemplate the prospect in other States. Who does not know that Indiana is prepared to go by acclamation for Gen. Harrison? Who does not know that Virginia and Georgia exhibit a thousand indubitable evidences of hostility to the nominations of the Baltimore Convention? Who does not know that the voice of a righteous public sentiment is rising from Pennsylvania like the roar of many waters? Who does not know that Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Maine, are all doubtful States, and that each is as likely to oppose the Caucus candidate as to support him? And finally, who in view of all these things, does not know, that the friends of the country have every possible encouragement to persevere with redoubled energy in the glorious work of rescuing the Constitution from the power of its enemies?

MARYLAND ERECT! We have now accurate information from all parts of the State relative to the Election on Monday last for Members of Congress and Delegates to the State Legislature, which make it certain that the Whigs have gained a most signal and triumphant victory over the combined forces of Jackson-Van Burenism. It may be emphatically and truly said, that "we have met the enemy and they are ours."

The Election at the organization of the State Government this winter will present the following cheering and most satisfactory result:

- A Whig Governor, A Whig Executive Council, A Whig Senate, A Whig House of Delegates, and

follows—All of whom are staunch Whigs: Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, James Turner, John N. Steele, James A. Pearce. The Van Buren Members are: Isaac McKim, Benjamin C. Howard, Francis Thomas. This is the voice of Maryland, as proclaimed through the ballot-box on Monday last, and she now loudly and earnestly calls upon her sister State to "go and do likewise."

On surveying the result of the late contest, we are happy to acknowledge that the Whig party of Maryland has been true to itself, and has placed the State on a proud eminence amongst the Whig members of the Confederacy.

In the District composed of Charles, St. Marys, Calver and Prince Georges, Mr. Jenifer's majority over Mr. Stoddard, the Van Buren candidate, is 763 votes. We are rejoiced to see this staunch Whig again returned to Congress.

From the Louisville Journal. THE PROSPECT. The Congressional elections have taken place in all the States except Maryland and Mississippi. Each of these is known to be innately opposed to Mr. Van Buren. We have the means, therefore of forming an estimate of Mr. Van Buren's Presidential prospects. The Congressional elections in the following States have gone against him:

Table with columns: States, Votes.

Thus eleven States have declared against the New York candidates in congressional elections; and these eleven give 117 electoral votes. If to these we add Maryland and Mississippi, which although they have not yet elected their members of Congress are certain to go against Van Buren, we have 13 States, a majority of the whole 24, and 131 electoral votes.

Now let us contemplate the prospect in other States. Who does not know that Indiana is prepared to go by acclamation for Gen. Harrison? Who does not know that Virginia and Georgia exhibit a thousand indubitable evidences of hostility to the nominations of the Baltimore Convention? Who does not know that the voice of a righteous public sentiment is rising from Pennsylvania like the roar of many waters? Who does not know that Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Maine, are all doubtful States, and that each is as likely to oppose the Caucus candidate as to support him? And finally, who in view of all these things, does not know, that the friends of the country have every possible encouragement to persevere with redoubled energy in the glorious work of rescuing the Constitution from the power of its enemies?

MARYLAND ERECT! We have now accurate information from all parts of the State relative to the Election on Monday last for Members of Congress and Delegates to the State Legislature, which make it certain that the Whigs have gained a most signal and triumphant victory over the combined forces of Jackson-Van Burenism. It may be emphatically and truly said, that "we have met the enemy and they are ours."

The Election at the organization of the State Government this winter will present the following cheering and most satisfactory result:

- A Whig Governor, A Whig Executive Council, A Whig Senate, A Whig House of Delegates, and

follows—All of whom are staunch Whigs: Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, James Turner, John N. Steele, James A. Pearce. The Van Buren Members are: Isaac McKim, Benjamin C. Howard, Francis Thomas.

This is the voice of Maryland, as proclaimed through the ballot-box on Monday last, and she now loudly and earnestly calls upon her sister State to "go and do likewise."

Maryland holds fast to her Democratic-Republican Whig principles, and seductive devices of the Jackson-Van Buren party can never gain footing within her borders!—Balt. Pat.

THE PROCESSION.—We like to see fun even if it be at our own expense, and were therefore pleased at the humor exhibited in the Van Buren procession on Tuesday night. In front they had a man provided with a whitewash brush to lather the beards of the Whigs, followed by two others with enormous wooden razors to shave them. Whether they had any customers we are not prepared to say. In marching past our office their music struck up the "dead march," whilst the company saluted us with groans, grunts, hisses and shouts—producing a musical discord both novel and amusing. We did not wince under the infliction, for we can take as well as give.

Yesterday they fired a grand salute of 409 guns as we understand (for we did not count them), and last night they again formed in procession, and treated the town to another display. Had they gained the state, instead of having lost it, it is probable that their processions would be continued the year round.—We are glad to find that they are so thankful for trifles.

Our friends must excuse us for making a suggestion. We have had a hard struggle. We have been defeated in this city, and have had to witness the triumphal processions and the feasting of our opponents. If their success in one city and one congressional district, is deemed worthy of such commemoration, should not the great victory we have achieved in the State elicit some public demonstration of joy? We think so—and therefore respectfully suggest the propriety of having

A GRAND STATE CELEBRATION at Fair Mount, or some other suitable place, as soon as arrangements can be made. If this suggestion be approved, meetings should be immediately called to make the necessary preparations.—We throw the proposition before the party for consideration.—Balt. Pat.

Maryland Election.—The National Intelligencer thus notices the result of the election in this state, that has just terminated:

In 1832, there were six Jackson men and only two Whigs elected, although subsequent experience, and a more intimate acquaintance with public men and measures, induced two of the Jackson men afterwards to renounce their party; so that, compared with the election in 1832, there has this year been a great gain to the Whig party. Not only, however, does the result of the Congressional election prove the continued ascendancy of the Whig cause in this patriotic State, but the elections for members of the House of Delegates will still more conclusively in the past

contending the result of the late contest, we are happy to acknowledge that the Whig party of Maryland has been true to itself, and has placed the State on a proud eminence amongst the Whig members of the Confederacy.

In the District composed of Charles, St. Marys, Calver and Prince Georges, Mr. Jenifer's majority over Mr. Stoddard, the Van Buren candidate, is 763 votes. We are rejoiced to see this staunch Whig again returned to Congress.

From the Louisville Journal. THE PROSPECT. The Congressional elections have taken place in all the States except Maryland and Mississippi. Each of these is known to be innately opposed to Mr. Van Buren. We have the means, therefore of forming an estimate of Mr. Van Buren's Presidential prospects. The Congressional elections in the following States have gone against him:

Table with columns: States, Votes.

Thus eleven States have declared against the New York candidates in congressional elections; and these eleven give 117 electoral votes. If to these we add Maryland and Mississippi, which although they have not yet elected their members of Congress are certain to go against Van Buren, we have 13 States, a majority of the whole 24, and 131 electoral votes.

Now let us contemplate the prospect in other States. Who does not know that Indiana is prepared to go by acclamation for Gen. Harrison? Who does not know that Virginia and Georgia exhibit a thousand indubitable evidences of hostility to the nominations of the Baltimore Convention? Who does not know that the voice of a righteous public sentiment is rising from Pennsylvania like the roar of many waters? Who does not know that Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Maine, are all doubtful States, and that each is as likely to oppose the Caucus candidate as to support him? And finally, who in view of all these things, does not know, that the friends of the country have every possible encouragement to persevere with redoubled energy in the glorious work of rescuing the Constitution from the power of its enemies?

MARYLAND ERECT! We have now accurate information from all parts of the State relative to the Election on Monday last for Members of Congress and Delegates to the State Legislature, which make it certain that the Whigs have gained a most signal and triumphant victory over the combined forces of Jackson-Van Burenism. It may be emphatically and truly said, that "we have met the enemy and they are ours."

The Election at the organization of the State Government this winter will present the following cheering and most satisfactory result:

- A Whig Governor, A Whig Executive Council, A Whig Senate, A Whig House of Delegates, and

follows—All of whom are staunch Whigs: Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, James Turner, John N. Steele, James A. Pearce. The Van Buren Members are: Isaac McKim, Benjamin C. Howard, Francis Thomas.

This is the voice of Maryland, as proclaimed through the ballot-box on Monday last, and she now loudly and earnestly calls upon her sister State to "go and do likewise."

Maryland holds fast to her Democratic-Republican Whig principles, and seductive devices of the Jackson-Van Buren party can never gain footing within her borders!—Balt. Pat.

THE PROCESSION.—We like to see fun even if it be at our own expense, and were therefore pleased at the humor exhibited in the Van Buren procession on Tuesday night. In front they had a man provided with a whitewash brush to lather the beards of the Whigs, followed by two others with enormous wooden razors to shave them. Whether they had any customers we are not prepared to say. In marching past our office their music struck up the "dead march," whilst the company saluted us with groans, grunts, hisses and shouts—producing a musical discord both novel and amusing. We did not wince under the infliction, for we can take as well as give.

Yesterday they fired a grand salute of 409 guns as we understand (for we did not count them), and last night they again formed in procession, and treated the town to another display. Had they gained the state, instead of having lost it, it is probable that their processions would be continued the year round.—We are glad to find that they are so thankful for trifles.

Our friends must excuse us for making a suggestion. We have had a hard struggle. We have been defeated in this city, and have had to witness the triumphal processions and the feasting of our opponents. If their success in one city and one congressional district, is deemed worthy of such commemoration, should not the great victory we have achieved in the State elicit some public demonstration of joy? We think so—and therefore respectfully suggest the propriety of having

A GRAND STATE CELEBRATION at Fair Mount, or some other suitable place, as soon as arrangements can be made. If this suggestion be approved, meetings should be immediately called to make the necessary preparations.—We throw the proposition before the party for consideration.—Balt. Pat.

Maryland Election.—The National Intelligencer thus notices the result of the election in this state, that has just terminated:

In 1832, there were six Jackson men and only two Whigs elected, although subsequent experience, and a more intimate acquaintance with public men and measures, induced two of the Jackson men afterwards to renounce their party; so that, compared with the election in 1832, there has this year been a great gain to the Whig party. Not only, however, does the result of the Congressional election prove the continued ascendancy of the Whig cause in this patriotic State, but the elections for members of the House of Delegates will still more conclusively in the past

From the Richmond Compiler of Oct. 6. "A Subscriber" in the valley, says he thinks not only we but our neighbors publish too much on Abolition. This is very probable—and we are sorry our sense of duty to the public impelled us to notice the subject so often. We should be glad if it could be heard of no more. But we think the Southern editors are not to blame for it. We think too our friend is mistaken supposing that we ever magnified the danger from, or the power of, the slaves in the Southern country. But the absence of danger does not in the least lessen the enormity of the conduct of the incendiaries, in endeavoring to stir up mutiny and murder. It would be an affliction of confidence to say that we are not sensible of the enormity of the facilities afforded for domestic desolation, but as to general success in case of rebellion, we have not the shadow of apprehension. The writer asks—

"Are not some of our Southern editors too violent in their attacks on our brethren at the North? For I do contend that there are many, very many noble spirits in the non-slave-holding States, who would, were it necessary, shed the last drops of their blood in defending us against these incendiary wretches."

All stated in this paragraph may be perfectly true—but the idea suggested in another part of our "Subscriber's" letter, that "we should reason with them; that the people of the North candidly and respectfully" is to us novel, though a cooler head may take a better view of it than we do. What! Reason about our rights? Are the Constitution and the laws so inefficient, that the rights of the Southern people are yet a matter of reasoning and controversy? But upon this topic, we at least, cannot "reason." When an incendiary proposes to burn our house, or to have us murdered in our sleep, we feel no other disposition towards him than indignation; and will give him no other "reason" for striking him down, than the act itself, under the impulse of self-defence and self-preservation.

The conclusion of the letter contains matter for reflection, and presents questions which deserve consideration.

"I have understood that many Southern merchants who have visited New York lately, for the purpose of purchasing goods, have been, whilst in that city, going on like madmen on the subject of abolition. Now I would ask these gentlemen, why they encourage the citizens of New York, if they are so much opposed to them? Why

holding States, where they can get as many as they want, and on as good terms as they can be had in New York? What is to hinder Baltimore, Richmond, Norfolk, Charleston and New Orleans, from furnishing the whole South with all kinds of goods that they may want, on as cheap terms as they can be had elsewhere?"

The editor of the Commercial Advertiser, and challenges denial, that Thompson's Foreigner who came to meddle with our concerns, whilst Lecturing at Andover, distinctly declared "that every slave should be taught to cut his Master's throat." Now while we hold Slavery in utter abhorrence, and regard the existence of it among us as both a calamity and curse, we equally abhor the Foreign vagabond who teaches such "bloody instructions" as these. This fellow should not be suffered to wag his foul tongue before an American audience. Indeed if he escapes from our shore with a whole skin it will be more than he deserves.

[Albany Journal.] LATER FROM LIBERIA. A private letter was received in this city yesterday, from one of the settlers at Monrovia, under date of August 10th, from which the following is extracted: "We have had to go to war with the natives of this country a few days ago. About 120 settlers against 2000 or thereabouts of natives. Our cause was just one, that the Almighty enabled us to conquer and to burn their towns down to ashes. They are still engaged, but not in this place, where I am, but in Edina, about 60 or 70 miles from here. Volunteers had to go down to fight this battle. It was a hard fight, but we conquered without the loss of a man."

The above letter was written by an emigrant from this city, to one of his friends here, and gives information fifteen days later than previous accounts. [Richmond Whig.]

Prince of Danvers.—On Tuesday last, in the court of oyer and terminer, (says the Philadelphia Gazette,) a man named John Day was tried for burglary, being without counsel, he was asked if he wished to say any thing to the jury, when he arose and stated that he had a good defence in law; and though the facts were strong against him, yet he had a technical objection, which he thought sufficient, viz: that a burglary cannot be committed by day and must be committed by night. Judge King told the jury that this defence did not appear to be supported in fact, that the burglary appeared to have been done by night as well as by day; of this opinion also were the jury, and Mr. Day (the punster) was convicted.

In England, such a joke would be capital.

The following extract from the United Service Gazette, a leading London weekly paper, shews in what light Gen. Jackson's professions of love for the people are regarded abroad.

"General Jackson is reaping the fruits of the resolute policy he always pursued in the possession of a degree of power which no man has hitherto exercised in the United States. His enemies fear him; his friends rely upon him with fanatical confidence, and serve him with fanatical devotion. It appears certain he will succeed in nominating his successor to the Presidential chair."

Virginia appears to be roused to vigorous action on the subject of internal improvements. She has now: 1. A railroad from Harpers-Ferry to Winchester—nearly completed. 2. From Petersburg to the Roanoke river—completed. 3. From Portsmouth, opposite Norfolk, to do do. 4. From the Roanoke by Danville to Evansham. A convention to be held on this road immediately, and the road to be extended onward towards the Mississippi. There is a road, by the inclined plane or tunnel of about 1600 feet"—says the Norfolk Herald—to be surmounted over the Alleghenies.—This is thought to be a mere trifle in these enterprising times.

Ignoble Noblemen.—The following is the conclusion of a Police Report in the New York Times of Tuesday:—"When the Police Office opened this morning, four silly looking young fellows, somewhat the worse for the night's debauch and encounter, were placed before the bar, and the Marquis of Waterford, Lord John Beresford, Lord Roslyn, and Colonel Dundas, of the Royal Guards, answered to their names. The magistrate Justice Hopson, straightway informed them of the offences of which they stood charged, which they in no very mild terms denied, and made some very high toned remarks, which rather served to put the magistrate upon his "reserved rights." He soon made out a commitment for them, and they were escorted to Bridewell by some fifteen or twenty watchmen. Here their silly brooked degradation led them into a squabble with the keeper, in which the noble Marquis was floored, as was also one of his companions. Here they remained several hours, but were finally liberated through the interference of his Honor the Mayor, and the British Consul, after paying Carter the watchman \$20 for injuries received and listening to a most cutting rebuke from the magistrate."

Unfortunate Occurrence.—We understand that a clergyman, not a resident of Boston, who undertook to officiate in one of the churches of this city, yesterday forenoon, actually fell asleep in the pulpit before the commencement of the service, and took a long and apparently comfortable nap. But the congregation, after waiting composedly half an hour, became impatient at being left so long to their own cogitations, and one of the number assumed the responsibility of rousing the reverend gentleman from his slumbers.

We consider this a dangerous precedent, and hope it will not be followed. We are aware that it is fashionable in many churches for a portion of the congregation to sleep during the service; but we do beg that pastors will keep awake.—Boston Jour.

The Life of Washington, written in Latin by a schoolmaster on the banks of the Ohio, and destined, as it undoubtedly is, if executed in the style represented, to contribute beyond all that has ever been written to diffuse over the world a knowledge of what he was and what he did, is a literary phenomenon in these times. The use of Latin as a common medium for the learning of all nations, has been within a short period abandoned, and professional men and savans who desire to embrace the widest circle of study are now obliged to make acquaintance with several living languages instead of one dead one. Proficiency, in Latin is therefore probably not so great as it was a hundred years ago. Nevertheless, the class of persons who studied it then continue to do so still; and as the numbers of that class have greatly increased, the readers of such a work as that above named will be at least as numerous as of any work ever written in Latin expressly for their benefit.

The author is a Mr. Glass, formerly for many years a resident near Philadelphia, whence he emigrated to the West, where, while engaged under the roof of a log cabin in teaching the simplest rudiments of grammar and arithmetic, he devoted himself with the fine enthusiasm of a scholar, and a noble ambition, to the task of embodying in the language of Tacitus the deeds and character of him who transcends in greatness all whom the Roman historians and poets have celebrated.

A New York editor, who speaks with the confidence of a competent judge, describes his Latin as having been "seldom if ever equalled by the best modern scholars." The work is posthumous, and is edited by a friend of the writer, Mr. Reynolds, author of the account of the Potomac's cruise, who describes Mr. Glass as a man of rare talents and acquirements, and a thorough master of the Latin language.—Balt. An.

At a sale of a clergyman's effects, in England lately, his books sold for \$1,000,000. The letter killed the negro and the spirit gave life! [Washington Mirror.]

Complimentary.—The Boston Atlas describes a cotemporary, and a falsifier by habit.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Microfilm Collection

THE FREE PRESS. CHARLESTOWN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1835. DEATH OF MAJOR BARRY. A packet arrived at N. York on Friday last, bringing intelligence of the death of the Hon. Wm. T. Barry, Minister to Spain, and late Postmaster General. He died in England.

Late advices from Spain announce that a revolution had broken out in the provinces of Andalusia, Seville, Malaga, and Grenada. The constitution of 1812 had been proclaimed—all the Friars at Malaga had been imprisoned, killed, or wounded—the troops had been put down—and all that were not in favor of the new constitution had been either shot or imprisoned. The revolution broke out on the 24th and 25th of August—just two weeks after the mob at Baltimore.

MARYLAND SAFE. It will be seen that Van Burenism has suffered a woful defeat in Maryland. The election returns have all been received, and the result is, that 5 Whigs and 3 Van Buren men are elected to Congress; and in the Legislature there will be a Whig majority of about 45 in joint ballot.

The Van Burenites in Baltimore had a great procession to celebrate the success of their ticket in that city. Poor creatures! They began to brag too soon.

A Van Buren candidate in Alabama says that he is in the favor of the nomination of the Baltimore Convention held in Washington city. The Intelligencer says it was no great blunder. We suppose not; for, though the Convention sat in Baltimore, like a pack of puppies, yet the Whigs, who worked the wires, was all the time in Washington. We think, therefore, that it is almost demonstrable that the Johnson-Van Buren gentleman in Alabama, who is so characteristically intelligent, was half right in saying that the Baltimore Convention was "held in Washington."

A LONG TEXT TO A SHORT SENATOR. THE TEXT. "There is a movement, so very strange, now going on in the political world; that although our Magazine is not a newspaper, yet we feel it our duty to expose and to condemn it; and to call upon all good citizens to come to the rescue. Who would have believed, three months ago, that in Boston—where stands the old "Cradle of Liberty," within sight of Bunker-Hill—in Boston, too, where the Whig flag has so often waved in triumph; and where it has ever waved, since Gen. Gage and his Tory throng, were driven from our shores, that at this late hour, men, high in the affections of their fellow-citizens—men, too, abounding in property, and with an superabundance of means, both intellectual and material to carry their wishes into execution,—that such men could here be talking of the expediency of surrendering old Massachusetts to the office holders and their Chief? God forbid, that such a project should succeed. The pride of New-England, her long cherished associations, the fame of our ancestors, which we, their children, have sworn to maintain; all forbid it. Yet, startling as such a project is, there is a plan, among certain men, who think more of their gold than of their God, to hand us over to Van Buren!—to harness us and ours to the car of the Empire State, and to introduce here all that agrarian system of policies, that makes New York and New Yorkers, not men, but mere machines! Our readers may be surprised at such an announcement.—Credat Jure Appella, non ego, some may cry; but, nevertheless, such is the fact; and though we run some hazard in making the announcement, yet we shall turn neither to the right nor to the left, when imperative duty commands us to go onward.

THE SERMON. The foregoing extract is from an article contained, some months since, in the New England Magazine, and copied into the Free Press of the 21st of May last. In connection with it, we refer the reader to the letter of the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, on our first page. We do not think that his letter is a proof of his conversion to Van Burenism, for it relates to parties confined to Rhode Island; but, still, the inference forces itself upon our minds that he is about to make a fatal plunge to over-whelm himself in a dark abyss from which he can never emerge—forgetting the confidence, the respect, the veneration of those who had delighted to honor him, and attaching himself to men, who, unable to appreciate his intellectual abilities, will value him only because he bows the knee to Baal.

THE COMET. This celestial visitor is now visible. Indistinctly after dark it may be seen at the North-west; and, after lurking along the Northern part of the horizon, it ascends from the North-east towards morning. We first saw it on Saturday night. It was then about the centre of the backbone of the Great Bear, near Alpha or, in other words, near the Pointers, or "The Wagon," as the constellation is sometimes called. The clouds obscured it on the two succeeding evenings, but we again saw it on Tuesday night; when we found that it had been moving with most amazing velocity; it had passed beyond the tail of Ursa Major; and was then above the left arm of Bootes, and apparently making for the Northern Crown. We saw its tail with considerable distinctness, early in the evening it pointed East; but, when we looked at it towards midnight, it of course pointed nearly perpendicular. It is now as near to the earth as it will come, and is, we believe, only 15 millions of miles distant.

At a sale of a clergyman's effects, in England lately, his books sold for \$1,000,000. The letter killed the negro and the spirit gave life! [Washington Mirror.]

FREE PRESS.

HARRISTOWN, DAY, OCTOBER 13, 1835.

THE DEATH OF MAJOR BARRY. Arrived at N. York on Friday last, intelligence of the death of the Hon. Major Barry, Minister to Spain, and late General, who died in England.

MARYLAND SAFE. We have been pleased with the Annual Report of the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.

BUREAUS IN BALTIMORE. We give, below, a characteristic letter from a man who is, perhaps, the greatest genius of this country.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 28, 1835. MY DEAR SIR,—I hope you will pardon the very rude letter I sent you to the kind invitation you made me to visit New Orleans.

TEXT TO A SHORT SERMON. THE TEXT. It is a movement, so very now going on in the political world, that we feel it our duty to oppose it, and to all good citizens to come to us.

THE SEASON. A foregoing extract is from an article some months since in the New Englander, and copied into the Free Press list of May last.

THE COMET. Celestial visitor is now visible. Immediately after dark it may be seen at the North, and after lurking along the Northern horizon, it ascends from the North-east morning.

LOCAL MEMORANDA. Sale by Thomas Russell to-morrow. Commissioner's sale by N. Seavers, Monday next.

Horrible Business. A letter from Clowington, (Tenn.) published in the Worcester Palladium, says: "We learn from what we consider a respectable source, that President Jackson has determined to advert to the Slave Question in his next Message to Congress."

A Philadelphia paper, Bicknell's Reporter, has the following paragraph: "We learn from what we consider a respectable source, that President Jackson has determined to advert to the Slave Question in his next Message to Congress."

The number of horses and mules that pass through Nashville (Tenn.) southward is almost incredible. From Aug. 17th to September 17th, it amounted to 3230—valued at \$100 each.

BLANKS, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. July 11, 1835.

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE. By a late arrival from England, a box was received at the New York Custom House, filled with "Incendiary pamphlets from London," and directed to "E. Wright, Anti-Slavery Office, Nassau Street."

OHIO STEAMBOATS.—The number of new steamboats built on the Ohio this year, between Pittsburg and Louisville, we learn from the "Wheeling Gazette," is computed at no less than fifty.

ECOCENTRICITY. We give, below, a characteristic letter from a man who is, perhaps, the greatest genius of this country.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 28, 1835. MY DEAR SIR,—I hope you will pardon the very rude letter I sent you to the kind invitation you made me to visit New Orleans.

THE SEASON. A foregoing extract is from an article some months since in the New Englander, and copied into the Free Press list of May last.

LOCAL MEMORANDA. Sale by Thomas Russell to-morrow. Commissioner's sale by N. Seavers, Monday next.

Horrible Business. A letter from Clowington, (Tenn.) published in the Worcester Palladium, says: "We learn from what we consider a respectable source, that President Jackson has determined to advert to the Slave Question in his next Message to Congress."

A Philadelphia paper, Bicknell's Reporter, has the following paragraph: "We learn from what we consider a respectable source, that President Jackson has determined to advert to the Slave Question in his next Message to Congress."

The number of horses and mules that pass through Nashville (Tenn.) southward is almost incredible. From Aug. 17th to September 17th, it amounted to 3230—valued at \$100 each.

BLANKS, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. July 11, 1835.

THE SEASON. A foregoing extract is from an article some months since in the New Englander, and copied into the Free Press list of May last.

LOCAL MEMORANDA. Sale by Thomas Russell to-morrow. Commissioner's sale by N. Seavers, Monday next.

A letter written from Texas says:—"It Texas belated to the United States, it would soon become the garden of America." To this remark, a correspondent of the Philadelphia Herald appends the following sound commentary.

OHIO STEAMBOATS.—The number of new steamboats built on the Ohio this year, between Pittsburg and Louisville, we learn from the "Wheeling Gazette," is computed at no less than fifty.

ECOCENTRICITY. We give, below, a characteristic letter from a man who is, perhaps, the greatest genius of this country.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 28, 1835. MY DEAR SIR,—I hope you will pardon the very rude letter I sent you to the kind invitation you made me to visit New Orleans.

THE SEASON. A foregoing extract is from an article some months since in the New Englander, and copied into the Free Press list of May last.

LOCAL MEMORANDA. Sale by Thomas Russell to-morrow. Commissioner's sale by N. Seavers, Monday next.

Horrible Business. A letter from Clowington, (Tenn.) published in the Worcester Palladium, says: "We learn from what we consider a respectable source, that President Jackson has determined to advert to the Slave Question in his next Message to Congress."

A Philadelphia paper, Bicknell's Reporter, has the following paragraph: "We learn from what we consider a respectable source, that President Jackson has determined to advert to the Slave Question in his next Message to Congress."

The number of horses and mules that pass through Nashville (Tenn.) southward is almost incredible. From Aug. 17th to September 17th, it amounted to 3230—valued at \$100 each.

BLANKS, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. July 11, 1835.

THE SEASON. A foregoing extract is from an article some months since in the New Englander, and copied into the Free Press list of May last.

LOCAL MEMORANDA. Sale by Thomas Russell to-morrow. Commissioner's sale by N. Seavers, Monday next.

THE newspapers have the details of a catastrophe, which occurred somewhere in Mississippi, on the 13th of August last, which "twant confirmation" before we yield implicit belief.

OHIO STEAMBOATS.—The number of new steamboats built on the Ohio this year, between Pittsburg and Louisville, we learn from the "Wheeling Gazette," is computed at no less than fifty.

ECOCENTRICITY. We give, below, a characteristic letter from a man who is, perhaps, the greatest genius of this country.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 28, 1835. MY DEAR SIR,—I hope you will pardon the very rude letter I sent you to the kind invitation you made me to visit New Orleans.

THE SEASON. A foregoing extract is from an article some months since in the New Englander, and copied into the Free Press list of May last.

LOCAL MEMORANDA. Sale by Thomas Russell to-morrow. Commissioner's sale by N. Seavers, Monday next.

Horrible Business. A letter from Clowington, (Tenn.) published in the Worcester Palladium, says: "We learn from what we consider a respectable source, that President Jackson has determined to advert to the Slave Question in his next Message to Congress."

A Philadelphia paper, Bicknell's Reporter, has the following paragraph: "We learn from what we consider a respectable source, that President Jackson has determined to advert to the Slave Question in his next Message to Congress."

The number of horses and mules that pass through Nashville (Tenn.) southward is almost incredible. From Aug. 17th to September 17th, it amounted to 3230—valued at \$100 each.

BLANKS, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. July 11, 1835.

THE SEASON. A foregoing extract is from an article some months since in the New Englander, and copied into the Free Press list of May last.

LOCAL MEMORANDA. Sale by Thomas Russell to-morrow. Commissioner's sale by N. Seavers, Monday next.

SELLING OFF! I HAVE for sale a pair of good French Bureaus, four feet in diameter, having been very little used. They will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

THOMAS HORD. WILL prosecute land claims against the Government of the United States for services in the late war against Great Britain.

Cavalry Attention! THE Cavalry is ordered to parade in front of N. Carter's Hotel, on Saturday the 30th Oct. in full uniform.

STOVES! I HAVE on hand STOVES of almost every description, and of the latest pattern, such as those of Franklin and Cooking Stoves, which I will sell for Cash.

Polishing Powder. BUMP'S celebrated Polishing Powder, for cleaning all kinds of metal, carriage mounting &c. without the use of oil or water.

Lost Cows. STRAYED or taken out of the pasture of the subscriber, living between the turnpike and railroad, two Miles above Charleston, two Milk Cows.

Turnip Notice. IF the subscribers of Charleston desire to be supplied with prime TURNIPS for table use, they can have them delivered at their own doors.

For Sale. SODA and Sugar BISCUIT, and Water CRACKERS, by E. M. & C. W. AISWORTH.

Fail and Winter Fashions. FRANCIS S. BOGUE, TAILOR, informs his customers and the public that he has received a Report of the London and New York Fashions.

Public Sale. HAVING sold the farm I reside upon, with a view to public sale, on Friday the 16th inst.

Plaster &c. WE have 500 tons Plaster, which we will sell low for cash, or exchange upon liberal terms.

A Farm for Rent. THE subscriber will offer the Rent for a term of years, before the door of the Court House in Martinsburg, on the 15th of October next.

Burr Mill Stones FOR SALE. I HAVE for sale a pair of good French Burr Mill Stones, four feet in diameter, having been very little used.

THOMAS HORD. WILL prosecute land claims against the Government of the United States for services in the late war against Great Britain.

Cavalry Attention! THE Cavalry is ordered to parade in front of N. Carter's Hotel, on Saturday the 30th Oct. in full uniform.

STOVES! I HAVE on hand STOVES of almost every description, and of the latest pattern, such as those of Franklin and Cooking Stoves, which I will sell for Cash.

Polishing Powder. BUMP'S celebrated Polishing Powder, for cleaning all kinds of metal, carriage mounting &c. without the use of oil or water.

Lost Cows. STRAYED or taken out of the pasture of the subscriber, living between the turnpike and railroad, two Miles above Charleston, two Milk Cows.

Turnip Notice. IF the subscribers of Charleston desire to be supplied with prime TURNIPS for table use, they can have them delivered at their own doors.

For Sale. SODA and Sugar BISCUIT, and Water CRACKERS, by E. M. & C. W. AISWORTH.

Fail and Winter Fashions. FRANCIS S. BOGUE, TAILOR, informs his customers and the public that he has received a Report of the London and New York Fashions.

Public Sale. HAVING sold the farm I reside upon, with a view to public sale, on Friday the 16th inst.

Plaster &c. WE have 500 tons Plaster, which we will sell low for cash, or exchange upon liberal terms.

A Farm for Rent. THE subscriber will offer the Rent for a term of years, before the door of the Court House in Martinsburg, on the 15th of October next.

NOTICE. The Commissioners of the School Fund for the county of Jefferson, are required by law to meet at the Court House of the county on the 13th day of October, being the 26th day of the month.

Tract of Land. near Lee-Town, 5 miles from Charleston, and two miles from the Winchester and Harpers-Ferry Rail Road.

Money Notice. THE subscriber will feel himself under many obligations to all his friends who are indebted to him, if they will, without delay, make a compliance with his former notice.

New Fall and Winter GOODS. THE subscribers are now receiving and opening a large supply of SEASONABLE GOODS.

Valuable Real Estate IN JEFFERSON COUNTY FOR SALE. THE subscriber, as agent for the owners, offers for sale, a small but very valuable FARM.

Public Sale OF JEFFERSON LAND. PURSUANT to a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Jefferson.

Public Sale. WILL be sold, at auction, at the United States Army, at Harpers-Ferry, Va., on Tuesday 27th October, 1835.

Public Sale. 1,000 lbs Hammered Iron, do. do. 200 lbs Iron, assorted sizes, 200 lbs Cast Iron, and Furnaces, 75,000 lbs. Cast Iron, 2d quality.

ARTILLERY. YOU are ordered to parade on Saturday the 17th of October, at 11 o'clock, in full uniform, in front of N. Carter's Hotel.

Public Sale. WILL be sold, at auction, at the United States Army, at Harpers-Ferry, Va., on Tuesday 27th October, 1835.

Public Sale. 1,000 lbs Hammered Iron, do. do. 200 lbs Iron, assorted sizes, 200 lbs Cast Iron, and Furnaces, 75,000 lbs. Cast Iron, 2d quality.

Public Sale. WILL be sold, at auction, at the United States Army, at Harpers-Ferry, Va., on Tuesday 27th October, 1835.

