

# Virginia Free Press.

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VOL. 20

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1837.

NO. 27.

## THE FREE PRESS. CHARLESTOWN.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1837.

### LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE—DEATH OF THE KING OF ENGLAND—EFFECT OF OUR SPECIE SUSPENSIONS, &c.

Three packet ships have arrived at New York—the St. James, from London; the Louis Philippe from Havre, and the Westminster from London. The London papers are to the 20th June inclusive, the Paris to the 16th, and the Liverpool to the 17th of the same month. From the New York journals before us we make the following interesting extracts:

### DEATH OF THE KING OF ENGLAND.

The news of this event is thus announced in the Morning Chronicle of the 30th:

### HIS MAJESTY expired about twenty minutes past three o'clock this morning.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was present, as were also several members of the King's family. Immediately after the decease, the Archbishop of Canterbury left Windsor Castle for Town.

### EFFECT OF OUR SPECIE SUSPENSIONS.

The news of the suspension of specie payments in this country reached Liverpool by the ship Europa, on the morning of the 11th, and London on the 12th, in time for the morning papers. The catastrophe had been in a measure anticipated, and notwithstanding the abusive article published in the Times, it is apparent that the merchants generally looked upon this suspension as calculated to increase the chances of remittances from this country. The Times itself, admits that such was the general opinion in the city, and the Morning Post adds—"The suspension of payment in specie is in all the principal cities of the Union, is viewed by parties with different sentiments, but the more general impression seems to be that it will be attended with ultimately beneficial results."

### FRANCE.

Paris was beginning to feel the commercial derangement very sensibly. The well-known American banking house of Welles & Co. had become so embarrassed that it could not meet its engagements. A number of French banking houses had come forward to its aid, and the Bank of France obtained millions of francs, on condition that the house should wind up its affairs.

### FRANCE.

Another account says that the killed were 25—10 men and 15 women—and the wounded more than 100.

### FRANCE.

It is mentioned as both remarkable and credible, that one of the sufferers, a lady, the wife of a rich merchant, had on her fingers and in her dress a number of valuable jewels, not one of which was missing from the body.

### FRANCE.

In every case the death was ascribed to suffocation, but some of the bodies were fearfully crushed and bruised, by being trodden under foot. The men killed were mostly young—the women advanced in years.

### FRANCE.

The King and all the Royal family had shown the deepest affliction at this unfortunate event. The King wished all the rejoicings to be discontinued, but his wishes in this respect had been overruled by the municipal council.

### FRANCE.

MEXICO, the assassin, was taken to L'Orient, there to be put on board the brig-of-war La Peyrouse, for New Orleans—all the American captains at Havre having refused to take him as a passenger.

### FRANCE.

SPAIN. The advices from the armies are to the 6th of June, but they are not im-

portant. There had been some skirmishing, but it was attended with no results of consequence. The Carlists were still pressing toward Catalonia, closely followed by detachments of the Christians, under several leaders, the most active of whom seems to be a certain Baron de Meer. Colonel Conrad, commander of a French Auxiliary Legion, was killed in one of the encounters.

### STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Roscoe, at New York, brings Liverpool advices to the 24th June. The Commercial Advertiser and Journal of Commerce furnish us with the following details of intelligence:

### STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The papers are filled with documents and proceedings connected with the decease of the King. The interment of his remains was to take place on the 6th of July. For two or three days previous, the body was to lie in state at Windsor. The Court went into mourning on the 23d, and the general mourning was to commence on the 24th.

### STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Princess Victoria was proclaimed Queen on the 20th, and on the 21st the oaths of allegiance were taken by the two Houses of Parliament. All things appeared to be proceeding quietly, and public manifestations of loyalty to the new Sovereign were every where displayed.

### STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Her Majesty's first court was held at Kensington palace, on the day of the late King's death; and was attended by more than a hundred of his late Majesty's privy council, and by the lord mayor and a deputation from the city. A privy council was held at which most of the privy councillors were re-sworn.

### STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Queen gave audience on the same day, to Lord Melbourne. The following declaration was issued.

### STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

All the Court of Kensington, the 20th day of June, 1837, present, the Queen's most excellent Majesty, in council.

### STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Her Majesty being this day present in council, we pleased to make the following declaration, viz:

### STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

"The severe and afflictive loss which the nation has sustained by the death of his Majesty, my beloved uncle, has devolved upon me the duty of administering the government of this empire. This awful responsibility is imposed upon me so suddenly, and at so early a period of my life, that I should feel myself utterly oppressed by the burden, were I not sustained by the hope that Divine Providence, which has called me to this work, will give me strength for the performance of it, and that I shall find in the purity of my intentions, and in my zeal for the public welfare, that support and those resources which usually belong to a more mature age; and to a longer experience."

### STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

"I place my firm reliance upon the wisdom of Parliament, and upon the loyalty and affection of my people. I esteem it also a peculiar advantage, that I succeeded a Sovereign whose constant regard for the rights and liberties of his subjects, and whose desire to promote the melioration of the laws and institutions of the country, have rendered his name the object of general attachment and veneration."

### STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

"Educated in England, under the tender and enlightening care of a most affectionate mother, I have learned from my infancy to respect and love the constitution of my native country."

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"It will be my unceasing study to maintain the reformed religion, as by law established, securing at the same time to all the full enjoyment of religious liberty; and I shall steadily protect the rights, and promote to the utmost of my power, the happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects. Whereupon the lords of the council made if their humble request that her Majesty's most gracious declaration to their lordships might be made public, which her Majesty was pleased to order accordingly."

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The funeral was to take place on Thursday, the 6th of July. A post mortem examination was made; the symptoms were of dyspepsia in the chest and enlargement of the heart.

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In the House of Lords on the 22nd a message from the Queen was read by the Lord Chancellor. It was short, and merely stated, after a brief allusion to the death of the King, that the state of the public business, and the period of the session, considered in connection with the duty imposed upon her by law, of summoning a new parliament within six months, made it inexpedient to recommend any new measures for adoption by the House of Commons, except such as should be necessary for carrying on the public business during the interval between the sessions. A

### PROCLAMATION OF HER MAJESTY.

On Wednesday morning, June 21st, at ten o'clock, her Majesty proceeded from Kensington to St. James's Palace, in the carriage with her Majesty was her august mother, and the carriage was preceded by several members of the household, in two other carriages. Her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent appeared in deep mourning, and their attire was of the plainest description. The Royal party was escorted by a squadron of the First Life Guards and the Blues. Her Majesty was received by the assembled crowds of her people with the most affectionate demonstrations of loyalty and respect. At their arrival at St. James's, the air was rent with shouts of "Long live the Queen!" and her Majesty acknowledged these sentiments of attachment by gracefully bowing as she passed along. Her Majesty looked in good health, but somewhat paler than usual.

### PROCLAMATION OF HER MAJESTY.

At ten o'clock, the hour fixed for the ceremonial of her Majesty's proclamation at St. James's, all the courts of the Palace, as well as all the approaches to it and to Charing-cross, and the whole route of the procession, were crowded to excess. Many of those present appeared in mourning. In the first line of spectators were observed many members of parliament, and among them Mr. O'Connell, who exercised his powerful lungs to very great effect in hailing his new Sovereign.

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No panic to create any distrust. Money was abundant and stocks were fully sustained. We are not disappointed in this particular. We have never believed for a moment that the Bank of England was in the slightest danger of suspension."

### PROCLAMATION OF HER MAJESTY.

The New York Gazette states that the packet ship Virginia brought back from Liverpool protested bills to the amount of 100,000 pounds.

### PROCLAMATION OF HER MAJESTY.

OPENING OF THE BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA RAIL ROAD.

### PROCLAMATION OF HER MAJESTY.

SPEECH OF MR. BIDDLE.

In reply to a toast from the President of the Company acknowledging their obligation to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, and saying that they were indebted to the Bank for the means of completing the work and the opportunity of meeting together on the occasion, Mr. Biddle said:

"I am very reluctant, Mr. President, to intrude any poor thoughts of mine upon this highly respectable company, but I should seem wanting in a proper sensibility to your courtesy if I did not make some acknowledgment of the manner in which you have alluded to the institution with which I am connected. On behalf of my colleagues in that institution, and for myself personally, I thank you very sincerely and very cordially. I thank you with the more pleasure, because I know that your approbation is not unwarranted by them. In the administration of the resources confided to them they have uniformly striven to consult and to promote all the great interests of the country. They endeavored to establish a sound and uniform currency, the reward of every man's labor, the measure of every man's property, without which all labor is precarious and all property fluctuating. They endeavored to regulate the domestic exchanges, so as to give uniformity and economy to the commercial intercourse between the States of the Union. We are desirous to influence the foreign exchanges as to avoid those convulsive movements which shake the whole frame of society to its foundation, thus sustaining at all times and at all hazards, both at home and abroad, the commercial character and credit of the country. How far their efforts have succeeded it becomes, not to me to say—but since the subject has been introduced at this meeting, I may be allowed to state that these internal improvements, the channels of the commercial connections, which form the strength and wealth of the Union, have received a most especial attention, and that they have always given cheerfully and largely to those undertakings which, like your own, sir, were wisely planned and judiciously executed. It is a source of great gratification to them, and I mention it as a fact which may not be without interest here, that in direct and indirect aid, in subscriptions, in purchases of bonds, in contributions, and to individuals, the Bank of the United States has contributed to the internal improvements of the United States at least fifteen millions of dollars. If, therefore, we have been so fortunate as to aid you in this enterprise, we rejoice the more heartily at its success."

"And now, sir, let me congratulate you, not because it is your success, but because it is our success; because it is the success of every man in this country. This is, indeed, a great achievement which you have summoned us here to witness. I remember when, twenty years ago, a fellow-citizen so much before his age as to be deemed a wild enthusiast—and yet a man whose name it would be unjust to omit on all occasions like this—I remember when he had the boldness to predict that the day would come when we should have Washington in the morning, breakfast in Baltimore, dine in Philadelphia, and sleep in New York. You are on the eve of realizing that dream, and the next step of improvement, which cannot be long delayed, when we shall eat in cars as we now do in steamboats, you will soon outstrip the imagination of that far-seeing man, Oliver Evans. But no imagination can yet foresee all the advantages commercial, social and political, which these improvements are destined to produce. I say emphatically political, for it should never be forgotten and cannot be too often repeated, that the greatest benefit they confer is, that they render the Union of these States not only more easily preserved, but more worthy of preservation. The completion of this very work will bring into immediate contact in a few hours, no less than five States of the Union. Already are the three Commonwealths of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, more closely linked by it. We of Pennsylvania may presume to speak for her, in the regretted absence of her honest, manly, true-hearted Chief Magistrate, whom we hoped to see at our head this day—we of Pennsylvania have come to welcome your approach and to witness the ties that bind us more closely around. Why should they not be gentlemen of Delaware? Why should they not be gentlemen of Maryland? Our arms were mingled in the best battle fields of the war of the revolution, and in the last war our common blood dyed the waves of our proud triumph on the ocean. Let us then cherish and reverence this old

### ARISTOCRACY.

By Mrs. Martineau.

As the feudal qualifications for rank are absolutely non-existent in America, (except in the slave States, where there are two classes, without any minor distinctions,) it seems absurd that the feudal remains of rank in Europe should be imitated in America. Whenever the appearance of a conventional aristocracy exists in America, it must arise from wealth, as it cannot from birth. An aristocracy of mere wealth is vulgar every where. In a republic, it is vulgar in the extreme. This is the only kind of vulgarity I saw in the United States. I imagine that the English who have complained the most copiously of the vulgarity of American manners, have done so from two causes: from using their own conventional notions as a standard of manners, (which is a vulgarity in themselves,) and also from their intercourse with the Americans having been confined to those who consider themselves the aristocracy of the United States, the wealthy and showy citizens of the Atlantic ports. Foreign people are most hospitably received by this class of society; introduced to "the first people in Boston," "in New York," "in Philadelphia;" and taught to view the world with the eyes of their hosts. No harm is intended here; it is very natural; but it is not the way for strangers to obtain an understanding of the country and the people. The traveller who chooses industriously to see for himself, not with European or aristocratic eyes merely, but with human eyes, will find the real aristocracy of the country, not only in ball rooms and Bank parlours, but also in fishing boats, in stores, in college chambers, and behind the plough. Till he has seen all this, and studied the natural manners of the natural aristocracy, he is no more justified in applying the word "vulgar" to more than a class, than an American would be who should call all the English vulgar when he

### ARISTOCRACY.

visited writers of England in 1783.

"What but some extraordinary emergency like the invasion of Xerxes or of Louis the 14th, could make American deputies cross a great ocean or a great continent, and why should deputies from Georgia leave their families and sail through a great ocean to New York, in order to lay taxes on their own State, and carry on the affairs of twelve other States in which they have no immediate interest?" At the expiration of fifty years, these deputies from Georgia and New York take their families to Washington in less time than the members of the British Parliament of that day spent in assembling in London, and these apparently hostile interests have undergone a fusion which makes them identical and inseparable.

### ARISTOCRACY.

Let us remember, then, that it is not merely the exchanges of commerce which these improvements facilitate, but the far better interchange of knowledge and kindly offices between distant sections of our country—that men thus meet, who by no possibility could otherwise be brought together, overcoming all the pretence of personal prejudice, of imaginary local rivalries, and insane party passions; thus harmoniously blending their various and peculiar interests into that one common interest of us all—the spirit of political union and probal kindness. His in such a spirit that I venture to propose a toast:—It is this Union—a firm metallic basis of circulation—the best metallic conductors in political storms. May they continue to make our people nearer and dearer, till their whole hearts, like their whole souls, shall be iron bound to each other."

### ARISTOCRACY.

A GOOD JOKE.—A grocer of New York, who had set up an opposition to the whole batch of suspended banks, and commenced paper issues to his customers in the usual form, found his shill-plasters returned upon him in such quantities, that on counting over his money, in order to see how much he had still in circulation, he found that he had already redeemed about \$300 more than he had ever issued! The best of the joke is, that the counterfeits were well executed, that he cannot for the life of him distinguish them from the genuine issues.

### ARISTOCRACY.

This trick upon the poor grocer, nearly equals that practised some years ago upon the Bank of England. A gang of counterfeiters managed to substitute their spurious plate for the genuine plate of the bank, and consequently whilst they were issuing the "real Simon pures," the Bank was daily counterfeiting their own bills, and without hesitation redeeming the issues of both!

### ARISTOCRACY.

Bunks paid little deference to the artificial distinctions of society. On his way to Leith, one morning he met a man in hoddie-gray—a west country farmer; he shook him earnestly by the hand, and stopped and conversed with him. All this was seen by a young Edinburgh blood, who took the poet roundly to task for his defect of taste. "Why, you fantastic Gossard!" said Burns, "it was not the great coat, the scone bonnet, and the rough boots which I spoke to, but the man that was in them; and the man, sir, for true worth would weigh down you and me, and ten more such, any day."

### ARISTOCRACY.

A Good Excuse.—A woman came to our office a few days since to beg a paper, "because," said she, "we like to read the newspapers very much, but our neighbors don't take none."

### ARISTOCRACY.

A Blacksmith's leather apron soaked over night and dried in lamp oil, is said to be a good substitute for lard.

### MY OWN, MY NATIVE LAND.

The following lines are the sad and expansion of the Christian's soul in Lore, is extracted from the last Address made to the members of his Sunday Class, by the late Rev. Edwin Stevens, before he left America to prosecute his mission to China.

### MY OWN, MY NATIVE LAND.

"I remember," said the teacher, "when I was but a child and my acquaintance reached but a mile around my father's house, then all my feelings of home were limited to the little fire-side circle around my father's hearth. All others seemed distant and nearly out of the reach of my affections. But, when I became a youth and left my father's house to reside in a distant town, then every one of my former townsmen whom I now met, seemed to me like a friend, and I looked on him somewhat as I used to do before upon one of my own family circle. When afterwards I went to a distant State, then every inhabitant of my native State seemed to me like an acquaintance, and we formed a fellowship at once, much like the fraternal union of early days."

### MY OWN, MY NATIVE LAND.

So now, when called to live in a distant nation, if I may be happy enough to see an American, I shall greet him with the same tender interest and brotherly affection as of old rested on the little domestic circle. I ask not from you as a Brother, whether from the northern or southern, the eastern or western States, I will go still further: "Were you swift spirit, like angels, as we may hope to be, and could we look on the many great and glorious worlds which our Father has made, as we saw one and another spirit released from trial and sin, coming up to the mansions of the blessed, we should not ask from what nation or continent he came, but should haste to unite with him in falling before the Lamb in heaven, and saying, 'Thou was slain and hast redeemed us to God, by thy blood, out of every kindred and tongue and people and nation.' Thus, with our expanding views of the world, our hearts will enlarge, so as to include every man for whom Jesus died, and our prayers will rest on the whole race, with the same earnestness as they used to do upon our own fire-side."

### MY OWN, MY NATIVE LAND.

Copper ore, yielding at least thirty-three per cent. of metal, has been discovered in Susquehanna county, Pa.



THE FREE PRESS.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1837.

The reader will find upon the first page a mass of foreign matter, of great interest and variety.

SELECTIONS.

MARYLAND.—The political complexion of the delegation of this State in the next Congress will be a subject of much interest.

First District.—The political complexion of the delegation of this State in the next Congress will be a subject of much interest.

Second District.—Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Kent, and Cecil counties.

Third District.—Baltimore and part of Carroll and Harford counties.

Fourth District.—Baltimore and Annapolis cities and Arundel county.

Table of election results for various districts and counties.

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corruptionists who had experimented it almost to death. The call was heartily responded to.

The defeat of the Whig candidates for Congress, in Baltimore, is a matter of quite as much surprise to the successful as to the defeated party.

The Whigs comprise a majority of the legal voters of the City, no man at all acquainted with the true condition of affairs will pretend to dispute.

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Removal of the Chickens.—The Memphis Gazette of the 11th inst. says: "A party of 500 Chickasaw Indians, under the direction of the superior agent, Col. A. M. Upshaw, passed through this place on the 4th inst."

UNIVERSITY AND SCHOOL LANDS. Kalamazoo, (Michigan), July 15.

Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, being the days on which the above lands, situated in Kalamazoo county, were to be sold.

Mr. Rives' organ at Charlottesville gives out—officially, we may infer—that Mr. R. does not mean to oppose the re-election of Mr. Van Buren.

THE HARD CURRENCY. Having received a few hundred weight of the precious metal, we are prepared to commence our issue upon it forthwith.

In the Army and Navy Chronicle, for July, we find in the list of Promotions and Appointments made since 1st April, 1837.

First Regiment of Dragoons.—2d Lieutenant Henry S. Turner, to be 1st Lieut. 3d March, 1837.

United States Bank stock, it will be seen, was sold at \$119 per share in New York on Wednesday.

The opinion is advanced in the Savannah Republican that a war of extermination only will free Florida from the presence of the Seminoles.

The Lancaster and Harrisburg Railroad will be completed and open for travel on the entire line in September ensuing.

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FLORIDA WAR. The Pensacola Gazette of the 30d inst. says: "The scouts employed by Major Wilson, in endeavoring to get the fugitive Creeks in our neighborhood, returned yesterday and brought in 39 of the stragglers.

The same paper states that they have been favored with the following information: "Nine of the fugitives were sent off last week from this place."

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Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, being the days on which the above lands, situated in Kalamazoo county, were to be sold.

Mr. Rives' organ at Charlottesville gives out—officially, we may infer—that Mr. R. does not mean to oppose the re-election of Mr. Van Buren.

THE HARD CURRENCY. Having received a few hundred weight of the precious metal, we are prepared to commence our issue upon it forthwith.

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COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—A man calling his name John Miller, was arrested in Wheeling, (Va.) on Saturday, the 23d inst. having in his possession about 3,400 dollars of counterfeit money consisting of 20's, 10's and 5's.

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NEW MEXICAN MINISTER.—A slip from the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "We learn by a Mexican paper, just received from Vera Cruz, that Senator Don Francisco Pizarro Martinez, long known as the patriotic and efficient Mexican Consul at New Orleans, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States."

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THE LATE KING WILLIAM IV. The London Morning Chronicle has five columns as a biographical sketch of WILLIAM THE FOURTH. He was born on the 21st of August, 1765. At the age of 13 he was a midshipman, and through the von of a king, (George the Third) was kept on a footing with the other midshipmen. Under Admiral Rodney, he was in the fleet which in 1779 captured the whole of the Spanish convoy.

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For, communicating as she does with all classes of society, she cannot but perceive that the greater diffusion of religion, knowledge, and the love of freedom in a country, the more orderly, industrious, and wealthy is its population, and that with the desire to preserve the constitutional prerogatives of the crown, ought to be co-ordinate the protection of the liberties of the people.

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