

Virginia Free Press.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY JOHN S. & H. N. GALLAHER.

VOL. 30.

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1837.

NO. 48.

ALMANAC FOR 1838.

Being, after 4th July, the 62d of American Independence

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
January	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						
February	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				
March	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31										
April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
May	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					
June	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31									
July	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31							
August	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31											
September	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30									
October	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31													
November	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30											
December	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31															

ECLIPSES IN 1838.

There will be four Eclipses this Year—two of the SUN and two of the MOON.

The first is a total Eclipse of the Sun, the 25th day of March, at 4 o'clock, 40 min. afternoon—invisible here.

The second is a partial Eclipse of the Moon, the 2nd day of April, in the evening—visible in all the U. States—beginning at 7 o'clock 23 min., and ending at 10 o'clock 10 min.

The third is an annular Eclipse of the Sun, the 18th of September—visible in all the United States—beginning at 2 o'clock 59 min., and ending at 5 o'clock 33 min. afternoon.

The fourth is a partial Eclipse of the Moon, the 24 day of October, at 9 o'clock 25 min. forenoon—invisible.

ASH WEDNESDAY (begin Lent) Feb. 23 EASTER SUNDAY April 15
Good Friday April 13 Whit Sunday June 3

COURT DAYS.

SUPERIOR COURTS OF LAW AND CHANCERY—THOMAS J. GIBSON, JUDGE.

Jefferson 8th June and 8th November Frederick 14th May and 11th October
Berkeley 1st May and 1st October Hampshire 10th April and 10th August
Morgan 6th April and 6th September Clarke 24th March and 24th August

QUARTERLY COURTS.

Jefferson 3d Monday in March, May, August and November.
Berkeley 2d Monday in March, June, August, and November.
Frederick 1st Monday in do. do. do. do.
Hampshire 3d Monday in do. do. do. do.
Loudoun 2d Monday in do. do. do. do.
Clarke 4th Monday in February, May, July, and October.
Morgan 4th Monday in March, June, September, and November.

MONTHLY COURTS.

JEFFERSON, 3d Monday. BERKELEY, 2d Monday. FREDERICK, Monday before
MORGAN, 4th Monday. CLARKE, 4th Monday. before 1st Tuesday. LOUDOUN, 2d Monday.

THE VIRGINIA FREE PRESS,

Devoted to News, Miscellany, &c. is published every Thursday at \$2 50 per annum; or at \$2 a year, if paid in advance.

This paper has a very general circulation, not only in Charlestown, Harpers Ferry, Shepherdstown, Smithfield, and their respective neighborhoods, but in the Valley of Virginia, and in other portions of the country, far and wide. It is an old establishment, with the largest subscription of any weekly paper in Virginia, and is therefore a truly valuable advertising medium.

KNOWLEDGE.

"In midnight—round the lamp which o'er
The chamber sheds its lonely beam,
Its widely spread varied lore
Which feeds in youth our feverish dream—
The dream, the thirst, the wild desire,
Delicious yet divine—to know!
Around to roam, above to aspire,
And drink the breath of heaven below
From ocean, earth, the stars, the sky;
To lift mysterious Nature's pall,
And bare before the kindling eye
In man, the darkest mist of all!
Alas! what boots the midnight oil?
The madness of the struggling mind?
Oh, vague the hope and vain the toil
Which only leaves us doubly blind!
What learn we from the past—the same
Dull course of glory, woe, and gloom!
I asked the Future—and there came
No voice from its unfathomed womb.
The sun was silent, and the stars;
The air replied but with a breath;
But earth was dead, and from the grave
Arose the eternal answer—Death!
And this was all; we need no sage
To teach us Nature's only truth;
O souls! O wisdom's idle page
To waste the hours of golden youth.
In science why do we so vainly roam—
What only withereth years should bring—
The languid pulse, the feverish cheek,
The spirits drooping on their wing,
Even now my wandering eyes survey
The glass to youthful glance so dear;
What deepening tracks of slow decay
Exhausting thought has given here!
To think, is but to learn to groan,
To scorn what all beside adore,
To feel amid the world alone,
An alien on a desert shore,
To lose the only ties which seem
To idle gaze in mercy given!
To find both life and future a dream,
And turn to dark despair from heaven's light!"

POLITICAL.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Dec. 12.
The special order was called at 12. Mr. Meminger advocated the divorce in an able answer to the arguments of Mr. H. H. Thompson in favor, and Mr. J. W. Toomer in opposition. The House then proceeded to vote. All amendments were rejected, and the question was taken upon the resolutions themselves. On the first resolution—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Legislature, it is expedient that the revenue of the Federal Government be so collected as to leave the Government free from all connection with the banks.
The vote stood as follows:—Yeas—103; Nays—11.

The second resolution.
Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Legislature, it is expedient that the revenues of the Federal Government should be so deposited, kept and disbursed, as not to be connected with, or operated by, any bank or banks.
Passed by a vote of 112 to 25.

The third resolution was altered so as to stand as follows:
Resolved, That it would be unconstitutional, inexpedient and dangerous, to incorporate a national bank.
Yeas—97; Nays—16.—Another resolution was submitted, which, after some alterations, reached this form.
Resolved, That it is not intended to imply any manner of censure upon other public servants of the State, who in exercise of a rightful independence of judgment, may have declared opinions to the contrary of those here announced.
Mr. Yeaton proposed, and afterwards withdrew, an amendment to insert, after the words "have declared," the words "and may hereafter declare." This last resolution passed unanimously, and the resolutions were ordered to the Senate. Thus ends the currency so far as the House is concerned.—If attended with no other good results, it has drawn forth efforts from Messrs. Pettigru, Meminger, and Rhett, which would have honored the Senate of the United States.
(Charleston Courier.)

"They (the State Banks) have no right to insist on a connection with the Federal Government, nor on the use of the public money for their own benefit."—President's Message.

A greater degree of falsehood and misrepresentation could not be conceived, than a similar course by the father of lies. It is not true, that the State Banks ever insisted by a connection with the Federal Government.—On the other hand, the connection, which did exist, was sought, and brought about, by the Government itself. The banks never solicited it, nor did most of them desire it. Of the Banks of this State, one of them positively refused to form the proffered connexion, and the other, after forming such connexion, regretted it, and would not now renew it.

It is not true, that the Banks ever insisted on the use of the public money for their benefit. They were appointed by the Government as its fiscal agents and depositaries. If they used the public funds, they paid a valuable consideration for the use—a consideration agreed upon between the Government and the Banks. The Government, not the Banks, was the party chiefly benefited by the connexion.

In the above paragraph, Mr. Van Buren would make it believed, that an active contest is waging between the banks and the Government for the possession of the public money. Nothing could be more intentionally or wickedly false. Neither the banks nor their friends for them, lay any claims to the public funds. Nor did the Whig party ever desire those funds, should be deposited in the State banks.—(Pretence.)

Treasury notes are five per cent. below specie, and a fraction of a cent below Bank paper in New York. Is this the better currency?

It appears by the testimony of several respectable gentlemen in Virginia, that Mr. Calhoun, when on his way to Washington, before the special session, disapproved of and denounced the Sub-Treasury scheme. This charge rests on the evidence of the Judge of the Superior Court and several members of the bar, of Charlotte, Virginia. On the subject of withholding the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue, he also declared in the presence of Mr. Shepherd, of Virginia, and Mr. Thompson of South Carolina, that the opposition should insist on the payment of the fourth instalment if it should be paid in rags. It is well known that he afterwards voted in favor of retaining these rags in the coffers of the Government. The following old couplet may, with propriety, be applied to Mr. Calhoun:—
"Great wit to madness oft its seat allied,
And this partition do their bounds divide."
(Pretence Examiner.)

The Florida Indians, yet unconquered, have baffled all the resources of the Administration, and all the skill of the ablest Generals which that Administration could command. In the Florida campaign, millions have been expended, and much of the best blood of the army and of the country has been spilled, in vain. In the morasses of Florida, the ranks of the regular army and of the hosts of volunteer citizen soldiers have been thinned by disease.—In the Florida war, the heroes of many a tough-fought field have seen their laurels parched into dust. In that war, the faith and honor of the nation have been violated by an act of the most dastardly treachery. Yet—notwithstanding all these things—this war is not even mentioned in the President's message, or only mentioned in such a manner as to make one suppose, that it was nothing but a single skirmish with a party of drunken Indians, costing not a single dollar, nor a single life. He calls not upon Congress to relieve him and his armed hosts from their difficulties; he does not ask that body to devise ways and means to replenish an exhausted treasury, and enable him to continue his series of brilliant defeats and "masterly retreats." He sheds no tear over the graves of the gallant men who, in his service, have fallen victims to disease or violence. He offers no word of praise, no word of encouragement to the living, the dying, or the dead. He makes no apology for the failures of his Generals; and utters no burst of indignation or regret in memory of the lost national honor.

The President in his message makes no direct reference to the disasters in Florida, while he devotes half a column to his late defeats in New York and other States! If he hoped to mystify the results of the late elections, why not strive to crown the Administration with the laurels of military victory, on account of the blunders and disgrace of the Florida campaign.—(Pretence.)

Col. Benton says in one of his late letters, that "it is difficult to discriminate between what is direct and what is indirect." Not at all, Colonel. If the founder of a village were to call it Benton, it would be a "direct" compliment to you. If he were to call it Chapel Hill, it would be an "indirect" compliment to you. Isn't the distinction as plain as the gravel around your neck?—(Pretence.)

The Treasury Note Act.—The National Intelligencer says, that the Treasury Note Act will require immediate revision and modification, if Congress have any consideration for the annoyance and vexations which it causes to receiving and disbursing agents, or any merriness for the Treasury Officers, for whose punishment it would seem as if it were specially enacted.

The Two Democracies.—"What party do you support?" said an old soldier to a Government office-holder, the other day. "Why, I support the cause of democracy, to be sure," replied the other. "Very well—but which democracy," continued the old veteran, "the Democracy of the Office-holders, or the Democracy of the People?" "Why," said the person addressed, "I support the Democracy of the Government."—Logansport Telegraph.

The Disunion of the Van Buren Press—in which the Globe is not included—are endeavoring to coax the Conservatives back into the loco-foco ranks; but, judging from the tone of the Madisonian, the organ of the Conservatives, they mean to hold on to the tenets of their way, declaring it impossible to unite with the "holy alliance of South Carolina Calhoun Nullifiers, with the New York Loco-Foco destructives."

The Old Democracy.—Where are the men of the old democracy? A New York paper states that there are three of the members of the electoral college of that State, yet living, who voted for Thomas Jefferson for President, in 1800; and that they are Gen. P. Van Cortlandt, of Westchester; James Burt, of Orange; and John Woodworth, of York—all undividing Union.

In the list of Standing Committee named by Congress, we find a message which on that part of the Free State election, relates to the result.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

From a correspondent at Washington we have the following interesting notice of Monday's proceedings in Congress.—(Edif. Amer.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18th.
Both Houses came together at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The Journal being read, Mr. Briggs, of Massachusetts, asked the House to excuse him from accepting his appointment, made by the Speaker on Thursday last, to serve as a member of the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Briggs had been selected by the Speaker to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Fletcher, of Boston, who for certain reasons, asked, on Wednesday last, to be excused from further service upon the Committee. Mr. Briggs said that the peculiar circumstances of the case rendered it improper that he should fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of his colleague. He begged, therefore, to be excused; The House responded to his request, and authorized the Speaker to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Briggs.

PETITIONS.
Petitions were then in order. In the House more than a thousand were presented, praying among other things for an act of Congress refusing hereafter to admit any State into the Union as a Slave State; for a restriction of the Slave trade in the several States; for the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave trade in the District of Columbia, and in the several territories of the Union. These petitions, in all numbering four hundred and more, were laid upon the table without discussion. The petitions were from the Western States, and from the free States of the North.

Massachusetts sent in a hundred petitions through all her members. Vermont came in with half a hundred more. Pennsylvania with another fifty. Half of them were from the women and children in the free States, and the fact is worth mentioning that in almost all cases a majority of the petitions against the Abolition of Slavery &c. are from mothers and daughters, wives and children of the free States.

Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, during the morning, presented a petition from the Peace Society of New York, praying that the controversy between the United States and Mexico be referred to a Foreign Power for arbitration, before hostilities are commenced between the two Governments. Mr. A. moved that this petition be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Howard moved that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A debate was threatened, and the resolutions were laid over. Mr. Adams contenting himself with making some severe remarks upon the Committee of Foreign Affairs, of which you know Mr. Howard is Chairman.

Mr. Adams then presented thirty or forty Anti-Slavery Petitions, which he moved to refer to a Select Committee. A petition was then presented by him praying against the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Adams said this petition came from his constituents, and he moved that it be printed and referred to the District Committee. The House laid it upon the table.

SENATE.
The Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia has been the question, the everlasting question, which has consumed the time of the Senate from noon until four o'clock. Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, Preston, Rives, Roane—a large majority in fact of the Senators, from all sections of the country, took part in the discussion. The debate was long, spirited, and drew forth much of the acrimony and bitter feeling of the Senators from the South, North and West. The discussion began on a petition presented by Mr. Wall, of New Jersey, praying for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. A motion was made to lay the petition on the table.

Senate three or four times, and with much warmth of feeling. Mr. Calhoun persisted in his determination against the reception of petitions—against all reference, all reports and all discussion.

Mr. Clay warmly persisted in favor of reception, reference, consideration, and a report from the Committee against the prayer of the Petitioners. The Senator from South Carolina said the question of Union and Disunion hung upon the result. Mr. Clay answered that he believed no such thing. He felt convinced, he said, that the people would listen to reason, to argument and to all dispassionate appeal most willingly and with universal respect. Disunion he did not fear, and he wished the Senator from South Carolina would, instead of opposing the reception of petitions, bring in a Joint Resolution that every member of Congress should be called to order by the presiding officer when he even made allusion to disunion. For himself he would join heart and hand in the support of such a measure.

Thus the discussion continued until four o'clock, when the petition was laid upon the table by yeas and noes. Yeas 25—noes 19. A half hour was then spent in the reception of petitions and resolutions.

TUESDAY, DEC. 19.
IN SENATE.

TEXAS, AND SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. Swift presented a memorial and certain resolutions from the Legislature of Vermont, in relation to Texas and slavery in the District of Columbia.—Mr. S. said he would move that this paper be printed and laid on the table.

Mr. Clay of Alabama called for the reading of the document.
The Secretary having read the document, Mr. King rose and said he considered it an infamous libel and insult on the South; let it come from what quarter it would; it was a false statement in relation to the people of the South, when it charged them with disregard for the laws, and he expressed his surprise that gentlemen should present such papers which they could not but feel were untrue. If it had not been a disgrace to receive into this Union a State tolerating slavery—how was it to have been, and still continue together? Coming from a State; if it had been couched in proper terms, he would not have objected to lay it on the table; but the language and import were of such a nature that he should be compelled to vote against its reception. He would not have voted against the reception, but this was altogether of such a character as to induce him not to vote even for the motion to lay the question of reception on the table.

Mr. Swift hoped he should never prove so recalcitrant to the interest of his constituents, as to refuse the performance of his duty, especially to present resolutions coming from the Legislature of his State. The document was the result of no party effort, it was the united voice of the whole State of Vermont; and he hoped to receive no censure for rendering due obedience to instructions emanating from so high a authority.

Mr. Calhoun deemed the present moment one of the deepest importance. A great step had been taken in the progress of events. The circumstance of the morning had come upon him wholly unexpected. He had never heard that the resolution in question had been passed by the Vermont Legislature; yet he might have anticipated as much. He had long foreseen the present state of things; and now the time had actually come, when it was to be determined whether we are longer to remain as one united and happy people, or whether this blessed Union was to be dissolved by the hand of violence. Vermont has struck a deep and dangerous blow into the vitals of our confederacy.

It was a time for action, and he did not, and would not entertain the idea of rejecting or losing sight of a document before the Senate, if as he was unprepared to present, act on the subject, he would most solemnly pledge himself not to do so. He would call it up hereafter, and he had time to prepare himself for action on the subject, deferred until he received the final action of the Senate. It was his belief that the great body of the North were sound in the matter at issue, but some seemed even to prefer the prevalence of this dangerous doctrine to the preservation and continuance of the Union. His mind was unalterably fixed, and nothing should prevent him from putting his views into execution.

Mr. Morris thought some respect was due to the source whence these resolutions had emanated—the Legislature of Vermont—and hoped they would be laid on the table, and be printed.

Mr. Calhoun had no objection to the printing, nor would he, if laid on the table, suffer it to remain there a long time.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky hoped that the memorial would be withdrawn by the Senator from Vermont and give notice that he would introduce it at a future day.

future day, when the Senate was more prepared to act.

Mr. Swift expressed his willingness to withdraw, but should certainly present the memorial again. No threats from any quarter would prevent him from doing his duty to his constituents.

Mr. King asked the Senator from Vermont to repeat his last remarks.

Mr. Swift complied.

Mr. King demanded if the language had personal allusion to himself.

Mr. Swift had no allusion to any Senator in particular, but there had been threats relative to a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Calhoun. The honorable Senator must, then, allude to me. I have made frequent allusions to the dissolution of the Union. Whatever I said, I meant. I am able to defend my ground, but I make no threats toward any Senator. My feelings on this momentous subject, and my remarks are public, not private, in their bearing.

Mr. Swift withdrew his memorial, and gave notice that he would introduce it again on Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30.

Mr. Slade having on a former day presented two memorials from Vermont praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and having moved that they be referred to a select committee, and debate threatening to arise thereon, the motion was laid over until this day, and the question on this subject, and spoken of as reduced to a matter of system, by an understanding which resulted in Southern gentlemen invariably rising and moving to lay all motions for the reference of these memorials on the table.

Mr. Slade resumed, and with some warmth repelled the idea of any precursor or understanding on his own part, and he had most frequently made the motion to lay on the table with a single individual, and so far from being a systematic arrangement among Southern gentlemen on the matter, there was on the contrary, a total want of concert, and as to the promptitude of the Chair in anticipating such motions before they were completely uttered, he would do the Speaker the justice to testify that never had a word, or even intimation passed between the Chair and any Southern gentleman in relation to these motions.

Mr. Slade disclaimed any personal charge either on the gentleman from Virginia or the Speaker. The promptitude of the Chair was proper, and rose from a desire to save time.

Mr. S. then resumed his speech, but had proceeded but a little further, when Mr. Dawson called upon him for an explanation of a remark he had made, that the course pursued in relation to these abolition memorials would have manifested the cheek of a British Parliament with honest shame and indignation. Did the gentleman mean to charge that Mr. D. had ever so acted in this matter as would mantle the cheek of an honest man, with indignation either in Parliament or anywhere else?

Mr. Slade said that he meant to give application to the remark no further than the language itself implied. He then resumed, and having, after some time, concluded what he had to say on the manner of these memorials, and what he considered as a more manly and dignified course to be pursued in relation to the whole subject, by referring them to a select committee, he proceeded to the subject of the memorial itself, which prayed for the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia. And what, asked Mr. S., is slavery?

The Chair here interposed, and observed that Mr. S. could not discuss the merits of the memorial on a mere motion for its commitment. The question before the House was the question of commitment alone; and to that Mr. S. must confine his remarks. The motion for commitment had been accompanied with no instructions; had it been, the whole field would have been opened.

Mr. Slade submitted the decision of the Chair, and forthwith modified his motion for the commitment of these memorials to a select committee, by adding "with instructions to report a bill abolishing slavery within the District of Columbia."

Mr. Wise inquired whether the motion, as modified, must not lie over one day.

The Chair replied that the memorial having been referred, and the motion entertained for its reference to a committee, such would be the case.

Mr. Slade was about to resume, when Mr. Legare, of South Carolina, asked leave to say a word.

Mr. Slade, pausing.

Mr. Legare said he wished to inform the gentleman from Vermont solemnly to consider what he was doing. He supplicated him for the sake of his own constituents, for the sake of us all, to pause and seriously reflect before he took another step on the ground before him.

Mr. L's constituents had not directed him thus to interfere, but, as a man, as an American citizen, he would supplicate the gentleman to take further time to consider. If it was true, as the gentleman had said, that a spirit had been awakened on this subject, which could never be suppressed or children into submission, when the most solemn and explicit contracts forbade its indulgence, when the agitation of the question might involve the fate of a nation, of a continent, nay, of the entire world, let that gentleman be assured, (and he warned him not in the language of defiance, for that he well knew brave men every where despised), but let that gentleman be well assured that that spirit would be encountered by another as incapable to the full of being repress-

ed by any human power. If the question must be forced upon them, they were perfectly and promptly ready to take up the gauntlet.

Let him tell the gentleman most solemnly and seriously that he had occasion to look at the question in as deliberate and philosophical a manner as the gentleman had proposed it should be examined in a committee, and he had come to the conclusion that there was more to be found in the systems of philosophy, and in the body of Christian doctrine against both property and war, than against slavery. The gentleman might as well look there for grounds to advocate a community of goods, as to abolish slavery. There had not been, for more than 1200 years after the introduction of Christianity, the least possible pretext brought from his precepts in favor of war, even where no previous stipulation, as in this case, existed for the preservation of peace.

(Mr. L. spoke with great vehemence, and we could, at times, with difficulty catch his language; but the above conveys, we believe, the substance of his meaning.) Could gentlemen wonder that Southern men were excited on this occasion? His constituents had not sent him there to listen to these things—to hear, from day to day, the most worn-out common-places brought up and reiterated in his ears—to hear all that was vital, the safety of their friends and the very structure of the Southern society vilified as an offence against God and man. Not only was it wearisome and disgusting beyond endurance, but he trembled at its obvious practical results.

Mr. Slade resumed, and Mr. Dawson asked him for the floor, that he might move an adjournment.

Mr. Slade refused to yield the floor.

Mr. Legare apologized for having said more than he had at first intended, when he asked his indulgence to yield the floor for a moment.

Mr. Slade resumed, and expressed his approval of the gentleman's ardent wish, but he could not agree with him in sentiment. He had proceeded for a few minutes, again inquiring what slavery was? and was proceeding to define it, when—

Mr. Dawson again asked him for the floor, and some agitation began to be manifested in the House.

Mr. Slade again insisted on his right to the floor, and continuing to occupy it, proceeded to quote from the authority of a Southern Judge, as to the nature and effect of slavery in reducing the slave to a chattel, &c. when—

Mr. Wise appealed to the Chair. The gentleman from Vermont was discussing the question of slavery within the States, when his motion was to refer a memorial for the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia. He was plainly trenching on ground held by all to be inviolable.

The Speaker said that it was not in order to discuss the subject of slavery within any of the States.

Mr. Slade denied that he was doing so. He had quoted the authority, as he might a legal opinion delivered in Great Britain. As he was explaining—

Mr. Robertson, of Virginia, moved that the House adjourn.

The Chair pronounced the motion out of order, while a member was in possession of the floor, and addressing the House. He would, however, suggest to the gentleman from Vermont, who could not but observe the state of the House, to confine himself strictly to the subject of his motion.

Mr. Slade resumed. After he had proceeded some time, Mr. Dawson inquired of the Chair whether the morning hour had not expired?

The Chair replied that the restriction of one hour every morning was confined to reports and resolutions; but did not extend to memorials.

Mr. Slade went on for a considerable time longer, when Mr. Peterkin called him to order.

Mr. Slade called Mr. Peterkin to order for the interruption.

The Chair declared Mr. Slade in order.

He proceeded at length, quoting the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitutions of several of the States, and had got to that of Virginia, when Mr. Wise called him to order.

The Chair decided, from the rule, that Mr. S. could not read any paper, if it was objected to by any member, without the leave of the House.

Mr. Wise said that the gentleman had wondrously discussed the abstract question of slavery, going back to the very first day of the creation, instead of slavery as it existed in the District, and the powers and duties of Congress in relation to it. He was now examining the State Constitutions to show that as it existed in the States it was against them, and against the laws of God and man. This was out of order.

Mr. Slade explained, and argued in vindication of his course, and was about to read a memorial of Dr. Franklin, and an opinion of Mr. Madison on the subject of slavery, when—

The reading was objected to by Mr. Slade, of South Carolina.

The Chair said the papers could not be read without permission.

Mr. Slade then read them to the Clerk. Let them read them.

The Chair said this was equally against the rule.

Mr. Slade proceeded to read the papers and comment on them as he went on. He was then about to go back and show what had been said in Virginia previously to the reading of the memorial of Franklin.

Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, inquired of the Chair what the proceeding in Virginia had to do with the question before the House?

The Chair was about to reply, when Mr. Wise rose with warmth, and said, he has discussed the whole abstract question of slavery; of slavery in Virginia; of slavery in my own district; I now ask all my colleagues to retire with me from this Hall.

Mr. Slade. Mr. Speaker, I do not yield the floor.

Mr. Holsey. I ask the Georgia delegation to do the same.

Mr. Rhett. The South Carolina delegation have already consulted together, and agreed to have a meeting at 3 o'clock, in the committee room of the District of Columbia.

The Speaker here said that the gentleman from Vermont had been reminded by the Chair that the discussion of slavery, as existing within the States, was not in order; when he was desirous to read a paper and it was objected to, the Chair had stopped him; but the objection had been withdrawn, and Mr. Slade had been suffered to proceed; he was now about to read another paper, and objection was made; the Chair would, therefore, take the question on permitting it to be read.

(Mr. Robertson, Mr. Rhett and others, rose and addressed the Chair; a good deal of confusion prevailed; portions of the Southern members were leaving the hall.)

Mr. Rhett rose to order. He asked if the gentleman from Vermont had a right to discuss the question of slavery in Virginia? He thought not, and he invited the whole Southern delegation, from all the slaveholding States, to meet forthwith in the committee room of the District.

The Speaker again recapitulated and indicated the correctness of his own course, as being dictated by the rules of the House; what his personal feelings had been might easily be conjectured had it been in his power to restrain the discussion, he should promptly have exercised the power, but it was not.

Mr. Slade said the paper he wished to read was an act of the Continental Congress of 1784.

The Chair was about to put the question on leave, when—

Mr. William Gost Johnson inquired of the Chair whether it would be in order for the House to vote that the gentleman from Vermont be not permitted to proceed?

The Chair replied it would not.

Mr. McKay, of N. C., said that the gentleman had been pronounced out of order in discussing slavery in the States; and the rule declared that, when a member was so pronounced by the Chair, he should take his seat, and if any objected to his proceeding again, he should not do so, unless by leave of the House. Mr. McKay did now object to the gentleman from Vermont proceeding any farther.

[Much confusion arose, many members rising at once.]

The Chair read the rule referred to, and said that, as an objection had now, for the first time, been made under that rule to the gentleman's resuming his speech, the Chair decided that he could not do so without the leave of the House.

Mr. Slade said he had been permitted to read the papers he had read, and to proceed and comment on them. He had been doing nothing for these twenty minutes past, but by leave of the House.

The Chair directed Mr. Slade to take his seat until the question on leave should be put.

Mr. Slade said he should not discuss slavery in Virginia, and he asked leave to proceed as in order.

On this question, Mr. Allen, of Vermont, demanded the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. Reicher moved an adjournment.

Mr. Adams and many others rose and demanded the Yeas and Nays on adjournment. They were ordered and taken, and resulted, Yeas 106, Nays 63.

[Most of the seats of Southern members vacant.]

So the House adjourned.

Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, said he had been appointed, as one of the Southern delegation, to announce that all those gentlemen who represented slaveholding States were invited to attend the meeting now being held in the District Committee Room.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, THURSDAY, DEC. 31.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. Patton, of Virginia, asked the consent of the House to offer a resolution.

Mr. Adams objected.

Mr. Patton moved a suspension of the Rules, to enable him to offer the resolution.

Mr. Cushman called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Biddle asked if the resolution was debatable.

The Chair replied that, when introduced, it would become so, but was not so now.

The vote for the suspension of the Rules, to enable Mr. Patton to make his motion, was decided by yeas and nays: Yeas 135, Nays 60.

So the Rules were suspended.

Mr. Patton then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, and papers touching the abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling, or transferring of slaves in any State, District, or Territory of the United States, be laid upon the table, without being debated, printed, read, or referred, and no further action whatever shall be had thereon.

The resolution having been read, and the question upon it pronounced from the Chair—

Mr. Patton said that this resolution was offered in the spirit of peace and harmony. It involved, so far as he himself was concerned, and so far as concerned some portion of the representatives of slaveholding States, a concession. He considered it, however, as a timely sacrifice to the peace and harmony of the country. He hoped that the effect would be to allay, not to excite and excite agitation and angry feelings. The desire of those with whose concurrence this resolution was offered, was to extinguish, and not to feed the flame of discord and excitement throughout the country. In such a spirit, utterance of comment, or giving utterance to any of those emotions the recollected in his bosom, at day, he should the scenes of yesterday, he had never done that which had been a member of that since he had the previous question.

Mr. Adams rose, and remarked that the gentleman from Virginia had been permitted to make remarks, in introducing his resolution, and—

Here Mr. Adams was interrupted by loud cries of Order, and the Speaker pronouncing him out of order, whilst a motion for the previous question was depending.]

Mr. A. resumed his seat.

The main question being ordered, it was put on the adoption of the resolution, and was decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Altherton, Beatty, Belme, Bicknell, Bryn, Buchanan, John Calhoun, Campbell, Timothy J. Carter, Wm. B. Carter, Casey, Chapman, Cheatham, Cileley, Claiborne, Cleveland, Cluway, Coles, Craig, Crockett, Cushman, Deberry, DeGraff, Dennis, Dromgoole, Edwards, Farrington, Fairfield, Fry, J. Garland, J. Graham, Grandland, Graves, Hampton, Harlan, Harrison, Hayes, Hawkins, Haynes, Holsby, Holt, Hopkins, Howard, Hubley, William H. Hunter, J. Jackson, Joseph Johnson, J. W. Jones, Kemble, Klingensmith, Lawler, Legare, Logan, Loomis, Lyon, Malley, James M. Mason, Martin, May, McKay, Robert McClellan, McKim, Mercer, Miller, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, S. W. Morris, Mulhensberg, Murray, Noble, Palmer, Parker, Patton, Fayet, Pennybacker, Peirkin, Phelps, Pope, Pratt, Prentiss, Reichley, Rencher, Robertson, A. H. Shepperd, C. Shepard, Shields, Snyder, Southgate, Spencer, Stansly, Storer, Stone, Taliaferro, Taylor, Thompson, Tius, Turner, Underwood, Vail, Wagner, Works, John White, Thomas T. Whittlesey, Lewis Williams, Sherrod Williams, Jared W. Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Christopher H. Williams, Yell—122.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, H. Allen, John W. Allen, Biddle, Bond, Borden, Briggs, Brownson, William B. Calhoun, Obassey, Coffin, Corwin, Cragston, Curtis, Cushing, Daffington, Davies, Duncan, Dunn, Evans, Everett, Ewing, Richard Fletcher, Isaac Fletcher, Fillmore, Foster, Goode, W. Graham, Grennell, Haley, Hall, Hamar, Hastings, Henry, Herod, Hoffman, Ingham, Kilgore, Leadbetter, Lincoln, Marvin, Samson Mason, Maxwell, McKennan, Milligan, Mathias Morris, Calvary Morris, Naylor, Noyes, Ogilby, Parmenter, Patterson, Peck, Phillips, Potts, Potter, Randaen, Randolph, Reed, Rigley, Russell, Sheffer, Shepler, Sibley, Slade, Smith, Stratton, Tillinghast, Toland, Touzey, Webster, A. T. White, Elisha Whittlesey, York—74.

So the resolution was agreed to.

When the roll was about being called, Mr. Duncan of Ohio asked if it would be in order to state the reasons, at that time, for the vote he should give.

The Chair responded in the negative.

When Mr. Adams' name was called, he arose, and amidst cries of Order, made the following statement:

"I hold the resolution to be a violation of the Constitution of the United States, of the right of my constituents, and of the People of the United States to petition, and of my right to freedom of speech, as a member of this House."

Mr. Sawyer, of N. C., asked to be excused from voting when his name was called.

The Chair decided that the request was not made in the proper time.

Mr. Wise did not vote on the question at all, but rose and remarked that he was here. He did not hold it as a proper question for him, as the representative of his constituents, to vote upon.

Mr. Adams (after the Clerk had read over the list) remarked that he did not hear his name recorded. He asked to have his answer recorded.

The Speaker said the only answer that could be given to the call was Ay or No.

Mr. Adams moved that his answer be entered upon the Journal as he gave it.

The Chair decided that such motion was not in order.

Mr. Adams requested that his request and the Speaker's decision be recorded as a part of the Journal.

RESOLUTION.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

YOUTH AND AGE.

When the summer day of youth is slowly wasting away into the nightfall of age, and the windows of past years grow deeper, and deeper, as life wears to its close, it is pleasant to look back through the vista of time, upon the sorrow and felicities of our earlier years.

If we have a home to shelter us, and hearts to rejoice with us—and if long tried friends are gathered together about our cheerful fire-sides, then the rough places of our wayfaring will have been worn and smoothed away in the twilight of life, while the sunny spots we have passed through grow brighter and more beautiful.

Happy, indeed, are they whose intercourse with the world has not changed the tone of their holier feelings, or broken those musical chords of the heart, whose vibrations are so melodious, so tender, and touching in the evening of age. As the current of time winds slowly along, washing away the sands of life, and wasting the vigour of our greener years, like the streams that steal away the soil from the sapling upon its bank, we look with a kind of melancholy joy at the decay of things around us. To see the trees, under whose shade we sat in our earlier years, and upon whose wind we carried our names in the light-hearted gaily of boyhood, as if these frail memorials of our existence would survive us—to see these withering away, like ourselves, with the infirmities of age, excites within us mournful yet pleasant feelings for the past, and prophetic sensations for the future. The thoughts occasioned by these frail and perishing records of our younger years, when the friends that are now lingering like ourselves upon the brink of the grave,

or have long been asleep in its quiet bosom, were around us buoyant with the gaily youthful spirit, are like the dark cloud, when the storm hath gone, tinged by the farewell rays of the setting sun.

In these recollections of former times, the past and the present meet together. We go back again into the valley of youth—we gaze upon the vestiges we left behind us then, and tread in the footsteps we trod in before. We recollect the thoughtlessness and hilarity—the summer and sunshine of boyhood—the hopes and fears—the aspirations and reveries of youth—and we may remember, too, that those whose hearts were the lightest, and most elastic—and whose hopes were the faintest, were sooner than others summoned away to the desolate and voiceless halls of death.

Of those who were around us in the spring time of life, and went hand in hand with us through the summer journey of youth, all perhaps, have parted from us, each to pursue a separate path towards his destination. This parting may have been the last time we beheld them from whom we never before parted. We recollect the farewell pressure of the hand—the countenance of hope and sadness—and the melancholy voice, whose tones we now think had something prophetic in them, that told us we were never to meet again. They had gone to foreign climes—become strangers in strange lands—fell the chasteings of adversity, and found rest from cares, perplexities, and toils of the world, in the repose of the tomb.

When we hear of the death of friends—when we know that those who loved and were loved by us, have gone before us into the vale of death, and fallen asleep upon the bosom of the earth, never again to waken the thousand endearments and tendernesses that would unnoticed around our hearts, and strengthened with the lapse of years, have broken and withered away, though hardly without severing the chords of life with them, we call to mind their gentleness, their forgiving kindness, and their benevolence towards us—and with these come the recollection of our own pride—our own revengeful thoughts, and the swellings of our hearts against them. But our repentance is too late—our sorrows unavailing, our tears unnoticed! The flame of their being is quenched—and they have passed to that "undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveller returns," to that shoreless and fathomless ocean, whose waves still roll on—undying—inmortal as the being who inhabits eternity.

The feelings come over us at such seasons, which a distinguished poet describes while standing by the grave of his friend, in the opening of spring. He looked upon the vernal trees around him—he listened to the myriads of voices, which, in glad songs, were ushering in the delicious season—but from all that it brought—the green slope—the swelling upland—tinged with the rich dress of May, he turned to gaze upon the poor remains before him, which came not forth renovated from the winter of death—for the spirit which had inhabited, and given life, and vigour, and the animation to the mortal body, had flown where no winter lasts—but where there is a continual spring; in the land of spirits.

Since, then, we are all declining towards the grave—since the time is fast approaching, when "we must all lie down alike in the dust, and the worms shall cover us"—whether we fade away in youth—in the prime of life—or "wrap the mantle of age about us,"—let us look forward to the consummation of our earthly career, as to an event which happeneth to all; and let our course in youth, in manhood, and in age, be such that in the hour when our countenances are changed, and we are sent away, we may lie down at peace with the world and with our own hearts."

—Hear the fire—shut out the biting air, And from its station, whisk the easy chair— Thus fared and warm in silence fit, 'tis sweet To hear, without, the bitter tempest beat."

Winter, with his forests and piercing winds, warns us of his approach. The forests have been stripped of their foliage, and the garden of its verdure. The barn of the husbandman is full—the orchards have yielded their rich products, and the happy family are gathered around the blazing hearth to enjoy the fruits of their summer's toil; and as the bleak winds whistle through the grey forests, the prayer of the benevolent is offered up for the blessings of their protection from the inclemency without.

But the child of poverty—the hopeless, stricken wanderer through the world of misfortune and disappointment—is shivering in the hope of misery and despair. May an angel hand minister to their wants, and teach them that the leebound charity of this world will be melted by the eternal sunshine of the world to come; that although the misery and suffering of this life may be great, yet the joy, the pleasure and happiness of the "last made perfect" in Heaven, will be greater.

[Richmond (La.) Palladium.]

GEN. WASHINGTON.—The remains of the illustrious man, the Father and the Saviour of his country, were recently placed in the sarcophagus made by Mr. Brothers of this city. From whom we learn, that when the vault and coffin were opened, "where they had laid him," the sacred form of WASHINGTON was discovered in a wonderful state of preservation. The high pale brow bore a calm and serene expression; and the solemn smile, said to be doubtless worn, when the first President gave up his blameless mortal life, for an immortal existence.

"When his soft breath, with pain, Was yielded to the elements again."

Tis a pity, that amid all the rejoicings of the Whigs, the Van Burenites should have no Jubilee at all. Can't they get up an illustration on account of the capture of Osol—Louisville Journal.

THE FREE PRESS. CHARLESTOWN. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1837.

The proceedings of Congress, for the past week, will be found interesting. Great excitement, it will be seen, was the result of the presentation of Abolition memorials. The South and the North are again in hostile attitudes, and Henry Clay again throwing himself in the breach to reconcile differences. Truly remarks the Delaware Journal, that "it is well for our country that such a man as Henry Clay is in our public councils, as a crisis as the present—that he is there, to re-duce the angry passions which are threatening the existence of the Union: it has been his lot frequently to be placed in a similar position—the mediator between the Republic and the factions which were assailing its existence—the peace maker, the friend and preserver of the Union."

The recent proceedings in both Houses of Congress on the always exciting subject of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, have been of a character so well calculated to create great excitement, (says the Baltimore Gazette,) that it is worthy of the best consideration of Congress, whether it would not be advisable to prevent all further attempts in this way to disturb that harmony which is so necessary to preserve our Union, by a retrocession, if practicable of the several portions of the District to the States to which each part formerly belonged. The retrocession has been a favorite object of a portion of the inhabitants of the District, but whether a majority we have not learned.

The Virginia Legislature will convene on Monday next. The currency question, it is believed, will occupy a prominent place in the proceedings of this session—and not a few poisoned arrows will be let off at the poor, little, dirty, ragged currency. Many of the "constitutional currency" gentlemen will no doubt immortalize themselves in the "whitney" war. Joe-Robbin must be annihilated. We anticipate a warm contest among the "little sparrows," for the honors of the battle.

The last Legislature made two changes, (says the Whig,) both of which, we believe, are generally unpopular—the change of the time of its own meeting from the first Monday in December, to the first Monday in January, and the time for holding the elections. The latter, particularly, is unpopular. The people liked the old plan of having the elections on the different court days; and they have experienced so great good, though much was promised from the change, to reconcile them to it. Perhaps the new Legislature may deem it wise to put things in statu quo ante bellum."

The new branch Mint, at Charlotte, N. C., is now in operation. The Superintendent gives notice that he is prepared to receive Gold Bullion, and issue certificates which will be redeemed with gold coin at the mint, or at the mint in Philadelphia, as the depositors may prefer, or value of the deposit will be paid, when the quality of the bullion is ascertained by assay. And the Globe says "the new branch Mint, will be instructed to make an ample coinage of the several pieces of gold and silver most proper for common circulation, viz: quarter eagles in gold, and twenty-five cent. pieces in silver." Our friends may now supply themselves with purses. An "ample" coinage, "most proper for common circulation" is speedily to take the place of shillings! O, how the "yellow boys" will shine through the interstices, and put to blush the "filthy bank rags!"

University of Virginia.—We learn from the Charlottesville Advocate that this institution is in a high state of prosperity. There are now 220 students in attendance—believed to be the largest number ever at the Institution at so early a period of the session, with the exception of last year. The number in each school are as follows: Ancient Languages 63, Modern Languages 65, Mathematics 109, Natural Philosophy 89, Chemistry 73, Medicine 30, Astronomy and Surgery 30, Moral Philosophy 68, Law 65, Civil Engineering 16, &c.—There are students from all sections of the Union. In the list, we recognise the names of two from this county: James M. Ranson and William L. Baker.

The Richmond Whig, of Saturday last, states that DANIEL DUGES, Esq. died on the 24th ult. of the wound received in a duel with Gen. DeGroot, a few weeks since. Mr. D., it is said, was a gentleman of easy, captivating, and impressive manners, and was universally beloved.

The South Carolina Legislature.—We gave yesterday the vote of the House of Representatives of South Carolina on the Sub-Treasury System and National Bank, and now give that of the Senate.—(Balt. Sun.)

On the first resolution, "that the revenues of the Federal Government be so collected as ultimately to sever the Government from all connection with the banks," the vote in the Senate in favor of it was 37 to 3.

On the resolution that the revenues "be so deposited, kept, and disbursed as not to be connected with or used in banking operations," the vote was 38 to 1.

On the resolution that "it would be unconstitutional, inexpedient and dangerous to incorporate a national bank," the vote was 32 to 5.

SOUTH CAROLINA is fast losing her former high ground. Her deference to men, and disregard of principles, will soon make her a by-word and a reproach. The resolutions recommending a divorce of the Government from the Banks, and against a Bank of the United States, passed the House of Representatives of that State, by a vote of 100 to 17. In the year 1821 the House of Representatives of the same State, passed a resolution "that Congress is vested with the right to incorporate a Bank."—South Carolina, then, can wheel round for Mr. Calhoun as with much promptitude, as Pennsylvania did for Gen. Jackson! Such is the game of politics.—Alex. Gaz.

The Mobile (Ala.) Register, a Van Buren paper, has been transferred by the proprietors, Messrs. Sandford and Wilson, to Messrs. John Forsyth, Jr. and son of the Secretary of State, and E. Kirby.

Governor Vance of Ohio, a practical democrat, a man of the people, from the people, and with the people—a man who raised himself from a wood-cutter to the executive chair of one of the greatest States in the Union, in his late Message to the Legislature of Ohio, makes these remarks:—

"If it is the settled policy of those who administer the affairs of the Government of the Union, to overturn all our previously well established systems of credit, of finance, and of trade, by sinking the whole property and business operations of the country to a speculative circulation, why do they not come forward and show their sincerity by the surrender of a portion of their own salaries? Do they suppose that the People will sit quietly by and acquiesce in seeing their land reduced to one fourth of its present value, while the provisions of the same law will add fourfold to the value of the salaries of our public servants? Thus giving to our President annually, instead of twenty-five thousand, (the nominal amount he now receives,) one hundred thousand dollars, and the other federal officers, down to the lowest postmaster, in the same proportion.—Does not every person see that, under the prodigal expenditures now making, a few years appropriations will transfer to the pockets of the officers, agents, contractors, and retainers, of the General Government, the whole specie capital of the United States? Is it not true that our federal officers are growing rich on the distresses and embarrassments of those who support and sustain them? And are they not at this moment receiving ten per cent. over and above that paid to State officers where the law gives equal compensation?"

It seems to be pretty generally understood, that Mr. SWARTWOUT, the Collector of the Port of New York, will not be re-nominated for that office—Mr. Swartwout, by the course he pursued in relation to the order of the Secretary, requiring him to take nothing but specie in payment of Duty Bonds, probably forfeited the confidence of the party. Mr. JESS HOTT—a lawyer of New York—it is said, will

FREE PRESS.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum. Payable in Advance.

Advertisements for six months, \$1.25, to be paid in advance.

Thrilling Incident.—A Mr. Beasley, a few days since, offered to the Georgia Legislature...

An Expensive Witness.—A worthy kind of a witness being under examination the other day, in our Court...

An Iron Horse.—A mechanic named David Ritter, of New Haven, has invented an iron horse...

Printers.—We learn from the Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner, that J. H. Smith...

It is impossible say the learned Bishop Taylor, to make people understand their own ignorance...

A letter from Washington to the New York Journal of Commerce, states that the Secretary of the Treasury...

Among the contributors for the erection of an asylum in the city of New York, for the reception of respectable and aged females...

Now that Ogeola has been decaying into jail under a flag of truce, can any of our friends tell who is the commander of the Indian forces?

Thirty thousand pounds of snuff, are used yearly by the people in Maine.

What a shame that so many human beings should make chimneys of their noses.

The city of New York is not the State.—[N. Orleans Rec.]

How did Gen. Jackson like the smell of the powder burned at the Nashville salute.

He considered the smell as a greater outrage upon his nose than that offered by Lieut. Randolph.

Now that Mr. Van Buren's own State, county, and town, have all cast him off, we think he might borrow a little more of Bulwer's novels...

THE OPEQUON WOOLLEN FACTORY

Having been repaired, is again ready for action.

Cash for Negroes. Will sell all kinds of the highest prices in cash for likely young NEGROES...

Cash for Negroes. Will sell all kinds of the highest prices in cash for likely young NEGROES...

Cash for Negroes. Will sell all kinds of the highest prices in cash for likely young NEGROES...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice. The subscriber has entered into pecuniary obligations which render it indispensable that all persons against whom he has accounts...

Notice. The subscriber has entered into pecuniary obligations which render it indispensable that all persons against whom he has accounts...

Notice. The subscriber has entered into pecuniary obligations which render it indispensable that all persons against whom he has accounts...

Notice. The subscriber has entered into pecuniary obligations which render it indispensable that all persons against whom he has accounts...

Notice. The subscriber has entered into pecuniary obligations which render it indispensable that all persons against whom he has accounts...

Notice. The subscriber has entered into pecuniary obligations which render it indispensable that all persons against whom he has accounts...

Notice. The subscriber has entered into pecuniary obligations which render it indispensable that all persons against whom he has accounts...

Notice. The subscriber has entered into pecuniary obligations which render it indispensable that all persons against whom he has accounts...

Notice. The subscriber has entered into pecuniary obligations which render it indispensable that all persons against whom he has accounts...

Notice. The subscriber has entered into pecuniary obligations which render it indispensable that all persons against whom he has accounts...

Notice. The subscriber has entered into pecuniary obligations which render it indispensable that all persons against whom he has accounts...

Notice. The subscriber has entered into pecuniary obligations which render it indispensable that all persons against whom he has accounts...

Notice. The subscriber has entered into pecuniary obligations which render it indispensable that all persons against whom he has accounts...

Notice. The subscriber has entered into pecuniary obligations which render it indispensable that all persons against whom he has accounts...

Notice. The subscriber has entered into pecuniary obligations which render it indispensable that all persons against whom he has accounts...

Notice. The subscriber has entered into pecuniary obligations which render it indispensable that all persons against whom he has accounts...

Kabletown Mills.

Millwrights have been engaged into partnership for a term of years in the MILLING BUSINESS...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

IRON FOUNDRY.

Millwrights have been engaged into partnership for a term of years in the MILLING BUSINESS...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

Notice to Farmers. The subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL...

J. J. H. STRAITH,

Having just visited Baltimore, has consequently enlarged his stock of Medicines, & Paints.

Medicines, & Paints. Dr. Struth's, & Co. In addition to his stock of LIQUORS, the following have been received:

Medicines, & Paints. Dr. Struth's, & Co. In addition to his stock of LIQUORS, the following have been received:

Medicines, & Paints. Dr. Struth's, & Co. In addition to his stock of LIQUORS, the following have been received:

Medicines, & Paints. Dr. Struth's, & Co. In addition to his stock of LIQUORS, the following have been received:

Medicines, & Paints. Dr. Struth's, & Co. In addition to his stock of LIQUORS, the following have been received:

Medicines, & Paints. Dr. Struth's, & Co. In addition to his stock of LIQUORS, the following have been received:

Medicines, & Paints. Dr. Struth's, & Co. In addition to his stock of LIQUORS, the following have been received:

Medicines, & Paints. Dr. Struth's, & Co. In addition to his stock of LIQUORS, the following have been received:

Medicines, & Paints. Dr. Struth's, & Co. In addition to his stock of LIQUORS, the following have been received:

Medicines, & Paints. Dr. Struth's, & Co. In addition to his stock of LIQUORS, the following have been received:

Medicines, & Paints. Dr. Struth's, & Co. In addition to his stock of LIQUORS, the following have been received:

Medicines, & Paints. Dr. Struth's, & Co. In addition to his stock of LIQUORS, the following have been received:

Medicines, & Paints. Dr. Struth's, & Co. In addition to his stock of LIQUORS, the following have been received:

Medicines, & Paints. Dr. Struth's, & Co. In addition to his stock of LIQUORS, the following have been received:

Medicines, & Paints. Dr. Struth's, & Co. In addition to his stock of LIQUORS, the following have been received:

Medicines, & Paints. Dr. Struth's, & Co. In addition to his stock of LIQUORS, the following have been received:

Medicines, & Paints. Dr. Struth's, & Co. In addition to his stock of LIQUORS, the following have been received:

Medicines, & Paints. Dr. Struth's, & Co. In addition to his stock of LIQUORS, the following have been received:

Medicines, & Paints. Dr. Struth's, & Co. In addition to his stock of LIQUORS, the following have been received:

Medicines, & Paints. Dr. Struth's, & Co. In addition to his stock of LIQUORS, the following have been received:

Fall and Winter Goods.

The subscriber is now receiving a supply of Fall and Winter Goods.

Notice. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving...

Notice. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving...

Notice. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving...

Notice. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving...

Notice. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving...

Notice. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving...

Notice. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving...

Notice. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving...

Notice. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving...

Notice. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving...

Notice. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving...

Notice. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving...

Notice. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving...

Notice. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving...

Notice. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving...

Notice. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving...

Notice. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving...

Notice. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving...

Notice. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving...

Notice. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving...

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern markets, and has received a splendid assortment of Goods.

Notice. The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern markets, and has received a splendid assortment of Goods.

Notice. The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern markets, and has received a splendid assortment of Goods.

Notice. The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern markets, and has received a splendid assortment of Goods.

Notice. The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern markets, and has received a splendid assortment of Goods.

Notice. The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern markets, and has received a splendid assortment of Goods.

Notice. The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern markets, and has received a splendid assortment of Goods.

Notice. The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern markets, and has received a splendid assortment of Goods.

Notice. The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern markets, and has received a splendid assortment of Goods.

Notice. The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern markets, and has received a splendid assortment of Goods.

Notice. The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern markets, and has received a splendid assortment of Goods.

Notice. The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern markets, and has received a splendid assortment of Goods.

Notice. The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern markets, and has received a splendid assortment of Goods.

Notice. The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern markets, and has received a splendid assortment of Goods.

Notice. The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern markets, and has received a splendid assortment of Goods.

Notice. The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern markets, and has received a splendid assortment of Goods.

Notice. The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern markets, and has received a splendid assortment of Goods.

Notice. The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern markets, and has received a splendid assortment of Goods.

Notice. The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern markets, and has received a splendid assortment of Goods.

Notice. The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern markets, and has received a splendid assortment of Goods.

Notice. The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern markets, and has received a splendid assortment of Goods.

Notice. The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern markets, and has received a splendid assortment of Goods.

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, likely a page number or additional notice.