

# Wanted Free Press.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY J. S. & H. N. GALLAHER.

VOL. 30.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1837.

NO. 16.

### FREE PRESS.

**TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CTS.**  
 Public will freely, but two Dollars will be received as payment in full, if paid entirely in advance. Whenever payment is deferred beyond the expiration of the year, interest will be charged.  
 If subscriptions for six months, \$1 25, to be paid invariably in advance.  
 ADVERTISING.  
 The terms of advertising are for a square or less, \$1, for three insertions—larger ones in the same proportion. Each continuation 25 cents per square.  
 If advertisements are not ordered for a specific time, they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

### PROCESSION.

**VIRGINIA LODGE, No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows,** will celebrate the 5th Anniversary of the Order, on the 15th of May next, by Procession, at Harpers-Ferry, at which time and place an Oration will be delivered. All Brethren in regular standing are respectfully invited to attend.

**JAMES COATES,**  
**BENJAMIN HILSON,**  
**GEROME B. YOUNG,**  
**JOSHUA SNOOK,**  
**THOMAS G. MOORE,**  
**JOHN S. BRUCE,**  
**WM. S. SMITH,**  
*Confederate arrangement.*  
 Harpers-Ferry, April 27, 1837.

### To Wagon Makers.

I wish to employ a description, I will give the highest prices, constant employment, and the work every Saturday night.  
**THOMAS BAWLINS,**  
 Charlestown, Jefferson Co. Va.  
 April 5, 1837.

**JOSEPH T. DAUGH RTY,**  
 I desire his clients and others, that he has abandoned the intention of removing to the city of New York, and will continue to practice in the Courts of Jefferson, and the Superior Courts of Frederick and Berkeley. He will also attend the Courts of Clarke county.  
 Charlestown, Jefferson co., Va.  
 Jan. 15, 1837.

**CHARLES B. HARDING,**  
*Attorney at Law,*  
 HAS removed his office to the room lately occupied by Robert Worthington, Esq., as a Commissioner of the Court of the Market House, Charlestown, where he may always be found except when absent on professional business. In addition to the Courts of Jefferson, &c., he will practice in the Courts of the county of Clarke. By undertaking professional business in attention to all business entrusted to his care, he hopes and expects to prove himself worthy of the confidence and patronage of the generous and enlightened people whom he proposes to serve.  
 Charlestown, April 5, 1837.

**Nice.**  
**JOHN R. COOKER** has made an arrangement with his brother **EDWARD E. COOKER**, and his son **PHILIP P. COOKER**, by which they have undertaken, with his cooperation, to stand his professional business. They will especially attend to the preparation and progress of his Chancery suits, in addition to a part of the business to which he can no longer perform any attention. A. R. Coates proposes to attend the Court Terms, in order to the final disposition of as much of his business as possible. With a view to every thing, this arrangement has been made. Coates has removed from Warren to Winchester, Jan. 19, 1837.

**Abolition.**  
**EDWARD E. COOKER** and **PHILIP P. COOKER** have formed a professional association, will practice in the Courts of Law and Chancery in Frederick and Jefferson counties. P. P. Cooker will, moreover, attend the Superior Courts of Clarke and Harpers-Ferry. They have undertaken, with the aid and cooperation of John H. Cooke, to attend and close his business in the Courts of Frederick, Jefferson, and Harpers-Ferry.  
 Winchester, Jan. 19, 1837.

**CHARLESTOWN ACADEMY.**  
 THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that an arrangement has been made to facilitate the advancement of the pupils by separating the School into two departments—Classical and English.  
 Terms per Session of 3 months \$10  
 The usual English branches \$10  
 For other particulars, the Ancient or Modern Languages, an extra charge of \$5.  
**JOS. ROYDEN,**  
**J. CHISHOLM.**  
 March 23, 1837.—51

**HATS.**  
 I HAVE received a large supply of HATS, among which will be found the latest New York fashion, something entirely new. Those in want of this article will do well to call.  
**J. J. MILLER.**  
 April 13, 1837.

**Fruit and Confectionary.**  
**RANGES, Lemons, Bunch and Sultana Oranges, English Currants, Prunes, Preserved Ginger, Guava Jelly, and Nuts,** together with a large supply of Confectionary, just received and for sale by  
**J. J. MILLER.**  
 April 13, 1837.

**HAMMOND & SHERBURN.**  
 ARE now receiving and opening a large and very general assortment of  
**Seasonable Goods,**  
 to which they respectfully call the attention of their customers.  
 April 13, 1837.

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**  
 I AM now receiving my supply of Spring GOODS, to which I would respectfully call the attention of my customers.  
**J. J. MILLER.**  
 April 13, 1837.

### HOPE.

**Illness Hope,** no more despire. Unless your spirit is stronger. If you can force me to believe. In pity cheer me longer. The fraud is sweet, but bitter pain. And I have despair confound us. To walk and find thy broken chain. In glittering fragments round us.  
 The heart that throbs by eyes smile. Drinks rapturous draughts of pleasure. In dreams of innocence the while. It grasps its soul-sought treasure. But let the mystic gleam depart. Which caused our dreamy blindness. Too coldly sinks the breaking heart. Amidst the world's unkindness.

### FERGUS.

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

### From the Literary Messenger of April.

### CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

I attended the debates of this body a fortnight. The Capitol, in which the Convention sat, is a fine building, nobly situated—more so than any other I have seen in this country.  
 Richmond is a picturesque place; the James looks beautiful there in a spring morning; the rocks, and islands, and foaming rapids, and murmuring falls, and floating mists, all light and glorious, under a clear blue sky.  
 The Convention boasted of several men of distinction—Madison, Monroe, Giles, Marshall, Randolph, Leigh, Tazewell, &c.  
 Mr. Madison sat on the left of the speaker—Mr. Monroe on the right. Mr. Madison spoke once, for half an hour, but although a pin might have been heard to drop, so low was his tone, that from the gallery I could distinguish only one word, and that was, "Constitution." He stood not more than six feet from the speaker. When he rose, a great part of the members the great statesman, thick as a swarm of bees.

Mr. Madison was a small man, of ample forehead, and some obliquity of vision. (I thought the effect probably of age,) his eyes appearing to be slightly interverted. His dress was plain; his overcoat a faded brown surcoat.  
 Mr. Monroe was very wrinkled and weather-beaten—ungraceful in attitude and gesture, and his speeches ordinarily common-places.  
 Mr. GILES wore a crutch—was then Governor of the State. His style of delivery was perfectly conventional—no gesture, no effort; but in ease, fluency, and tact, surely he had not there his equal; his words were like honey pouring from an eastern rock.

**JUDAH MARSHALL,** whenever he spoke, which was seldom, and only for a short time, attracted great attention. His appearance was revolutionary and patriarchal. Tall, in a long surcoat of blue, with a face of genius, and an eye of fire, his mind possessed the rare faculty of condensation; he distilled an argument down to its essence.

There were two parties in the house; the western or radical—the eastern or conservative. Judge Marshall proposed something in the nature of a compromise.  
**JOHN RANDOLPH** was remarkably deliberate, distinct, and emphatic. He articulated excellently, and gave the happiest effect to all he said. His person was frail and uncommon—his face pale and withered—but his eye radiated as a diamond. He owed, perhaps, more to his manner than to his matter, and his mind was rather poetical than logical. Yet in his own peculiar vein, he was superior to any of his cotemporaries.

**BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH** cut a distinguished figure in the Convention as the leader of the lowland party. His diction is clear, correct, elegant, and might be safely committed to print just as spoken. Yet high as he stands, he is not perhaps in the highest rank of speakers. He never lightens, never thunders; he can charm, he can convince, but he can hardly overwhelm.  
 Mr. TAZEWELL I never saw up but once, for a moment, on a point of order; a tall, fine-looking man.  
 P. P. BARNUM presided over the body with great dignity and ease.

Of these seven extraordinary men, five have since died, to wit: Monroe, Giles, Randolph, Marshall, and Madison.  
**"THE EXPERIMENT."** The Globe lumps up most useful contingence at the idea of Gen. Jackson's having been caught in his own trap, and tacitly admits that his drafts have been returned under protest. Rumor goes further, and states that a near relation of the General's has failed in the West for a large amount, and that the General is his endorser, and consequently comes in as "a lame duck." Those who do "business on borrowed capital ought to break," said the General, on another occasion. But then, "circumstances alter cases." And this speech, which was uttered when the Hero and his friends and followers were rich and sat upon the spoils of office, and supposed to be out of reach of the "expedient," would probably find less favor in his eyes now that the evil day has come upon these also. "Ours rumor has it, that the ex-President is on paper, and otherwise liable for his relation to the issue of a couple of hundred thousand dollars." Hereafter, he will at least think there should be some exceptions to the rule that "all who trade on borrowed capital ought to break."

### POLITICAL.

### THE WESTERN SPEECH.

The speech delivered some weeks ago by **DAVID WEAVER**, to the Citizens of New York, has just been published. It has and will continue to attract a large share of the public attention.—We submit a great portion of it, on the most interesting and indeed, all absorbing topic of the times.—*Am. Gaz.*

In the annual message of December, 1835, the President quoted the fact of the rapidly increasing sale of the public lands as proof of high national prosperity. He alluded to that subject, certainly with much satisfaction, and apparently in a tone of much exultation. There was nothing said about monopoly, not a word about overissues of paper, to pay for the lands. All was prosperity, all was full of evidence of a wise Administration of government, all was joy and triumph.  
 But the idea of a deposit or distribution of the surplus money with the people, suddenly damped this effervescent happiness. The color of the rose was gone, and every thing now looked black. Now no more felicitation or congratulation, on account of the rapid sales of the public lands; no more of this most decisive proof of national prosperity and happiness. The executive must take up a melancholy strain. She sings of monopolies, of speculation, of worthless paper, of loss both of land and money, of the multiplication of Banks, and the danger of paper issues; and the end of the canto, the catastrophe, is, that lands shall no longer be sold but for gold and silver alone. The object of all this is clear enough. It was to diminish the income from the public lands. But no desire for such a diminution had been manifested, so long as the money was like-

some other disposition must be made of the surplus, awakened attention to the means of preventing that surplus.  
 Toward the end of the last session, gentlemen, a proposition was brought forward in Congress for such an alteration of the law, as should admit payment for public lands to be made in nothing but gold and silver. The mover voted for his own proposition; but I do not recollect that any other member concurred in the vote. The proposition was rejected at once; but as in other cases, that which Congress refused to do, the executive power did. Ten days after Congress adjourned, having had this matter before it, and having refused to act upon it, by making any alteration in the existing law, a Treasury Order was issued, commanding that very thing to be done, which Congress had been requested to do, and had refused to do. Just as in the case of the removal of the deposits, the executive power acted, in this case also, against the known, well understood, and recently expressed will of the Representatives of the people. There never has been a moment when the Legislative will would have sanctioned the object of that order. Probably never a moment in which any twenty individual members of Congress would have concurred in it. The act was done without the assent of Congress, and against the well known opinion of Congress.

That act altered the law of the land, or purported to alter it, against the well known will of the law-making power.  
 For one, I confess, I see no authority whatever in the Constitution, or in any law for the Treasury order. Those who have undertaken to maintain it, have placed it on grounds, not only different, but inconsistent and contradictory. The reason which one gives, another rejects; one confutes, what another argues. With one it is the joint resolution of 1816, which gave the authority; with another it is the law of 1824, with a third it is the general suspending power of the President; and the last argument, since it resolves itself into mere power, without stopping to point out the sources of that power, is not only the shortest, but in truth the most feeble. He is the most amiable, as well as the most candid reasoner, in my opinion, who places this Treasury order on the ground of the pleasure of the executive; and stops there. I regard the joint resolution of 1816 as mandatory; as prescribing a legal rule; as putting this subject, in which all have so deep an interest, beyond the caprice, or the arbitrary pleasure, or the discretion of the Secretary of the treasury. I believe there is not the slightest legal authority, either in that officer, or in the President, to make a distinction, and to say that paper may be received for debt at the Custom House, but that gold and silver shall be received at the Land Office. And now for the sequel.

At the commencement of the last session, as you know, gentlemen, a proposition, in my judgment altogether at variance with the fact, because I do not believe there ever was a country, of equal extent, in which paper formed any part of the circulation, that possessed a currency so sound, so uniform, so convenient, and so perfect in all respects, as the currency of this country, at the moment of the delivery of that message in 1820.

But how is it now? Where has the improvement brought it? What has the reform done? What has the great cry for hard money accomplished? Is the currency uniform now? Is money in New Orleans now as good, or nearly so, as money in New York? Are exchanges at par, or only at the same

care of men in power, and to assume a plausible, polished, inoffensive character. It was accordingly put into the plastic hands of friends of the executive, to be moulded and fashioned, so that it might have the effect of ridding the country of the obnoxious Order, and yet not appear to question executive infallibility. All this did not answer. The late President is not a man to be satisfied with soft words; and he saw in the measure, even as it passed the two houses, a substantial repeal of the Order. He is a man of boldness and decision; and he respects boldness and decision in others. If you are his friend he expects no flattery; and if you are his adversary, he respects you none the less for carrying your opposition to the full limit of honorable warfare.

Gentlemen, I most sincerely regret the course of the President, in regard to this bill, and certainly most highly disapprove it. But I do not suffer the mortification of having attempted to disguise and garnish it, in order to make it acceptable, and of still finding it thrown back in my face. All that was obtained by this ingenious, diplomatic, and over-courteous mode of enacting a law, was a response from the President and the Attorney General, that the bill in question was obscure, ill-penned, and not easy to be understood. The bill, therefore, was neither approved, nor negatived. If it had been approved, the Treasury Order would have been annulled, tho' in a clumsy and objectionable manner. If negatived, and returned to Congress, no doubt it would have been passed by two-thirds of both houses, and in that way become a law, and abrogated the order. But it was not approved, it was not returned; it was rejected. It had passed the Senate in 1835, but there it was suffered to lie so long without being called up, that it was completely in the power of the President, when it finally passed that body; since he is not obliged to return bills, which he does not approve, if not presented to him ten days before the end of the session. The bill was lost, therefore, and the Treasury Order remains in force. Here, again, the Representatives of the people, in both houses of Congress, by majorities almost unprecedented, endeavored to abolish this obnoxious order. On hardly any subject indeed, has opinion been so unanimous, either in or out of Congress. Yet the order remains.

And now gentlemen, I ask you, and I ask all men who have not voluntarily surrendered all power and all right of thinking for themselves, whether from 1820 to the present moment, the executive authority has not effectually superseded the power of Congress, thwarted the will of the Representatives of the people, and even of the people themselves, and taken the whole subject of the currency into its own grasp? In 1837, Congress desired to continue the Bank of the United States, and a majority of the people desired it also; but the President opposed it, and his will prevailed. In 1823, Congress refused to remove the deposits;—the President resolved upon it, however, and his will prevailed. Congress has never been willing to make a Bank, founded on the money and credit of the government, and administered, of course, by executive hands; but this was the President's object, and he attained it, in a great measure, by the treasury rejection of deposit banks. In this particular, therefore, to a great extent, his will prevailed. In 1836, Congress refused to confirm the receipts for public lands to gold and silver; but the President willed it, and his will prevailed. In 1837, both houses of Congress, by more than two-thirds, passed a bill for restoring the former state of things by annulling the Treasury Order; but the President willed, notwithstanding, that the order should remain in force, and his will again prevailed. I repeat the question therefore, and I would put it earnestly to every intelligent man, to every lover of constitutional liberty—*are we under the dominion of the law, or has the executive government of the country, at least in all that regards the great interest of the currency, been in a single hand?*

Gentlemen, I have done with the narrative of events and measures. I have done with the history of these successive steps in the progress of Executive power, towards a complete control over the revenue and the currency. The result is now before us. These pretended reforms, this extraordinary zeal for the good of the People,—what have they brought us to? In 1820 the currency was declared to be neither sound nor uniform; a proposition, in my judgment altogether at variance with the fact, because I do not believe there ever was a country, of equal extent, in which paper formed any part of the circulation, that possessed a currency so sound, so uniform, so convenient, and so perfect in all respects, as the currency of this country, at the moment of the delivery of that message in 1820.

But how is it now? Where has the improvement brought it? What has the reform done? What has the great cry for hard money accomplished? Is the currency uniform now? Is money in New Orleans now as good, or nearly so, as money in New York? Are exchanges at par, or only at the same

low rates as in 1820 and other years? Every one here knows that all the benefits of this experiment are but injury and oppression;—all this reform but aggravated distress.  
 And as to the soundness of the currency, how does that stand? Are the causes of alarm less now than in 1832? Is there less bank paper in circulation? Is there less fear of a general catastrophe? Is property more secure, or industry more certain of its reward? We all know, gentlemen, that during all this pretended warfare against the Banks, banks have vastly increased. Millions upon millions of bank paper have been added to the circulation. Every where, and no where so much as where the present administration and its measures, have been most zealously supported, banks have multiplied under State authority, since the decree was made that the Bank of the United States should be suffered to expire. Look at Mississippi, Missouri, Louisiana, Virginia, and other States. Do we not see that banking capital and bank paper are enormously increasing? The opposition to banks, therefore, so much professed, whether it be real, or whether it be but pretended, has not restrained either their number or their issues of paper. Both have vastly increased.  
 And now a word or two, gentlemen, upon this hard money scheme, and the fancies, and the delusions, to which it has given birth. Gentlemen, this is a subject of delicacy, and one which it is difficult to treat with sufficient caution in a popular and occasional address like this. I profess to be a bullionist, in the usual and accepted sense of that word. I am for a solid specie basis for our circulation, and for specie as a part of the circulation, so far as it may be practicable and convenient. I am for

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THE ELECTIONS. Returns from nearly the whole State have been received. They exhibit nothing new in relation to the political complexion of the State.

The Editors of the Winchester Virginian think the Whig party of Jefferson fairly entitled to one delegate. Hear them.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE.—The Intelligence states that the amount subject to distribution among the States, on the first day of January last, was \$37,463,859.

There is no abatement of the pressure in the money market, and failures in the mercantile world follow in more rapid succession than ever.

THE JEFFERSON ELECTION. The Enquirer re-publishes the following from a correspondent of the Globe.

PASADAY BIDDLE AND PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.—The New-York American states that during the recent visit of Mr. Biddle, to Washington, he took occasion to call on the President of the U. S., to pay his respects to him in that character, and especially to inform Mr. Van Buren an opportunity, if he chose to embrace it, to speak of the present deranged state of the money market, &c., and to confer, if he saw fit, with the head of the largest banking institution in the country.

James McDowell and Alexander Rives, of Virginia, have been invited by the Secretary of War, to attend, in company with several gentlemen of other States, the examination of the Cadets of the Military Academy, to commence on the 1st Monday in June next.

RENEWAL OF THE WAR BETWEEN MEXICO AND TEXAS. The New Orleans Correspondent of the National Intelligencer, under date of April 29, says:—It is a fact, which you may rely upon, that the Mexican army under Gen. Buave, composed of the eight brigades, under as many Brigadier Generals, well appointed and well provisioned, is in full march for Texas.

The Whigs gain a member in the Norfolk district, lately represented by Mr. Loyal, and one in the Essex district, lately represented by John Rouse, and they lose Mr. Claiborne, in the Bedford district, and Baltes, F. B., in the county of Accomack.

Are those politicians right who have avowedly contended that the moment a man enters an employment of government, he ought to cease to be a voter? I concur with you in the handsome things you say of the Superintendent, (and they were very applicable to his predecessor) for no one who knows that officer's independence of character, his love of liberty, his respect for the rights of election, would suspect for a moment that he would wish to control the opinions or the votes of an American Freeman.

What is more mortifying to us in this defeat, is that our candidate was gentlemanly in his loss, and no other in the county for intelligence, acquirements, or every branch of knowledge, and a most profound acquaintance with the history of our country and institutions, and willful devotedness to the Whig cause.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED. John Robertson, of Richmond, John Taliferro, of Carlisle, Henry A. Wise, of Accomack, Charles F. Mercer, of Loudoun, Francis Mallory, Norfolk district—gain. Wm. T. Hunter, of Queen's-gain.

IMPORTATION OF WHEAT.—By a statement recently published in the New York Courier, it appears that from October, 1835, to April 10, 1837, there have been imported into New York the aggregate quantity of 1,369,300 bushels of wheat.

Whether this is a cause of gratulation, or of regret, we leave to you to determine. It is a fact, however, that Mr. Lucas is a State Rights man, who not only condemned the Proclamation, but the course of the Enquirer in reference to that celebrated document.

Virginia Elections. HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Turnball and Mallory, Administration elected. King William—Samuel H. Robinson, Administration elected.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED. Corbin Braxton, of King & Queen district, Louis G. Baldwin, of Pittsylvania district, Andrew Moffatt, of Rockingham district, gain.

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COMMERCIAL DISTRESS, &C. FROM NEW YORK. We have received the following note from a gentleman of the committee.

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which it must pass, is looked for with much anxiety, and various collectors are formed as to the result. It will arrive in the present month, in which large sums are to be paid on New York accounts, and our own opinion is, that it will pass it in comparative safety.

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Banks dare not supply the deficiency of Western payments, by granting loans. The West has no real occasion for more money than is necessary for ordinary and not very extended operations, except to pay the East the debts which are constantly and naturally accruing, and to facilitate the payment of these, a credit in the East to draw upon, or the circulation of a paper currency, bearing a uniform value in all parts of the Union, is of greater importance than a world of gold and silver.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED. Corbin Braxton, of King & Queen district, Louis G. Baldwin, of Pittsylvania district, Andrew Moffatt, of Rockingham district, gain.

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INTEGRITY OF THE UNION. We have heretofore stated that a Convention of the friends of the integrity of the Union, assembled at Harrisburg Pa. on Monday last, as also, that nearly every county in the Keystone State was represented in its body.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED. Corbin Braxton, of King & Queen district, Louis G. Baldwin, of Pittsylvania district, Andrew Moffatt, of Rockingham district, gain.

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WHITNEY'S OF this promise by of late years, favorable to him a man, is the means of ing his name before connection with the funds of the govern- most unlimited con- ed in regulating the minute examination and character, pub- an agent entrusted with

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED. Corbin Braxton, of King & Queen district, Louis G. Baldwin, of Pittsylvania district, Andrew Moffatt, of Rockingham district, gain.

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