

Charlestown

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

VOL. 30.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1837.

NO. 17.

FREE PRESS.

TWO DOLLARS A MONTH.
The terms of advertising are for a square for one month, for two months, for three months, for six months, for a year, and for a longer period, if desired. The price of advertising is in proportion to the length of the advertisement. Each insertion 25 cents per square.

JOHN J. HICKY,
Attorney at Law,
Resides in the County and Superior Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, Berkeley and Frederick counties, Va.
May 11, 1837-38.

JOSEPH T. DAUGHERTY,
Attorney at Law,
Resides in the County and Superior Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, Berkeley and Frederick counties, Va.
May 11, 1837-38.

CHARLES D. HARDING,
Attorney at Law,
Resides in the County and Superior Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, Berkeley and Frederick counties, Va.
May 11, 1837-38.

Notice.
JOHN R. COOKE has made an arrangement with his brother EDWARD R. COOKE, Esq., to practice in the Courts of Law and Chancery in this county, by the attention of the Superior Courts of Clarke and Jefferson counties, Va.

Notice.
EDWARD R. COOKE and PHILIP P. COOKE, Esq., have formed a partnership to practice in the Courts of Law and Chancery in this county, by the attention of the Superior Courts of Clarke and Jefferson counties, Va.

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FROM THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.
WALK WITH THE LORD AT NOON.
BY MISS E. S. MOORMAN.
"All evening long it shall be light."
(ZACHARIAH, 14: 7.)

Walk with the Lord at noon,
When every scene is fair,
While opening buds the boughs adorn,
And fragrance fills the air;
Before the rays dawn awake,
And in thy being awake,
Thy first young bloom of beauty, make
Omnipotence thy guide.

Walk with the Lord at noon,
When twilight dews descend,
And Nature seems a shrine to wait,
For some celestial friend—
While e'er the lonely moments glide
On mournful wing away,
Press closer, closer to His side,
For he shall be thy stay.

Even shouldst thou linger still,
Till midnight spreads its pall,
And age advances with bosom chill,
Thy God shall be thy friend,
Thy God shall be thy friend,
Thy God shall be thy friend,
Thy God shall be thy friend.

REMARKS.
The statements of the following letter may be relied upon. The writer, Dr. MOORMAN, was formerly a member of the Legislature of Virginia, from Rockingham county, and is a gentleman of worth and intelligence.

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The following letter from Dr. J. J. MOORMAN, formerly of Harrisonburg, will be read, we are persuaded, with great interest.

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bluffs, usually being the low lands which severely test the strength of wheel carriages.

Of common schools, this region of the State, in country places, is lamentably destitute. Competent teachers, both sexes, are generally found in the villages. An increased number of the useful class of citizens would be promptly encouraged, at ample wages.

Marion college, a few miles from Palmyra, is a flourishing institution. There are now at the principal and preparatory departments of this academy 120 students, a majority of whom are studying with a view of entering the gospel ministry.

Here, as in all new countries, there are dissatisfied emigrants—some have doubtless judged badly in breaking up good establishments to come here, or the health of their families, and are dissatisfied with the climate, while not a few, with no special objection to the country, are, with an amiable *amor patriæ*, sighing for the home of their youth.

The far greater part of the community, however, are satisfied with the country, and contented with their new homes. Many persons visit this country, and inquiring with our rural November blasts, whirl about and return without penetrating the country ten miles from the Mississippi, and afterwards gravely all in judgment upon the whole State.

The character of the climate here is the objection most commonly, and perhaps most justly, urged against the country. It must be conceded to be harsh, as it certainly is a most changeable climate. It will be found to differ from the climate of the Valley of Virginia more in the earlier appearance of cold in the fall, and its longer continuance in the spring, than in its positive degree of cold during the winter.

I have kept a regular calendar of the weather during the winter that has just passed, and in the following table will give you a fair and accurate view of the weather during that period. The average temperature of the month of January, at 2 o'clock, A. M., was 22 degrees above zero—on February, 31—March, 36.

The winter climate of your Valley is subject to sudden variations from cold to heat, and from heat to cold, but far less so, I conceive, than the climate of this country.

The most common diseases here are bilious, remittent and intermittent fevers and bowel complaints during the summer and fall; with rheumatism and various pectoral affections during the winter and spring. As might be expected in a climate harsh and changeable, the constitution of valetudinarians and feeble persons is severely tried here.

The healthfulness of new countries is usually a matter of eager enquiry by those who seek to be well informed in relation to them; still it is difficult, if not impossible, to impart correct and specific ideas upon this subject. The health of a country is necessarily comparative, for men sicken and die in all regions of the earth, and it is only by comparison that I can convey my opinion of the healthfulness of this. Do you ask, then, "Is it as healthy as Indiana or Illinois?" I answer, "Yes, about the same." But do you ask, "Is it as healthy as Rockingham?" I answer, "No, nor as any other part of Virginia above the water and east of the Allegheny mountains. True, many situations may be selected here as healthy as many that might be found in that portion of Virginia, but I mean to be understood generally.

Perhaps much of the sickness of this country may properly be attributed to the excessive impudence of the people—to the fact of the country being new, many of the dwellings recently erected are often badly calculated to protect from the inclemency of the weather. Yet if all these causes were abated, it is probable that the longer continuance of cold, and especially the sudden and palpable changes of the weather here, would make this less salubrious than more regular and temperate climates. I should be pleased to say much more, especially upon the peculiarities of this climate and the character of its diseases, but I have already trespassed too much upon your time and your columns.

Very respectfully,
JOHN J. MOORMAN.

BUREAU.
That man who attempts to draw a line of separation between the rich and poor, or to instil sentiments of hatred into the breasts of either class, is an enemy to society and to the welfare of his species. In this country, happily, there are no entailed estates nor laws of primogeniture; and as a consequence, property is continually changing hands, and seldom remains longer than one generation in the possession of the same family. The rich men of our country, or a vast majority of them, owe to their own industry and perseverance, whatever riches or property they may enjoy. They were poor once, and know some of the ills that poverty is heir to; but by labor properly applied, and the practice of the virtues of honesty and industry, they have reached their present standing. As they to be denounced for this? Is their wealth obtained, it may with propriety be said, "by the sweat of the brow," by early and late work, by thought, care, and anxiety.

It is to be considered a crime, and to make them a mark for the exercise of the worst passions of the ignorant and dissolute, urged on by mercenary demagogues, with the cry—that the rich are the natural enemies of the poor, monopolizers of the avenues to wealth, and money tyrants over labor?

The way to wealth is open to every person. All men, for various motives, are desirous of acquiring riches, in a greater or less degree. Some labor more and think more than others, and hence are more successful in their efforts to get an extra portion of the good things of life. Industry, perseverance and skill, in any pursuit, will generally be rewarded by success.

It is false to say that there is any separation of interest, any natural hatred between the rich and the poor; their prosperity mutually depends upon each other. Labor gives employment to capital, and capital to labor. One cannot do without the other, any more than the hand without the head, or the head without the hands. Capital is the head and labor is the hand of business. Take away either, and there is an immediate suspension. This is exemplified by the pressure in the money market at present. Money—capital—has been in such extraordinary demand, that its aid has been withdrawn from many kinds of trade. The labor employed by this capital, thus withdrawn, has been turned aside; it is no longer required, as its vital principle has been taken away. Thousands of poor people are now out of employment in different parts of the Union, in consequence, and the conviction is now forcibly, sorrowfully brought home to them, that they, who have been proclaiming a hostility of interests between the rich and the poor, and the natural hatred between the two extremes of society, have basely deceived them.

As we begin, so we conclude, that an individual who attempts to irritate the passions of the people, to divide and compose the wealthy part of the community—who tries to instil a spirit of outrage and plunder—of hatred and hostility into their breasts—is a rascal—an enemy to the compact of common rights and mutual protection which binds society together—the law and order—to the prosperity of the poor, and the existence of the rich. He ought to be treated as such, without regard to the station he may occupy.—(Eastern Spectator.)

Therefore, I, David Campbell, Governor of the State of Virginia, have thought proper to issue this Proclamation, requiring the members of the Senate and House of Delegates to meet at the Capitol, in the City of Richmond, on Monday, the 13th day of June next.

Given under my hand, as Governor, and under the lesser seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 15th day of May, 1837, and the 61st year of the Commonwealth.

(Signed) DAVID CAMPBELL,
Governor.

To allay uneasiness, and to guard against unfounded apprehensions in respect to the ultimate solvency of the Banks, and their ability to make good their responsibility to the Commonwealth and to individuals, the Governor ventures to assure his fellow citizens, that the suspension of specie payments by the Banks has not resulted from loss, or any distrust of the credit of the debtors of the Banks. The measure is one of precaution, which the unexpected exigency of the times has most reluctantly forced upon those Institutions. The redemption of the notes in circulation, if specie, may be assuredly relied upon; and there is, therefore, no cause for uneasiness or alarm upon the part of the holders.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
Governor.

WHY ARE THE "FALSE PROPHETS?"
FACSIMILE OF HENRY CLAY.
It is curious and instructive to recall the warnings and prophecies of the distinguished statesman of the Whig party, and to see how exactly they pointed out the dangers which are now experienced in every part of the country. On the 10th of February, 1835, Henry Clay made a speech in the Senate on the subject of Executive Provisions, which will ever be regarded as one of the noblest monuments of his sagacity as a statesman, and his commanding genius as an orator. While congratulating Congress and the nation that this subject had come up for debate, he enumerated with any of those collateral questions about the Bank, which the members of the Executive Council, and the members of the Senate, discussed, and the following is a facsimile of the prophecies which had been artfully excited against that institution; had deceived and blinded the people as to the enormity of Executive provisions, Mr. Clay made a reference to the prophecies of the Whig party, which he fully depicted the consequences which would flow from that measure. Who is there that can look upon this picture, and on the present condition of our people, and not admit that what was prophesied in 1835 is fast in 1837?

(But, Patriot.)
"I fear, said Mr. Clay, that the People will have just and severe cause to regret its destruction. The administration of it was uncommonly able, and one is at a loss which most to admire, the imperishable temper or the wisdom of its enlightened President. No country can possibly possess a better general currency than it supplied. The injurious consequences of the sacrifice of this valuable institution will soon be felt. There being no longer any sentinel at the head of our banking establishments, to warn them by its information and operations, of approaching danger, the local institutions, already multiplied to an alarming extent, and almost daily multiplying in seasons of prosperity, will make free and unrestrained emissions. All the channels of circulation will become gorged. Property will rise extravagantly high, and constantly looking up, the temptation to purchase will be irresistible. Inordinate speculation will ensue, debts will be freely contracted, and when the season of adversity comes, or soon it must, the Banks, acting without concert and without guide, obeying the law of self-preservation, will all at the same time call in their issues; the vast number will exaggerate the alarm, and general distress, and wide-spread ruin, will be the ultimate effect."

PROPERTY OF THE "FALSE PROPHETS."
Mr. Secretary TANEY said of the Deposits Banks in 1837:
"By agreements among themselves to honor each other's notes and drafts, they are providing a general currency at least as sound as that of the Bank of the United States."
Gen. Jackson, in his message of 1834, observes:
"The State Banks are found fully adequate to the performance of all services which were required of the Bank of the U. S., quite as promptly, and with the same cheapness."
In his message of 1835, Gen. Jackson further observes:
"All the wants of the community, in relation to exchange and currency, are supplied as well as they have ever been before." "We shall soon gain in the place of the Bank of the United States, A FRAGMENTARY REPORT IN THE WHOLE PAPER SYSTEM OF THE COUNTRY." "The attainment of such a result will lighten the great tax which our paper system has so long collected from the earnings of labor."
Mr. Secretary Taney, in his report of December, 1834, on the system of discounting the public money, says:
"THE GENERAL CURRENCY of the country has greatly improved instead of deteriorated."
In his Report of 1835, the Secretary further observes:
"In Mississippi and Illinois it is understood that bills under \$5 have not recently been issued. THE GREAT BENEFITS which have already resulted to the general condition of the currency, &c."

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Her conduct was strange and unaccountable; but all who witnessed the scene agree that she must have loved her husband. She had listened attentively to the investigation of the whole matter, heard the pathetic speech of her counsel; and then the verdict of the Jury pronouncing their final separation, she felt that she loved him above all others; and the idea that he was then at liberty to marry again (for that was said to be his object) was more than she could endure. Her heart was devoted to him, and sooner than see him pledged to another, she would see him die, that too by her own hand, in the presence of the Court and the multitude that surrounded her. Of the consequences to herself she never thought, nor for them cared; they could not have been greater than death, and no doubt she felt at that moment, that she would gladly take refuge in the arms of death. She remained in jail until the next morning, when she was brought before the Court, and after being severely reprimanded, was sentenced to five days imprisonment, for contempt to the Court, and required to give bond for her appearance at the next twelve months.

(Richmond Gazette.)
A BUSY DAY.
A profligate young fellow, the son of a lawyer of eminence in Rhode Island, on a certain muster of general inspection day, purchased a horse of an ignorant farmer, and agreed to pay for it on the next inspection day. He gave a note—but instead of inspection he inserted the word resurrection, making it payable on the resurrection day. When the next inspection day had come, and the farmer, unsuspecting of the trick, supposed the note to be due, he called on the young man for payment. The latter expressed great astonishment that he should call upon him before the note was out. "But it is out," said the farmer, "you promised to pay me the next inspection day, the time has come, and I want my money." "You look at the note again," said the young man, coolly, "you will find that it has some time to run yet." The farmer was sure his note was due; or ought to be, but on spelling it over carefully, he found to his astonishment that it was not due until the resurrection day. He remonstrated with the young scape grace, but all to no purpose, and finally laid the case before his father, the lawyer. The latter took his son aside, and told him he had better settle the thing at once; "for the day pay day is far off, you did say to have business enough on your hands that day, without having notes to settle." The advice was taken.

"TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION."
We witnessed the most tragical scene at Yancy Superior Court, that has ever been acted in any court in North Carolina. The facts were as follows: About two years since, a man by the name of John Wilson, married Elizabeth Rey of that county. They lived together about seven weeks, when some disturbance took place which caused their separation. Six months ago the husband filed a petition for divorce, setting forth various causes—declaring that he was young and inexperienced when he married her, and was not acquainted with her true character, that her conduct during the time they lived together, was ineffectual, and he could not be endured. She answered that they were raised in the same neighborhood, and had known each other from their infancy; that he knew her character and circumstances in life perfectly well when he married her, and had taken her with his eyes open to all her frailties; she positively denied ever having been guilty of any misconduct, during the time they lived together, but that she acted towards him the part of an affectionate wife. She further asserted that when he was about to leave her, he made no charges against her, but gave as his reason for separation, that he did not, nor had he ever loved her; that his friends had induced him to marry her merely for her property, and that he had ascertained he could not enjoy life with a woman he did not love.

At the last Court an issue was made up, and admitted to a Jury. The petitioning answer having been read, the witness was then introduced, and proved decidedly in favour of the petitioner. On the part of the Plaintiff, the cause was submitted without any argument, but the Counsel for the Defendant resisted the divorce by a long and feeling speech, in which he alluded to the solemnity of the marriage vow, the mutual duties it imposed on the parties, and the want of sufficient cause in that case to dissolve the bonds of matrimony.

During the investigation the parties were both in Court. The husband was apparently young and simple, and in fact a mere boy, and there was nothing in the least propitiating in his appearance. The wife seemed something older and altogether the superior. She is a fine looking woman, with dark hair, black eyes and very expressive face; she manifested great interest in the trial.

The Jury after retiring a few moments, returned a verdict for the Plaintiff. The parties were still in their seats behind the bar, some six or eight feet distant from each other, the wife asked a gentleman by whom she was sitting, for his knife, as if to trim her finger nails; she got the edge, and turned to her left, passed a moment, looked pale, her eyes flashed fire, and then suddenly sprang forward with the drawn knife and aimed at her husband's head. But fortunately a lady who

was standing by saw her get the knife, and perceived from her countenance, that she was meditating something of a desperate character, watched her until she saw the blow aimed at the throat of the unsuspecting husband, and instantly seized the arm of the infuriated wife and diverted the weapon from the object at which it was aimed; but determined, on her behalf, she threw the knife with great violence at her husband, and turning made a most furious attack on her whose hand had arrested the blow and thwarted the wicked design. The Court ordered her into custody; she was arrested and borne out of the Court, making the most wild and frantic exclamations—calling to her husband in the most tender and passionate language, and accusing to be entirely deranged.

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(Richmond Gazette.)
A BUSY DAY.
A profligate young fellow, the son of a lawyer of eminence in Rhode Island, on a certain muster of general inspection day, purchased a horse of an ignorant farmer, and agreed to pay for it on the next inspection day. He gave a note—but instead of inspection he inserted the word resurrection, making it payable on the resurrection day. When the next inspection day had come, and the farmer, unsuspecting of the trick, supposed the note to be due, he called on the young man for payment. The latter expressed great astonishment that he should call upon him before the note was out. "But it is out," said the farmer, "you promised to pay me the next inspection day, the time has come, and I want my money." "You look at the note again," said the young man, coolly, "you will find that it has some time to run yet." The farmer was sure his note was due; or ought to be, but on spelling it over carefully, he found to his astonishment that it was not due until the resurrection day. He remonstrated with the young scape grace, but all to no purpose, and finally laid the case before his father, the lawyer. The latter took his son aside, and told him he had better settle the thing at once; "for the day pay day is far off, you did say to have business enough on your hands that day, without having notes to settle." The advice was taken.

"TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION."
We witnessed the most tragical scene at Yancy Superior Court, that has ever been acted in any court in North Carolina. The facts were as follows: About two years since, a man by the name of John Wilson, married Elizabeth Rey of that county. They lived together about seven weeks, when some disturbance took place which caused their separation. Six months ago the husband filed a petition for divorce, setting forth various causes—declaring that he was young and inexperienced when he married her, and was not acquainted with her true character, that her conduct during the time they lived together, was ineffectual, and he could not be endured. She answered that they were raised in the same neighborhood, and had known each other from their infancy; that he knew her character and circumstances in life perfectly well when he married her, and had taken her with his eyes open to all her frailties; she positively denied ever having been guilty of any misconduct, during the time they lived together, but that she acted towards him the part of an affectionate wife. She further asserted that when he was about to leave her, he made no charges against her, but gave as his reason for separation, that he did not, nor had he ever loved her; that his friends had induced him to marry her merely for her property, and that he had ascertained he could not enjoy life with a woman he did not love.

At the last Court an issue was made up, and admitted to a Jury. The petitioning answer having been read, the witness was then introduced, and proved decidedly in favour of the petitioner. On the part of the Plaintiff, the cause was submitted without any argument, but the Counsel for the Defendant resisted the divorce by a long and feeling speech, in which he alluded to the solemnity of the marriage vow, the mutual duties it imposed on the parties, and the want of sufficient cause in that case to dissolve the bonds of matrimony.

During the investigation the parties were both in Court. The husband was apparently young and simple, and in fact a mere boy, and there was nothing in the least propitiating in his appearance. The wife seemed something older and altogether the superior. She is a fine looking woman, with dark hair, black eyes and very expressive face; she manifested great interest in the trial.

The Jury after retiring a few moments, returned a verdict for the Plaintiff. The parties were still in their seats behind the bar, some six or eight feet distant from each other, the wife asked a gentleman by whom she was sitting, for his knife, as if to trim her finger nails; she got the edge, and turned to her left, passed a moment, looked pale, her eyes flashed fire, and then suddenly sprang forward with the drawn knife and aimed at her husband's head. But fortunately a lady who

was standing by saw her get the knife, and perceived from her countenance, that she was meditating something of a desperate character, watched her until she saw the blow aimed at the throat of the unsuspecting husband, and instantly seized the arm of the infuriated wife and diverted the weapon from the object at which it was aimed; but determined, on her behalf, she threw the knife with great violence at her husband, and turning made a most furious attack on her whose hand had arrested the blow and thwarted the wicked design. The Court ordered her into custody; she was arrested and borne out of the Court, making the most

THE FREE PRESS.

ORANGE TOWN, FLORIDA, MAY 23, 1897.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A Presidential message to Congress...

THE BALTIMORE CASE.

Baltimore, Md., May 23.—The Baltimore case is the subject of a bill...

THE LAST SPECIE CIRCULARS.

Washington, May 23.—The Circular of the Postmaster-General...

VIRGINIA—Meeting of the Legislature.

Richmond, Va., May 23.—The Governor of this State has issued a Proclamation...

SUSPENSIONS.

Washington, May 23.—The Government Depository Banks...

MR. WEBSTER.

Washington, May 23.—The Hon. Daniel Webster arrived at Wheeling...

PROFESSOR MAGILL.

Charlottesville, Va., May 23.—The health of Professor Magill...

WINCHESTER BANKS.

Winchester, Va., May 23.—The Bank of the Valley...

OLD FELLOWS.

Winchester, Va., May 23.—The Virginia Lodge No. 1...

JOHN DAVENPORT.

Winchester, Va., May 23.—John Davenport, one of the present Delegates...

NEW YORK.

New York, May 23.—The "Suspension Bill" has passed both Houses...

THE OBJECT OF THE AUTHOR OF A COMMUNICATION.

Washington, May 23.—The object of the author of a communication...

THE THREE BRANCHES OF THE NEW YORK DEPARTMENT.

Washington, May 23.—The three branches of the New York Department...

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

Meats: Editors: I have been a subscriber to your paper for many years...

NO HOLIDAYS—NO PROCESSIONS!

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal...

TO THE EDITORS OF THE FREE PRESS.

Gentlemen: In the suggestion of several editors, I have transmitted to you...

GAY LAW REVIVED.

NO HOLIDAYS—NO PROCESSIONS! We hold these truths to be self-evident...

LETTERS FOR THE FREE PRESS.

A large portion of the readers of the Free Press are aware that at the Virginia...

MR. WEBSTER.

The Hon. Daniel Webster arrived at Wheeling on his way to the West...

PROFESSOR MAGILL.

The health of Professor Magill, who has been appointed to the position of Professor...

OUR COUNTRY.

Our Country—our Free Government—No man is to be despised or to be despised.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

Orlando, Fla., May 23.—The Florida War is the subject of a bill...

THE NEW TREASURY CIRCULAR.

Washington, May 23.—The new Treasury Circular is the subject of a bill...

THE COLUMBIAN.

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