

# Wrecker's Free Press.

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

**VOL. 30.**

**THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1837.**

**NO. 22.**

From the Franklin Repository.

To—  
Take back the scarred, faded flower!

I will not wear it now—  
Its beauty lasted but an hour.

Fit emblem of thy woe,  
Symbol of treachery at best.

The flower you pull'd for me—  
Withering, white to my bosom prest.

Such will thy friendship be.

Like this, while its sweets may charm,  
Like his, his beauty move;

Be all that Fane's dream could form;

Or reason wish to prove.

Like this—when hearts to the heart,  
The friendship will—o'er it come;

The flower hath lost its bloom.

Say is the omen rightly read?

Can this base part be thine?

Take, thy gift despatched and dead—  
Thou art no friend of mine.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DADE MASSACRE.

The Boston Post publishes the following interesting account of the massacre of Major Dade's detachment in Florida, in December 1835, taken from the lips of RAYMOND CLARK, the sole survivor of that dreadful action, who is now in Boston. [Nat. Inq.]

Our detachment, consisting of 17 men, under command of Major Dade, started from Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay on the 23d of December, and arrived at the scene of action about eight o'clock on the morning of the 25th. It was on the edge of a pond, three miles from the spot where we had bivouacked on the night previous. The pond was surrounded by tall grass, brush, and small trees. A moment before we were surprised, Major Dade and us—We have now got through all danger—keep up good heart, and when we get to Fort King, I'll give you three days for Christmas.

At this time we were in a path, or trail, on the border of the pond; and the first notice we received of the presence of the enemy was the discharge of a rifle by their chief, as a signal to commence the attack. The pond was on our right, and the Indians were scattered round, in a semicircle, on our left, in the rear, and in advance—reaching at the two latter points to the edge of the pond, but leaving an opening for our entrance on the path, and a similar opening on the other extremity, for the egress of our advanced guard, which was permitted to pass through without being fired on, and of course unconscious of the ambuscade through which they had marched. At the time of the attack this guard was about a quarter of a mile in advance of the main body following in column two deep. The Chief's ride was followed by a general discharge from him, and Major Dade, Capt. Frazer, and Lieut. Mudge, together with several others, were brought down by the first volley. Our rear guard had a six pounder, which, as soon as possible, was hauled up, and brought to bear upon the ground occupied by the unseen enemy, secreted among the grass, brush, and trees. The discharge of the cannon checked, and made them fall back, for about half an hour. About twelve of us advanced, and brought our wounded and the arms, leaving the dead. Among the wounded was Lieut. Mudge, who was speechless. We set him up against a tree, and he was found there two months after, when General Banks sent a detachment to bury the bodies of our soldiers. They resemble the Irish. I regard the American People as a great embryo poet; now moody, now wild, but bringing out results of absolute good sense; restless and wayward in action, but with deep peace at his heart; exulting that he has caught the true spirit of things past, and at the depth of maturity which lies before him, wherein to create something so magnified as the world has scarcely begun to dream of. There is the strongest hope of a nation that is capable of being possessed with an idea; and this kind of possession has been the peculiarity of the Americans from their first day of national existence till now. Their first idea was loftier than some which have succeeded, but they have never lost sight of the first. It remains to be seen if they can attain to it.

ANEXICO.

The late JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke, in the year 1813, when the New York banks suspended specie payments, had a remittance of some thousand dollars made him from England.

The sum covered the whole of one of his tobacco crops, and the funds were locked up in the vaults of the Bank of America. Mr. Randolph was at the time in the prime of life, in the full enjoyment of unequalled popularity.

He repaired to New York, and demanded his funds in specie. It cannot be said, was the prompt reply. "It must be had," was the laconic response of Mr. Randolph.

The Bank was incorrigible till the succeeding day, when the columns of the New York Columbian announced by advertisement, that afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the Hon. JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke, would address the people on the subject of Banks, and the frauds they committed,

from the steps of the Bank of America.

It is scarcely necessary to say, that before the hour arrived, every farthing demanded by Mr. Randolph was paid over in specie.

NULIFICATION.—What is it? What does that monster import, for which we would have sacrificed some of the most precious men of the South? "I take the responsibility," said Andrew Jackson.

This is rank nullification. "If you do not like the operation of the laws, do not obey them," said Amos Kendall.

This is rank nullification. "If you have no gold or silver to pay your bonds," says the Collector, "pay in bills."

This is rank nullification. "We would give a rifle to see that eminent man, J. C. Calhoun, or Hamilton, Hayne, Preston, and others of the galaxy, who have

been led into this camp, and the

canal for the last year, and facts are now developing themselves that exten-

sively as any nation happen to have

heard or read of. They reminded me

every day of the Irish. The frank-

condoning character of their private in-

tercourses, the generous nature of their

mutual services, the quickness and de-

cency of their doings, their fertility of

resource, their proneness to be run

away with by a notion, into any ex-

treme absurdity—in all this, and in

every thing but their deficiency of mo-

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MISCELLANY.  
WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM IN-  
DIANS.

A HISTORICAL NARRATIVE.

JAMES MORGAN, a native of Maryland, married at an early age, and soon after settled himself near Bryant's Station, in the wilds of Kentucky. Like most pioneers of the West, he had cut down the trees, built a cabin, depended on timber, enclosed a field with a worm fence, and planted some corn.

It was on the 10th day of August, 1782, the sun had descended; a pleasant breeze was playing through the woods, when a boy under his mother's arm, and the broad green leaves of the corn waved in the air. Morgan had seated himself in the door of his cabin, with his infant on his knee; his young and happy wife, had laid aside her spinning-wheel, and was busily engaged in preparing the frugal meal. That afternoon, he had accidentally found a bundle of letters, which he had disposed reading to his wife, for he had taken his seat at the door. It was a correspondence in which they had acknowledged an early and ardent attachment for each other, and the permanence of their union, a joyous expression of both the husband and wife, to partake of its contents, by their cheerful smiles, gay, full-bloom, and infantile caresses. While thus agreeably employed, the report of a rifle was heard, and another followed in quick succession. Morgan sprang to his feet, his wife ran to the door, and they simultaneously exclaimed, "Indians!"

The door was immediately barred, and the next moment their fears were realized by a bold and spirited attack of a small party of Indians, who had crept up to the cabin undefended, and time was precious. Morgan, cool, brave, and prompt, soon decided. While he was in the act of concealing his wife under the floor, a mother's feelings overcame her sense—seized her infant, but was afraid that its cries would betray her place of concealment. She hesitated—gazed silently upon it—a momentary struggle between affection and duty took place. She once more preserved her child to her agitated bosom, again and again kissed it with impassioned tenderness.

The infant, alarmed at the profusion of tears, which she wept, looked up at her, and in her face, threw its little arms around her neck, and wept alone. "In the name of Heaven, Eliza, release the child, or we shall be lost," said the distressed husband, in a soft imploring voice, as he forced the infant from his wife, hastily took up his gun, knife, and hatchet, ran up the ladder that led to the garret, and drew it after him. In a moment the door was burst open, and the savages entered.

By this time Morgan had secured his child in a basket, and had placed it beneath the threshold of some cloisters from the roof of his cabin, resolutely leaped to the ground. He was instantly assailed by two Indians. As the first approached, he knocked him down with the butt end of his gun. The other advanced with uplifted tomahawk; Morgan let fall his gun and closed in. The savage made a blow, missed aim, but severed the cord that bound the infant to his back, and it fell. The contest over the child now became warm and fierce, and was carried on with knives given. The robust and athletic Morgan at length got the upper hand, though severely cut and bled freely, but still the strength of the whites were better suited and equipped, and the savages sank to the earth in death. Morgan, hastily took up his child and hurried off.

He had been so much fatigued in drinking and plundering, were not apprised of the contest in the yard, until the one that had been knocked down gave signs of returning life, and called them to the scene of action. Morgan was discovered, immediately pursued, and a dog put on his trail. Operated upon by all the feelings of a human nature, he mounted with all the speed of a horse, and soon outstripped the Indians, but the dog kept close pursuit. Finding it impossible to outrun or elude the cunning animal, trained to hunt of this kind, he halted and waited until it came within a few yards of him, fired, and brought him down—loaded his gun, and pushed forward. In a short time he reached the house of his brother, who resided between Bryant's Station and Lexington, where he left the child, and the two brothers set out for his dwelling. As they approached, a light broke through his window, and his wife, whose fears increased, and the most agonizing apprehensions crowded upon his mind. He emerged from the darkness, beheld his house in flames, and almost burnt to the ground. "My wife!" he exclaimed, as he pressed one hand to his forehead, and grasped the fence with the other, to support his tottering frame. He gazed for some time on the ruin and desolation before him, advanced a few paces, and sunk exhausted to the earth.

Morning came, the bright luminary of Heaven, and still found him seated near the almost ruined dwelling, his hand held to a small stick, with which he was tracing the name of "Eliza" on the ground. His left hand was thrown on his favorite dog, that lay by his side, looking first on the ruins, and then on his master, with evident signs of grief. Morgan arose. The two brothers now made a search, and found some bones, burnt to ashes, which they carefully gathered, and solemnly consigned to their mother earth, beneath the wide-spread branches of a venerable oak, consecrated by the purest and holiest resort.

Several days after this, Morgan was engaged in a desperate battle at the long Hill. The Indians came off victors, and the surviving whites retreated across the Licking, but were pursued by the enemy for a distance of six and thirty miles.

James Morgan was amongst the last that crossed the river, and was in the rear until the hill was descended. As soon as he beheld the Indians re-appear on the ridge, he felt anew his wrongs and recollecting the lovely object of his early affections. He urged on his horse, and dashed through the ranks of the Indians. While he did so, he received a rifle bullet in his thigh, and fell; an Indian sprang upon him, seized him by the hair, and applied the scolding knife. At this moment, Morgan cast up his eyes and recognized the handkerchief that bound the head of the savage, and which he knew to be his wife's. This added renewed strength to his body, and increased activity to his fury. He quickly threw his left arm around the Indian, and, with a death-like grasp, hugged him to his bosom, plunged his knife into his side, and he expired with the scalping knife. At this moment, Morgan cast up his eyes and recognized the handkerchief that bound the head of the savage, and which he knew to be his wife's. This added renewed strength to his body, and increased activity to his fury. He quickly threw his left arm around the Indian, and, with a death-like grasp, hugged him to his bosom, plunged his knife into his side, and he expired with the scalping knife.

"We are living in a Palace—have nothing to do—plenty of good food, and are treated like Princes. America is the country. Come out yourself, and fetch out all your friends. Our residence is on the bank of a beautiful river."

*Toad.*—A house built for a skeleton; a dwelling of sculptured marble, provided for dust and corruption, a monument set up to perpetuate the memory of the forgotten.

*Tongue.*—The mysterious membrane that turns thought into sound. Drink its oil—eating, idling-chain.

*John Neal.* in one of his works, says, "It is vain for any man to tell me, that the writer of a letter *feels*, when I find him's all doted, and all's crossed."

A man who will not take time to cross his *feet*, and dot his *feet* will not take time to *feel*. In the absence of mind a man generally punctuates and spells correctly.

*A Strong Defence.*—There are three points in this case, may I please your honor," said the defendant's counsel. "In the first place, we contend that the kettle was cracked when we borrowed it. Secondly, that it was whole when we returned it. And thirdly, that we never had it."

Character is like wealth. It takes many years to acquire it, but the actions of an hour may lose it.

the cry of a pack of wolves sounded upon him, and again awakened him to a sense of danger. He placed his hands over his eyes—fell on his face, and hid himself away awaiting his fate now, and a cruel chill ran through him. Impressed—desolate, his heart quivered, was acutely employed—death, the most horrible death, awaited him; his limbs would in all probability be torn from his body, and he be devoured alive. He felt a touch—the vital spark was about extinguished—another touch more violent than the first, and he was turned over—the cold sweat ran down in torrents; his hands were violently forced from his face—the moon passed from under cloud—a pale ray beamed upon him—his eyes involuntarily opened, and he beheld his wife who, in a scarcely audible voice, exclaimed, "My husband! my husband!" and fell upon his bosom.

Morgan now learned from his wife, that after the Indians had entered the house, they found some spirits, and drank freely; an alteration soon took place—one of them received a mortal stab, and his blood ran through the floor on her. Believing it to be the blood of her husband, she shrieked aloud, and betrayed her place of concealment. She was immediately taken and bound.

The party, after setting fire to the house, and taking the property, left the scene of the battle-ground, she, with some other persons that had escaped with her, determined to make a search for their friends, and, if possible, to find a place to partake of its comforts, by the cheerless smoke, pale, fitful humor, and infantile caresses. While thus agreeably employed, the report of a rifle was heard, and another followed in quick succession. Morgan sprang to his feet, his wife ran to the door, and they simultaneously exclaimed, "Indians!"

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The party of Col. Logan found Morgan and his wife, and restored them to their friends, their infant, and their home.

From the Western Presbyterian Herald.

ANECDOTE OF DR. DWIGHT AND JOSEPH DENNY.

As Joseph Denny was travelling in New Jersey, he called late in the evening at a celebrated hotel, for lodgings, but was told by the hostess that all her rooms were full unless he could get in with Dr. Dwight, who had one to himself.

"Introduce me to the room of the reverend," said Denny, "and I will make my way."

He was accordingly introduced, but without announcing his name, which the tavern keeper, perhaps, did not know. His eye of genius, and eloquence of conversation, soon attracted the attention of Dr. Dwight. They engaged in familiar conversation, and talked of literature and literary men. The names of Franklin and Rittenhouse, and Hamilton, and many other American worthies, passed in rapid review. At length Dwight spoke of Denny—who then edited the Port Folio, a brilliant work at Philadelphia—pronounced a high eulogium upon his talents, and among many other things called him "the Addison of America"—but what a pity, said he, that this man is given to midnight revels.

"I believe that is not true," said Denny.

"Give me leave to tell you," said Dwight, "that I know it to be true."

This in his positive tone, was a knock-down argument. Denny, however, fertile in resources, soon found a way to retort. He spoke of Dr. Dwight, and pronounced a flaming panegyric upon his learning and talents, but added, "what a pity it is that he is the most positive dogmatic man in the world!"

"I believe that is not his character," said Dwight.

"Give me leave to tell you," said Denny, "with a confident air, 'that I know it is!'

The Dr. whose pride was perhaps a little piqued—raising his voice said, "I am the Dr. Dwight sir, of whom you speak."

"And I am the Mr. Denny," replied the other, of whom you speak."

They were thus, thoroughly and not unpleasantly introduced to each other, and shook hands, and conversed together like old acquaintances.

*A Noble Sentiment.*—"I look," said Doctor Channing, "with scorn upon the selfish greatness of this world, and with pity on the most gifted and prosperous in the struggle for office and power, but I look with reverence on the obscurest man, who suffers for the right—who is true to a good, but persecuted cause."

*An Alms-House Letter Writer.*—A correspondent of the Boston Herald, writing from New York, says that the keeper of the Poor House, in reading one of the letters handed him to be deposited in the Post Office, found this remarkable passage—

"We have never been the *first* assailants of anyone—we hope we never shall be. We only claim the right of defending ourselves when assailed. We ask no more than is clearly right—we will submit to nothing that is clearly wrong. When our Press was assailed, our press defended itself—when our person was assailed, our person defended itself. We have ever stood on the defensive—and there we shall continue to stand. The battle in both cases was by him begun—and in both cases he chose his own mode of attack—we chose our own mode of defence. If, in each case, we got the better of our assailant, the fault was *not* ours. We were fairly entitled to it. The challenged have the right to choose the weapons—and the challenger has no right to complain, if the weapons do not suit him. Desperate cases require desperate remedies, and we hope they may be ever applied in cases similar to ours—for Justice has been our aim, and Truth has been our sword."

*PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION.*—This body has been in session several weeks, and the following are the only amendments that have yet been made to the present Constitution:

The Senatorial term has been reduced to three years.

The General Election has been fixed one week later.

The Governor is to appoint his Secretary, during his pleasure, and all other officers not otherwise provided for, during the terms of time that may be fixed upon, by and with the consent of the Senate.

The opinion gains ground daily (says the Pennsylvania Sentinel) that the Convention will not succeed in agreeing upon any Constitution that can meet the sanction of the people of the State. Perhaps a deliberative body, ever assembled in which there was so little accordance of sentiment. Every proposition is made the subject of protracted debate.

The Hon. SAMUEL J. SOUTHERN, of New Jersey, has been unanimously elected President of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, to supply the place of Mr. McLane.

Gen. Jackson has published in the Nashville Union of the 13th inst. his long promised address to the public, in reply to Judge White.

The Belvidere Apollo, a New Jersey print, says that many of the farmers in Warren have stored away in their granaries, hundreds of bushels of wheat, for which they refused \$20 per bushel, last winter.

The number of steamboats now out of active employ, on the Ohio river, between Louisville and Pittsburgh alone, is estimated at ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE.

The accounts from Florida are rather contradictory, as to the renewal of the Indian war.

THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1837.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this State, after an adjournment of two weeks, adjourned *sine die* on Saturday last. Six acts have been passed—only two of which are of general interest—the act for the relief of the Banks, and the act to proceed in certain cases of debt.

On motion, Mr. J. M. BROWN was called to the Chair, and Mr. F. S. BOURG appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements: Messrs. Joseph Starry, John Head, George N. North, Jos. M. Brown, and Francis S. Boggs.

On motion, Capt. G. W. Sappington, and Mr. Charles G. Stewart, were appointed a Committee to select an Orator, and a Reader of the Declaration of Independence, for the occasion.

On motion, Misses Francis W. Rawlins, William Hicks, Charles G. Stewart, John J. Strath, John P. Palmer, George W. Sappington, and Thomas Smith, were appointed a Committee to prepare Toasts for the occasion.

Resolved, That the citizens generally be requested to abstain from business on that day.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned till Monday the 25th inst.

JOSEPH M. BROWN, Chairman.

FRANCIS S. BOURG, Secretary.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Charlestown was held at the Valley Hotel, on Monday evening, the 25th inst. The Chairman called the meeting to order—after which, the reports of Committees, appointed at the previous meeting, were read and accepted.

The meeting then elected as Chief Marshal, Major Thomas Birrell, and as Assistant Marshals, Capt. John Moler, and Capt. Francis Yates.

The Miners' Journal, at Pottsville, reported the following as the

ORDER OF THE DAY.

At half past 10 o'clock, Capt. Sappington's Artillery Company will parade in front of the Valley Hotel—receive the Orator of the Day, and Reader of the Declaration of Independence—and proceed from thence to the Presbyterian church, where appropriate service will be performed as follows:

After company tested—

1. Singing—and a Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Simpson,

2. Declaration of Independence—read by Jas. T. Dougherty, Esq.

3. Oration—by William Lucas, Esq.

The ceremonies at the church being concluded, a procession will be formed in front of the church, in the following order—

1. The Military.

2. The National Color and Guard.

3. Revolutionary Soldiers.

4. Orator of the Day and Reader of the Declaration of Independence.

5. Civil Authorities of Town and Country.

6. Citizens and Strangers.

The procession will be conducted by Maj. Birrell, the Marshal of the Day, to the Grove, West of town, where a report will be made of the services performed, and a general thanksgiving offered.

After pranking of which, the procession will be conducted to town, by the Marshal, in the order of procession in which they were marshaled out—and then dismissed.

The Citizens generally and Strangers are cordially invited to partake in the Celebration.

JOSEPH M. BROWN, Chairman.

FRANCIS S. BOURG, Secy.

From the Charlottesville Alcove.

We are pleased to learn from the Southern Religious Telegraph, that the Rev. Septimus Tustin, who has so ably and satisfactorily discharged the duties of Chaplain at the University of Virginia, during the present session, has been invited to take charge of the Presbyterian Church in Warren, Fauquier county; and that he has accepted the invitation, and will enter upon his new field of labor immediately after the 4th of July next, at which time his term of service as Chaplain will expire.

The Procession will be conducted by the Citizens generally and Strangers, and the same will be greatly reduced by the vast quantities of foreign articles which arrive almost daily in our ports.

On Tuesday last about sixty thousand bushels of a very fine quality, were entered at the custom house in Baltimore, besides a large quantity of rye. The price is, however, well up, and will remain so, until the commencement of the wheat harvest.

Niles' Register.

GRAIN MARKET.—About sixty thousand bushels of Wheat from Europe, besides a considerable quantity of Rye, were entered at the Custom House yesterday. But notwithstanding these large importations, the last sales of Wheat have been at an advance of fifteen to twenty cents upon previous prices. The quality of the recent imports of Wheat, has probably more to do with this rise than any apprehension of scarcity. Much of the Foreign Wheat heretofore offered in this market is understood to have been of very inferior quality, while the recent imports of the article are said to be prime.

It is no matter of surprise that our Indian allies are anxious to have the following portrait of a citizen of Washington, who has been appointed by the General Government to a highly important and responsible office, as given in the Wheeling Times.

W. B. Donaldson, the Indian agent appointed from this place, peddled out the rope a man was hung with last year, got so drunk he could not walk on the proceeds, and then bragged of the exploit. He hated an honest man or a religious one, as a foe of his own baseness. Was always drunk when he could get credit for liquor or money to pay for it—was never known by those who knew him best, to utter two connected sentences in which there was not evidence of a debased, contemptible, vicious train of thought. We verily believe there could not have been

**CAMUS CASE.**  
of Washington County.  
Pursuant to the order of  
the Court, he was im-  
dicted at his trial at the  
Stokes, &c., Mr. Me-  
nister Attorney, read to  
the answer of the Post-  
above mentioned writ,  
and assumed by the Cir-  
for the following re-

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA. EXTRA SESSION.

(In consequence of no mail on Tuesday evening, we are unable to give, this week, the Bank Bill, Stay Bill, &c., as they finally passed both Houses.)

MONDAY, JUNE 18.

Mr. Peter presented a petition from the Savings Institution and citizens of Harper's Ferry, for the privilege to that institution to issue small bills or notes during the suspension of specie payments by the Banks.

Mr. P. thought the subject ought to be referred to a select committee, believing that something must be done to afford small change to the community. Every day the inconvenience was increasing, and some remedy must be afforded.

Mr. Newman moved to postpone the consideration of the petition indefinitely.

Mr. Stort sustained the propriety of a reference on the subject, and urged that proofs were thickening upon us of the necessity of doing something to afford change in the absence of specie.

He referred to the difficulties which would be experienced by the poor in the discharge of their public dues.

Mr. Murdaugh supported the reference, and reminded the house that this session was called for the purpose of granting relief, and no measure was passed more than this.

Mr. Smith of I. W., explained some remarks made by him on a former occasion.

Mr. Garland opposed the reference of the petition, and favored the motion to postpone, calling upon those who had voted against such issues a few days since, to stand fast.

Mr. Botts explained his vote, and suggested how the difficulties could be in part obviated by the Banks.

The question was then taken on indefinite postponement, (Mr. Smith of I. W., calling the ayes and nays,) and decided in the affirmative.—*ayes 15—noes 34.*

TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

*From the Richmond Wing.*

Some proceedings of interest took place to-day upon the subject of allowing the Banks to issue small notes during the suspension of specie payments. Mr. Botts declaiming his change of opinion to the propriety of such issues, from facts which had come under his immediate observation, moved to reconsider the vote rejecting Mr. Miller's resolution on that subject; and several other resolutions were introduced in behalf of the absolute necessity of such a measure; the House agreed to the reconsideration.

Mr. Miller briefly stated the reasons which had induced him to favor the measure. The passage of the Stay Law had rendered this step necessary. The legislation referred to, was for the benefit of the bank note holders, and the large class of poor would be forced into the hands of shavers. He wished to put all classes on an equality.

If this were denied, it was useless to talk about democratic doctrines. Mr. M. was in favor of Banks upon a specie basis. He had been willing to make a fair experiment to exclude small notes, but the times had compelled us to discard more abstract notions in regard to bank paper, and to act practically. His object was to relieve his constituents and the people generally.

If we wait until next winter, the change in the meanwhile would be gone, and great evils would result. Let us, then, do what we ought now. His object was to guard the bill in the strictest manner, both as to amount and time. He would impose penalties to make the banks redeem their notes. Thus guarded, he thought infinite benefit would accrue.

Messrs. Crutchfield, Tunstall, Wills, Murdaugh, Boyd, Wilson of B., Fisher and May supported the proposition, which was opposed by Messrs. Newman, Watkins, Harrison, Woolfolk and Jesse.

Messrs. Mallory, Vaughan, Coots, Dorman and Benton explained the reasons which had induced them to vote for permitting the bill to be brought in.

The resolution was modified at the suggestion of Mr. Crutchfield, and adopted in the following form—*ayes 64—noes 54.*

*Resolved*, That leave be given to bring in a bill to authorize the several Banks of this State to issue notes of one, two and three dollars, to a limited amount, until the resumption of specie payments by the said Banks, or the law shall otherwise provide.

The Committee was then appointed, and consists of the following gentlemen—Messrs. Miller, Crutchfield, Botts, Tunstall, Fisher, Wills, Boyd, Murdaugh, May, Standard, Stuart, Samuels of W., Smith of F., and Pendleton.

Upon the passage of the resolution, Mr. Woolfolk declared that he believed the session would produce more harm than good. He therefore moved, that when the House adjourned, it should adjourn, with the consent of the Senate, *sine die*. Every day produced some revolution of sentiment, and he believed that in three days more, any scheme however wild, would meet with favor in the house—notwithstanding its conflict with their opinions when they left home. He imputed it to some unaccountable influence of Richmonians over the minds of members.

Various voices amongst the Democracy vociferated "agreed! agreed!"

Mr. Miller, feeling justly indignant at the imputation of undue influences, gave a brief but pointed retort, the force and propriety of which seemed to be generally acknowledged. He thought it unfortunate that a revolution could not take place in the opinions of some gentlemen, which would produce useful results. It was too much the fashion to impugn to gentlemen opinions derived from other persons. A few only could be pure, whilst all others acted under dictation! He hoped the gentleman from Orange did not mean to charge such influences upon him. He had introduced the resolution from a conviction of its propriety, and he was prepared to defend it on the floor or elsewhere. He be-

lieved it was a measure which a majority of the people would countenance, and it was but acting upon true Democratic principles to regard the wishes of that majority. Gentlemen should be cautious how they scatter abroad such imputations as had been uttered by the gentleman from Orange. If offensive imputations were to be made, let them be made elsewhere. If such offensive was intended, say so. It was to be presumed both parties acted from honorable and pure motives. Mr. Miller had made these remarks with due deference to the House, and deemed them necessary to reply to the member from Orange. He had introduced the resolution from an honest conviction that the wants of the country demanded it, and it was his purpose to act understandingly. With this view, he had sought information from whatever quarter it could be obtained.

Mr. Woolfolk denied any intention of imputing improper motives or influences. He only referred to facts as they existed. On several occasions there had been large majorities against small notes. To-day new lights had broken upon many of those who were opposed to the measure yesterday. He had a right to refer to the diminished vote. He had witnessed the change, whatever might be the arguments or lights by which such change was brought about. Every day, members had been found to entertain different opinions from those professed by them when they left home.

Mr. Randolph was opposed to the motion to adjourn. No provision, he was informed, had been made for paying the interest on the State debt. An amendment to a bill elsewhere might affect the object.

Mr. Booker suggested a modification to adjourn to-morrow (Friday.)

Mr. Wilson of B. moved to amend by adding, "when the House had completed its business."

Mr. Witcher inquired if a single act had been perfected? He believed one, yet, after spending twenty to thirty thousand dollars, he heard the cry all over the House, "agreed!" before accomplishing a single object for which they had assembled. He referred to it as a remarkable occurrence.

On motion of Mr. Goodall, the resolution and amendments were laid on the table; and on Mr. Dorman's motion, the House took a recess until 4 o'clock.

At the evening session, Mr. Miller reported a bill authorising the Banks to issue small notes—which was passed to its entire satisfaction.

A friend to American Industry.

Fish oil is said to be a sure remedy against ants. If placed around plants infested by them, they will disappear in a few hours.

*American Nankin.*—Permit one who has witnessed with great pleasure, the increased demand for, and the fashionable and general uses to which this cheap, soft, and comfortable fabric has been applied, to suggest that a small portion of starch be put in the water when the Nankin is washed,—it prevents early soiling, gives a freshness to the color, and makes clothes set and look better on the wearer.

*Post Office Notice.*

The Post Office law requires the postage on letters to be paid on delivery, and on newspaper quarterly in advance. An additional sum to a small sum to each individual subscriber, who has not availed himself of the privilege of sending his news to the Washington City races. Three or four more weeks—free—for all three year old children, and adults who have not stakes in horses.

1st, 2 miles and repeat—entrance \$250—for first \$75.

2d, One mile and repeat—entrance \$150—for first \$50.

The entries in either stake to be made on the 1st of August.

AVM. CROW, Jr., Treasurer.

Charlestown, June 29, 1837.

*The Turf Register and N.Y. Spirit of the Times* will please publish the above until August 1st.

W. C. JR.

*The Old Clerks' Office FOR SALE.*

ON Friday the 30th instant, before the Tavern of Samuel Stone, in Charlestown, will be sold, at public sale, the OLD CLERKS' OFFICE with the Ground attached, (4 of an acre,) preserving the Public Well and Land, by 10 round 10' stones made known on day of sale.

ALSO,

On the first day of July, Court, (17th,) the MATERIALS OF THE OLD COURT HOUSE Terms on the day of sale.

Commissioners for Building the New Court House.

June 22, 1837.

*Wagons and Ploughs*

ALL kinds Made and Repaired in the best manner at the subscriber's Shop.

Ploughs warranted to perform.

I wish to take two Apprentices to the Blacksmith business.

THOMAS RAWLINS, Charlestown, June 22, 1837.

*Trust Sale.*

BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust, executed on the 29th day of April, 1833, by Joseph F. Taylor, to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a certain debt therein mentioned, I will sell, at public auction, on Saturday the 2d of August next, at Daniel Enterline's Tavern, all the right, title, and claim, of said Taylor in and to a certain HOUSE and LOT in the town of Shepherdstown, situated on Washington Street near the turnpike gate.

John F. TAYLOR, Trustee.

June 22, 1837.

*Iron, Iron!*

WE have received another supply of American IRON from the Forge of R. M. Denison, Shenandoah county, Virginia, which we will sell for cash.

W. L. TERRILL & CO., Hallowell, June 22, 1837.

*Fresh Lemons*

JUST received and for sale by

W. L. TERRILL & CO., Hallowell, June 22, 1837.

*Locust Timber.*

I WISH to purchase immediately about 24 pieces of good Locust Timber, four to six feet long, from 8 to 9 feet long.

They must be delivered at my dwelling in Charlestown, and the cash will be paid for them.

JOHN J. STRAITH, Charlestown, June 22, 1837.

*Fourth of July.*

A LOCOMOTIVE train of Passenger Cars will leave Harper's Ferry for Winchester at 7 A. M., and return in the evening, reaching Winchester at 4 P. M. The Way-  
Bill will be open from the morning of the third.

JUNE 22, 1837.

*A Prime Jefferson Farm FOR SALE.*

THE subscriber, with a view to relinquish his residence in Jefferson county, offers for sale his FARM in said county, (4 being a portion of the Wheatland estate, late the property of Henry S. Turner, dec'd,) containing, by recent survey,

295 ACRES OF LAND.

There is a fine Spring of limestone water upon the farm, and the Bullskin stream passes through it. There is a new dwelling house, nearly completed, containing 6 rooms; and there are materials ready for other buildings, which the purchaser may have with the land. There is an abundance of timber upon the farm, which is distributed in such a manner as to be convenient to each field.

The subscriber has also in his possession a number of improvements in the way of barns, sheds, &c.

There are two merchant mills, a wagon-makers shop, and blacksmith's shop, within a fourth of a mile of the farm. No objection would be made to exchanging it for desirable property upon either the Potomac or Rappahannock river.

THE subscriber has also for sale, two yoke of large WORK OXEN, some good work horses, a team of fine cattle, a fine team of hounds, and some valuable young cattle of high blood. He has also for sale, a saddle mare, whose gait is not surpassed by those of any animal in the State.

The whole property is offered at private sale, and will be shown by the subscriber living upon the Wheatland farm, whenever called upon.

Should the whole of the above property not be sold before the 1st of October next, it will be offered at public sale, upon the premises by the subscriber.

He has in hand in the whole of the above property, in case early application be made, in my absence, my agent and manager, Mr. Ferguson; who may always be found upon the farm, will show the above-mentioned property to any one who may be disposed to purchase.

THOMAS H. TURNER, June 22, 1837.

*Aromatic Vinegar.*

THE attention of those who are subject to sick head aches and nervous affections, is invited to the "Aromatic Spirits of Vinegar,"

for sale at the Drug Store of J. J. H. STRAITH.

JUNE 22, 1837.

*Two Jefferson Farms FOR SALE.*

IN consequence of the pressure in the market, the subscriber declined offering his farms at auction on Thursday last. They are, however, still in market, at private sale.

These farms are situated 6 or 7 miles apart, a high state of cultivation—well improved and watered.

Plenty of fine timber on each—one containing 125 acres, the other 123 acres.

Terms—Two thousand dollars in cash, the remainder at such time as will best suit the purchaser, the deferred payments to bear interest, and to be secured by a lien on the land—or Negroes will be taken in exchange at the market price.

OLIVER CHRONWELL, June 22, 1837.

*Fancy Soaps.*

2 BOXES white Windsor;

1 box Florida;

1 box Lagrasse Rose;

1 box White Lavender;

1 box Atlantic;

1 box Florida Palm;

1 box Peacock;

Wax Balls, &c.

Just received and for sale by J. H. H. STRAITH.

Harpers-Ferry, June 22, 1837.

*Cash for Negros.*

I WILL at all times give the highest prices

in cash for likely young NEGROS,

of both sexes, and from five to

ten years of age. Parents having likely servants to dispose of will call on me at my residence in Charlestown; and any communication in writing will be promptly attended to.

JOSEPH M. BROWN, Charlestown, June 22, 1837.

*Spring Goods.*

I AM now receiving and opening my sup-

ply of.

BIRDS AND SUMMER

GOODS.

I would respectfully invite my customers

and the public generally to call and examine my stock, as will be sold on accom-

modating terms.

JOSEPH M. BROWN,

National Historical Park

Microfilm Collection

GEORGE WM. RAMSON,  
Attorney at Law,  
Charlestown.

JUNE 22, 1837.—4.

*Carding, Fulling, &c.*

THE

**VARIETY.**

**DOCTOR FRANKLIN'S WIFE.**  
FRANKLIN, in a sketch of his life and habits, relates the following anecdote of his frugal and affectionate wife. A wife could scarcely make a plainer apology for purchasing her first mace of luxury.

"We have an English proverb which says—

"He that would thrive, must ask his wife."

It was lucky for me that I had one so much disposed to industry and frugality as myself. She assisted me cheerfully in my business, folding and stitching pamphlets, templets, shop-purchasing old linen rags for the paper makers, &c. We kept no idle servant; our laundry was plain and simple; our furniture of the cheapest. For instance, my breakfast was for a long time bread and milk, (no tea,) and I ate it out of a two-penny cushion porring, which was furnished with ears on short stalks, and a spoon like a hair.

Plaid and striped stockings, French, British and domestic prints, (late style.)

Figured and plain Book, Jacobean and Swiss Muslin.

Plain and striped Jacquet Cambries, Plain and figured Thibaulte and Souffle, Black and white Star Net, French and plain Thibaulte and 1655 Footing, green and Cambridge Edging, Indigo, blue and white, plain and embossed English and Spun Silk.

Do. do. do. do. white Cotton.

A large supply of Thibaulte and Kid Gloves, Black, Blue black and fancy cold leggings, Plain, hem-stitched and bordered tights, French and Tinted and bordered stockings.

Cheviot Card and Yester Linen, Bobbinet, Blue, white, pink and figured silks, for Bonnets.

A splendid stock new style ribbons,

Also a large supply of various ribbons, &c., together with a great variety of other articles in his shop, which will put into the estimation of the ladies.

JAMES J. MILLER.

April 13, 1837.

The Thorough-Bred Race Horse,

**TYRANT.**

IS a dark chestnut, 5 years old this Spring. He stands high, of fine form and beautiful action. He is one of the largest sized Race Horses. **TYRANT** will stand this season, which commences on the 1st March, and which will terminate on the 1st July, at Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, at the moderate price of \$300, which may be discharged by the payment of \$20 within the season; insurance \$10, for blooded mares. For coarse mares \$10 within the season, dischargeable with \$15 per month; and \$30 insurance. (In all cases 50 cents to the owner.) Particular notice is given that he stands from the neighborhood in which he is owned at the time of purchase, when he is owned at the time of purchase, his death, or irregular attendance at the stand, will forfeit the insurance. The insurance money to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal, or parturient.

All mares put to **Tyrant** last year by the season that did not prove with foal, may be insured this year at the season price of last year.

Cautiously placing a leg of the tongue on either side of the hole, he grasped the mouse, and triumphantly exclaimed, 'I've got him.'

"*Dick the apprentice.*"—Mr. Cooke, of Brattleboro, Vt. advertises his runaway apprentice, Richard Long. He says that he can be identified by the fact, that he has not combed his hair since July 4, 1831, and cannot speak ten words at a time without uttering twenty falsehoods. A pretty youth truly!

A wag asserts, says the Norfolk Herald, that Mr. Cooke's apprentice has succeeded in establishing a "hard currency"; for it is hard to get any of it, and harder still to be compelled to lose from 7 to 15 per cent. on it.

Married, January, 1837, Mr. JAMES ANDERSON to Miss ANNA BREAD.—

While these lovely graces spread, And fops around them flutes, I'll content with Anna Bread, And won't have any but her.]

**Notice to Farmers.**  
THE subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL and Farmers generally, that they have entered into partnership in the

**MILLING BUSINESS**  
at the Ford Mills on the Shenandoah River, near Keyes's Ferry, in the name and under the firm of FORD & SNYDER, commencing on the first day of the present month, (July,) and assure those who are disposed to do business with them, that they are desirous to pay a liberal price for grain, for WHEAT and other kinds of GRAIN, delivered in their Mills, or delivered at any receiving point on the Rail-Road, or at any convenient point on the River. From their experience as Millers, they can say with confidence to all those who have Wheat to dispose of, that it will be greatly to their interest to give them a call before they make a disposition of the same; and they earnestly request their former customers not to make any disposition of their Wheat without first seeing them, as they are well satisfied that no millers west of the Blue Ridge can afford to pay better prices than themselves. To those of their customers that will be made, and strict attention paid to their instructions, the Holbrook Mills, formerly belonging to John Haines, dec'd., and Mr. John Myers, will still be carried on by the undersigned, and one of said Mills kept expressly for the reception of Rye and Corn, for which kinds of grain the highest market price will at all times be paid. Fish, Salt, and Pepper, will be kept at the mills, for the accommodation of their customers and those disposed to deal with them.

In closing this brief notice, they should be acting gratified to their friends, who are not so far from their sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement they have hitherto received, and a hearty promise, and a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of similar favor.

BENJAMIN FORD,  
DANIEL SNYDER.

July 7, 1836.—if.

**Notice.**  
IN July last, I gave notice to all those having unsettled business with Daniel Snyder, and Daniel Snyder & Son, to call with a view of closing the same. Many not having complied with that request, I am again compelled to ask of those interested, a speedy settlement, as it is absolutely necessary that the business should be closed with as little delay as possible. I therefore hope that NONE will neglect this call.

DANIEL SNYDER.

Jan. 5, 1837.

**FOR SALE.**

A FARM containing 102 acres of land, lying within two miles of Limestone Land, Jefferson County, Virginia, six miles from Harpers Ferry, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and one mile from the rail-road leading from Winchester by Harpers-Ferry to Baltimore.

There are a few farms in the country that possess equal advantages—it has a good Brick Dwelling House, tenant house, a Bank Barn, with Stables underneath; a large Washington-Shed, a stone Spring House, with one of the largest limestone springs in the country running through the place. About 20 acres in heavy Timber. The land is not broken with limestone, as is the case in some parts. To save inquiry, the subscriber will take \$60 per acre—one half in hand, and a balance in two equal annual payments. A good title will be given to the land, and the whole purchase money, for further particulars, inquire of Mr. George Eichlerer, Esq., of the premises, who will show the property in any person desirous of seeing it.

JOSEPH EICHLERER.

Near Cresson, Fred. co. Md. 2

Nov. 17, 1836.—if.

**FOR RENT.**

THE subscriber wish to Rent their Dwelling House in South Bolivar. It has 2 large rooms, each with a fire place—one small room, one garret room, and a good Kitchen. A small but good garden spot is attached. Possession will be given immediately.

W. & S. B. ANDERSON.

Harpers-Ferry, April 27, 1837.—if.

**PLASTERER.**

At the Charlestown Depot.

LAST REPORTEDLY the subscriber

has a supply of Plasterer's Lime and ground, which will be sold on the most moderate terms.

KELLYS & EDY.

April 6, 1837.

**CURLES & C.**

A full compendium of False Curles, all colours,

Beautiful Fawcett and Mohair Caps

Espresso French Flowers, of a fine and elegant style, &c. &c.

All of which will sell very low for cash.

MARTHA A. STALEY.

Harpers-Ferry, May 11, 1837.

**BLACKSMITH SHOP**

For Rent.

At the Charlestown Depot.

LAST REPORTEDLY the subscriber

has a supply of Plasterer's Lime and

ground, which will be sold on the most

moderate terms.

KELLYS & EDY.

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