

THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1865.

We tender the compliments of the season to all our friends and patrons, and wish them the return of many a happy New Year.

We cannot allow so favorable an opportunity to pass without expressing our sense of obligation to our subscribers and to the public generally, for the encouragement and substantial favors which we have received from them, and for the interest which has been manifested in our paper, and also of saying that although we have been hitherto silent in relation to it, we have not been unmindful of their kindness and courage. The departed year, we hope, and have reason to believe, has strengthened the tie of attachment which long have bound many of the old subscribers to the Free Press, and we cannot but wish that they may live to enjoy the recurrence of many such seasons; with an undiminished relish for its columns. The editors have duly appreciated this feeling, and will omit no effort to render the paper more worthy their support.

We will take this occasion to add, that although our subscription book contains a long list of respectable names, yet there ample room for many more. We are confident that there are still many respectable individuals in our community, who ought not deprive themselves or their families of the advantages and the pleasures of a newspaper. There are many, we are sure, whose names we should be proud to register on our subscription list.

This is the commencement of a new year—an important and unusually interesting Congress is now in session—a session of the Virginia Legislature, not less important and interesting—a war waging in the North, and another in the South—a peculiar crisis existing in our political affairs—old parties breaking up and new ones forming—and this now widely extended confederacy daily furnishing incidents of thrilling interest for the columns of the newspaper—every thing uniting to render the present time peculiarly appropriate for subscriptions to commence. We cannot but think that, generally, the importance of the newspaper is not fully appreciated. What would be the state of the world, without the benefits arising from the newspaper press?—a world without a sun! But out all the rays of light which emanate from the printing press, and "shadows, clouds, and darkness" would rest upon a benighted world. Let every press in the land withhold its beam for the short space of one month, and then would darkness be visible—then would be felt the want of its godlike influence—they would be felt and seen the advantages and the miseries of this now too often derided and persecuted agent of human happiness—then would this pallidum of human rights—the "Tyrant's foe, the People's Friend"—be fully appreciated.

These ridiculous have had their origin in the following remarks upon "The Adventures of a Messenger in a Family" which we find in the last No. of the Tennessee Banner:

"Riding out from town a few miles one evening last week," (says the editor,) "we chanced to call at the house of Mr. — who was absent with his wife on a visit. No white person appeared about the house, with the exception of six or eight well-looking negroes, who were of ages different from that of 18 years down to 12 months. We soon saw in the midst of them, and from the intense gaze with which the little fellows held us, and the mute silence they at first preserved, we perceived that we were strangers to this portion of the rising generation."

The publication of Mr. Calhoun induced Messrs. Blodgett, Thompson, and Carter, members of the House of Representatives, to come out under their own signatures and confirm the statement made by the Southern papers; thus placing Mr. Calhoun in the unpleasant predicament of one, not only convicted of inconsistency of conduct, but also of an apparent misrepresentation of facts, arising probably not so much from intentional falsehood as from the difficulty of an endeavor to maintain a reputation for consistency, against the most obvious testimony of facts and consistency of principles and conduct.

Mr. Calhoun (remarks the Baltimore Chronicle) is destined to be the victim of inconsistencies. It is well that he is gifted with a singular power of sophistry. His acts, except when he is himself, left to explain them, are, to our view, almost like the vagaries of a madman.

It is scarcely a week since, in his place in the Senate, he avowed himself opposed to every kind of discussion upon the subject of slavery. He would hear nothing—allow of no reference, no printing, no report upon any petition of other document that had any allusion to domestic slavery. He threatened a dissolution of the Union whenever it was mentioned. He derided the idea of a calm, dispassionate report upon the subject, and considered it fraught with imminent dangers. And yet what is now his own "position"? He has introduced into the Senate a string of resolutions, calculated and, no doubt, deliberately designed to bring up the whole question of slavery, with all its collaterals, abolition in the District of Columbia, the abstract right to hold slaves, and every other phase in which it can be regarded. What must be the result?

The door of discussion once opened, who shall prevent Mr. Swift, Mr. Niles, and other gentlemen from the North, from giving a loose to their tongues, after Mr. Calhoun? Mr. Preston, and the other Southern Senators shall have had their say? Day after day the discussion must become warmer and warmer.—Mr. Calhoun's ultraism on the one hand will bring out the ultraism of the North on the other. One extravagance will begot another. The northern members will be incensed as abolitionists, the southern as slaveholding tyrants—until, at length, when the cool, deliberate conspirator, who has provoked the storm, shall find it at his height, he will seize upon the moment propitious to his designs, and call upon his southern confederates to abandon the Senate chamber—it may be, with the intent of declaring the Union dissolved.

We may do Mr. Calhoun injustice, (concludes the Chronicle,) but we find it impossible to resist the conviction that the whole aim of his attempts at agitation is to bring about a dissolution of the Union. With this view he has been, for some time, endeavoring to popularize and sophisticate the public mind in the South with the idea, altogether visionary and unreal, that the people of the North are bent upon the accomplishment of some object identical to the security of their property in their slaves. With a subtlety which it is difficult to repel, he has impressed this idea upon the South, and he now comes forward, in the Senate, with propositions in the discussion of which he hopes to find corroboration for his opinions. We trust that no encouragement will be given to his views—that the moderate men, both of the North and the South, will extenuate the firebrand, at once, and thus stifle another of the disuniting projects of his prolific brain.

again, and we even now re-examine whole paragraphs which we found in our country newspaper, when only ten years of age.

The Rev. Lewis LICHBERGER has become the proprietor, by purchase from Mr. Moore, of the printing establishment of the Winchester Virginian. The paper will in future be conducted by Mr. E., a gentleman, it is said, well fitted for the responsible task.

The veteran proprietor of the Baltimore Gazette, WILLIAM GUYTON, Esq., with a view to more exclusive attention to professional business, offers for sale an undivided interest in that paper, to a partner well qualified to perform the duties of editor, &c., he would sell the whole establishment, if more desirable.

"At the close of 1857," (says Mr. Guyton,) "a quarter of a century will have elapsed since the present proprietor took upon him the charge of conducting the Gazette, and it is with a sincere gratification feeling, he is enabled to say, that there are yet a few of his old patrons, and yet more of the sons and relatives of those, as he hopes, and trusts now to a better world, who still continue to give him their support as subscribers." The editor tends his grateful thanks to his patrons, particularly to those who "have given the best evidence that their friendship cannot be affected by a casual difference of opinion, even when they believed him to be in error."

The Virginia Legislature met on Monday last. The Governor's Message will appear in our next.

A great Conservative Meeting is to be held in New York, this month. This move, it is thought, will lead to most important political consequences. The powerful names of all the democracy of the State attend this meeting.

A statement made upon the authority of Davis' Life of Burr, a short time since, charging Mr. Jefferson with a cheat in reference to the ceremony of opening the electoral returns of Georgia, at the election for President in the H. R., in 1801, is conclusively refuted by the publication of an official and accurate transcript of the electoral return of Georgia, for that election.

MR. CALHOUN.—A publication was lately made in one of the Southern papers, stating that although Mr. Calhoun had so warmly opposed the payment over to the States of the 4th Instalment, that on his road to Congress he had exposed himself as being in favor of the payment of it, "even if the States had to take it in Bank rage."

As the publication of the article alluded to, contained a reference to persons, places, and dates, with sufficient particularity to carry a conviction of its truth, Mr. Calhoun thought proper to come out with a denial, and to call upon the witnesses referred to, to bear him out—some of the more important statements he attempted to gloss over on this point.

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To this the little fellow could not so readily reply, as he was reminded by his sister that it was Mr. Grove. After asking them divers questions about politics and such other subjects as had been treated on in the banner, we were pleased to find that their father was indeed to the "point."

Gro. "No sir, he don't take any paper; but Mr. — who lives to that house across the field, takes it, and we borrow it every week."

Ed. "We left this circle of intelligent children, and proceeded on our journey a mile or two, and coming to a very large farm, we continued round it, until we came to the gate."

Ed. "Well, can you tell me who is the Governor of Tennessee?"

Rey. (hastily.) "Mr. Cannon."

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In the Senate on Thursday, there was a motion made by Mr. C. Calhoun, to make Wednesday a special occasion for the consideration of his resolutions against the abolitionists. The motion prevailed by a dissenting vote; and when the resolutions are taken up, we shall have the Mexican war, which will last I hope not long.

Adams' motion to refer the petition of the Peace Society of Philadelphia to a select committee, was defeated on Thursday, and lost by a vote of 51 to 51.

Allen of Ohio, (says the *Baltimore Chronicle*,) went into a "bad box." I am told he did not witness the "scene." In course of one of his speeches, Mr. Thomas had occasion to allude to Ohio, and correctly remarked that the aims and feelings of the citizens of the State were not always those of the abolitionists. This observation called the rage of Mr. Allen—it truth, in his case, gave it a keen edge, which penetrated to his inmost soul.

He made one of the loudest speeches that ever was delivered by a man,

and said he repelled the attack of the orator from Kentucky—he would not let him or any other man to refer it to the relations subsisting between himself and the people of the South. He would not, &c.—he could not, for a quarter of an hour in this.

At last he wound up by saying he would hold any man who did such allusions, accountable in the court of public opinion, and out of it!

A shot of the noisiest engineer is always the most effective. This speech produced no impression on Clay, who replied with remarkable coolness. He thought there was no safety for all this indignation—and necessity for the Senator from Ohio operating so strongly what he would do to personal responsibility, he said, in his life, that the men of the South determined were not those made the most talk about it.

Allen, I understand, took back his stand about personal accusations—declared he meant nothing of kind. Perhaps he did not; but every person I have heard speak on the subject understood him so.

Clay has never been more active, more eloquent, never more patient, since he held a seat in Congress than during the past week—commanding the attention, fastening interest, and claiming the convictions, who listen to him.

I observed Mr. Webster in his place, the first time this session, this morning Dec. 29.

From the Baltimore American.

special correspondent transmits to us having notice of his presence at Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.
UNITED STATES SENATE.

The agitation continues upon the question of Slavery in the Senate of the United States. Mr. Norvell of S. Carolina, last evening introduced a bill of resolutions against receiving petitions praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, expressing strong opinions against discussion upon the Slave Question.

It is morning, as soon as the Journal read, Mr. Morris, of Ohio, brought forward a great number of resolutions expressing the opinions of the Abolitionists—the right to petition—the power to abolish slavery in the District and in the Territories—opinions in regard to the freedom of the press, and freedom of speech, &c. &c. Morris preceded his resolutions with several strong remarks touching object of Slavery, and in defence of the doctrines expressed in his resolutions.

Calhoun, after the resolutions were read, rose to make some remarks in reply to Mr. Morris. The resolutions introduced by Mr. M. were, as I said, directly antagonistic to his.

They expressed the opinions of Abolitionists fully and unequivocally, and brought a defence of Abolitionists in the United States embodied in the form of Resolutions, and defended by a member of the Senate. Mr. Calhoun said, he was in the spread of Abolition documents, but he was ignorant of the extent of the Anti-Slavery feeling. He was surprised and astonished, but was glad that his were shown. That what men might, men were willing to express, saw the importance of speedy action upon this subject and the sooner the better.

Mr. Calhoun's remarks were not only in order, and Mr. King, who was the Chair, suggested that he should speak what he had to say until the debate became perfectly before the Senate.

Mr. Calhoun readily complied. Mr. Morris's resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. Morris gave no notice when Calhoun's resolutions came up, he could move that his own resolutions, by one, as an amendment to the resolutions presented by Mr. Calhoun, thus you will see the war progresses.

distinct classes of Resolutions from Senators from four different States being presented for the consideration of the Senate. Mr. Calhoun's resolutions contain an expression of the sentiments of the Slaveholding States. Mr. M. resolutions, which were presented last evening, corresponded in with the resolutions presented by Mr. Calhoun. They had reference, however, only to the subject of Slavery. Mr. Calhoun's enter on a enlarged defence of certain peculiar State Rights doctrine. Mr. M. resolutions maintain that Congress has the power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of the States. The resolutions decided Anti-Slavery, and such are calculated to excite and irritate the South. In addition to these resolutions, certain warmly expressed and strong resolutions from the Legislature of Vermont, instructing the Vermont Delegation to vote for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Co-

mumbia, and for the Abolition of the Slave Trade in the States, are before the Senate, thus making four classes of Resolutions now before the Senate.

The discussion will come up next week, and probably will continue for two or three weeks. With Mr. Clay, Mr. Strange, Mr. Preston, and other Senators, I am sure no good can come of such a discussion.

The Senate passed the remainder of the day in the consideration of bills of a private character.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House passed the day in the consideration of petitions. Several hundred were presented from the Free States, praying for the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave trade in the District of Columbia and the Territories against the annexation of Texas to the Union, and for a regulation of commerce between the States, that the Slave trade be abolished in the States.

Mr. Adams presented thirty or forty memorials on the above subjects, and took occasion to say and repeat that the resolutions passed some days since for laying the Abolition Memorial on the table was odious, infamous, unconstitutional, and in violation of the rights of the citizen.

Leaving Washington.

Mail Robbery.—The Express Mail, while in its passage between N. Orleans and Cincinnati, was lately robbed of gold and checks to the amount of nearly \$10,000, and about \$100 in bank notes. Two of the riders (boys) were the primary agents, and have been arrested together, with a resident of Cincinnati, with whom the robbers had made their rendezvous—of the sub-Treasury plan.

Emigration from Virginia to Mexico.—The Boonton Herald of Dec. 12, says there arrived this week preceding, at that place, no less than two families in emigration to Coahuila, Mexico, for the purpose of settling there.

That being rejected, he proposed to refer them, as he said, to the committee for declaring war against Mexico, meaning the committee on Foreign Affairs, for which committee he seems to have not much respect. His motion was rejected, and all the Texian memorials, without decision, were laid on the table.

Mr. Cambreleng presented a memorial from sundry merchants and manufacturers praying for a repeal of the duty.

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FREE PRESS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CTS.
TER ANNUAL.

Payable half yearly; but Two Dollars will be received as payment full, if paid entirely at once. Whenever payment is deferred beyond the expiration of the year, interest will be charged on the amount of the subscription for six months, \$1.25, to be paid invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING.

The terms of advertising are for a square or less, \$1.00, for three insertions—larger ones in the same proportion. Each contains 25 cents per square.

All advertisements not ordered for a special time, will be continued until furnish'd and charged accordingly.

VARIETY.

WHOLESALE SCRAPS.

From the United States Chronicle, printed at Providence, R. I., Sept. 29, 1837.

If you are ever so sure that you ought to resent an injury, at least put off your resentment till you cool. You will gain every end better by that means; whereas you may do yourself or your neighbor great mischief by proceeding rashly and hastily.

The consciousness of having acted from principle, and without the praise or privity of any person whatever, is a pleasure superior to all other happiness can yield.

Why do you desire riches and grandeur? Because you think they will bring happiness with them. The very thing you want is now in your power—you have only to study contentment.

Don't be frightened if misfortune stalks into your humble habitation. She sometimes takes the liberty of walking into the presence-chamber of Kings.

Are not the great happiest when most free from the inclemencies of greatness? Is there any happiness in greatness?

If you err to oblige, the person you so obligate will scarcely despise you.

If you have a family, it is no more allowable that you squander away your substance, than for a steward to embezzle the estate of which he is a master.

It may not be in your power to excel many people's riches, honors, abilities, but you may excel thousand in goodness of heart. Hitherto of ambition. Here is an object.

The knowledge. The most virtuous of the most numerous of improvements in virtue. On the contrary, the ignorant think themselves wise enough; the vicious are, in their own opinion, good enough.

Accustom yourself to strict observation of your duty in all respects, and it will in time be as troublesome to omit or violate it, as it is to many please it.

To detect calumny. 1. Despise it.—Toscan disturbed about it is the way to make it to be believed; and stabbing your defamer will not prove you innocent. 2. Live an exemplary life, and then your general good character will overpower it. 3. Speak tenderly of every body, even of your defamers, and you will make the whole world cry shame on them who can and let it in their heart to injure one so innocentive.

He who knows the world will not be too bashful. He who knows himself will not be impudent.

If you would add lustre to all your accomplishments, study a modest behaviour. To excel in any thing valuable, is great; but to be above conceit on account of one's accomplishments, is greater. Consider, if you have rich natural gifts, you owe them to the Divine bounty. If you have improved your understanding and studied virtue, you have only done your duty; and thus there seems little reason left for vanity.

Charity should begin at home, according to the old adage, and so should all other good qualities. Let the domestic circle feel the influence of the better feelings of our nature, and those who are beyond it will in due time experience the benefit of them. As for those who display their excellences before the eye of the world, and keep them hidden from such as are bound to them by the ties of relationship, and affinity, there is reason to fear that their noble actions originate in a love of ostentation rather than in any innate love of doing good. Show us a kind father, husband, son or brother, and we will show you in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred a good citizen.

ERROR.—Every body is liable to be imposed upon—any one may be deceived respecting transactions between man and man, and almost any one will take advantages of circumstances to serve a friend through those circumstances operate to another's disadvantage. It is a trait of the gentleman to make the around when he finds himself in the wrong, and a gentleman can only reciprocate in the feelings which prompt such a step.

Churning.—There is sometimes considerable difficulty in making butter from cream, owing perhaps to causes not exactly understood; but every dairy woman knows that cases occur in which the manufacture of a good article is impracticable. A friend assures us that in ordinary cases, the difficulty is at once removed, by the addition of a little saleratus to the cream. After the cream has been churned a proper time, if no sign of butter appear, sprinkle the powdered saleratus over the surface half at a time, as it is possible no more than half may be required. After churning a few moments longer, if necessary add the remainder. The philosophy of the matter, we leave to be the alkali of the saleratus neutralizes the superabundant acid of the cream, and thus produces butter.—*Gen. For.*

A poor woman who had attended several confirmations was at length recognized by the bishop.—"Why, have I not seen you here before?" said his lordship. "Yes, I am of our woman, 'I got my confirmation read it over and over again.'

THE OPEQUON WOOLLEN FACTORY

HAVING been repaired, is again ready for action.

Wool for carding and Cloths, to be sold, will be received at the Rail-Road Depot, Charlesstown, and returned when finished.

GRANTHAM & BARNES.

Sept. 11, 1837.

Cash for Negroes.

WILL at all times give the highest prices in cash for likely young NEGROES, of both sexes, from ten to twenty-five years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of, will do well to call on me at my residence in Charlesstown; and any communication in writing will be promptly attended to.

JOHN KABLE,
DAVID JOHNSTON.

Kabletown Mills.

The subscribers having entered into a partnership for a term of years, in the business.

MILLING BUSINESS.

At the Kabletown Mills, they will in a few days be ready for the reception of all kinds of GRAIN, for which they are prepared to pay the highest market price. Farmers who prefer grinding their wheat, can get flour at the Mill, or delivered at the Depot, Charles-town, or at Harpers-Ferry.

A constant supply of Plaster, Salt, Fish &c., will be kept on hand at low prices.

Sawing and Plaster grinding done to the best manner and at moderate prices.—Country work done in good order.

We hope, by strict attention and promptitude, that our friends and old customers of the mill, will not be disappointed.

JOHN KABLE,
DAVID JOHNSTON.

Kabletown, July 13, 1837.

For Sale.

FAMILY FLOUR, Superfine Flour, Rice Flour, prima lifted, and unsifted Corn Meal, Oats, Oatmeal different kinds, Buttermilk Flour, whole corn, &c. Apples and Peaches, Beans and Lentils, & a number of other articles in the L.

JOHN KABLE,
DAVID JOHNSTON.

Kabletown, Aug. 10, 1837.—6m

For Raw料, H.

Opposite the Island Mill.

Harper's-Ferry, June 19, giving up a supply.

N. B.—In view of articles to dispose of, having all them at fair prices, will find ready sale above establishment, by calling on me.

JOHN SCOTT.

Charlestown, Nov. 2, 1837.—6m

Notice.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WISH to purchase as soon as possible FIFTY NEGROES, for which money I will pay higher prices in cash than any purchaser in this market. Persons who may have negroes for sale, are invited to call and see me in Winchester—or if inconvenient to do so, are requested to address me a line, to which I will give immediate attention.

IT. G. DANIEL.

Winchester, Sept. 27, 1837.—6m

For Raw料, H.

Opposite the Island Mill.

Harper's-Ferry, June 19, giving up a supply.

N. B.—In view of articles to dispose of, having all them at fair prices, will find ready sale above establishment, by calling on me.

JOHN SCOTT.

Charlestown, Oct. 2, 1837.—6m

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Persons having negroes to sell, will see their interest by calling on the subscriber. Letters on the subject will be promptly attended to.

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