

Virginia Free Press.

OUR COUNTRY—THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES—UNION AND LIBERTY.

BY JOHN S. & H. N. GALLAHER.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY

VOL. 31.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1838.

NO. 25.

THE INDIAN QUITTING HIS HOME.

FROM THE BALTIMORE HERALD.
Hark! from the fields, the hills, the woods, the dale,
Ascends the white man's dreadful shriek "away!"
Away! resounds each rock,—away! away!
Alas! the Indian can no longer stay!

Along the stream the chieftain leads his band;
Slowly they tread, and often turn to gaze
On their deserved home,—their once free land.—
And weep as memory paints their happier days.

They reach the hill, where oft the Indian made
With eager eyes the countless warrior sought,
And all his toil with the sweet kiss repaid;

And smote to hear the battles he had fought.

They see afar the gently waving corn,
Planted by them,—but for whose cause?—to sustain
not the Indian from his native land?

To seek a home amid the dreary waste.

They look again, and tears begin each eye,
The sunny lake lies spread before their view;
They think how oft beneath the summer sky,

They skinned its surface in the light of noon;

How often did their sons and daughters swim.

Warrior and youth assembled there to fare;
How from the rock each hastened manly form,
And dashed aside the high and swelling wave.

One more they look, and oh! each soul is rent,

With grief, when in the distance they discern

The hidden flames, that from their wigwams seat

In fury leap, and seem to seath the sky.

A moment, and fresh nature holds its sway,

Each bosom beats, each breath fails, as it ascends;

Again their cheeks bear traces bearing death,

While the loud war trumpet sounds upward to the sky.

It soon the year is proudly dashed aside,

Wise sagacious beams from ev'ry sparkling eye,

E'en tottering age now grasps the bow with pride;

And frantic waves the battle-axe on high.

A moment, and fresh nature holds its sway,

Each bosom beats, each breath fails, as it ascends;

Again their cheeks bear traces bearing death,

While the loud war trumpet sounds upward to the sky.

It soon the year is proudly dashed aside,

Wise sagacious beams from ev'ry sparkling eye,

E'en tottering age now grasps the bow with pride;

And frantic waves the battle-axe on high.

A moment, and fresh nature holds its sway,

Each bosom beats, each breath fails, as it ascends;

Again their cheeks bear traces bearing death,

While the loud war trumpet sounds upward to the sky.

It soon the year is proudly dashed aside,

Wise sagacious beams from ev'ry sparkling eye,

E'en tottering age now grasps the bow with pride;

And frantic waves the battle-axe on high.

A moment, and fresh nature holds its sway,

Each bosom beats, each breath fails, as it ascends;

Again their cheeks bear traces bearing death,

While the loud war trumpet sounds upward to the sky.

It soon the year is proudly dashed aside,

Wise sagacious beams from ev'ry sparkling eye,

E'en tottering age now grasps the bow with pride;

And frantic waves the battle-axe on high.

A moment, and fresh nature holds its sway,

Each bosom beats, each breath fails, as it ascends;

Again their cheeks bear traces bearing death,

While the loud war trumpet sounds upward to the sky.

It soon the year is proudly dashed aside,

Wise sagacious beams from ev'ry sparkling eye,

E'en tottering age now grasps the bow with pride;

And frantic waves the battle-axe on high.

A moment, and fresh nature holds its sway,

Each bosom beats, each breath fails, as it ascends;

Again their cheeks bear traces bearing death,

While the loud war trumpet sounds upward to the sky.

It soon the year is proudly dashed aside,

Wise sagacious beams from ev'ry sparkling eye,

E'en tottering age now grasps the bow with pride;

And frantic waves the battle-axe on high.

A moment, and fresh nature holds its sway,

Each bosom beats, each breath fails, as it ascends;

Again their cheeks bear traces bearing death,

While the loud war trumpet sounds upward to the sky.

It soon the year is proudly dashed aside,

Wise sagacious beams from ev'ry sparkling eye,

E'en tottering age now grasps the bow with pride;

And frantic waves the battle-axe on high.

A moment, and fresh nature holds its sway,

Each bosom beats, each breath fails, as it ascends;

Again their cheeks bear traces bearing death,

While the loud war trumpet sounds upward to the sky.

It soon the year is proudly dashed aside,

Wise sagacious beams from ev'ry sparkling eye,

E'en tottering age now grasps the bow with pride;

And frantic waves the battle-axe on high.

A moment, and fresh nature holds its sway,

Each bosom beats, each breath fails, as it ascends;

Again their cheeks bear traces bearing death,

While the loud war trumpet sounds upward to the sky.

It soon the year is proudly dashed aside,

Wise sagacious beams from ev'ry sparkling eye,

E'en tottering age now grasps the bow with pride;

And frantic waves the battle-axe on high.

A moment, and fresh nature holds its sway,

Each bosom beats, each breath fails, as it ascends;

Again their cheeks bear traces bearing death,

While the loud war trumpet sounds upward to the sky.

It soon the year is proudly dashed aside,

Wise sagacious beams from ev'ry sparkling eye,

E'en tottering age now grasps the bow with pride;

And frantic waves the battle-axe on high.

A moment, and fresh nature holds its sway,

Each bosom beats, each breath fails, as it ascends;

Again their cheeks bear traces bearing death,

While the loud war trumpet sounds upward to the sky.

It soon the year is proudly dashed aside,

Wise sagacious beams from ev'ry sparkling eye,

E'en tottering age now grasps the bow with pride;

And frantic waves the battle-axe on high.

A moment, and fresh nature holds its sway,

Each bosom beats, each breath fails, as it ascends;

Again their cheeks bear traces bearing death,

While the loud war trumpet sounds upward to the sky.

It soon the year is proudly dashed aside,

Wise sagacious beams from ev'ry sparkling eye,

E'en tottering age now grasps the bow with pride;

And frantic waves the battle-axe on high.

A moment, and fresh nature holds its sway,

Each bosom beats, each breath fails, as it ascends;

Again their cheeks bear traces bearing death,

While the loud war trumpet sounds upward to the sky.

It soon the year is proudly dashed aside,

Wise sagacious beams from ev'ry sparkling eye,

E'en tottering age now grasps the bow with pride;

And frantic waves the battle-axe on high.

A moment, and fresh nature holds its sway,

Each bosom beats, each breath fails, as it ascends;

Again their cheeks bear traces bearing death,

While the loud war trumpet sounds upward to the sky.

It soon the year is proudly dashed aside,

Wise sagacious beams from ev'ry sparkling eye,

E'en tottering age now grasps the bow with pride;

And frantic waves the battle-axe on high.

A moment, and fresh nature holds its sway,

Each bosom beats, each breath fails, as it ascends;

Again their cheeks bear traces bearing death,

While the loud war trumpet sounds upward to the sky.

It soon the year is proudly dashed aside,

Wise sagacious beams from ev'ry sparkling eye,

E'en tottering age now grasps the bow with pride;

And frantic waves the battle-axe on high.

A moment, and fresh nature holds its sway,

Each bosom beats, each breath fails, as it ascends;

Again their cheeks bear traces bearing death,

While the loud war trumpet sounds upward to the sky.

It soon the year is proudly dashed aside,

Wise sagacious beams from ev'ry sparkling eye,

E'en tottering age now grasps the bow with pride;

And frantic waves the battle-axe on high.

A moment, and fresh nature holds its sway,

Each bosom beats, each breath fails, as it ascends;

Again their cheeks bear traces bearing death,

While the loud war trumpet sounds upward to the sky.

It soon the year is proudly dashed aside,

Wise sagacious beams from ev'ry sparkling eye,

E'en tottering age now grasps the bow with pride;

And frantic waves the battle-axe on high.

A moment, and fresh nature holds its sway,

Each bosom beats, each breath fails, as it ascends;

Again their cheeks bear traces bearing death,

While the loud war trumpet sounds upward to the sky.

It soon the year is proudly dashed aside,

Wise sagacious beams from ev'ry sparkling eye,

E'en tottering age now grasps the bow with pride;

And frantic waves the battle-axe on high.

A moment, and fresh nature holds its sway,

Each bosom beats, each breath fails, as it ascends;

Again their cheeks bear traces bearing death,

While the loud war trumpet sounds upward to the sky.

It soon the year is

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1839.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1839.

THE FREE PRESS.—We present our readers today the Free Press in an enlarged form. It is now equal in extent to any paper in the State, if not of larger dimensions.—The Richmond Whig perhaps alone excepted. The addition is the width and length of the columns will enable us to give weekly three more columns of news than usual. This addition has been made at a considerable expense—the cost of type required to effect it, having involved us in an expense of one hundred dollars. But this is a trifle in comparison with the additional cost and labor which will be required to continue the paper in its present size.—The Free Press is now double its original size—although there has been no enlargement of the original press. The expenses of paper and cost of printing, too, are also double former times. That will be the fact at once apparent, that no selfish considerations shall induce us to extend the paper.—No pecuniary interests above our view, we should not have speed to widen it even upon so small a basis—but, relying upon the liberality of our friends and patrons for a quantum sufficiens of funds to keep up our new features, and during the early part of our improvements of the age, and to be better able to show the age and body of the Times, their form and pressure, we have determined to expand our scale to the largest class of readers. All we ask to enable our vessel to weather the storm and to keep pace with those who sail before it. A favorable breeze, is particularly in the part of our patrons, for whose benefit alone the improvements and expenses are incurred, and a little exercise of their influence in our behalf, with those who might and can be our patrons. We are already under some obligations to many of our friends for their voluntary and kind interest in this respect, and should be pleased to witness similar efforts in our favor, in other quarters, where there is still a field for the display of their friend-ship. There are still many individuals and families, we are convinced, even in our own country, who are able to take a newspaper, and to whom it would be a source of profit as well as pleasure to me ten times the amount of its cost, and yet who are deprived of it through want of means or of proper reception upon the subject. Influence, in my humble opinion, is as essential to individual happiness, the great aim and end of human efforts, as the most whole-some food or raiment. Yet we find there are too many who enter into a contrary opinion. They think that they can live in ignorance without any sacrifice of their comforts, and that a hat, coat, shoes, &c., and a little food to sustain the animal functions, comprise all that is requisite in this life. A most lamentable error, as can testify who have drunk at all at the fountain of knowledge.

We know there are some who object to our paper on account of its political opinions. We acknowledge that these opinions would have some weight, were our paper an exclusively political one. This, however, is not the case. We, like others, have political sentiments, and these will continue to be, as they have always been, maintained through our columns in every hazard. For that no liberal person of any party endears us. It is a fortunate circumstance for the country, that the exists more than one political party; and a little political excitement is as necessary for the health of the body politic as pure air, exercise, and the excitement of the blood, are essential to the life of the body corporal. But a small portion of our paper, comparatively, will be occupied for the defense and maintenance of our political opinions. We shall not be able, we trust, to present our readers with two dollars and fifty cents worth of news, machinery, &c., without taking into the account the space occupied with political subjects. Let those who may not relish the politics of the paper, rest all the remainder, and if they do not obtain the value of the small price of subscription in the course of twelve long months, we should be tempted to place either no manufacturing upon our labors, or a poor sum upon the task, desirous for intelligence, and literary prophecies of the individuals themselves.

The terms of our paper, too, are now very low. Many journals, of not more than half the size, published upon a sheet which costs not more than one-half of this, and where all the necessities of life are much cheaper, have their subscription price fixed at higher rates. Upon the whole, we can see no good reason why every man, woman and child, in this and every community in this favored country, should not have the newspaper at all times before them—the press, the facilities for receiving it, the acknowledged advantages and pleasures to be derived from it, all being such as to place it within the reach of almost every individual, whatever and wherever his situation, and to render it an object desirable to all. To all families, particularly the newspaper should find its way. To children, it is invaluable. It always contains something which will elicit their attention, and lead them to read when nothing else will, and they will be led to a taste for reading, which is of itself important, and which perhaps never would acquire in any other way, while, at the same time, it gives them a knowledge of the world, and a desire to know more. Whenever in the course of his education, it is necessary that the mind which he possesses should be trained to receive the impressions of the world, he must be exposed to the influences of the press, and the Whigs have carried the entire course.

MR. PRENTISS.—The speech of Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, at Haverde-Grace, Maryland, is spoken of as a masterly performance. The Baltimore Chronicle says the speech for two hours, and his speech, in the unanimous judgment of all, deserves to be ranked with the best efforts of the orators of any age. Our readers know that we are not prone to exaggeration, and that we deserve the common slang of attorney superfluous qualities to any man, and the gross energies with which our public men are flattered and spoiled. But it is no exaggeration to say, that it is impossible for any public speaker to produce a more profound effect than did Mr. Prentiss upon that occasion. There was scarcely a person in the human heart that did not shrink from his speech and take into account, and then they will be led to a taste for reading, which is of itself important, and which perhaps never would acquire in any other way, while, at the same time, it gives them a knowledge of the world, and a desire to know more. Whenever in the course of his education, it is necessary that the mind which he possesses should be trained to receive the impressions of the world, he must be exposed to the influences of the press, and the Whigs have carried the entire course.

BUCKINGHAM ELECTED.—The speech of Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, at Haverde-Grace, Maryland, is spoken of as a masterly performance. The Baltimore Chronicle says the speech for two hours, and his speech, in the unanimous judgment of all, deserves to be ranked with the best efforts of the orators of any age. Our readers know that we are not prone to exaggeration, and that we deserve the common slang of attorney superfluous qualities to any man, and the gross energies with which our public men are flattered and spoiled. But it is no exaggeration to say, that it is impossible for any public speaker to produce a more profound effect than did Mr. Prentiss upon that occasion. There was scarcely a person in the human heart that did not shrink from his speech and take into account, and then they will be led to a taste for reading, which is of itself important, and which perhaps never would acquire in any other way, while, at the same time, it gives them a knowledge of the world, and a desire to know more. Whenever in the course of his education, it is necessary that the mind which he possesses should be trained to receive the impressions of the world, he must be exposed to the influences of the press, and the Whigs have carried the entire course.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The speech of Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, at Haverde-Grace, Maryland, is spoken of as a masterly performance. The Baltimore Chronicle says the speech for two hours, and his speech, in the unanimous judgment of all, deserves to be ranked with the best efforts of the orators of any age. Our readers know that we are not prone to exaggeration, and that we deserve the common slang of attorney superfluous qualities to any man, and the gross energies with which our public men are flattered and spoiled. But it is no exaggeration to say, that it is impossible for any public speaker to produce a more profound effect than did Mr. Prentiss upon that occasion. There was scarcely a person in the human heart that did not shrink from his speech and take into account, and then they will be led to a taste for reading, which is of itself important, and which perhaps never would acquire in any other way, while, at the same time, it gives them a knowledge of the world, and a desire to know more. Whenever in the course of his education, it is necessary that the mind which he possesses should be trained to receive the impressions of the world, he must be exposed to the influences of the press, and the Whigs have carried the entire course.

COLD WATER.—A great many deaths have occurred this summer from drinking cold water. The Richmond Computer states that six or eight of the laborers on the Canal near that city, died on day from drinking cold water when overheated.

circulated in the market space. What his scheme was to the tyrant, the newspaper press is to the Government of a free people; it tells them our wishes—it applies them of our wants—it carries to the ear of power the blessings of the grave or the mourners of the oppressed.—And this is not all. The newspaper seems to have the most practical morality in its reports of crime and punishment, you find a daily warning and punishment, you find a daily lesson of how impudent leads to error, how error conducts to guilt, how guilt reaps its bitter fruit of anguish and degradation. Nor is this all. The newspaper is the family bond that holds together man and man—no matter what may be the distance or climate or the difference of race. Such are the real advantages, the substantial utility of the newspaper press. These, in spite of all its abuses, have made it the boast of liberty, the glory of civilization. For these it is that it has been likened to the air we breathe, for, like the air, it is the regulator of light—and like the air it deserves to us all, to the meanest and to the proudest, the common glory of the sun of truth.

DEATHS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Starfield states that the deaths in that city last week amounted to the startling number of two hundred and thirty-one. The disease most fatal were the following:—Stomach-epatitis, 57; rheumatic fever, 12; dropsy, 11; diarrhea, 10; scrofulosis, 9; convulsions, 9. There were one hundred and twenty-five children under two years of age.

REPORTED STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—We are happy to be able to contrast the safety of the Baltimore American on Tuesday with the safety of an U. S. steamer, who is direct from the Cherokee Agency in the South-West, the painful rumor which was spread a few days ago respecting the alleged explosion of the steamboat Knoblock and the loss of the lives of 300 Indians. It appears that one of the engineers of the boat, in the course of his duty, had been forced upon it by the overbearing necessities of the times, and to restore credit and the currency to the sum total on which they stood before their late derangement was unnecessarily brought on the people.

I, therefore, by virtue of that injunction of the Constitution which requires the Governor of this State to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and for the purposes aforesaid, do hereby require all Banks in this Commonwealth, or before the thirtieth day of August next ensuing the date thereof, to resume and continue the redemption of their respective notes, bills and other obligations in gold and silver coin, according to the true intent and meaning of their charters. And, for the purpose of aiding those institutions in the accomplishment of the laudable object, I deem it proper to state, from the information I have obtained, that their solvency and general condition is such as to entitle them to the confidence of all who hold their notes, their amount of specie on hand being largely increased, and of notes in circulation much diminished, since the suspension of specific payment, May 1837.

While it is thus cheerfully announced that the means of the Banks are ample, and that their conduct has been, throughout the late trying crisis, generally such as to sustain our already high character for punctuality, honesty and solvency, maintain and even increase our trade, keep up the value of property, and prevent the State from becoming the theatre of panic or distress, yet I shall feel bound, in duty to the public, to take all the means in my power to compel a return to that agency and responsibility to their creditors, for which they were created. If, however, a return be promptly and faithfully made to that line of duty, to the laws and to the public, from which they have been compelled to depart, the occurrences of the past year will only be recorded in our history as another instance of the perfect adaptation of republican institutions to the demands of every crisis, and will show that common and overriding necessity being obeyed by general consent becomes the entire law of the land.

But to justify such rule of necessity, and to prevent future evil from its unnecessary recurrence or unjust continuance, it is indispensably requisite that the instant the pressure ceases, the empire of the excess and ordinary law of the land should be restored. Accordingly, if on the other hand a return to general and real redemption in specie, and a withdrawal of all illegal paper money, from circulation, do not now take place, when all admit that it may, with safety and public benefit, I shall hold it my duty, forthwith, to take all the measures to compel it, which the Constitution and laws have placed in my power; and at the opening of the next session of the Legislature, to recommend the passage of such laws as may more effectually guard the future from the evils of the past.

And further, for the purposes and virtues of the enjoyment aforesaid, I do hereby require all persons or bodies corporate, who may have violated the laws of this State, by the emission and circulation of any denominations of five dollars, to pay to the State, within a term of six months from the date of this proclamation, the sum of five dollars, commonly called "Shin-plasters," to take instant measure for the full and honest redemption of the same in gold and silver coin or such other ample equivalent as shall be acceptable to the State, thereto, under the penalties provided in such proclamation, which penitential distinction be not complicated in a reasonable time it will be the duty of all good citizens to enforce.

Should this requirement be fully and promptly complied with, the Commonwealth will be restored to that sound and vigorous which it possessed before the suspension, viz.: One composed of gold and silver for all sums under, and of gold instantly convertible into specie for all sums of and over five dollars. The result of the attempt to improve the currency will then obviously be, that the only paper issues in circulation and not convertible into specie at the place where issued, will be discontinued.

THE CHARLESTON FIRE. It appears from a detailed official statement published by the Mayor of Charleston, that the tax assessment for the year 1838, is \$1,000,000.

MICHELL, THE PIRATE.—This notorious individual, whom a Southern paper lately to his community killed, it appears by subsequent accounts is still among us.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Mr. A. M. Hale, of the firm of Palmer & Hale, of Philadelphia, was drowned while bathing at Cape May, a few days since.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Mr. A. M. Hale, of the firm of Palmer & Hale, of Philadelphia, was drowned while bathing at Cape May, a few days since.

THE CHARLESTON FIRE. It appears from a detailed official statement published by the Mayor of Charleston, that the tax assessment for the year 1838, is \$1,000,000.

HEIGHT OF CONSISTENCY.—The Washington Correspondent, the general editor of the latest issue of *J. C. C. Collier's*, calls Henry Clay "an eccentric political."

BUCKINGHAM ELECTED.—The speech of Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, at Haverde-Grace, Maryland, is spoken of as a masterly performance. The Baltimore Chronicle says the speech for two hours, and his speech, in the unanimous judgment of all, deserves to be ranked with the best efforts of the orators of any age. Our readers know that we are not prone to exaggeration, and that we deserve the common slang of attorney superfluous qualities to any man, and the gross energies with which our public men are flattered and spoiled. But it is no exaggeration to say, that it is impossible for any public speaker to produce a more profound effect than did Mr. Prentiss upon that occasion. There was scarcely a person in the human heart that did not shrink from his speech and take into account, and then they will be led to a taste for reading, which is of itself important, and which perhaps never would acquire in any other way, while, at the same time, it gives them a knowledge of the world, and a desire to know more. Whenever in the course of his education, it is necessary that the mind which he possesses should be trained to receive the impressions of the world, he must be exposed to the influences of the press, and the Whigs have carried the entire course.

THE CHARLESTON FIRE. It appears from a detailed official statement published by the Mayor of Charleston, that the tax assessment for the year 1838, is \$1,000,000.

MICHELL, THE PIRATE.—This notorious individual, whom a Southern paper lately to his community killed, it appears by subsequent accounts is still among us.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Mr. A. M. Hale, of the firm of Palmer & Hale, of Philadelphia, was drowned while bathing at Cape May, a few days since.

THE CHARLESTON FIRE. It appears from a detailed official statement published by the Mayor of Charleston, that the tax assessment for the year 1838, is \$1,000,000.

MICHELL, THE PIRATE.—This notorious individual, whom a Southern paper lately to his community killed, it appears by subsequent accounts is still among us.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Mr. A. M. Hale, of the firm of Palmer & Hale, of Philadelphia, was drowned while bathing at Cape May, a few days since.

THE CHARLESTON FIRE. It appears from a detailed official statement published by the Mayor of Charleston, that the tax assessment for the year 1838, is \$1,000,000.

MICHELL, THE PIRATE.—This notorious individual, whom a Southern paper lately to his community killed, it appears by subsequent accounts is still among us.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Mr. A. M. Hale, of the firm of Palmer & Hale, of Philadelphia, was drowned while bathing at Cape May, a few days since.

THE CHARLESTON FIRE. It appears from a detailed official statement published by the Mayor of Charleston, that the tax assessment for the year 1838, is \$1,000,000.

MICHELL, THE PIRATE.—This notorious individual, whom a Southern paper lately to his community killed, it appears by subsequent accounts is still among us.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Mr. A. M. Hale, of the firm of Palmer & Hale, of Philadelphia, was drowned while bathing at Cape May, a few days since.

THE CHARLESTON FIRE. It appears from a detailed official statement published by the Mayor of Charleston, that the tax assessment for the year 1838, is \$1,000,000.

MICHELL, THE PIRATE.—This notorious individual, whom a Southern paper lately to his community killed, it appears by subsequent accounts is still among us.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Mr. A. M. Hale, of the firm of Palmer & Hale, of Philadelphia, was drowned while bathing at Cape May, a few days since.

THE CHARLESTON FIRE. It appears from a detailed official statement published by the Mayor of Charleston, that the tax assessment for the year 1838, is \$1,000,000.

MICHELL, THE PIRATE.—This notorious individual, whom a Southern paper lately to his community killed, it appears by subsequent accounts is still among us.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Mr. A. M. Hale, of the firm of Palmer & Hale, of Philadelphia, was drowned while bathing at Cape May, a few days since.

THE CHARLESTON FIRE. It appears from a detailed official statement published by the Mayor of Charleston, that the tax assessment for the year 1838, is \$1,000,000.

MICHELL, THE PIRATE.—This notorious individual, whom a Southern paper lately to his community killed, it appears by subsequent accounts is still among us.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Mr. A. M. Hale, of the firm of Palmer & Hale, of Philadelphia, was drowned while bathing at Cape May, a few days since.

THE CHARLESTON FIRE. It appears from a detailed official statement published by the Mayor of Charleston, that the tax assessment for the year 1838, is \$1,000,000.

MICHELL, THE PIRATE.—This notorious individual, whom a Southern paper lately to his community killed, it appears by subsequent accounts is still among us.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Mr. A. M. Hale, of the firm of Palmer & Hale, of Philadelphia, was drowned while bathing at Cape May, a few days since.

THE CHARLESTON FIRE. It appears from a detailed official statement published by the Mayor of Charleston, that the tax assessment for the year 1838, is \$1,000,000.

MICHELL, THE PIRATE.—This notorious individual, whom a Southern paper lately to his community killed, it appears by subsequent accounts is still among us.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Mr. A. M. Hale, of the firm of Palmer & Hale, of Philadelphia, was drowned while bathing at Cape May, a few days since.

THE CHARLESTON FIRE. It appears from a detailed official statement published by the Mayor of Charleston, that the tax assessment for the year 1838, is \$1,000,000.

MICHELL, THE PIRATE.—This notorious individual, whom a Southern paper lately to his community killed, it appears by subsequent accounts is still among us.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Mr. A. M. Hale, of the firm of Palmer & Hale, of Philadelphia, was drowned while bathing at Cape May, a few days since.

THE CHARLESTON FIRE. It appears from a detailed official statement published by the Mayor of Charleston, that the tax assessment for the year 1838, is \$1,000,000.

MICHELL, THE PIRATE.—This notorious individual, whom a Southern paper lately to his community killed, it appears by subsequent accounts is still among us.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Mr. A. M. Hale, of the firm of Palmer & Hale, of Philadelphia, was drowned while bathing at Cape May, a few days since.

THE CHARLESTON FIRE. It appears from a detailed official statement published by the Mayor of Charleston, that the tax assessment for the year 1838, is \$1,000,000.

MICHELL, THE PIRATE.—This notorious individual, whom a Southern paper lately to his community killed, it appears by subsequent accounts is still among us.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Mr. A. M. Hale, of the firm of Palmer & Hale, of Philadelphia, was drowned while bathing at Cape May, a few days since.

THE CHARLESTON FIRE. It appears from a detailed official statement published by the Mayor of Charleston, that the tax assessment for the year 1838, is \$1,000,000.

MICHELL, THE PIRATE.—This notorious individual, whom a Southern paper lately to his community killed, it appears by subsequent accounts is still among us.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Mr. A. M. Hale, of the firm of Palmer & Hale, of Philadelphia, was drowned while bathing at Cape May, a few days since.

THE CHARLESTON FIRE. It appears from a detailed official statement published by the Mayor of Charleston, that the tax assessment for the year 1838, is \$1,000,000.

MICHELL, THE PIRATE.—This notorious individual, whom a Southern paper lately to his community killed, it appears by subsequent accounts is still among us.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Mr. A. M. Hale, of the firm of Palmer & Hale, of Philadelphia, was drowned while bathing at Cape May, a few days since.

THE CHARLESTON FIRE. It appears from a

both was removed the following

REGULAR TOASTS.
Union of the United States—
President of the United States—
United States—May last
experience—
Moral Washington—Peace to his
spirit—Heaven's last and best gift.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.
Henry Clay—Old and patriotic
men—
E. Wood. Andrew Jackson—The
leaving Democrat of the Old School.
Cox. Our worthy Host and Host-
ing life and happiness attend them.
Money—The immortal Lafayette—
theirs Revolutions—
Genl. C. M. Calhoun—
Patriot, Sage and Hero—
Good health and long life to
the Potomac—
The union of sweet and sour
weakness with a jump of hardness—
Harper. Men's teeth song and
feet to the end of our Country—
Young men exerting themselves
of wood, to the advantage of
water system—
Anger. The day we celebrated—
rise an hour before daylight, and
sing—How low your heads, ye sons
of Abraham—
JOSHUA COX, President—
HENRY STILES, Vice President,
etc., etc.

HONORABLE MEMBER FOR THE FREE PRESS]

READ! READ! READ!

From the Baptist Register.

any years since, a respectable

professor of the Religion of Je-

stianity town in —, called on

one day, nearly at the close

of his labor, and while she ex-
presses friendship, suggested in a tone

that he had not visited her

some time, and very little de-
light. She further intimated that

she were complaining of his ne-
glect also.

In short, she plainly

thought he might and ought

to people more. The Minister

sighed, and made her the fol-
lower—“Perhaps I spend more

time with my people than you

are aware of. Doubtless, howev-
er, of duty in this as well as in

else—I have no disposition, un-
less it deceives me, to justify my

own amanuensis to be provoked to

by any of the dear disciples

I do deeply regret that I visit

and hope you will pray for me.”

After embracing an opportunity to

swallow anecdotes before the

latter left the house:

“A fitly farmer in one of our Mid-
dle fields, to see how his la-
rge increased. To his surprise, he

is sitting and musing under a

but a small day's work accom-
plished.

Seeing this, he hastily complains

for his idleness and un-
willingness to help him.

telling him he had not done

as he expected him to do.”

complaint, the laborer modestly

“I am a poor man, so you will

be entirely dependent on the labor of

for my daily bread and for the

my family. I believe you are

debt to me for several days’

I have really needed the mo-

did indeed, expect you would

me my meals, to sustain me

in labouring for you. I was

to commence my labor at the

appointed.

I worked till it was ver-

the morning, and as no break-

fasting, being very faint, I left the

on yonder neighbor, borow-

ings, went to the tavern, and

my breakfast. All this detained

time. On my return to

refreshed and strengthened, I

would send me my dinner.—

expectation I have labored till

exhausted, and have set here

modifying what to do—

like to go again to borrow mon-

ey, a neighbor, till I had paid him

already borrowed.—On stran-

ged not call.—At the tavern, I

such a poor man as I could not

Besides, my calling again

light excite suspicion unfavo-

rable or masterful.

more, I am the reason why I

subject to your accusation of

simple statement of the

which breathed a tone of grief

complaint, the farmer was much

and repented.

All my complaint, the blame is

the money which I owe

last labor, including also this

and the seven to come. I am

able on the spot to make some

neglect. The laborer is

his hire. The failure of your

mistake of my family. I don't

think he has hired me for sev-

eral months, and increased his wages—and the wages he paid him before he

discharged.

This story the lady appeared

not, but did not think of its

she happened to meditate on

useful midnight hour. When

how it might bear on her

she could not rest until

her husband and related it to

her which the following dialogue

“Have you not paid our Minister

which is almost closed?

Why, no, I believe not, the

not called, and I know not

possible; and do you suppose

the people have paid him?

H. I presume none have; it has not been customary to pay until the year is ended.

W. How then, pray, has he lived and provided for his family without means? He has no property of his own; is in debt for his education and has a family and a considerable expensive company.

W. Why by borrowing money, I suppose, and getting credit.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

W. Well surely that must be attended with a disadvantage and waste of time. And has he all these debts now to settle?

H. Certainly.

THE FREE PRESS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS

PER ANNUM.

Printed half year, \$1.00. DOLLARS will be made payable in full, if paid quarterly in advance. When no payment is made before the expiration of the year, interest will be charged at the rate of 6 per cent., or \$1.25, to be paid quarterly, and to be continued until paid, and to be continued.

ADVERTISING.

The terms of advertising are, for a square or less than 41, for three insertions—larger ones in the same proportion. Each continuation 25 cents per insertion. All advertisements not ordered for insertion will be continued until paid, and to be continued.

LAND OFFICE STATISTICS.

From the *Land Office Gazette*.

We have passed with great satisfaction the report of James Whitecomb, Commissioner of the General Land Office, submitted to Congress through the Secretary of the Treasury. From it we have compiled the following article, which we hope our readers will be interested in.

There are 62 Land Offices in the United States, as follows: 34 in the Atlantic, 15 in Illinois, 6 in Missouri, 8 in Alabama, 2 in Michigan, 1 in Louisiana, 6 in Michigan, 1 in Kansas, 3 in Texas, 1 in the District of Columbia, and two in Florida Territory. The aggregate sales at all these offices during the year 1836 and the three preceding years were as follows:

1833, \$1,000,000. 1834, \$1,000,000. 1835, \$1,000,000. 1836, \$1,000,000. Total, \$4,000,000. The amount of land sold in 1836 was two hundred and fifty-one dollars forty-five cents, of which in Michigan alone was received the sum of six million one hundred and sixty-eight thousand and nine hundred and thirty-two dollars. In 1835, about one-fifth of the whole amount mentioned sum two million four hundred and twenty-eight thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars sixty cents. The sum of acres sold in Michigan for the time specified was four million one hundred and thirty thousand two hundred and seventy-two, and fifty-five hundred.

Land is ordered to be surveyed since March 4, 1837, and of which surveys have been returned up to December 9, 1837, to just more than eighteen millions, of which 795,200 acres are in Michigan. Mr. Whitecomb's documents, submitted to Congress through the Secretary of the Treasury, are remarkable for their condensed comprehensiveness, so we may be allowed such an expression. They compare, besides several estimates, 17 tables, the result of thorough investigation and industry labor, together with colored contoured maps, drawn with scrupulous accuracy from the original plots made by the surveyors. Among them are the diagrams of the entire states of Indiana and Missouri. We have extended our observations much further than that available report, but we believe that, in this sketch, we must take the responsibility of showing the immense labor performed by Mr. Whiteman, by extending it one or two items.

During the year ending November 30, 1837, there were registered in the General Land Office two hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-four entries of sales, during the same period have been actually transmitted to their appropriate destinations upwards of one thousand and thirty-five thousand patents, and the number written and recorded contains a report of the society for the last six months, and to make a report thereof, have carefully examined the books, accounts, securities, and monies of the institution, and present the following Statement, showing its condition on this day.

THREE HAMMERTON SPRINGS,

At Bath, Morgan County, Va.

THE PAVILION HOTEL,

A capital hotel furnished throughout with pure white marble and best linen sheeting, and in this particular, has been put upon a footing of equality with the best Hotels.

The whole establishment has undergone a thorough overhauling and cross-examination—Every arrangement has been made with care and judgment, and every article of convenience and comfort will be the aim of the undersigned that its operations shall be so conducted that, while there may be all the ease and freedom of the public house, it shall exhibit the quiet and decorum of the well-ordered private one.

JOHN STROTHER.

July 12, 1838.—41.

THE BRISTOL HOTEL,

A superbly furnished respectively by Mr. J. W. COOPER, BOSTON, MASS., where every attention will be afforded to persons favoring her with their custom.

HELEN BROWN, Agent.

Montgomery, July 3, 1838.

HARPERS-FLY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

Charlestown, Jan. 1, 1838.

REMARKS.—In accordance with the terms of the Constitution of this Institution, I make up to John Harmer, my trusty agent, respectfully Report, that we have examined the books, accounts, and memorandum, from which we have prepared the following statement:

Harper's Ferry Savings Institution on Decem-

ber 1, 1837, had deposited \$1,000,000.

To 1st interest on said \$1,000,000, \$100,000.

To interest on said \$100,000, \$10,000.

To excess paid out over receipts \$10,000.

Balance \$890,000.

By cash paid monthly deposits \$25,000.

To 1st interest on said \$25,000, \$2,500.

To interest on said \$2,500, \$250.

To 1st interest on said \$250, \$25.

To 1st interest on said \$25, \$2.50.

To 1st interest on said \$2.50, \$0.25.

To 1st interest on said \$0.25, \$0.025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.025, \$0.0025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.0025, \$0.00025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.00025, \$0.000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.000025, \$0.0000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.0000025, \$0.00000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.00000025, \$0.000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.000000025, \$0.0000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.0000000025, \$0.00000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.00000000025, \$0.000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.000000000025, \$0.0000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.0000000000025, \$0.00000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.00000000000025, \$0.000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.000000000000025, \$0.0000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.0000000000000025, \$0.00000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.00000000000000025, \$0.000000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.000000000000000025, \$0.0000000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.0000000000000000025, \$0.00000000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.00000000000000000025, \$0.000000000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.000000000000000000025, \$0.0000000000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.0000000000000000000025, \$0.00000000000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.00000000000000000000025, \$0.000000000000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.000000000000000000000025, \$0.0000000000000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.0000000000000000000000025, \$0.00000000000000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.00000000000000000000000025, \$0.000000000000000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.000000000000000000000000025, \$0.0000000000000000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.0000000000000000000000000025, \$0.00000000000000000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.00000000000000000000000000025, \$0.000000000000000000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.000000000000000000000000000025, \$0.0000000000000000000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.0000000000000000000000000000025, \$0.00000000000000000000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.00000000000000000000000000000025, \$0.000000000000000000000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.000000000000000000000000000000025, \$0.0000000000000000000000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.0000000000000000000000000000000025, \$0.00000000000000000000000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.00000000000000000000000000000000025, \$0.000000000000000000000000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.000000000000000000000000000000000025, \$0.0000000000000000000000000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.0000000000000000000000000000000000025, \$0.00000000000000000000000000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.00000000000000000000000000000000000025, \$0.000000000000000000000000000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.000000000000000000000000000000000000025, \$0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000025, \$0.00000000000000000000000000000000000000025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.00000000000000000000000000000000000000025, \$0.0025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.0025, \$0.00025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.00025, \$0.0025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.0025, \$0.00025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.00025, \$0.0025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.0025, \$0.00025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.00025, \$0.0025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.0025, \$0.00025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.00025, \$0.0025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.0025, \$0.00025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.00025, \$0.0025.

To 1st interest on said \$0.0025, \$0.000000000