

THE FREE PRESS.
CHARLESTOWN.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1838.

M.R. BOND'S SPEECH.

We present to-day the first part of this admirable and cogent document, and will give the conclusion in our next. Nothing has appeared, in the shape of a speech, for many years, which so well deserves circulation and perusal. The *Warren Times* justly describes it, as a paper "so plain, that the most humble understanding can comprehend it," and so spicy, that no man who opens it will fail to read it through once or twice, or until he has mastered its undeniableness.

The speech is made up from public documents furnished to Congress, and printed for the use of that body—and the happy application of the *Amendments* to the Constitution contained in it, has already given Mr. Bond, a rank amongst the ablest men in the public committee. It was delivered, in support of Mr. Hopkins' resolution to separate the patronage of the government from the press, and exposes with striking power the failure of the Free-Press party to sustain their cause.

Mr. B. successfully defies them "to specify any retrenchment or reform, it can accomplish," and proves by documentary evidence that not a single promise has been fulfilled—not a single pledge redeemed.

This speech has attracted so much attention by its calm reasoning, its just deduction, and its array of historical and recorded facts, that a general demand has been made for its circulation throughout the country. In order to aid in the dissemination of its wholesome truths, we have commenced a pamphlet edition, with the hope that it will be put into the hands of thousands who are not newspaper subscribers. We trust our Whig friends will lend a helping hand; and that, in addition to spending a few dollars for the printing, they will make it possible to see the speech spread far and wide. We trust, also, that to the point—it is a compend of startling facts, and brings to view a series of violated pledges, gross misdeeds, and unmilitated enormities, during the last nine years, with cut parallel in our annals.

The price is set so low, that every man who has the good of his country at heart can do some service. In Washington and Richmond large editions have been issued, and the editor of the *Virginia Times*, with the spirit of a true Whig, has determined to send a copy to every voter in the counties of Fauquier, and Prince William. We are doing our part—and ask our friends to do theirs. It is yet time to give orders for copies of the speech.

S—The bill which passed the U. S. Senate on Wednesday, appropriating \$300,000 to the Falmouth and Alexandria Rail Road, is one of much interest to the travelling public, and to the agricultural region of Fauquier, Culpeper, Rappahannock, &c. We hope it will meet the ready sanction of the House of Representatives, in time to enable the Company to put the work under contract during the present season. The money is to be applied to that part of the route which runs through the District of Columbia, a space of about nine miles, and the erection of a bridge across the Potomac. The company is to carry the mail on the District part of the route free of expense, as often each day, as the cars may run for the transportation of passengers.

This is the improvement to which the Legislature of Virginia at the last session appropriated three-fifths of the capital stock—and one of the routes proposed, will take the road within nineteen miles of Warrenton, from which place a branch will be constructed. The construction of a complete chain of Railway from Washington to Fredericksburg, will obviate the vexatious and unpleasant delays incident to the freezing of the Potowmack during several weeks of the winter, and keep open at all seasons, without interruption, the whole route from North to South. We shall then hear no more of the "Sorbian bog," which John Randolph so much detested, and which has been through each succeeding winter the dread of every illustrious traveller thrown upon it.

S—Mr. CLAY's popularity is increasing daily, and the sentiment is universal that nothing can impede his progress to the Presidency. Every one recollects how slender his act, when Gen. Jackson was waving his banner to the banners. Friends were confident, and opponents anticipated, under all the disadvantages of anticipated defeat. Just so is it now, in reference to the great statement of the West. There is a concurrence of opinion, as to his success—and this point gained, all the doubtful and disaffected are gathering to the standard of the cause.

"Still they come!"

VACANCIES.

Col. JAMES B. MALLORY, (Conservative,) elected by a majority of nine votes over Dr. E. P. Scott, to represent the Senatorial district of Brunswick, Greenville, and Dinwiddie, has resigned his seat, his competitor having notified him of his intention to contest the election before the Senate. Col. M. prefers to give up the place, rather than undergo the vexation of such a contest, and magnanimously refuses the matter back to the people. There can be no doubt of his re-election, if he thinks proper to stand a poll. He is a gentle man of great frankness and independence.

The Governor has ordered a special election in Buckingham to be held on the 5th of July, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel Jones, Esq. (Whig) George W. Kyle, Esq. is the Whig candidate, and Aubrey P. Gooch is the candidate of the Administration party. Under the Whigs prove lagged, all will be well in this county. The work of regeneration is going on prosperously.

The King George vacancy will be filled on the 7th of June.

C—The Postmaster General reports that no orders had been issued by him for the reception of Bank notes for postage, but that some of the Postmasters had received the notes of specie-paying Banks.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

On Monday, in the House of Representatives, Mrs. Clayton Williams introduced a joint resolution, expressing the public mind with regard to the Government's intentions as to a Treasury Bank. He offered a joint resolution, stating forth that in the opinion of many it was the intention of the Administration, by the issue of Treasury Notes, to establish a Government Bank, and that any such attempt to substitute Treasury Notes for a silver and gold currency ought to be condemned. But the House refused to suspend the rules, by a vote of 81 to 84.

On motion of Mr. Adams, a resolution was adopted, calling on the President for all further information he may have received relative to the admission of Texas; and also to inform the House whether Texas has withdrawn her application for admission into the Union.

Two joint resolutions on the subject of the adjustment of Congress, were offered, and were carried, on the 1st of July. One proposes the dissolution of the House of Representatives, and the other the third Monday in June, in the time of adjournment.

The bill making appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities, for the present year, occupied much of the day. The question of the removal of the Cherokee Indians, by the Committee on Indian Affairs, relative to the removal of the Cherokees. No documents were presented.

This is an exciting subject, not likely to be adjusted for some time.

U. S. SENATE—THE CURRENCY.

The vote (on Saturday evening last) in favor of Mr. Wright's motion to strike out the provision in Mr. Clay's Resolution requiring the notes of specie-paying banks to be received by the Government was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Calhoun, C. C. Clay, Corwin, Crittenden, Fauntleroy, Grimes, Hubbard, King, Lincoln, Lyndon, Morris, Moulton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Trotter, Williams, Wright, Young. —
NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Clay of Kentucky, Clarkson, Crittenden, Davis, McLean, Meriwether, Moore, P. B. St. George, T. C. Tipton, Webster, Wilson. —

The whole resolution now consisted only of the substitute for the first clause adopted on Friday on motion of Mr. Webster, prohibiting the issuing and enforcing of any order making discrimination between the kinds of money received in the different branches of the Treasury—(that is, simply authorizing the Secretary to receive all kinds of money, and prohibiting all similar orders hereafter.)

Mr. Morris then offered a long amendment, requiring that the Secretary of the Treasury, acting under the resolution of 1816, should receive such notes, and none other, as are authorised by law to be paid out to the public creditors; that such notes should be presented monthly at the respective banks for payment, and that the notes of specie should be paid out, as directed by law, or as the Secretary of the Treasury should think proper, and should there remain, till withdrawn by order of the Secretary, that the notes of no bank should be received which issued notes of less denominations than \$5, nor of any bank that should not be within — miles of the place where the notes should be offered in payment.

He also inserted a clause requiring that

G—We find in the Winchester Virginian, just received, a letter from JAMES M. Mason, Esq., in reply to the misrepresentations of the Globe, on his course as to the Treasury Note Bill. Mr. M. speaks of these calamities as "springing from a source utterly incapable of comprehending any honorable incentive in public affairs." He gives as a reason for voting for the bill, after opposing it made of this amendment, and pleading indisposition for non-attendance on Saturday evening, (it being now half past 6 o'clock,) asked an adjournment, and the Senate adjourned.

On Monday, the subject was resumed, and Mr. Morris occupied the greater part of the day in support of his amendment.

"The Government means to depend upon its own resources."—Winchester Virginian. Rather a sorry dependence, we should think. The present Administration went into power, and found a full Treasury. It has exhausted all this, and now issues thin-plasters to meet the current expenses of the Government. It is ashamed to acknowledge its real condition, and refuses to authorize a loan, the only constitutional mode of renovating its exchequer. But the artifice is too shallow to deceive any one. It cannot be disguised that bad management has brought about the present state of affairs; and no expedient can save a doomed party. Confidence is gone, never to be recovered. It is a struggle against the decrees of fate.

G—There are two facts that can neither be controverted nor excused,—namely, that John Quincy Adams was displaced because the expenses of the Government amounted to Thirteen Millions, and that Mr. Comberlen, chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, now demands appropriations to the amount of **THIRTY-TWO MILLIONS**.

Reader, make the calculation, and tell us whether this is Retrenchment or Reform?

CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

We think the country has much reason to rejoice that Secretary Woolsey has found a place more attractive than the Treasury Department. Kendall, it is said, is to be his successor—but his career can last but little more than two years, and it is hoped he can do but little mischief with an empty treasury.

The National Intelligencer of Monday last

announces that Mr. Wm. W. Wirt (now Secretary of the Treasury) to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New Hampshire, and that Mr. Wirt's appointment seems to be confirmed by his accepting the appointment. Who is to succeed him in the Treasury is a matter about which a good deal of curiosity exists."

G—The canvass for Congress has been commenced quite early in the Loudoun district. RICHARD H. HENDERSON, Esq. has been announced as a candidate, and his friends are pressing his claims with some industry. The supporters of Col. M. are prompt in their vindication of his merits and services, and the newspapers are forming with discussion pro and con. We do not envy the situation of our editorial brethren in that quarter, if they are to be affected with a twelve-months' war of words. The reader, too, will be fully entitled to a little sympathy.

G—The Shandona Company are pushing their preparations for an opening by the 10th of June. As an evidence of the attractions of the spot, we may mention that several families from a distance are already in town, waiting the completion of the arrangements to receive them. Never did a better spirit prevail in reference to any object of public utility, than in regard to this. The enthusiasm is general—and the prospect exhilarating. A few weeks will exhibit the busy, bustling crowd—the invalid with brightened hopes, and the healthy with cheerful aspect and happy mien.

THE STREAMS OF GOLD—WHERE ARE THEY?—and

From the *Globe* of April 1834.—

Some ill-natured Editor down East, has been teaching the public mind with the golden visions of the Globe in 1834.

From the *Globe* of April 1834.—

"The land offices will become re-

spective reservoirs of gold, whence

it will be distributed by the govern-

ment disbursement through the mil-

itary, the surveying, and the Indian de-

partments; and woe to the officer, who

having received gold, from the govern-

ment shall presume or dare to offer pa-

per to the soldiers or citizens. Then a

great stream of gold will flow up the Mis-

sissippi from New Orleans, and diffuse

itself over the great West. Nearly all

the gold coinage of the New World will

come to the United States; for all the

coining of the new Governments of

Mexico and South America (being the

two chief provinces) cannot go to

Spain or any of her dependencies,

and therefore will come to the U. S. as

the natural outlet.

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Having thus "launched" and seduced them from the "even tenor of their way," the same Administration and press now advise the banks and the country to do the same, but yesterday they complained and, to justify this absurd falsehood, substituted for fact, The Globe a day or two since stated "that the Legislative examination in Ohio" proved "that the directors of the bank there had drawn out more than the whole amount of their real capital." This, sir, is another daring and impudent falsehood, but yesterday it was repeated, and, to justify this absurd falsehood, substituted for fact.

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The result of the "Legislative examination of the banks in Ohio" fully reported by the Auditor of the State, who is a thorough-going disciple of the sub-Treasury school. His report is now before me, and I invite the attention of the public to it, most especially to the banks of Ohio, whose names have been repeatedly mentioned, and that they will not suffer in comparison with those of any other bank in the Union. But let us look into the Auditor's report, and we find the truth of the facts stated by the Globe, "that the directors of the banks in Ohio have drawn out more than the amount of their real capital." By the Auditor's report, it is evident that the amount of capital subsequently paid in these banks in December last was \$1,166,174.56, and that the amount advanced to directors and officers during that time, was only \$1,166,174.56. I leave it for others to apply the proper rubric to the Globe for its falsehoods, and for the Auditor of the State to do so, and to this House if a press which is thus falsely conducted should be captured and cherished by funds from the public Treasury.

This same paper took occasion, not long since, to quote from some remarks which I had the honor to make in this House, and to say it had not done so, in order to give it a wider body. Why, sir, the gross ex-humility befitting the Globe, on the majority of the Senate, but a short time, must be abominable to all. I will not offend so far as to read those standers to the House. The official organ, by its personal abuse of the Senators, and repeated calumny of the body, did more than give the Senate a bad name, and to the public. The Globe says of the Senate, that "its dignity was unimpaired," that "character for grave consideration gone," that "its justice" was "doubtful," and its power to harm by its most marked censure "contaminated and derided." Yes, sir, this was the language held by the President's official organ, to the Executive branch, and to the Senate, which same organ has the effrontery to do what ever it intimates that the Senate is a useless body.

But, Mr. Speaker, in pursuing the individual standards of the Globe, I have digressed a little from my promise to show that the Government press also does a "whole-saler slander business," and thwarts its poisoned shafts at no time more effectively than at the great gathering of the People themselves. I beg leave now to read that part of the article from the Government press which I before alluded to, announcing the result of the Senatorial election then recently held in Ohio. Referring to the district which I have the honor to represent in this body, the President's official organ says—

"The result has been a disaster in his party, which had expected it to receive influence in aid of the Federal party, which has stronger hold in that quarter than in any other part of Ohio. It succeeded by a small majority in electing Mr. Bond, the collector of its bonds there. This may be looked upon as the representative of reported debts."

After the vials slanders which the Government press has cast upon the author in his individual standard, and really distinguished public men of the country, Mr. Bond said an humble individual like himself should not complain; but rather feel honored that he was thus noticed. For himself, personally, he would say nothing; but for his district—

"for constituents—for the people, who had honored him with their confidence, and made him their representative—let me add, to satisfy all—what more fitting, appropriate, and just—indication than the fall. My constituents, sir, (said Mr. Bond,) in every trait of character which justly entitles men, are not second to those of any member in this House. With God's mercy, and their own right arm, they have been the builders of their own fortunes. In every sense, they are virtuous, intelligent, and dependent free-men, who know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them." They love their country, and revere its Constitution; but they have never yet "hewed the tree to Bass," and because they will not, the editor of this vile press, blotted and swilled with Government patronage, stigmatizes them as "reprieved debtors." Mr. Speaker, should the editor of the New-York Tribune, or any other, venture into this district, I do not believe that the People, who have thus basely slandered, would consent to defile their hands by touching him; but they would cast upon him a scornful and withering look of honest and just indignation, which would give to his visage a more cadaverous aspect than it even now has. But who is this man, who, in this manner, dares to call himself the People? Why, sir, he is his master's "reprieved debtor," the very bank which he is every day reviling. No gentleman requires proof? The files of this House furnish it. A paper reported by one of the committees of this House shows that this same Francis P. Blair, who was brought here from England, and established in the United States the sum of \$20,744.36. It is true, that only a part of this sum was his own debt; nevertheless, on his own account, and as security for others, he was debtor to that bank, on the 30th day of November, 1830, for the whole amount of the sum I have mentioned. Did he pay off his debts?—No, sir, he did not. In a brief space of time, we see him living and entertaining expensively, and going all the rounds of the court society at Washington. If Mr. Blair had no connection with this Government, he would be a man all his own; no man would be qualified to allude to, or comment on, a certain Justice Young, who absconded from Harper's Ferry on Saturday the 5th instant, leaving behind him many debts unpaid, and other contracts undischarged. Of the circumstances of his future, I am ignorant. I refer to his insolvency for what I esteem a perfectly just purpose in this debate. We find, in the Government papers, that he was employed as the publisher or editor of the Globe, which is made the Government press. We soon see streams of patronage flowing from that paper, from all the Executive Departments. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual message, makes a full report of past services, and the amount of compensation given to the persons on whom he was relieved are justly entitled to be called a compensation.

There were three terms of service, and the client's fee bill, amounting to \$27,42, and a note on a gentleman by the name of Green for \$300, say, August, 1837. 42, which he gave up to the bank, and was released from \$30,744.36. Now, sir, I think Francis P. Blair may justly be called a "reprieved debtor."

Such a settlement proves that Blair was utterly insolvent at the close of the year 1835. If his solvent portion of the sum he owes, he should be entitled to that amount paid into account. Of the circumstances of his future, I am ignorant. I refer to his insolvency for what I esteem a perfectly just purpose in this debate. We find, in the Government papers, that he was employed as the publisher or editor of the Globe, which is made the Government press. We soon see streams of patronage flowing from that paper, from all the Executive Departments. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual message, makes a full report of past services, and the amount of compensation given to the persons on whom he was relieved are justly entitled to be called a compensation.

The public would do well by keeping an eye on a certain Justice Young, who absconded from Harper's Ferry on Saturday the 5th instant, leaving behind him many debts unpaid, and other contracts undischarged. Of the circumstances of his future, I am ignorant. I refer to his insolvency for what I esteem a perfectly just purpose in this debate.

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All events, if this should be found imprudently sold, we can least desire that you will not give up the contract to the lowest bidder, but give the contract to the highest bidder, and, if possible, making a full repetition of the new paper press from the Government.

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A MAN with a small family, a farm hand and rough Carpenter, would be regularly employed, and House, &c. furnished, or rented at a moderate rent.

Also, several hundred bushels of superior Irish Potatoes, a quantity of Oats and Hay, also, one or two old Horses for sale.

JAMES L. RANSON.
May 17, 1838.—if.

Rags! Rags!! Rags!!!

CLEAN Cotton and Linen Rags wanted

for the Charlestown Apothecary, Book

store, for which they will be given in exchange, Sopplasters, Medicines, Books, &c.

JOHN KREPPS.
Harpers Ferry, May 17, 1838.—if.

House for Rent, and Potatoes, &c. for Sale.

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JAMES L. RANSON.
May 17, 1838.—if.

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FOR whom three thousand pounds of WOOL

will be given in exchange, Linsey-

or pay the cash, &c., for which they will be given in exchange, Sopplasters, Medicines, Books, &c.

JOHN GATTON, Admr.
Jan. 15, 1838.

Wool Wanted.

FOR whom three thousand pounds of WOOL

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