

THE FREE PRESS.
CHARLESTOWN:

Thursday Morning, March 4.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

"The Union of the Whigs—for the sake of the District."

Richard W. Burton, (Whig.)

William Lucas, (V. Bhar.)

THIS DAY.—On this day will be witnessed one of those sublime moral spectacles which seems to be indigenous to our country—a change of rulers, and a consequent change of measures and policy, in fact a thorough change of the course and action of the Government, in pursuance of the expressed will of the People through the peaceful process of the ballot-box. History affords innumerable instances of revolution in the forms of Government of other nations, but none by a process similar to our own—a revolution, thorough, radical and complete, effected without violence, and without blood.

Would that we could review the Administration that has just ceased to rule, with feelings that would animates and strengthen us in the belief that the power conferred to it four years ago had been exercised in a manner that would redound to the honor and interest of the nation.

That the trust confided by freemen, for the common benefit of all, has been used with an entire disregard to the welfare of the people. But, we can find nothing in its past course to warrant the assumption.

On the other hand, in going out of power, it leaves behind an empty Treasury, a ruined currency, a public debt of over \$100 millions of dollars, in the form of outstanding Treasury notes, bonds, certificates, and consolidated debts, and a condition of the whole country indeed, at this time, is deplorable.

A number of species of specie payments, the third being Mr. Van Buren's, are still in circulation, though it is evident that they are the credit of the States and of the National Government.

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THE INAUGURATION.—The current of visitors to Washington (the Baltimore American of Tuesday) begins to flow strongly through our city. The train from Philadelphia came yesterday crowded with passengers, and yesterday afternoon about five hundred were sent from this city to Washington, in ten trains.

To-day and to-morrow the press of travelers is expected to be still greater, as extra trains are to be despatched from Philadelphia; and on Thursday the good people of our own city will go in thousands, to return home in the evening. The National Intelligencer, in noticing the arrival of strangers, says, "the great numbers portend the accession of a vast throng in the city, on and before the 4th of this month." To enumerate the hundred part of the distinguished strangers now here would be a vain effort for us. We will only mention the following individuals, in addition to those herefore announced, whom we have met, and lastly, as follows: Major Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.; Gen. James Miller, of Salem, N. H.; Natron Appleton, of Boston; Gen. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky; James A. Hamilton, Esq. of N. York; Reverdy Johnson, Esq. and Gen. S. C. Leakey, of Baltimore.

VIRGINIA.—From all parts of the State we receive reports that preparations are making on each side for a warm and exciting contest at the Spring election. The Whigs of the Caroline District having very properly refused longer to abide Mr. Speaker Hunter's vagaries, have cast their aside, and nominated in his stead a genuine Whig, Col. R. C. Conner, of Caroline county, in Essex county. Mr. Hunter's residence there was held the largest Whig meeting ever gathered in the county (and the county is decidedly Whig) and but three persons concurred in the property of supporting Mr. Hunter!

In the Wheeling Congressional District, Mr. George E. Bush has been nominated as the Whig representative for Congress. His opponent will be, it is supposed, Mr. Stearns, the present incumbent.

Mr. Stearns, a Whig, has been a candidate for Congress in the Shenandoah district. Senator Williams is also recommended for a seat in Congress by "Many Voices" in the Woodstock Sentinel. Mr. Samuel, the present representative from that district, declines a re-nomination.

Mr. Stearns, the present V. B. member from the Kanawha district, declines a re-nomination. Mr. Stearns is the Whig candidate.

By the success of the Van Winkle Committee in electing Col. Stearns, we notice that Colored Slaves of Hampshire received the nomination for State Senator from the Berkeley district. Mr. Fausaw, the present worthy incumbent, it will be recalled, is the Whig candidate, and will beyond doubt be re-elected.

Amongst the first acts of the new Senate, may be looked for with confidence, a resolution rescinding the appointment of Blair & Rives as Printers to that body for the next two years.

The Whigs very properly refused to vote on the occasion; and we think it may be said, that a bold piece of impudence has not been played off since the early days of Jacksonism. With what temerity the vultures cling to the carcass!

The Richmond Enquirer is in great distress because the President elect has not produced a "Million." The liberal old gentleman at the head of that print is absolutely groveling because the President elect even before his inauguration has not produced a "change" even before his inauguration.

At 10 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, the Whigs will enter upon the platform of the Supreme Court, and the others entering his chamber, they found him lying on his side, in a perfectly easy and composed position, his features tranquilized, and neither his form nor countenance exhibiting the slightest indication of having passed through any suffering. He had evidently gone from life to death without a struggle.

The Supreme Court assembled at 11 o'clock,

and the Chief Justice, Mr. Story, presided over it, and adjourned the Court until Monday. His death was also announced in the U. S. Senate on Friday by Mr. Roane, and in the House of Representatives by Mr. Banks, and the usual proceedings adopted.

Judge Parsons has filled many distinguished stations, both under the General Government, and in this State. He was long a member of the General Assembly, and advanced successively to different judicial posts in the State.

He served several terms in Congress, and was elevated to the Speakership in the House of Representatives. He presided over the Convention of Virginia; and, finally, was appointed by General Jackson to the seat on the Bench which he occupied at the time of his death.

A PETTY ACT OF TYRANNY.

The Frederickburg Adams comments severely upon the conduct of Secretary Fauntleroy in preventing the attendance of Capt. Charles W. Morgan, at the Capitol in Richmond on the 2nd of February, to receive in person the sword voted to him by his native State for his gallantry in the Naval Service during the late war.

It seems Capt. Morgan was at Washington on his way to Richmond, when a peremptory order was given to him to lay down the Boston Navy Yard; and an indulgence of three or four days was positively refused.

And what reason (says the Advertiser) does the reader suppose, there was for such inexorable enforcement of discipline? That was nothing in the condition of the Boston Yard, nor any example of service, which made it a matter of the highest moment, whether Capt. Morgan reached his command a week or a month sooner or later. No, the cause was a mere trifling.

COLLECTOR OF NEW YORK.—The

Collector of New York has issued a proclamation, forbidding the importation of slaves into that state, and ready to enter upon the discharge of their official duties.

The new Senators are nearly all here.

Mr. Evans of Maine, in place of Mr. Russell; Mr. Miller of N. J., in place of Mr. Wall; Mr. Berrien of Georgia, in place of Mr. Lumpkin; Mr. Morrow of Louisiana, in place of Mr. Nichols; Mr. Choate of Mass., in place of Mr. Webster, resigned. Gen. Morehead of Ky., in place of Mr. Crittenden, resigned, is expected to-morrow.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Editors of Whig newspapers, with others connected with the Whig press in the country, now assembling here, have resolved, if others concur, to have a public dinner, March 5th, for the purpose of interchanging opinions, and expressing satisfaction with the great revolution to which they have so sufficiently contributed.

I have no doubt, that if the plan is carried out, it will be one of the most agreeable and interesting public dinners ever given in the country. The approaching inauguration will probably bring more of the Whig press here than ever before met at once in the Union, and the associations all, with their better acquaintance around the convivial board, will, no doubt, have the happiest effect in continuing that cooperation so essential for the support of the administration.

Once for all, I pronounce the charge that

the Whigs are to be blamed for the miserable

failure of their plan.

MR. WISE.—Seldom has the adage that "nothing succeeds like success," been more forcibly illustrated than in the vicinity with which the prints of the expiring administration have seized upon the organs of Mr. Wise, as showing signs of discontent with the Whig party, and its course toward their friends. Preliminary, we think, to effect a separation from some points, but to find anything in his words except what would warrant the assumption of party treachery, shows the desperation to which Loco Focoism is driven.

A successful refutation to the charge of having passed through any suffering, we need but present the following paragraph of his response to an induction from the Richmond Courier:

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PENNSYLVANIA.—From the number of counties that have expressed their preference, and the general tone of the Whig papers, we think there can be but little doubt that Judge Bay, of Bucks county, will receive the nomination of the Whig Convention, which is to assemble in Harrisburg on the 10th inst., as the candidate of that party in opposition to David R. Porter, the present incumbent. The Loco Foco, it is said, since their overthrow at the late election, have lost all hope of succeeding in the gubernatorial contest. The late unpopularity of the name of Gideon Johnson, leap-frogged him over them, and with their united efforts lodged him safely on the bank of the river.

"The grounds upon which Mr. Horwitz reserves the money in question are variously stated. We believe, however, that he retains a portion of it for extra services, and as fees properly accruing to the Collector, under the suspended portions of the law of 1798, and other pertinent laws; and a fund to protect himself against loss in certain seizures, made on behalf of the Government, should he be called to account for illegal acts.

The amount total retained by Mr. Horwitz amounts, if we are correctly informed, to about two hundred thousand dollars."

TRADE.—In 1840, 254,000 chests of tea

were shipped from Canton to the United States. The present stock of tea, including cargoes of vessels expected, is 72,000 chests.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—The Richmond

Advertiser says that Mr. Holliday, (Loco Foco)

was elected at the special election on Thursday last, by a majority of nearly 150 over Mr. Morgan, (Whig).

THE HARISBURG TELEGRAPH intimates that Mr. Thomas Stevens will be tendered a re-appointment to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Kentucky, in place of Mr. Crittenton, resigned.

THE WRITER in the Baltimore Patriot suggests that Davis Horriss, Esq. would be an appropriate nomination for the Austrian mission.

Should this distinguished gentleman receive the appointment, he would discharge the duties attached to it with credit to himself and benefit to his country.

EXECUTION.—Agreeably to sentence, passed by the County Court of Berkeley, negro John Richardson, the property of Mr. John Johnson, of Clark county, was executed near Martinsburg on Friday last, for the murder of Mr. John Coffey, sometime during the month of November, 1840. The murderer, it will be recited, was quite an aggravated one, as the unfortunate man who lost his life had done nothing to excite the dark spirit of revenge, other than an attempt to arrest the negro, who was at the time a fugitive slave. He fully confessed his participation in the deed, and asked forgiveness at the hands of the Almighty. We have heard the number, who were present to witness his execution, variously estimated at from two to four hundred persons.

ELECTION OF SENATOR.—Yesterday was the day fixed upon for the election of the U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Howe, whom we lastly aspired. The Richmond Whig of Tuesday, after enumerating a list of some twenty candidates whose names have been spoken of in connection with the office, says the Whig party has cast their lot with Mr. Reamer, doubtless, will be the Loco Foco candidate, unless some benefit can accrue from "bargain and intrigue."

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was adopted by the following vote:

Yess 34—Nay 13. 1
CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.
Mr. Whiting reported from the Finance Committee, the bill from the House providing for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of Government. The committee have reported various amendments, all of them important, and affecting the salaries of officers under the General Government, reducing them almost one half.

Mr. Anderson introduced many amendments in reference to salaries. Mr. Knight and Mr. Henderson gave notice of their intention to introduce amendments.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American, Tuesday, March 1.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Senate was a long time in session on Saturday evening, and confirmed the nomination made by the President of a collector for the port of New York. John J. Morgan received the office. It is doubtful, however, whether he will accept.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House on Saturday evening passed the Army Bill. The important amendments were all lost, some of them by very small majorities.

The bills for the support of the Indian service for 1841, for defraying the expenses of Indian Delegations abroad, and for the support of some dead Indians, were all passed in Committee, and in the House before the adjournment.

The last two bills were reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs between five and six o'clock, and passed between six and seven o'clock.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Buchanan, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, asked to be discharged from the consideration of a Resolution calling on the Executive for a correspondence in relation to the North Eastern Boundary. The reason for this request was, first, the present state of the negotiations with this Government and England. The vexed question was in a state of settlement, and the public recognition of such a settlement would do no good. It would be ill timed at least. If Great Britain desired in good faith to settle the controversy between the two Governments now was the time.

Mr. Buchanan having expressed the opinion of the Committee on Foreign Relations, arose to express his own in reference to matters at issue between this Country and Great Britain. The rumour which had been about in reference to an exciting correspondence in regard to the Caroline, between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, were all false and not to be credited in the least. Mr. Buchanan alluded to the rumor published in the New York Herald, which had created some inquiry here. Mr. B. said, in conclusion, that there was no cause or probability of a war with England.

Mr. Clay of Ky. (a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations) said a few words also in reference to the question at issue between the United States and Great Britain. The most difficult question was the North Eastern Boundary, and that was in a train of settlement by survey and arbitration. In regard to the case of the Caroline, a satisfactory answer had not yet been received. In the case of McLeod, he thought the Secretary of State should have written to the Governor of New York requesting a fair trial of McLeod, not that he doubted that New York would do justice, but that it might be important to express an opinion in regard to the prisoner. In reference to the captures on the coast of Africa, he thought Great Britain would explain that matter satisfactorily. This country never could and never would recognize the right of search, and it was the great cause of the late war.

Mr. Clay also begged leave to say, rather in reference to what had been said out of doors than in the Senate, or in the other Hall of Congress, that there was no probability of an immediate war with England—none of any mission to England, except the accredited minister placed there by the General Government. Mr. Clay repeated this most emphatically. There was no immediate cause of a war with England in reference to any of the questions at issue between this country and England, unless unfortunately they should grow out of collateral issues between questions at issue in the two countries.

The opinions of Mr. Clay and Mr. Buchanan excited some interest, and are regarded as important.

MR. CUTHERBERT AND MR. WEBSTER.

Mr. Cuthebert of Geo. unexpectedly renewed the war this morning upon Mr. Webster. He referred to the debate which took place the other day upon the occasion of the resignation of Mr. Webster, and said he was now prepared to prove that Mr. Webster's speech made

expressed his opinion that Congress had power to prohibit commerce in Slaves among the States.

Mr. Cuthebert proceeded, and brought forward what he called the proof—which proof was, that Mr. W. in 1810 was associated with gentlemen who drew up a memorial to regulate commerce among the States.

The memorial being read, Mr. Preston rose and made a second and noble defense of the integrity and sound opinions of Mr. Webster upon the subject of the Constitution, and the peculiar institutions of the South. He referred to declarations made by the late Senator at Alexandria, & Richmond in front of the Capitol, and lastly in the Supreme Court in the discharge of his official duties. Mr. Preston read Mr. Webster's opinions at Richmond, as made and published in September—and the reading of the eloquent passage created a thrill of feeling in almost every heart, which the audience would have rejoiced to have given vent to if they could.

Mr. Preston hailed with joy the opinions of Mr. Webster, and he wondered not at the demonstration of enthusiasm which was felt by a Virginia audience.

If he had been present, he should have participated heart and soul in the welcome given.

Mr. Clay, Mr. Rives, and other Senators, defended Mr. Webster from the base attack which had been made upon him by the Senator from Georgia. Mr. Rives particularly distinguished himself, by making one of the happiest and ablest speeches he has ever made in the Senate.

The Fortification Bill was debated at length in the House, without a decision,

204 FEBRUARY IN RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Times.
Yesterday was a proud day to the Old Metropolis of Virginia. In addition to the fact of its being the birth-day of the Father of our Country, always celebrated with spirit by our gallant volunteers, the presence of the President and Vice President-elect of the Nation, and the bestowal of the awards, some time since voted by our Legislature to the chivalrous sons of Virginia, who had done gallant service during the last war, added still more zest and enthusiasm to the occasion.

The day was ushered in by the morning salute of the artillery.

At the usual hour of parade, the State Guard, commanded by Capt. John B. Richardson, acted as an escort to General Harrison from his lodgings to the Governor's. From thence the awards alluded to above were conveyed to the Southern portico of the Capitol, where the interesting ceremony (in presence of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation) of presenting them to the distinguished individuals of their platoons, to whom they were awarded, was performed, in the most accomplished manner, by Governor Gilmer, in view of the military of this city, and the troops of Henrico and Chesterfield.

At the close of the proceedings in the Capitol Square, the President and Vice President went with the Governor, the Members of the legislature, the Military, and a large body of citizens, repaired to the Military Hall, and partook of an excellent cold collation provided by the Blues.

The scene here was soul-inspiring. A very appropriate and patriotic toast given by Gen. Mustard, in honor of the President elect, called up General Harrison, who, in a very sonorous and eloquent speech, returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He said that he was proud to be surrounded, by Virginians—the principles of Virginia he had through life supported—and so long as he lived, his voice should ever be raised in their behalf. He had never been, nor could he ever become, an Abolitionist. He was proud to be surrounded by the chivalry of Virginia, and in their countenance he could find no fault. The nobility of Virginia would be found true to their trust, and did the necessity exist, proud should he be to lead them on to defend their national honor. The old patriot was frequently interrupted by bursts of tremendous applause.

The Vice President, the Governor, with many citizens, addressed the assemblage, and the feast of reason, and the flow of soul, was sustained in the true old Virginia style until the shades of evening began to admonish the company that the best friends must part.

The Artillery having provided a collection at their Gun House, after exchanging civilities with their brother volunteers at Military Hall, left for their hospitable rendezvous, where they were joined by General Garrison, Gov. Tyler and their suite, about 5 o'clock. Here the Generals in response to a compliment from the Captain of the Artillery referred to many thrilling incidents of the last war, and dwelt with peculiar pathos upon reminiscences of by gone days.

The volunteer companies met upon the Square at sun set, and the "wide-mouthed cannon" of the Artillery closed the scenes of the day.

Gen. Peter B. Porter, of the New York Volunteers.

From the Baltimore American, Tuesday, March 1.

GENERAL HARRISON AT PETERSBURG.

On his last visit to Petersburg, Va. General Harrison was received in the most cordial manner, and with every demonstration of affection and respect. We find in the Petersburg Intelligencer the following notice of the address which was made by the President elect in reply to Gen. B. Brown, Esq. of that city.

After disclaiming any intention of treating of party politics, Gen. H. thanked his fellow-citizens of Petersburg for the kind and considerate attention which they had given him. He alluded in a feeling manner to his attachment for the State, in which he had been born, and in which his ancestors had long lived, and paid over town a high compliment for the gallant manner in which she had sustained him during his severe campaign in the North-West. Gen. H. then turned for a moment to some of the negroes, which had been brought against him during the late heated canvass. The charges that he was an abolitionist and a Free Soilist, he scorned and repudiated, and appealed to his whole life for a refutation of the slanders. To those who voted against him on principle, Gen. H. had not a word to object. The bold ex-arrived a "feminist's wife," and he would take to his bosom the warmest political opponent, who had conducted his opposition fairly and candidly; but he was aware that many, very many, had been induced to vote against him by foolishness which had been industriously circulated in the papers.

The ceremony of presenting nine awards, voted by Virginia to as many of his sons in honor of their patriotism and bravery in battle, was truly impressive. Its solemnity (says the Compiler) was greatly enhanced by the day and the multitude of free and enlightened citizens who assembled to behold it. The moral it conveys was one which could not fail to strike deep into their hearts. Below we give the address of Governor Gilmer on the occasion, and regret that our limits will only permit us to give the response of one of the distinguished officers who was present on the occasion.

ADDRESS OF GOV. GILMER.

On presenting nine Swords at the Capital of Virginia, on the 22nd February, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: In the name of Virginia, our mother, who is proud to acknowledge you as her sons, I greet you with these proofs of her remembrance and gratitude, which you have honorably won, which she delights to bestow. The history of this ancient Commonwealth, like an imperishable scroll, exhibits on every page some bright memorial, to kindle the virtues of the patriot and arm the warrior's spirit. The soldier's sepulchre, from a thousand battle-fields, testifies how much of Virginia's blood has been shed where the banner of freedom waved. These illustrious survivors of many a well fought field were here to attest that a high and just sense of military merit and reward has been cherished by the State which gave you birth, and by the country which you served. This day its bravest sons, the greatest patriots, the best men, and heroes, Virginia has sent.

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THE MARKETS.

Office of the Baltimore American, Tuesday, March 2.

CATTLE.—We quote the range of prices paid to day at \$7 to \$9 per hundred lbs. for good steers prime.

FLOUR.—Good limited sales at Howard St., flour, good common brands at \$4.314. The wagon price is \$4.25. Waco City Mills flour, \$4.82 for standard, and \$4.674 for extra.

GRAIN.—We note a sale-to-day of prime wheat, \$1.40 per bushel, and \$1.30 for oats.

CORN.—Good, \$1.40 per bushel, and \$1.20 for oats.

COFFEE.—The price of coffee is \$1.40 per pound.

CHOCOLATE.—The price of chocolate is \$1.40 per pound.

COFFEE.—The price of coffee is \$1.40 per pound.

COFFEE.—

THE SEASIDE OF LOVE.

BY RALPH W. ELLEN.
Old winter's going, and spring's drawing near,
The warbling of birds I am longing best;
The robin's soft lay, and the coo of the dove,
Will announce the return of the season of love.
The trees that are here, will be decked in array;
And streams that are still will run glad on their way.
When birds will make vocal each meadow and grove;
Oh! this is indeed the sweet season of love.
The rose and the lily are blooming so gay,
And the sunflower bends to the bright light of day;
Our autumn shall come and these emblems fade,
Let's enjoy, while we may, the sweet season of love.

The spring time of youth is pleasant to all,
Summer is succeeded by summer and fall;
Then let us improve our time, as it flies,
That, when winter comes on, we may bloom like this.

HAPPY EVER.—Where is thy love?
I wish to see it, to prove the breast
Of fondness, faxing her;
And why doth she that bairns thee,
And anguish cancer there?

Is it from?—I'm empty breath,
Inconstant as the breeze;

Will blast ere long, the laurel wreath
That late it formed it please.

I am in troub'le, or in love?

Alas! I soon decay;

The train of sleeplessness prove

How feeble is their stay?

There is not all that have hearts,

'Tis not in Poly's round;

Look onward, mortal, there it dwells,

And only there is found.

VARIETY.

An eminent clergyman one evening became the subject of conversation, and a wonder was expressed that he had never married. "He is a good man," said Miss Porter, "was once esteemed a very clever gentleman himself in my hearing, and he told a story in answer which I will tell you—but perhaps slight as it may seem, it is the history of other hearts, as sensitive and delicate as his own. Soon after his ordination, he preached, once every Sabbath, for a clergyman in a small village not twenty miles from London. Among his auditors, from Sunday to Sunday, he often heard a young woman who was a widow, and whose conversation began insensibly to grow to him an object of thought and pleasure. She left the church as soon as service was over, and so it chanced that he waited on her for a year without knowing her name, but his sermon was never written without many a thought how she would approve it, nor preached with satisfaction unless he read approbation in her face. Gradually, he came to think of her at other times than when writing sermons, and so wish to see her on other days than Sundays—but the weeks slipped on; and tho' he fancied that she grew paler and thinner, he never brought himself to the resolution either to ask her name, or seek to speak with her. By these silent steps, however, he had worked into his heart, and he had made up his mind to seek her acquaintance, and marry her, if possible, when one day he was sent for to minister at a funeral. The face of the corpse was the same that had looked up to him Sunday after Sunday till he had learned to make it a part of his religion and life. He was unable to perform the service, and another clergyman officiated. After he was buried, her father took him aside, and begged his pardon for giving him such a blow—but could not resist the impulse to tell him that his daughter had mentioned his name with her last breath, and he was afraid that concealed affection for him, had hurried her to the grave. Since that, said the clergyman in question, my heart has been dead within me, and I look forward only I shall speak to her in heaven."

AN INDIAN LEGEND.—The aboriginal tradition concerning the origin of the well-known inhabitant of our forests, whose plaintive cry has induced its cognomen of whip-poor-will, is highly imaginative and worthy of the ancient mythologist.

Racinehawie, or the Flying Pigeon of Wisconsin, loved Wao-naisa, a young maiden. The father and kinsmen of the maiden were opposed to her wedding Wao-naisa.

In the beautiful islands of the river, near the home of the Indian maiden, the lovers had frequent stolen interviews.

The young chief was forced to go out on a war scout against the Sioux. The maiden, disconsolate during his absence, was accosted to swim nightly to the loved island, and there wandering among scenes hallowed by his remembrance, call plainly on the name of her lover.

One night some of her father's people heard her voice and pursued the sound.

Whilst flying from them, just as her weary limbs were about to fail her, the kind Manitou changed her into a bird, which has ever since borne the name of her lover, and flies continually from bush to bush, repeating in melancholy notes,

"Wao-naisa, Wao-naisa."—(After Indian legend.)

produces more fertility in the shade, so woman in the shade of retirement, bodes around her path richer and more permanent blessings than man, who is more exposed to the glare and observations of public life.

Washington once called upon an elderly lady, whose little grand-daughter, at the close of his call waited on him to the door, and opened it to let her out. The General, with his customary frankness, thanked her, and laying his hand gently upon her head, said: "My dear, I wish you a better office." "Yes, sir, to let you in!" was the prompt and beautiful reply.

A talking match lately came off at N. Orleans, for five hundred dollars a side.—It continued, according to the Advertiser, for thirteen hours; the rivals being a Frenchman and a Kentuckian. The bystanders and judges were all talked to sleep, and when they waked up in the morning they found the Frenchman dead and the Kentuckian whispering in his ear.

An able judge was once obliged to deliver the following charge to the Jury:—"Gentlemen of the Jury, in this case the counsel on both sides are unintelligible; the witnesses on both sides are incredible, and the plaintiff and defendant are both such bad characters, that to me it is indifferent which way you give your verdict."

A Boilermaker.—Married, in Brown, Mercer county, Indiana, John Wall to Sophia Boller, of that place.

"I've got in my element again," as the fish said when he was put into the pot to be boiled.

MERCHANDIZE.

New, Cheap, & Fashionable Goods.

THE subscriber would make known to their friends, that he has a large stock of NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS, and other things, unusually accommodating terms. Call and examine for yourselves, and you will find the assortment full and complete—the quality unsurpassed—and the prices as low, if not lower, than the same description of goods can be procured for, here, or any place west of Baltimore.

Among their extensive assortment may be found the following, with other articles, which it is unnecessary to particularize.

CLOTHES.—Blue, drab, black, green, olive, brown, mixed and half-coloured CLOTHES.

CASSIMERE.—Blue, drab, blue, green, brown, and mixed CASSIMERE—superior quality, very cheap.

CASSINETTE.—Blue, calico, gray, black and white, and brown CASSINETTE—very low.

MORSEEN.—Red, green, crimson, scarlet, black and blue.

BOMBAZINES.—black, 6-4, 3-4, and 5-5ths.

BOUDETS.—Black, slate, blue, green, crimson, and red BOUDETS.

CAMENTS.—Blue silk, do, pale, brown, grey hair blue, do, brown, do, claret.

VESTINGS.—Valencia, (assorted), Swansdown do, Moléson do, Marseilles do, Velvet, Silk, black, blue, and red VESTINGS.

COTTON GOOD'S.—Assorted blues, pink, purple, orange, tan, fancy dress do, Printed, do, do, do, do, do.

CAMBRICKS.—Black and white CAMBRICKS.

CAVENDISH.—Five and middling do, black pink, blue, slate, brown, straw, green, and yellow CAVENDISH.

CHINCHAMS.—French and American do, Middling—assorted plain Book, do, fig'd, do, Swims do.

LACQUET CLOTHES.—Foundation, &c. plain Swiss, 6-4 do.

LADIES' DRESS.—Black, white, white, pink, blue, red, yellow, &c.

STOCKINGS.—Fine, middling, coarse, and striped JAMES—assorted Cravats.

BLACK LACE.—do.

FIGURED PURPLE.—do.

SCARF'S.—Black, white, white, pink, blue, and brown SILK.

MUSLIN.—Assorted Cap Ribbons, &c.

DO. Watch.

LACE RIBBONS.—No. 4 to 22.

FLORENCE.—opp. black, and fancy col'd do.

CRANES.—Tricot and Linen.

DO. Handkerchiefs and Edging.

HOSIERY.—Women's English black silk, do, white, French black, do, white—Dyed Worsted, col'd, col'd, do, do, white, Black Cotton, white do, Hosiery, the black white, do, White wool, do, do, do, do, Black Cotton, white do, Hosiery, the black white, do, White wool, do, do, do, do, White.

DO. Knit Gloves. Assorted do, white do, white English, hik'd do, Silk, beaver, buck and doe.

Laces and Vests.

STOCKINGS.—do, Lace, Bobbinet do, Socks, do, Bobbinet, black, Silk, Lace, Glaze, black, white and green.

BLANKETS.—Carpeting.

MOLASSES.—Sugar-house and N. Orleans.

SUGAR.—Double-refined, clear, empty, (brown).

SPICES.—Mace, Nutmeg, Cloves, Cinnamon, Almonds, Pepper, Ginger, (ground) Raco do.

SALT.—Liverwort Ground Alum, and Glaze.

TEA.—Cannowder, Imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

TABACCO.—Cavendish, Ladies' Sweet, Cut Smoking, do, Chewing.

WINE.—Madras, Labon, Malaga and Sweet Wine, do, &c.

IN CHANCERY.

DEFENDANTS. William W. Wyman, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, is liable to be proceeded against by the plaintiff, he is ordered, That the said defendant be proceeded against in chancery, and that he be required to appear before the court on the first Monday in February, 1841.

WILLIAM MOORE. AGAINST DR. PLUMPTREY.

JOHN H. SHAPIRO. and **WILLIAM W. WYMAN.** and **JOHN G. WYMAN.** merchants and partners, doing business under the name and firm of S. W. WYMAN, do, &c.

DEFENDANT. IN CHANCERY.

THE DEFENDANTS. William W. Wyman, and Samuel G. Wyman, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, are liable to be proceeded against by the plaintiff, he is ordered, That the said defendants do appear before the court on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of complaint, and that a copy of the process of this court be served on them, and that they be required to appear before the court on the first Monday in February, 1841.

ROBERT T. BROWN. Clerk.

Feb. 11, 1841.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Hales' Inns in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Jefferson county, the first Monday in February, 1841.

WILLIAM MOORE. AGAINST DR. PLUMPTREY.

JOHN H. SHAPIRO. and **WILLIAM W. WYMAN.** and **JOHN G. WYMAN.** merchants and partners, doing business under the name and firm of S. W. WYMAN, do, &c.

DEFENDANT. IN CHANCERY.

THE DEFENDANTS. William W. Wyman, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, are liable to be proceeded against by the plaintiff, he is ordered, That the said defendants do appear before the court on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of complaint, and that a copy of the process of this court be served on them, and that they be required to appear before the court on the first Monday in February, 1841.

ROBERT T. BROWN. Clerk.

Feb. 11, 1841.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Hales' Inns in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Jefferson county, the first Monday in February, 1841.

WILLIAM MOORE. AGAINST DR. PLUMPTREY.

JOHN H. SHAPIRO. and **WILLIAM W. WYMAN.** and **JOHN G. WYMAN.** merchants and partners, doing business under the name and firm of S. W. WYMAN, do, &c.

DEFENDANT. IN CHANCERY.

THE DEFENDANTS. William W. Wyman, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, are liable to be proceeded against by the plaintiff, he is ordered, That the said defendants do appear before the court on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of complaint, and that a copy of the process of this court be served on them, and that they be required to appear before the court on the first Monday in February, 1841.

ROBERT T. BROWN. Clerk.

Feb. 11, 1841.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Hales' Inns in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Jefferson county, the first Monday in February, 1841.

WILLIAM MOORE. AGAINST DR. PLUMPTREY.

JOHN H. SHAPIRO. and **WILLIAM W. WYMAN.** and **JOHN G. WYMAN.** merchants and partners, doing business under the name and firm of S. W. WYMAN, do, &c.

DEFENDANT. IN CHANCERY.

THE DEFENDANTS. William W. Wyman, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, are liable to be proceeded against by the plaintiff, he is ordered, That the said defendants do appear before the court on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of complaint, and that a copy of the process of this court be served on them, and that they be required to appear before the court on the first Monday in February, 1841.

ROBERT T. BROWN. Clerk.

Feb. 11, 1841.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Hales' Inns in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Jefferson county, the first Monday in February, 1841.

WILLIAM MOORE. AGAINST DR. PLUMPTREY.

JOHN H. SHAPIRO. and **WILLIAM W. WYMAN.** and **JOHN G. WYMAN.** merchants and partners, doing business under the name and firm of S. W. WYMAN, do, &c.

DEFENDANT. IN CHANCERY.

THE DEFENDANTS. William W. Wyman, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, are liable to be proceeded against by the plaintiff, he is ordered, That the said defendants do appear before the court on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of complaint, and that a copy of the process of this court be served on them, and that they be required to appear before the court on the first Monday in February, 1841.

ROBERT T. BROWN. Clerk.

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At Hales' Inns in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Jefferson county, the first Monday in February, 1841.

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