

Virginia Free Press.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—BY JOHN S. & H. N. GALLAHER.

VOL. 34.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1841.

NO. 33.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:
At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in August, 1841:
Robert McDowell and John Gable, merchants and partners trading under the same and firm of *McDowell & Gable*, Plaintiffs,
Against
John McP. Brien, and William Brown, Defendants,
In CHANCERY.

The defendant John McDowell Brien, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the set of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of plaintifffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.
August 2, 1841.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:
At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in August, 1841:
James W. Bell, Plaintiff,
Against
Abraham Bushnell, and William Clegg, the administrators of James Sheddley, Jr., deceased, Defendants.

The defendant Abraham Bushnell, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the set of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the fifth day of the next term, and answer the bill of plaintifffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.
August 12, 1841.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:
At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in August, 1841:
Matthew Tracy, Plaintiff,
Against
John McP. Brien, and Henry A. Brien, co-partners trading under the name and firm of *John McP. Brien & Co.*, and William Brown, Defendants,
In CHANCERY.

The defendant John McP. Brien and Henry A. Brien, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the set of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of plaintifffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.
August 5, 1841.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:
At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in August, 1841:
Royal T. Church and Matthew H. Howe, partners trading under the same and firm of *Church & Howe*, Plaintiffs,
Against
Henry A. Brien, and John McPherson Brien, partners trading under the name and firm of *Henry A. Brien & Brother*, and William Brown, Defendants,
In CHANCERY.

The defendant Henry A. Brien and John McPherson Brien, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the set of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of plaintifffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

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August 5, 1841.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:
At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in August, 1841:
Alonzo Lilly, George W. Flack and Charles W. Lenz, co-partners trading under the firm of *Lilly, Flack & Lenz*, Plaintiffs,
Against
Henry A. Brien, and John McPherson Brien, partners trading under the name and firm of *Henry A. Brien & Brother*, and William Brown, Defendants,
In CHANCERY.

The defendant Henry A. Brien and John McPherson Brien, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the set of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of plaintifffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

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At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in August, 1841:
Jesse Schofield, Plaintiff,
Against
Luther J. Cox, Daniel Snyder and Benjamin Ford, Defendants.

The defendant Luther J. Cox, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the set of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of plaintifffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

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At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in August, 1841:
David H. Thomas, Plaintiff,
Against
John McPherson Brien, and William Brown, Defendants,
In CHANCERY.

The defendant John McPherson Brien, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the set of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of plaintifffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

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At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in August, 1841:
George Mattingly, Plaintiff,
Against
John McPherson Brien, and William Brown, Defendants,
In CHANCERY.

The defendant John McPherson Brien, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the set of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of plaintifffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

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THE FREE PRESS

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS
PER ANNUM.

PAYABLE half yearly; but TWO DOLLARS will be received in payment in full, if paid entirely in advance.

TERMS: Whenever payment is deferred beyond the expiration of the time, interest will be charged on Subscriptions for six months, \$1.25, to be paid invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING.

The terms of advertising are, for a square or less \$1, for three inscriptions; larger ones in the same proportion. Each advertisement 25 cents per square. If all advertisements not ordered for specific time, will be continued until found, and charged accordingly.

BERKELEY LAND

FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishes to sell his KARM in Berkeley county, situated on the Potomac River, 10 miles from Martinsburg & S from Shepherdstown. This Land consists of the tract known as Whiting's Neck, and contains

200 ACRES.

80 of which is first rate River Bottom, (not intended to any part of the river) and 50 acres of cleared upland.

I deem it unnecessary to enter into more minute description, as persons wishing to purchase will doubtless view the premises and Judge for themselves.

Any communication (post paid) addressed to me at Miller's, Clark County, Virginia, will be promptly attended to.

WM. W. WHITING.

August 5, 1841.—12.

WOODBURY FOR SALE.

I have to offer to sale, a choice piece of land in the city of Woodbury, for \$10,000.

Its situation and improvements are well known in this part of the country, that it is unnecessary to describe it particularly, as any purchaser will probably visit it.

The terms of sale will be very soon.

H. S. G. TUCKER.

August 26, 1841.

1/2 Hagerstown Torch Light 2 dms.

BEDFORD FOR SALE.

HAVING removed from Shepherdstown, I offer for sale, upon accommodating terms, my late residence in the immediate vicinity of that place. For professional services, or a general removal, I will sacrifice the price of a good house, pleasant and commodious, and no more desirable property can be found in our beautiful Valley. The house is handsome, large and convenient.

The garden is productive and extensive.

Orchard of fruit near the house, and large, never-failing Limestone Spring affords an abundant supply of most delightful water.

There are about THIRTY ACRES of the best Limestone Land, a part of which is meadow land, the rest forest. Being accessible, by means of the Creek, and the R.R. to Martinsburg, Martinsburg, and Baltimore, citizens of those places would find it admirable summer residence.

Apply either in person or by letter (posting paid) to the subscriber.

HENRY BRIDGTON, Jr.

Charleston, Va.

August 19, 1841.—15.

JEFFERSON LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, a choice piece of land in the city of Jefferson, containing upwards of 97 1/2 ACRES—about 33 acres of which is in the TIDEWATER.

There is a fine farm there, about 5 miles South of Charlestown, convenient to several Merchant Mills, and is equal to any in Jefferson. It is also convenient to running water, to which it has free access.

Application may be made to the subscriber, living at North River Mills, Jefferson County, Virginia, or to Mr. Gallaher, Harpers Ferry.

G. O. GROVE.

Sept. 9, 1841.

1/2 If not privately sold, previous to the 1st day of October, 1841, to the subscriber, for a sum not exceeding \$1,000.

1/2 Application may be made to the subscriber, living at North River Mills, Jefferson County, Virginia, or to Mr. Gallaher, Harpers Ferry.

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been yielded to, would have rendered the charter wholly inefficient. The bill ed throughout every portion of this Union, in this particular corresponded, in all its essential features, to the system pursued by the old Bank of the United States, and which the President so elaborately eulogized in his first veto message. The result of his reasoning on this point, indeed, show that the President is opposed as well to a Bank of Exchange as to a Bank of Discounts. And yet he was at one time in favor of Ewing's bill; which permitted both exchanges and discounts! And he even now tells us that he is in favor of some kind of a "Fiscal Agent," and shall be prepared to submit his scheme at the next session of Congress! Heaven knows, (perhaps)—certainly it is not in human capacity to conjecture,—what sort of a Fiscal Agent he can devise, which is not to "operate per se over the Union"; which is not to deal in exchanges or discounts—and which, above all, is not to collect, keep, and disburse the public revenue!! It may be the skeleton of a bank—as the figure of a man—made of a marble may have the resemblance of the human form—but it will be without the principle of life, which alone imparts to its strength and value. It will be a barren thing. No danger need apprehend from insipidors or cowards in any other mode—over the Union, or anywhere else—but it will be powerless for good at the same time. It will have no capacity to rectify the evils of a disordered currency, no power to restore the public credit, and no influence to secure the safety of the country, unless by the votes of Gen. Jackson, and which is to suffer still longer under the same fatal Executive ascendancy over this Will of the People. But Mr. Tyler says for further time: "Is it possible, that, after the long and thorough discussion of the Currency question, his mind has not yet come to any conclusion upon this vitally important subject? Is it alone of all the 'great men' of the nation, he who, above all others, ought from his position, to be best prepared to indicate a plan for the collection, safe-keeping and disbursement of the public money—is he alone wavering and undetermined? Undoubtedly, indeed, he is, and could which, at a time like this, when decisions promptness, firmness and energy are necessary, has for its Chief Magistrate, a man thus vacillating and irresolute—the sport of every shifting breeze, and the victim of every accidental faction, as by flattery and guile, gains access to his ear and insinuates itself into his confidence! But, give him time! Let us wait until the next session of Congress, and behold then the offspring of mighty labor, as it springs, full grown and perfect, from his teeming brain. If it be such a scheme as, "avoiding constitutional objections" shall be likely to give the nation "a sound currency of uniform value," and "perform the other functions of an efficient Fiscal Agent, we shall not be a whit more reluctant to beseech upon our humble approbation and feeble support, because we feel now called upon emphatically to condemn and denounce his course."

"The peculiarities of his position," in his opinion, entitles him to forbearance—and although there is nothing, it seems to us, in that position, which authorized him to make the demand, yet necessarily knows no law, and Congress, we suppose, must submit to the temporary union of the purse and the sword in his hands, which it was one of the main objects of the Whig triumph forever to separate.

The President says,—and this part of his Message affords us sincere satisfaction,—that it has been his "good fortune and pleasure" to concur with Congress in all measures—the Land Distribution bill of course included—but this. We are glad that there is no foundation for the allegation that he signed the distribution Bill reluctantly, and under the pressure of circumstances, from the force of which he could not extricate himself. This is some alleviation of the pain inflicted by the veto; and will, to the same extent, dash the joy of those, who, taking no pains to disguise or conceal their hostility to the author of the veto, yet make the avocal will their shouts over that ill-omened paper.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Debate on the Second Veto.

(continued)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Sept. 10.

When Mr. Botts had concluded,

Mr. Gilmer said that he was himself too young a member of the House to be justified in saying that "no such scene had ever been witnessed in it as that which was now presented to the American People." But, as an American citizen, and as a patriot, he could not but hope that no such spectacle would ever again be exhibited in this or in any hall of legislation. What, said Mr. G. what have we seen? What do we hear? The President of the United States charged by a member of the House of Representatives, coming too from the President's own State, [Mr. Botts. Yes, and from his own district too], a gentleman coming from our nation's and yet unscrupulously from a State which, instead of being honored as the mother of statesmen, has so often reviled on this floor, as the prolific fountain of abstractions, with "perfidy." Yes, sir, perfidy is the charge; no less than perfidy's word—which cannot be uttered even in the penitentiary without inflicting anguish and loathing—Perfidy! Yet, let that word ring through the nation! And perfidy to whom?

To whom? Perfidy to his country? Perfidy to the Constitution? Perfidy to a private trust conceded to him under the complicated relations of society? Or, with perfidy to his party? If that is the charge, then I can refer to my colleague himself for an abundant defense. Perfidy, in what? I ask my colleague to put his finger upon a single sentence, in which the President has now written, containing sentiments which he and every other Whig on this floor did not know that John Tyler professed at the time when the Harrisburg Convention met. Where is it? Let it be pointed out. Perfidy! Indeed I and what the proof? Steamboat conversations, scraps from a village newspaper, whisperings from dark corners, rumor with her thousand tongues. These, these are the witnesses which my colleague, a representative from the metropolitan district of the State of Virginia, brings forward with a view to fix the charge of perfidy, not on John Tyler—for, if that were the charge, Virginia would "to the rescue"—no, but on the President of the United States, the incumbent of the highest and most august office which the world contains, an office conferred upon him in part, by the suffrage of my colleague himself. It was but yesterday that we heard the war cry echo-

ed throughout every portion of this Union, "liberty or death!" The whole nation was convulsed, and the cause alleged was that its liberty was threatened. Then the Whig motto everywhere was, "liberty or death!" But what do we hear now? Why, sir, the election is now over, the victory is won, the millions formerly assembled by that cry have been dispersed. The voice of the orator no longer resounds from the stump, log cabin banners no longer float in the breeze. All that is past and over. The President has been elected, and elected with the full knowledge that he cherished the very principles for which he is now arraigned; and what is the cry we now hear? It is not now "liberty or death!" All for the country—all for the Constitution. Nothing for party—not for self. But now my colleague comes forth with the patriotic motto, "Lead him or die." [A laugh.]

It has been said there is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous. Yesterday's war louder than my colleague in thundering out his war cry of "hurrah," but to day, because the President has acted out the avowed principles of his whole life, principles which he has done much to illustrate as any other individual, among us, we hear a new war cry from Virginia, "Lead him or die!" It reminds me very much of the best story that Patrick Henry used to tell.

Mr. Botts. I have heard it a dozen times.

Now, I desire to speak at the close of the debate, to express my sentiments of the Whig party, when, amidst all the congratulations of patriots for the redemption of their country, a man who had suffered in the struggle came with a demand for indemnity for a certain quantity of beef-furnished to the Army. The soul of Patrick Henry was indignant, and he denounced this cry, "Lead him! Lead him!" And here, amidst the congratulations of the Whig patriots, for what they consider the second salvation of the country, we hear the cry of "Lead him or die." Head John Tyler, and did decline to nominate Mr. Clay. Mr. Clay afterwards voted for Mr. Tyler as Vice President. But why is he so unconservative? My colleague tells us, "the change has come over the spirit of his currency question which it must add in justice to myself. It seems to me that the only source of all our financial difficulties lies in a defective system of State banks. The state bank system of this country is an abomination, and the institutions have been so badly managed that all our difficulties have been created by them."

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COMPLETE LIST OF ACTS.
Passed at the First Session of the 31st Congress.

WHAT WANTED.
To the Farmers of Jefferson

An Act authorizing a loan-note exceeding the sum of twelve millions of dollars.

An Act for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late President of the United States.

An Act for the payment of the pay, subsistence, &c. of a house-squadron.

An Act making further provision for the maintenance of paper-linens in the District of Columbia.

An Act to revive and continue in force for ten years an amendment "An Act to incorporate the Farmers' Bank of the State of Alabama."

An Act to repeal that act entitled "An Act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," and to provide for the punishment of members of public money, and for other purposes.

An Act to provide for the payment of May Day.

An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

An Act further to extend the time for settling Virginia's militia land warrants, and returning surveys theron to the General Land Office.

An Act to appropriate \$100,000 for the purchase of land and other articles for the embellishment of Georgetown, before January 1st of the next.

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We intend keeping such articles necessary for Farmers, viz:

Plaster, Salt, Fish, Tar, &c.

For the use of our stores from Baltimore or the District, any article, our customers may want.

We shall start the new crop at the highest prices the market will justify, and at all times know in proportion to the market price. Flour, Flock, & Co., will be at the business of Flock & Co., at that Mill, and command a good price.

An Act making appropriations for the fundamental expenses of William Henry Harrison, deceased, late President of the United States.

An Act to appropriate \$100,000 for the embellishment of Georgetown, before January 1st of the next.

An Act making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities.

An Act to provide for the protection of the Indians, and for their removal, and for other purposes.

An Act to provide for repairing the Potowmack bridge.

An Act relating to duties and drawbacks.

An Act to repeal a part of the sixth section of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1833, and for other purposes," passed July 15, 1833.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution in relation to the purchase of cotton, &c., to be sold to the United States Navy.

A resolution for the distribution of seven hundred copies of the Digest of Patents.

A resolution to provide for the distribution of the printed returns of the sixth census.

THE WHIG CONGRESS.

The Whig pressmen who are doing honor to the Whig Congress just adjourned. All the praise which can be bestowed is fully due. The session continued from the 31st of May to the 13th of September. Twenty-three acts were passed, and a large number of joint resolutions, and the separate action of the one or the other of the two houses of Congress. In every expectation the people are gratified, save that which regards the currency, and it is no fault of Congress that this is not settled.

The debts of the Government have been paid, — the disgrace inflicted upon the country by a preceding administration is wiped out. Instead of making the Government a profit, — instead of making a profit in the business, and a fixed determination to do it in such a manner as will prove satisfactory, will, I humbly expect, secure for us a liberal share of success.

There is not a patriotic citizen who does not owe his thanks to the Whig Congress for its exertions in behalf of the Government and the people. If we might specify those who are specially benefited by its legislation we could point to the Navy, — to the Home Squadron, — to the Naval Ordnance Bill, — to the elevation of scores of worthy and brave men long neglected and now promoted, — we might point to the Fortification Bill, — spending as it does, two millions and a half upon our public works, — to the Land Bill and the Bankrupt Bill, — to the Bill passing off the desk of the Post-Office Department, for which so many contractors and laborers were sufferers, — to the Naval Pension Bill, and the Bill for the long neglected and abused People of the District of Columbia, — to the Repeal of the Bill of Abominations, and the Bill for doing justice to the widow and family of the lamented Harrison. Every thing done has been well done, save the one measure which has created so wide and unfortunate a difference of opinion between the President and Congress. — *N. Y. Express.*

General Intelligence.

Three men were recently sentenced to be hanged in Kentucky, for a atrocious murder committed in that State a few months since. We learn from the Louisville Advertiser, that on the 23d of August, one of these men named James Bell, was found dead in his cell; an inquest was held, and a verdict returned that he died by the visitation of God. On the 1st instant, another of them, (Pleasant Sader) was found dead, having committed suicide by hanging himself from the grates of his cell, by a rope made of his blanket. Carrington Sampson still remains in custody, and is to be hanged on the 21st inst. — *Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The General Ticket system in Alabama has been voted down by a large majority in the late election. Sixty-six out of the hundred Representatives and all of the Senators, have voted in favor of the vote of their respective counties to repeal the General Ticket system.

The Mayaville, Ky. Eagle states that the church in that town, constructed for the use of the slave population and the free school, was destroyed by a mob on the 6th instant.

Just Retribution. — It was stated through various channels, that Mr. Richard Adams was the individual who, unfeignedly procured a copy of Mr. Bott's letter and forwarded it to the President. Mr. Adams was nominated by the President for an Indian agency, — but the Senate very properly rejected him. — *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

A story of a man, who had so long a nose that he could not blow it without the use of gunpowder, has been solemnly pronounced a hoax!

WHAT WANTED.

To the Farmers of Jefferson

A large, undivided, big store, to sell to the Farmers of the above counties, who are the liberal manner in which they deal with us, for several years past, and inform them that we can now offer such inducements for the purchase of Wheat, as will satisfy any other place. Having purchased at Millers Ferry, since the time of the portion for a term of years, are now ready to receive Wheat. We will make it the interest of the Farmers and others to sell at this place, or at another point upon the Rail Road or Canals. That we have of wheat, grain, flour, & meal, every day — the great saving of interest and risk quick sales, — together with the ready sale of all kinds of Mill Feed, enables us to sell per barrel, per bushel more than any Mill ever sold. This will, we trust, be the result of our efforts. The Farmers will be able to ascertain by giving us a bill, before making any disposition of their Wheat. We hope our friends who have heretofore favored us with their business, will now call, as it is in our power, and do us better for them than that has been done before.

We intend keeping such articles as necessary for Farmers, viz:

Plaster, Salt, Fish, Tar, &c.

For the use of our stores from Baltimore or the District, any article, our customers may want.

We shall start the new crop at the highest prices the market will justify, and at all times know in proportion to the market price. Flour, Flock, & Co., will be at the business of Flock & Co., at that Mill, and command a good price.

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CASH FOR WHEAT.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the reception of Wheat, for which we will give the largest quantities, for which we will give the smallest market price, in case of the want of the wheat market, we will also purchase any orders, epistles, &c., that may be delivered to us, by adding 10% to the price of Wheat. We will give strict attention to all business referred to us at the Millville Mill, and collect a abundance of those Farmers whose corn, &c., will be compelled by law to sell at the mill.

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