

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JOHN S. GALLAHER, AT TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CTS. PER ANNUM.

HATS! HATS! AT G. W. GLASSGOW'S Fashionable Hat Manufactory. One door East of Leavering & Rust's Store, Harpers-Ferry.

CENTRAL HOTEL IN CHARLESTOWN. HAVING taken the eligible stand near the centre of Charlestown, long occupied as a tavern, and combining many advantages of location and convenience.

A Cheap Goods. Takes this method to inform customers that he is removing his Store in Shepherdsboro.

Winter Goods. To be purchased with much less than the usual price. He therefore pledges himself to sell his Goods as cheaply as any establishment in this section.

THE GLOBE TAVERN. AT HARPERS-FERRY, VA. (On Shenandoah-St.)

Prepared to accommodate, in the most agreeable manner, company travelling to and from this place. The House is spacious, and has recently undergone various repairs.

RAIL-ROAD, NO. 1. THE Cabinet Business is carried on extensively by the subscriber, and the following enumeration comprises a few of the articles manufactured.

Drugs, Medicines, Confectionary, Hard-Ware & Cabinet-Ware. Of the BEST quality, FOR SALE—and at the lowest prices.

THE CABINET BUSINESS is carried on extensively by the subscriber, and the following enumeration comprises a few of the articles manufactured.

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Salt, & Mackerel. Lots of PLASTER, deliverable the Rail-Road Cars at Ball-Rocks.

ANDREW WOODS. Charlestown, Dec. 12, 1833.

TAILORING. THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlestown, and the public generally, that he has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in Charlestown.

NOTICE. THE subscriber has taken out letters of administration upon the estate of the late Thomas C. Lane, in Virginia.

OR SALE. A New Barouche, with harness, made by my order in New York, both of which are perfect.

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From the Draining Room Scrip Book. BUT HEART IS NOT MINE. Oh, magic of a tone and word, Loved all too long and well, I cannot close my heart and ear Against their evilious spell.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, December 9, 1833. Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and House of Delegates:

At hardly any former period have you assembled, under circumstances calculated to excite deeper interest in your deliberations, and at no period have greater or more important subjects presented themselves for your consideration, than at the present moment.

The prosperity of the Union is daily increasing with the population and improvement of the age, and can only be checked by the misrule of the government of the U. S., which controls all our commercial relations, and regulates our intercourse with foreign powers.

Roads and canals, or rail-roads, which now seem to be a valuable substitute for rivers, carry the products of distant countries to market, with a velocity which annihilates space, and bring distant countries almost together.

On a former occasion, I brought to the notice of the General Assembly, the importance of a road from this city to Fredericksburg, which time has more strongly demonstrated to be necessary.

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been executed in all respects agreeably to the terms of the charter. It also respects suggested, that all charters heretofore granted, shall be limited to a term of years; to the end, that when a time has been allowed the company to reimburse themselves, and a sufficient remuneration for time and annual repairs, that the public may then pass free of tax, and if the road had been constructed agreeably to the terms of the charter, each link of the chain expires, would, when added to the other, form one chain of communication, perfect in all its parts.

Whist engaged in the improvement of the State, by constructing roads for the safe and speedy transportation of the products of agriculture, which lies buried in the earth, which only requires the examination of men of science to bring before the country, and make known its value and usefulness to capitalists, who would be induced to engage in filling it for commerce; thereby creating new value, that a road, from some point on the river James to the Potomac line is earnestly recommended.

The country lying to the South-west is of such growing importance, and the trade with the sister States, in that direction of such value, that a road, from some point on the river James to the Potomac line is earnestly recommended.

The extensive benefit which may result to the State, by the appointment of a competent person to examine geological examinations, is left for you to determine.

The Adjutant-General's annual return of the state and condition of the Militia is laid before you; from which it will be perceived there is a decline in the strength of that force, no doubt owing to the inaccuracy of the returns made by his office.

It must be seen, that a system fully equal to the present one, and making adequate provision for the numerous defects of the present laws, much time and great labour, will be required to meet the wishes of the country. It is proposed for your consideration, to authorize the appointment of competent and experienced officers or other citizens, to examine the Militia, and to report on all its parts, and report to the General Assembly at this or the next session of the Legislature.

I have to inform you, that by the death of the Major-General of the Fifth Division of Militia, a vacancy has occurred, which you will be called on to fill. There is likewise a vacancy in the Thirteenth Brigade, occasioned by the death of Brigadier-General James Breckenridge, of Botetourt county, which will make it necessary for you to appoint a successor.

The report of the Superintendent, in relation to the Penitentiary, is herewith laid before you, which will inform you of the condition of that institution, which may be regarded in a highly favorable light, and which, if continued, will be an advantage upon the community, and benefit even to the convicts themselves.

It is a desirable duty, to punish criminals, and to reform them, and in most cases, have a system of reformation, which, when the time of their confinement allowed them to acquire one. It ought not to be unnoticed, that by the law as it now stands, punishment for the same offence is wholly unequal, and in some instances, is wholly disproportionate to the crime.

It gives me great pleasure to state to you, that the condition of the Commonwealth is in a prosperous condition, as will be fully shown by the reports of the Treasurer and Auditor of Public Accounts, which will be laid before you.

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young their their stores of knowledge, where they seem to know their rights, the value of liberty, and how to defend them against all attacks from every quarter.

This institution, which has been so auspiciously put into operation by you, has already, from among the poorest of our citizens, drawn forth talents enough to give character to a whole State, and of which Virginia may well be proud, will not, I am persuaded, be left languish. Let us carefully extend our views on this subject, and let Education, which can be accomplished by adequate salaries to its Professors, who can then give education to the poor without money and without price.

By some enactments, in relation to the Primary Schools, many boys of great talents, who are parents are unable to educate them, might be, at public expense, sent to some of the Colleges of the State, to receive the instructions of the able Professors who fill those Institutions, until they are prepared for the University, where they should be maintained at the expense of the Literary Fund.

In relation to this subject, I have with me a letter from Professor Tucker, which contains the different views of a communication heretofore placed before you, having been received from a gentleman of much scientific knowledge and reputation.

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recollections. None have read our history who have not seen them elevated and exalted by the eloquence of Patrick Henry. As if destined by Heaven to achieve for us our liberty—the greatest blessing a chosen people can enjoy—it was the thunder of his eloquence which “shook the Philip of the seas” pointed out to his countrymen the path to glory and to liberty, made it not only visible, but made them feel it in their grasp.

It was the bold daring of his moral courage which feared nothing but his country's degradation, that determined him to break the Tyrant's chains, and free his countrymen from bondage; the ethereal clearness of whose perceptions looked far into futurity as with a Prophet's glance, with a matchless strength of judgment, which time has proved could never err; the seraphic tones of whose voice charmed, appalled, encouraged or subdued; struck the mind, elevated the soul, and inspired a holy enthusiasm, which caused his compatriots to rush to battle, and tread the very field as if it were a victory and triumph.

They did succeed. With such an orator, and such a General, what is man could not achieve? We, for whose benefit these patriots perilled all—their “lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors”—we, who have feasted so long in their virtuous enjoyment, let us be made more worthy of their gift, by their sleepless nights and watchful days in the cabinet and in the field—can now hardly point to the last home of Henry, whose voice once could awaken the patriot, and breathe into being myriads of bayonets in defence of liberty.

Let a statue be erected in your Hall, to the man who taught our country to know her rights and will her freedom. The sublimity of whose qualities and endowments, were enough to give character to a whole nation; the presence of whose marble likeness, will teach lessons in wisdom to his countrymen, who will learn to detest the machinations of tyrants and emulate her virtues.

I now lay before you a copy of an arrangement or agreement entered into on the 23d day of October last, between the Bank of Virginia and its Office of Discount and Deposits at Norfolk, and the Secretary of the Treasury Department of the United States, and your earliest attention to this subject so vitally connected with the prosperity of our citizens, the interests of this Commonwealth, and the success of all our undertakings.

The constitutionality of the Bank of the United States, in this case, is not a matter of discussion, and every citizen is entitled to his own opinion on that subject, as the States have not thought it necessary or expedient, as sovereigns, to express an opinion in relation to it. Legislatures whose powers are limited, it is true, have done so; but they are the agents of the sovereign people, who, when they exercise their power, which has no limit, do it in a convention of themselves.

Therefore, whatever opinion may be entertained by the Legislature or People of a State, we are bound to regard that Bank as entitled to the rights and privileges conferred upon it by law, until a competent tribunal shall declare its charter inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Without any intention to refer to the constitutionality of its creation, we must now regard the interests of the citizens of this Commonwealth, to which is greatly involved in this transaction; and may lead to lasting embarrassments and injury, and may even affect the interest of the Commonwealth, so far as her pecuniary connection exists with the Banks of this State.

This arrangement is of a character which will enable that Department to carry on a system of espionage throughout the Union, and ultimately fill all our monied institutions with partisans and parasites; looking to the interests of the Federal Administration, rather than that of the Commonwealth, and the due accommodation of the mercantile part of the community, which is greatly involved in the interests of the country, which will soon subject the whole mercantile operations of the country to the will and control of the Federal Administration.

By the system now organizing, Banks are injured or sustained by the value which the President's Secretary thinks proper to give to the notes of the Bank of the Southern or Western Banks, are put up or down, as he may order them to be taken or refused in payment of public dues.

The effect of this system will be so ruinous to the interests of the country, particularly the Southern and Western States, that no effort ought to be spared to defeat it, and avert the calamity. All the money—all the arrangements of commerce, the value of the paper of all the Banks of the United States, and in some measure, the price of all the products of agriculture, will be at the mercy of the President; or his Secretary, subject to their will.

By the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States, to Banks selected by himself, the ultimate effect must be to give to the paper of the favorite Banks, a greater value than other Banks, and ultimately substitute their paper to the exclusion of the other Banks—since it will be stamped by the Department of the Treasury, and, therefore, more current. This will place the whole commerce of the Southern and Western States, and all the debt of those States, at the mercy of two or three Banks in the City of New York, managed by friends and favorites of the Secretary of the Treasury.

A very large proportion of the imports made into the United States, is entered and paid at the port of New York, perhaps, many millions annually, of the whole revenue of the Union. This sum is deposited in those Banks, managed by favorites or other friends of the Secretary, who determine to substitute the notes of their Banks, for those of the United States Bank and lay the whole mercantile community of the United States under contribution, who, for self-preservation are compelled somewhat, to aid the scheme, and in doing so, injure the State Banks, which necessarily lessen the price of products when brought to market by the farmers and planters.

A merchant in the South or West, will find himself, once a year, if not often, obliged to enter the market at New York for the purchase of merchandise for the necessary supply of his customers at home—for a part of this purchase, he is, in the usual course of trade, compelled to give his bond, payable in New York, from the date—his bond, according to the laws of New York, will bear an interest of seven per centum per annum, and when all the debts of the merchants of

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At the States are included, will amount to many millions annually. The merchants and others who owe this money, in the meantime, transport these goods to the West and South, and sell them to the consumers who are their customers, and take their obligation to pay at the period their own debt becomes due in New York. These bonds by the laws of Virginia, and it is believed most other of the Southern States, bear an interest of six per cent per annum, which at once gives a preference in favor of New York of one per cent, upon many millions of debt, levied upon the West and South.

When the merchant returns to discharge his bond, or even to pay for the merchandise thus purchased, and shall produce his money for that purpose, which proves to be notes upon the State Banks of the State of which he is a citizen, he is then told that his money cannot be received in payment, as it is passing at a discount of five per centum in that market. Remonstrance is in vain, the country merchant is referred to the brokers and bankers, for New York money, or for gold and silver; he is, at the same time, informed, that they will take hereafter at par, notes upon any of the deposit Banks of New York, or other Banks of that city, the paper of which these Banks under the influence of the Secretary of the Treasury may be deemed in the near time, six per centum is paid to that State upon all the debt incurred for merchandise by the South and West, and five per centum discount is paid upon all the money of the other States which is sent to that market, for the supplies of the other States. When the distant merchant is thus informed that New York bank notes will be taken at par, he immediately informs his customers, that if they present him those notes, they will be received in discharge of debt at par, to the exclusion of the paper of the Farmers Bank of Virginia, which is worth to five per centum below par, even in Virginia—as they will not bring more in commerce. Our farmers and our planters will in due time be informed, that the Bank notes of Virginia will not be received except at a discount, in discharge of their debt, and in payment for their flour or tobacco, if any notes are paid them which are not at par in the deposit Banks of New York, the price must be low in proportion to the scarcity of the notes sought, or they are paid in their own depreciated paper.

By this means the notes of the New York Banks will soon supersede the notes of the Banks of Va., and by the system thus established, six per centum per annum will be paid to those deposit Banks of the Treasury, upon the several small transactions of that city, perhaps amounting to a sum almost equal to the commerce of that city. It is in this all this becomes a political engine, which is wielded by the Secretary of the Treasury, who by this agreement, is authorized to send one or more agents to spy into the condition of the Banks, and report as he may think proper, of Banks in which even the common wealth is interested—and such is the nature of the agreement between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Bank of Virginia and its office at Norfolk, that they have actually agreed to pay a "proportion" of the expenses of the Secretary's Agents, whenever he may think it necessary to dispatch one, and acknowledge themselves "in the service of the commonwealth," and agree to make weekly returns of their accounts, and permit the Secretary or his agents to make examinations whenever he pleases—a privilege which heretofore has been reserved to the commonwealth, which has so deep an interest in the Bank itself. By this agreement, many evil consequences must ensue. The Bank of Virginia, which gives collateral security for the safe keeping and honest disbursement of the United States money, whenever the deposits shall exceed one-half of the capital stock, and the Bank actually fails, and when the deposits do not exceed one-half of the capital, they are required to give collateral security, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury may think proper to demand it. The Bank of Virginia, and its office at Norfolk, being thus under the surveillance of the Secretary, it is bound by any arrangement to submit itself to his inspection by any one of his agents, whenever he may think proper to dispatch a friend, who receives his pardon from the Banks for this act of duty. He is also at liberty to withdraw his favor and displace this Bank from his service, whenever he pleases. The credit of a Bank secured upon these terms, cannot otherwise than be injured, whenever the Secretary shall withdraw his countenance, which will be supposed was done on account of insolvency, and if required to give collateral security, it may not be easy to determine how it can be done, or what it shall be. This arrangement is made upon the happening of a certain contingency, seen by it to be given to the safety of the United States money, which heretofore has enjoyed the confidence of the commonwealth, in being the depository in part of her funds. This arrangement is well calculated to subject all such banks to the control of party machinery, and enables the Secretary of the Treasury to control the economies of all who do business at such banks, and induce loans to others who have not heretofore been so readily accommodated; as the Secretary has already desired some of the Banks in his service, to accommodate liberally those who have duties to pay. No can such an arrangement otherwise than have an injurious effect upon the paper and stock of the Farmers Bank of Virginia, which the commonwealth also has an interest, by giving a preference to the paper of one Bank over the other, which consequently must be sought to the exclusion, in a measure, of the notes of the other.

The resolution of the Senate to take the appointment of its committees into its own hands, the call upon the President for a copy of his "Paper read to the Cabinet," and several other movements in that body, prove the Administration to be in a minority there. The "Deposit" question will be the most difficult to sustain, of any which the President's champions will find thrown upon them during the session, and although he did not hesitate to assume "the responsibility," they will find it no easy matter to bear him up under the weight of that responsibility. They calculate on Webster's aid. We trust they "reason without their host." Without him, Benton and Forsyth must strike under. The horse thunders of the one will roar in vain, the sophistries of the other will not bear the touch of reason nor the test of argument. Rives and Wright are but pawns in matters of finance; and to whom else can the "old chief" look for aid to unravel the "Snarl" (as Jack Downing calls it) into which he has gotten his affairs?

We have no doubt the repeal of the "Force Bill" will restore harmony in the South. Gov. HAYS, in his message to the South Carolina Legislature, expresses his satisfaction with the "compromise" of last session, on the Tariff, and there now seems to be no probability of a renewal of complaints upon that topic. The "Force Bill," however, is viewed with almost universal abhorrence in the South, as a violation of the Constitution, and an annihilation of undisturbed despotism. No necessity now existing for its continuance, we hope it will be promptly stricken from the statute-book. No Virginian, who desires the peace and quiet of his country, can vote for its continuance. It is now the theme of deep execration and abhorrence. And although it is thought by some that Mr. Rives will resist its repeal, we cannot believe he will so infatigably insist as to outrage the feelings of Virginia by such a course. The day that he does, will be his "day of doom."

We learn with pleasure, that our representative in Congress, was not among those who voted to turn out Mr. CLARK, the faithful Clerk of the House; and it enhances our gratification to learn, that all the delegation of Virginia went for the late worthy incumbent, over whom no better claim was set up for his competitor, than that he was an "influential" Jackson man, from Pennsylvania.

In our paper of the 19th, in noticing the relations between the President and Mr. Duane, it was remarked that the latter "was totally unfit for the office of Secretary of the Treasury." A friend says, we ought to have added, "under the present administration, and the present mode of conducting the office of Secretary of the Treasury." We accept the amendment. Mr. Duane, in our opinion, is blameable for his hesitancy, and for not yielding up, at once, an office which he could not hold but as a slave—deprived of the right to think. When the President violated his pledge "not to interfere with the independent exercise of his (Mr. D.) opinions," the Secretary should not have followed so bad an example, nor whined about his "early and ardent friendship," his "painful moments," &c. He ought to have thrown up his commission promptly, and left it, as a reward for some more pliant parasite, who, like Mr. Tanev, was ready to do at once his master's bidding.

The worst feature in the President's conduct, in reference to the deposits, was his usurpation of a right, which he himself conclusively proved to belong alone to the Secretary of the Treasury. He dismisses one officer for not obeying his dictation—appoints one expressly to carry out his views; and then graysly tells Congress he concurs with the Secretary! One might laugh at this, if the welfare of the country were not so deeply involved in the issue. The attentive reader will recollect, that in 1828, the Virginia Central Committee, of which Thomas Ritchie was one, earnestly pressed upon the public the salutary doctrine of "rotation in office." Mr. R. having long had influence in Virginia, "almost persuaded" the public to adopt his maxim—indeed in many instances, it was practised upon. But, "melancholy to relate!" the Legislature, a few days since, were about to perform the act of "rotation" upon him—and never did poor young crew, or famished jay-bird make a more piteous noise, than this venerable gentleman did, although the "beacon of reform" only blew about his ears, after nineteen years' fattening on the state treasury. The generous hearted sons of the mountains, hearing his deep tones of distress, flew to his relief—and among them were no less than seven of the much abused Clay party.

The peril, which he thus narrowly escaped, yet affects his brain, and serious apprehensions are entertained of his complete "limacy." But for some words of condolence which he has received from the basement story at Washington, his friends all admit that he "would, ere this, have been entirely demoralized." It is now understood, that some kind musician has prepared for him an old ditty, which the school boys all remember, and that match of his time is spent, morning and night, in chanting, most dolefully— "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man."

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, is venting his spleen against all who had the hardihood to vote against him as public printer, after enjoying the benefits of the office for about 30 years, in a long article upon the subject, the following paragraphs in relation to the editor of this paper: "This movement, on their part, (of turning out P. Ritchie) really on account of his politics, is no new thing. It was agitated during the last winter, during the burly-burly times of the S. Carolina excitement. We were then apprized of a scheme being on foot to deprive him of office, by appointing a Public Printer by anticipation. The idea was agitated of electing a printer at that session for the present General Assembly! The candidate was designated—a member of the H. of Delegates from the county of Jefferson—then the Editor of a newspaper—and who, as we

know, at that very time, opened a negotiation for the purchase of a newspaper in the city of Richmond—and who was subsequently appointed one of the Commissioners to draw the line with Maryland, by Governor Floyd. The thing, however, would not take. Noses were counted—and the whole scheme nullified for the time. But the design was not abandoned.

"From time to time, during the present year, we have heard of some scheme that was brewing. But the opposition was exhibited in various forms. Sometimes, rumor was the news of the Delegate from Jefferson, that by way of preparing the public mind for his pretensions, he did now and then try a thrust at the Enquirer with his short sword—but we never parried one of his blows. At another time, we heard of a member of the Legislature talking about electing a practical printer. That member was Littleton, who was the only member of the Legislature who was to be fought on the grounds of the practical printer, who was to be no editor at all, we could not guess. And indeed, to do the opposition justice, we do not believe that they had fully organized their own scheme of attack, when the Legislature met. Some time after, however, we were informed by Mr. Gallaher, sometimes Mr. Cralle. But little did we dream of their coming into our own household, and taking our friend and associate, Mr. Samuel Shepherd, to run against us. Such, however, turned out ultimately to be the plan of operations."

"He was put into office by the Governor, under singular circumstances. The office was, in part, created by his own vote. The Governor waited till his time, as delegate, had expired, before he was appointed—and he was appointed by the Governor, without being advised or nominated by his Council. This is not the only appointment that was made by Gov. Floyd under singular circumstances. We remember one case with the two Commissioners, Messrs. Smith of Frederick, and Falkner of Berkeley, and with Mr. T. W. Gilmer of Albemarle, who was appointed Agent for Revolutionary Claims. In the three former cases, the Governor went against the three recommendations of his Council. And in the latter, he was not only not advised, but voted against the appointment of the latter.

In reply to the above, the following CARD appeared in the Richmond Whig of the 14th. The groundless insinuations of Mr. Ritchie will be answered more minutely, after he shall have made his "further Epopee." We invite him to try his hand again.

A CARD. The universal feeling of contempt and disgust which has been excited by the puerile whinnies and ravings of Thomas Ritchie, on the subject of public printing, has induced me to publish, for the benefit of the public, a pamphlet, which I have prepared, in reference to his unprovoked attack upon me. His friends are deeply mortified, and his opponents could scarcely wish to see him in a more humiliating and pitiable condition—directing, and coaching—then scolding—"like a very crab." He has had the folly to presume, that he could, by a pamphlet, which he has dedicated to him for an increased measure of public respect and confidence, I shall feel exceedingly gratified, if he will discharge his blundering ones more—sooner, with which he seems better acquainted, than with the "short sword," that formidable instrument, which in the days of the Romans, "struck down" many a traitor to principle and honor. Though now abashed (like the Rhinoceros) by a pamphlet which seems impotent, the day may not be far distant, when he will sink so low, as to find "none poor enough to do him reverence." It is not my purpose, however, to disturb the social economy. Heaven has ordained that the ass should bear the curd-dip bark, and the serpent show his forked tongue. Let the poor thing of the Enquirer obey the impulse of his nature.

JOHN S. GALLAHER. RICHMOND, Dec. 12, 1833.

The Enquirer headed an article, not long since, with this line—"Let us stick to PRINCIPLES, and make every man show his hand." It modestly proceeded to abuse a large portion of the Legislature who voted against its Editor principally because he would not "show his hand." Will it be kind enough, while it is complaining of the conduct of others, to tell the public how much it receives from the General Government, for "showing its hand" for Van Buren, until it ascertains there is a majority for him in the Legislature? One thing is certain, that, however adroitly it manages its cards at present, it discovers very plainly (to use its own expression) "the cloven foot," and must very soon "throw off its mask." Its hypocritical cant about the "ill starred Proclamation," while it loudly uncovers the true position of the signer of that document, will not do. Nothing can now save it from the accumulating indignation and contempt of the freemen of Virginia.

We are sorry to see the Lynchburg Virginian, (of whose ability and general fairness we have often expressed favorable opinions,) siding in the propagation of erroneous views in reference to certain appointments complained of by the Kitchen in Richmond. That intelligent print, upon a moment's reflection, will certainly see the distinction. The Constitution of the United States has made the Senate a part of the appointing power. The Constitution of Virginia makes the Executive Council a mere advisory body, whose opinions the Governor may regard, or omit. The acts, authorizing the appointments of the commissioners referred to, gave the appointments to the Governor alone. It is not unlikely the Council, (if called upon,) did object to the appointments—and if we were to find a bad motive for the acts of our opponents, as the Enquirer has been, we might say that the Councils advised against the appointment of these Commissioners in retaliation for the votes of the latter against them. But we are not so liberal. We will only presume that they wished some persons appointed whom they liked better. Against the ability of three of the commissioners, no one has yet raised a voice. And as to the capacity of the fourth, humble as it may be, (and none are more ready to acknowledge it than ourselves,) perhaps even that might bear a test with some of the appointments at Washington.

In the usurpation of power complained of against the President it will be recollect, he defied and disregarded a co-ordinate branch of the government, in cases where the Constitution required the sanction of the Senate. The distinction is obvious. The Enquirer blinks the question through malignity, and because it is

unfamiliar with and steeped in corruption itself. The Virginian, upon reflection, cannot endorse the misrepresentations of that unprincipled print.

The Richmond Enquirer recently complained that Gov. FLYNN had made several appointments to office, without, or against, the "advice of Council." The editor has long been denouncing the Governor, and this, we suppose, may be considered one of his severest lunges with his long sword. He has only proved his Excellency to be a good Jackson man, for it seems he takes "all the responsibility."

Lieut. Randolph. We learn from Richmond that Chief Justice Marshall has delivered his opinion in this case, and that the actions against the accused not being sustained, he has been released from confinement. The District Judge, P. P. Barbour concurred with the Chief Justice. —Bell, Patriot.

The Moon will rise this evening totally eclipsed. Beginning at 3 o'clock 41 minutes afternoon—end, 6 o'clock 10 minutes.

The Ladies' Fair will be closed to-night, by selling off at auction.

Legislature of Virginia. FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. RICHMOND, Dec. 14.

Thus far, the session has been a business one. A vast number of petitions have been presented, principally on local subjects, and the committees have reported upon them very promptly. At the commencement, various inquiries are usually ordered, into the propriety of amending the existing laws—but these inquiries frequently end without any practical results. The political doctors being assembled, something must be prescribed—but in these, as in professional consultations, theories must be advanced, and cures attempted, in many cases where the "let alone" policy would prove the most salutary.

On Monday, nothing of general interest was transacted in either house. The Senate resolved, after Saturday, to take a recess until the first of January, and the House gave leave, agreeably to the requirements of the constitution.

On Tuesday, the only topic of moment, was the introduction, by Mr. Barbour of Culpeper, of a resolution directing a reference of "so much of the Governor's message as relates to an agreement, entered into on the 23d of October last, between the Bank of Virginia, and its office of Discount and Deposits at Norfolk, and the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States." A select committee was accordingly appointed, after the interchange of a few remarks by several gentlemen, and consists of Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Stoney, Gilmer, Cunningham, Johnson, Faulkner, Sims, Dorman, Janney, Nash, Colton, Wilson of Botetourt, and Marshall.

On Wednesday, an inquiry was moved by Mr. Squibb, of Albemarle, into the expediency of amending the 13th section of the act, reducing into one the several acts concerning wills, the distribution of intestate estates, and the duty of executors and administrators, &c.

Mr. McMullen moved an inquiry into the expediency of extending the jurisdiction of county magistrates, but the motion failed. This subject has been rejected at four successive sessions, and probably will forever fail.

The bill providing a library for the Court of Appeals at Lewisburg, was passed, after filling the appropriation with the sum of \$1200.

Some debate took place on a bill to incorporate the Sidney Manufacturing Company. Mr. Holleman, of Isle of Wight, proposing a clause by which stockholders shall be responsible for the debts of the company, in proportion to the amount of stock held by each. The bill was recommitted.

Among the petitions presented was one by Mr. Billingsly, of citizens of Monongalia, praying a provision to prevent sales of property by commissioners instead of sheriffs, under judgments or decrees of courts.

Mr. Gallaher presented petitions of the citizens of the Eastern part of Frederick County, (with maps and documents,) praying the creation of a new county.

Mr. Barton presented certain petitions on the same subject. Mr. Smith asked leave to bring in a bill, to prohibit sales of the magistrates of the county of Frederick, as reside in the town of Winchester, from voting in the imposition of county levies.

On Thursday, an important inquiry on the subject of making, on state account, railroads and turnpikes through various parts of the State, was introduced by Mr. Garland, of Amherst.

A bill passed, amending the law regulating orders of publication against absent defendants, so as to require answers of defendants of ruler, as well as in term time.

On Friday, Mr. Sims, of Halifax laid on the table a resolution on the subject of an increase of militia musters, and heavy penalties to enforce attendance. A large number of local bills were disposed of, without discussion. On Saturday, very little debate occurred. Bills were put through their regular stages, and reports of committees were received and disposed of. The report of the committee of privileges and elections, on the contested election from Morgan county, was read and amended. It concluded with a resolution, that though the conduct of both parties was reprehensible, yet that the charge of "bribery and corruption" against the sitting member was not sustained. Therefore, Isaiah Buck is continued in his seat.

I omitted to mention, in my last report, that Mr. McLure, of Ohio county, moved, on Friday last, the reference of so much of the Governor's message as relates to an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. He presented a very interesting letter on the subject, from a "deaf mute," which was read, and the reference ordered. A favorable report has since been made on the subject, by the committee of schools and colleges; and I have no doubt of the passage of a bill, authorizing the erection of an Asylum for this unfortunate class of the community.

On Monday, a resolution presented by Mr. Sims, on Friday, and called up by him, proposing an increase of Militia Musters; and of penalties to enforce attendance, was rejected by the house, by a vote of 43 to 65. So the house seems disposed, at present, to let the militia system remain untouched.

On Tuesday, a resolution was offered by Mr. Mayse, and amended on suggestion of Mr. Gilmer, ordering an inquiry into the whole subject of compensation to witnesses. As to getting pay for jurymen, that seems impossible at present.

On motion of Mr. McCauley, of Montgomery, an inquiry was ordered to be made, by the Committee of Courts of Justice, into the expediency of allowing constables to execute cases which may be issued upon judgments rendered by a single magistrate.

The same committee, on motion of Mr. French, of Fauquier, was directed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing an additional supply of Henning's Justice and the Revised Code, for the use of such magistrates as have not been supplied.

Mr. Barton presented a petition from citizens of Frederick and Shenandoah, praying the formation of a new county, out of parts of said counties. Mr. B. expressed his opposition to the application, but promised to "give it fair play."

Many petitions were presented, of a local character, and many reports of committees considered.

On Wednesday, after the despatch of the usual business of the morning, a debate of some interest occurred on a bill incorporating the Sidney Manufacturing Company. Mr. Holleman, of Isle of Wight, sustained, in a very clear and able speech, his amendment, proposing to make the stockholders, for the time being, responsible as individuals, and out of their private property and estates, for the debts of the company, in proportion to the amount of stock held by each.

This amendment Mr. H. wished to see engrained in the charter of all companies, to guard the community against the effects of mismanagement, misfortune, or fraud, on the part of said companies.

The amendment was opposed, also very ably, by Messrs. Rutherford, Michie, Colston, and Marshall, and was rejected—ayes 41, noes 81.

On Thursday, on motion of Mr. Garland, of Amherst, the 1st Auditor was required to report to the house information of the amount of printing executed for the Legislature for four years past, and the manner of ascertaining the prices of said printing, &c.

An engrossed bill, appropriating a sum of money for the opening of a road in the counties of Bath and Allegany, was read a third time and passed—ayes 59, noes 56.

Among the petitions presented, was one by Mr. Mullen, of citizens of Hardy, for a change in the law regulating sales, under decrees, so as to give them to the sheriffs instead of commissioners.

On motion of Mr. Dorman, of Rockbridge, an inquiry was ordered into the probable expense of equipping the volunteer companies of this commonwealth.

On Friday, the most of the sitting was occupied with bills incorporating companies for working gold mines in Orange, Spotsylvania, &c.

CONGRESS. From the Alexandria Gazette. MONDAY, DEC. 16.

In the Senate to-day, the Vice-President, Mr. Van Buren, took the chair. Mr. McKean, of Pa., Mr. Linn of Miss., and Mr. Clayton of Del., appeared and took their seats.

The Senate then went into the appointment of the Standing Committees. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of memorials from several persons, Mr. Patton's motion to alter the rule of the House so as to allow the Speaker to vote in all cases, and providing that, when the vote is equal in the House, the question shall be lost, was taken up; and after some remarks from Mr. Wayne in opposition to the motion, and Mr. Patton in its favor, the question was taken by ayes and noes, and the resolution rejected—ayes 96; noes 121.

The House then proceeded to consider Mr. Polk's motion to reconsider the vote by which the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury had been committed to a committee of the whole House.

In the House of Representatives, the consideration of Mr. Polk's motion to reconsider the reference of Mr. Tanev's Report, on the Removal of the Deposites, to a Committee of the Whole, was resumed.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Clayton, Denny, McDuffie, Southard, Foot, and others.

The question was then taken on reconsidering the reference of Mr. Tanev's Report to a Committee of the Whole, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 124, noes 102.

Mr. Polk then moved that the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. McDuffie moved the following instructions to the Committee of Ways and Means: "To report a joint resolution providing that the Public Revenue hereafter collected, be deposited in the Bank of the United States, in conformity with the Charter of the said Bank."

Mr. McDuffie then moved, [at half past 5 o'clock] that the House do now adjourn.

The House then adjourned. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18. In the Senate to-day, Mr. Clay offered the following resolutions, which lie one day on the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate a copy of the entire address by Mr. Crawford, when Secretary of the Treasury, under date the 13th February, 1817, to the President of the Mechanics Bank of New York, an extract from which is recited in his Report to Congress of the 3d December, 1833; and copies of the other correspondence of Mr. Crawford with the Banks about that period, to passages in which the Secretary alludes in the same Report.

Resolved, also, That the Secretary be directed to communicate to the Senate a copy of the correspondence between the agent appointed, during the last summer, to inquire upon what terms the State Banks would undertake to perform the services to the Government which had been performed by the Bank of the United States and the said Banks; a copy of the report made, if one were made, by the agent of the Secretary, or to the Executive; the name of the agent, his compensation, and in virtue of what law he was so appointed.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Binney presented the following memorial from the Bank of the United States: "The Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States respectfully represent—

That by the Charter of the Bank, it was stipulated between the Congress of the United States and the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, that in consideration of a full equivalent rendered by them, in money and services, they were entitled to the custody of the public moneys, which were not to be withdrawn from it, unless for reasons of the sufficiency of which, Congress, and Congress alone, was the final judge.

That the Bank has in all things faithfully performed the stipulations of the Charter. Nevertheless, since the adjournment of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order, on the 27th of September last, withdrawing from the possession of the Bank the custom-house bonds deposited therein, and has subsequently transferred into certain State Banks a large portion of the public moneys then in the safe keeping of the Bank, with the purpose of making them hereafter the permanent depositories of the public revenue.

The Board of Directors, therefore, deem it their duty forthwith to apprise your honorable bodies of this violation of the charter rights of the stockholders, and to ask such redress therefor as to your sense of justice may seem proper.

By order of the Board: N. BIDDLE, President of the Bank of the United States. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9th, 1833.

The question recurring upon laying it upon the table, the yeas and noes were taken, and resulted as follows—Yeas 80; Noes 126.

So the House refused to lay the memorial upon the table.

Mr. Chilton moved, to amend it by adding instructions to the Committee to bring in a Joint Resolution, ordering the Secretary to re-deposit in the Bank of the United States the public moneys which, by his order, have been removed from that institution.

Mr. Chilton addressed the House at great length in support of his motion for instructions.

Mr. McDuffie, at the close of Mr. Chilton's speech, requested him to withdraw his motion, as a decision upon it would in some measure forestall the consideration of another motion now before this House.

Mr. Chilton, with some complimentary remarks, consented, and his motion was withdrawn accordingly.

The memorial was then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ewing of Indiana, offered the following: Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing a national currency of thirty-five millions of dollars, to be founded upon the faith of the United States, and to be unconnected with, and independent of, all direct Executive control, except as may be required for the nomination of Directors; said currency to be struck, perfected, and issued, in a department of the Mint of the United States, and the payment of the same to be regulated by the United States, and to be respectively, according to representative population, if the same be required; in virtue of the plighted faith and resources of each State so requiring, to the United States, for its redemption according to the legal stipulations in force, and the payment of the same to the Treasury of the United States, to defray expenses and to guarantee ulterior responsibility, as may be prescribed; and said currency so authorized and loaned, according to the prescribed ratio, to States requiring the same, to be loaned to the people through State banks, and the ability, shall be received in payment of all other debts due to the Government, and shall be obligatory upon the

State having the same to redeem at her office of discount and de said State office, when established State currency, to loan and currency, shall be the place of public money collected, or be issued by the Government, within the State where it exists; also in comparative expediency of establishing a national Bank based upon a specie furnished by the several State stockholders thereof, on a scale to the representative population in each State; the regulated in strict accordance general rules adopted by Com Directors of State appointed State to enjoy the benefit of a specie power in accordance with interest therein; said Committee bill or otherwise.

Mr. McKim moved to lay on the table; but at the request of the mover in a short speech, explained the resolution.

Mr. McKim withdrew his lay on the table.

The resolution was agreed to. The House then, on Mr Stewart, adjourned.

THURSDAY, DEC. 19. In the Senate to-day, a presentation of various petitions for asked and obtained leave in a bill to repeal the act which provides for the collection of the Treasury, by pre-emptory executions issued from the Department. In asking Tyler made an eloquent speech, was listened to with profound interest, and in the course of which he alluded to the injustice of a law which repeals, and the monstrous placing the property and the citizen at the disposition of the Treasury.

Resolved, also, That the Secretary be directed to communicate to the Senate a copy of the correspondence between the agent appointed, during the last summer, to inquire upon what terms the State Banks would undertake to perform the services to the Government which had been performed by the Bank of the United States and the said Banks; a copy of the report made, if one were made, by the agent of the Secretary, or to the Executive; the name of the agent, his compensation, and in virtue of what law he was so appointed.

Mr. Tyler's bill was then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Clay presented a petition to the late steamboat which he accompanied, which Congress would act upon.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, Committee was appointed consideration the President refusing to give the Senate his Manifesto. The Committee consists of Messrs. Mangum, Ewing, Bibb, Southard.

The resolutions of Mr. yesterday) were then taken with an amendment Mr. Benton, calling for from the Bank of the United States and copies of the correspondence it and the Secretary were.

Mr. Clay explained his and continued severely in support of the Secretary of the on the Removal of the the same time indignantly an imputation that he was in any manner, with the The resolutions were then and the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives proceeded to the unfinished business by Mr. Polk's motion to port of the Secretary of the on the removal of the De Committee of Ways and an amendment offered by Mr. McDuffie, certain instructions to the Committee of Ways and Means, in connection with the removal, in connection with the procedure of power in the part of wholly without authority intended upon the course of great severity, under whose control, he as president was acting—and the abuses of the present policy, declared that he applied; for "he had contended principles and powers to authority at whose footsteps were now daily seen crawling.

After speaking for some McDuffie being exhausted a motion to adjourn; and of Mr. Davis, of Mass., was adjourned.

FRIDAY, DEC. 20. The Senate did not sit in the House of Representatives petitions were presented number of private bills in the House adjourned to

THE MARI... BALTIMORE, Dec. 23, 1. FLOUR—We quote the Flour at \$5 35 and \$5 62 1/2.

ALBANY... FLOUR—Yesterday, the Flour from wagon was taken at a fraction more.

MARI... On Wednesday the 15th in Stephen Tustin, Mr. Miss JULIA ANN LOCK, daughter of Mr. James Lock, of this county.

On Thursday the 19th in Stephen Tustin, Mr. Miss MARGARET MILLER, daughter of Mr. John Miller, of this county.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT: At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in December, 1833: William Lucas, administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of Edward Lucas, dec'd, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST Merry Wager, widow and administratrix of John Wager, sen. dec'd, James A. Wager, administrator de bonis non of John Wager, jr. dec'd, who was one of the children and heirs and the administrator of the said John Wager, sen. dec'd, and the said James A. Wager, Nathl. M. Swaine and Sally Ann his wife, late Sally Ann Wager, and Gerard B. Wager, the said James B. Sally Ann, and Gerard B. being children and heirs of the said John Wager, jr. dec'd, Mary Seelye, late Mary Wager, Basil Williamson, and Margaret his wife, late Margaret Wager, Hannah Humphreys, widow of Roger Humphreys, deceased, (late Hannah Wager,) and Philip Wager, the said Mary Seelye, Margaret Williamson, Hannah Humphreys and Philip Wager, being children and heirs of the said John Wager, sen. dec'd, Joseph Hoffman, Ellen A. Hoffman and George Hoffman, the said Joseph being the husband, and the said Ellen and George being the children and heirs of Elizabeth Hoffman, deceased, late Elizabeth Wager, a daughter of the said John Wager, sen. dec'd, Hannah Wager, widow and administratrix, and Charles Elizabeth, Edward Lee, and James P. Wager, infant children and heirs of Edward Wager, dec'd, who was a son and one of the heirs of said John Wager, dec'd, (as administrator de bonis non,) and George W. Humphreys, administrator of Roger Humphreys, dec'd, late husband of the said Hannah Humphreys, late Hannah Wager, DEPENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY. THE defendants, Noah M. Swaine and Sally Ann his wife, late Sally Ann Wager, Basil Williamson and Margaret his wife, late Margaret Wager, Philip Wager, Joseph Hoffman and George Hoffman, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to 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 the plaintiff, 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—Teste, ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c. Dec. 19, 1833.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, SET. December Term, 1833, of the County Court: Joseph Lewis, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST Mary Lewis, administratrix, and James Battaille Lewis, Fisher Ames Lewis, Cha's Lewis, John Berkeley Lewis, Mary Jane Lewis, Magnus Mus Lewis, Joseph Newton Lewis, Robert Lewis and Wm. Hierome Thomas Lewis, children and heirs at Law of John H. Lewis, deceased, which said Fisher Ames, Charles Henry, John Berkeley Lewis, Magnus Mus, Joseph Newton, Robert, and William Hierome Thomas, are infants under the age of twenty-one years, DEPENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY. A T a Court continued and held for the said county of Jefferson, on the 17th day of December, 1833: The plaintiff having filed his bill, and the said administratrix having filed her answer thereto, and Thomas A. Moore having been appointed guardian ad litem for the said infants defendants, and having filed his answer to the said bill for and in behalf of the said infant defendants, and the defendant, James Battaille Lewis, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that the said James Battaille Lewis 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 the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the county of Jefferson, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown. A Copy—Teste, S. J. CRAMER, c. c. Dec. 19, 1833.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT: At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in November, 1833: Alexander McDonald, surviving partner of the late firm of McDonald & Rigley, and Robert Worthington, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST John T. Cooke, in his own right, as executor of John Winger, dec'd, also as executor of Aaron Winger, dec'd, John Marmaduke, administrator of John Moler, dec'd, H. R. Gresham and Mary E. his wife, late Mary E. Winger, George Entler and Betty his wife, late Betty Likens, John P. Winger, Catherine Winger, Marcellina Winger, George B. Winger, and Jacob Winger, heirs of John Winger, dec'd, Daniel Entler, executor of Catherine Moler, dec'd, and as administrator of Betty Winger, dec'd, Thomas Turner, administrator de bonis non of William Turner, dec'd, Samuel Russell, Carver Willis, late Sheriff of Jefferson County, administrator of Robert C. Lee, dec'd, Thomas Likens, and Baker Tupper, executor of John Baker, dec'd, DEPENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY. THE parties interested in the above mentioned suit, are hereby notified that I shall attend at the office aforesaid, on Friday the 27th day of December next, to enter upon the execution of the above recited order of Court, and continue from day to day until my report shall be completed—when and where they are required to bring forward any claims, vouchers, &c. that they may deem necessary. H. WORTHINGTON, Comy. Of the Cir. Sup. Ct. of L. & C. for J. C. Oct. 24.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT: At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in November, 1833: Charles G. Wintermuth, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST Daniel Buckles, John Strider, Henry Strider, William Malloy, and Rowland Morgan, jr. DEPENDANTS, IN CHANCERY. THE defendant, William Malloy, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to 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 the plaintiff, 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—Teste, ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c. Nov. 21, 1833.

THE SLENDY PACKET BOAT, The President, HAS been placed upon the CANAL to run daily between the Point of Rocks and Harpers-Ferry, to meet the Wash-Road CARRS, running to and from Baltimore. The President will leave Harpers-Ferry every day at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and return daily, on the arrival of the Cars from Baltimore—FARE, FIFTY CENTS. PARTIES OF PLEASURE can be accommodated on reasonable terms, by the owner and captain. Z. M. OFFUTT, Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 12, 1833.—if The Winchester, Republican and Virginia, if, and charge advertisements.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT: At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in December, 1833: Joseph E. Lane, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST Henry Boteler, in his capacity of administrator of Ann P. Boteler, who was the administratrix of James S. Lane, dec'd, and on the administrator de bonis non of the said James S. Lane, dec'd, Andrew Kennedy, administrator of Thomas C. Lane, dec'd, Willoughby W. Lane, John N. Lane, Elliot T. Lane, George S. Lane, Isaac N. Carter, John Martin, jun. and Mary E. his wife, George Webb and George Willis, Edwin B. W. Leughly, and John S. Webb, William Ritchie and Clarissa N. his wife, late Clarissa N. Lane, Mary Ann Lane, George G. T. Lane, Alice Lane, William Lane, James S. Lane, and — Woodford, a sister of said James S. Lane, since deceased, distributees of James S. Lane, deceased, DEPENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY. THE defendants John N. Lane, Elliot T. Lane, John Martin, jun. and Mary E. his wife, George Webb, George William Webb, Edwin B. Webb, Willoughby Webb and John S. Webb, William Ritchie and Clarissa N. his wife, Mary Ann Lane, George G. T. Lane, Alice Lane, William Lane, James S. Lane, and — Woodford, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to 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 the plaintiff, 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—Teste, ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c. Dec. 19, 1833.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT: At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in November, 1833: Benjamin Tomlinson, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST Nicholas Young and Leonard Sadler, DEPENDANTS, IN CHANCERY. THE defendant, Nicholas Young, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to 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 the plaintiff, 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—Teste, ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c. Nov. 14, 1833.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT: At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in November, 1833: Henry Heller and Rebecca Ann his wife, and Elizabeth Jane Smallwood, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST Gabriel Smallwood, Parmenus Smallwood, Samuel Smallwood, Delilah Smallwood, and Rebecca Ann Smallwood, Sherry of Jefferson County, and Charles Smallwood, administrator of John Heller, deceased, DEPENDANTS, IN CHANCERY. THE defendants, Gabriel Smallwood, Parmenus Smallwood, Samuel Smallwood, and Delilah Smallwood, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to 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 the plaintiff, 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—Teste, ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c. Nov. 14, 1833.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT: In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, October 29, 1833: Daniel McPherson, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST Samuel McPherson, administrator of John A. McPherson, dec'd, Ellen McPherson, widow, Lee Griggs, McPherson, infant, DEPENDANTS, IN CHANCERY. MORE than four months having elapsed, since the bill filed, and the service of the subpoena in this cause upon the defendants Samuel McPherson and Ellen McPherson, and they still failing to appear and answer, the bill is taken for confessed as to them. And the cause coming on to be heard, this 8th day of October, 1833, as to the other party, upon the bill, answer of the guardian ad litem, who was appointed by the Court for that purpose, and exhibits, was argued by counsel. On consideration whereof, the Court doth adjudge, order and decree, that Master Commissioner WORTHINGTON do settle the administration account of Samuel McPherson, as administrator of John A. McPherson, deceased, and do moreover call in by public advertisement, and take an account of the outstanding debts, remaining unsatisfied, against the estate of the said John A. McPherson, deceased, which bind the real estate of said decedent, and also of the annual value of said real estate—estimating all such matters as he may deem pertinent, or as may be required to be stated by any of said parties; and make report to this Court, in order to a final decree. A Copy—Teste, ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c. Commissioner's Office, Charlestown, October 29, 1833.

THE parties interested in the above mentioned suit, are hereby notified that I shall attend at the office aforesaid, on Friday the 27th day of December next, to enter upon the execution of the above recited order of Court, and continue from day to day until my report shall be completed—when and where they are required to bring forward any claims, vouchers, &c. that they may deem necessary. H. WORTHINGTON, Comy. Of the Cir. Sup. Ct. of L. & C. for J. C. Oct. 24.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT: At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in November, 1833: Charles G. Wintermuth, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST Daniel Buckles, John Strider, Henry Strider, William Malloy, and Rowland Morgan, jr. DEPENDANTS, IN CHANCERY. THE defendant, William Malloy, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to 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 the plaintiff, 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—Teste, ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c. Nov. 21, 1833.

THE SLENDY PACKET BOAT, The President, HAS been placed upon the CANAL to run daily between the Point of Rocks and Harpers-Ferry, to meet the Wash-Road CARRS, running to and from Baltimore. The President will leave Harpers-Ferry every day at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and return daily, on the arrival of the Cars from Baltimore—FARE, FIFTY CENTS. PARTIES OF PLEASURE can be accommodated on reasonable terms, by the owner and captain. Z. M. OFFUTT, Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 12, 1833.—if The Winchester, Republican and Virginia, if, and charge advertisements.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT: At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in November, 1833: Abraham Isler, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST Nicholas Young and Leonard Sadler, DEPENDANTS, IN CHANCERY. THE defendant, Nicholas Young, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to 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 the plaintiff, 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—Teste, ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c. Nov. 14, 1833.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT: At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in November, 1833: Nathaniel B. Whitaker, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST Nicholas Young and Leonard Sadler, DEPENDANTS, IN CHANCERY. THE defendant, Nicholas Young, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to 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 the plaintiff, 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—Teste, ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c. Nov. 14, 1833.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT: At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in November, 1833: Stephen Cromwell, William Hurst and Richard A. Cromwell, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST John Cromwell, DEPENDANTS, IN CHANCERY. THE defendant, Stephen Cromwell, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to 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 the plaintiff, 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—Teste, ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c. Nov. 14, 1833.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT: In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, October 17th, 1833: Henry Brown, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST Benjamin W. Johnson, administrator of Hamilton Heller, deceased, and Rebecca Ann his wife, Sherry of Jefferson County to whom was committed the administration de bonis non of the said Hamilton Heller, deceased, Sophia, the widow, and Maria Elizabeth, Frances Ann, and Ann Hamilton, infant heirs and children of the said decedent, DEPENDANTS, IN CHANCERY. THIS cause came on to be heard this 17th day of October, 1833, upon the bill and exhibits, the answer of the infant defendants by their guardian ad litem, the subpoena duly executed upon the other defendants more than four months ago, and was argued by counsel: Whereupon it is adjudged and ordered, that Master Commissioner Worthington do examine, settle and settle the accounts between the parties as prayed for in the bill; stating and settling the account of the personal estate of Hamilton Heller, deceased, which has come into the hands of either of his administrators; taking an account also of the real estate of Hamilton Heller, deceased, which has descended to his heirs, stating the full value of the same, together with the annual value, upon testimony to be produced before him, stating also the amount of specialty debts binding the heirs, which have been paid out of the personal estate of the said Hamilton Heller, deceased, and the amount for which it will be liable, setting forth all such matters as he may deem pertinent, and all other matters which may be adjudged by either party to be specially stated, and make report of the proceedings, in due time before the next Court in order to be further decreed. And the Commissioner is moreover directed to give public notice for two months in a public newspaper published in Charlestown, calling on all creditors of Hamilton Heller, dec'd, to appear before him and exhibit and prove their respective claims—all which he is to audit and report to this Court. A Copy—Teste, ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c. Commissioner's Office, Charlestown, October 29, 1833.

THE parties interested in the above mentioned suit, are hereby notified that I shall attend at the office aforesaid, on Thursday the 27th day of December next, to enter upon the execution of the above order of court, and shall continue from day to day until my report shall be completed, when and where they are required to bring forward claims against the estate of Hamilton Heller, deceased, vouchers, proofs and papers, &c. that they may deem necessary, to enable me to discharge the duties required by the aforesaid order of Court. H. WORTHINGTON, Comy. Of the Cir. Sup. Ct. of L. & C. for J. C. Oct. 24, 1833.

Cash in Market. WE will purchase any number of NEGROES, from 12 to 25 years of age, of both sexes; for which the highest cash price will be given, on application of the house occupied by Benjamin H. Lewis, for several years past. One or both of the subscribers will remain permanently in Winchester. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. BENJAMIN H. LEWIS, WILLIAM T. LEWIS, Winchester, Sept. 5, 1833.—Gm.

Watch Stolen. I WILL give a reward of \$50 for the recovery of a fine gold chased Lever Watch, with cable guard chain, fine gold seals, chain and slide, which was stolen from my house in April last. I will also give an additional reward of \$50 for the apprehension and conviction of the thief. The watch is of small size, and was made by Jo. Johnson, No. 6700. Watch Makers generally will do a favor by keeping a look out for it; and any information will be thankfully received by WM. CLEVELAND, Charlestown, Nov. 28, 1833.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND, Under Decree of Court.

IN pursuance of the decretal order of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Loudoun, rendered in the case of Thomas Phillips, &c. against David Purdy's administrator, at the last term, the undersigned, Commissioner therein named, will offer for sale, at public auction, on the premises, the

TRACT OF LAND, In said decree mentioned, it contains about 80 ACRES, situate in the county of Jefferson, upon Bullskin; and was purchased from Thomas W. Lee, Elizabeth Chipley and Martha Hatfield. This land, which was formerly in the occupancy of David Purdy, deceased, was the property of said decedent, and of Moore & Phillips, in co-partnership. One-third of the money will be required in hand, and the remainder in two equal payments, without interest until due. The title will be made on the receipt of the whole purchase money. The sale to take place on Tuesday the 29th day of January, 1834, about 10 o'clock. NOBLE S. BRADEN, Dec. 19, 1833.—ls. Comr.

Jefferson & Berkeley Land FOR SALE. BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, rendered on the 16th day of October, 1833, in the case of Henry Boteler, administrator with the will annexed of Ann F. Boteler, dec'd, and administrator de bonis non of James S. Lane, deceased, against James S. Lane, distributees and others, I shall, on Friday the 31st of January, 1834, before Daniel Entler, Esq. in Charlestown, expose to sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the

Tracts of Land, and the HOUSE AND LOT, In the proceedings mentioned, the tracts of Land above stated to be formerly owned by Benjamin Foreman and George Powell, and John each other, are situated in the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley, near a small village called Hardebarbe, about one mile from Henry's Mill on the Potomac river, and about five miles above Shepherdstown, adjoining the lands of Van Swearingen, Walter B. Selby, Henry Rohrer, James S. Lane's heirs, and Leakin Baker's heirs, containing, by estimation, about 350 ACRES.

The Land is of an excellent quality, well adapted to the growth of wheat, rye, corn, &c.; and with a very little expense, could be made a first-rate stock farm. About 150 acres of it can be made into excellent meadow. It has the marsh run passing right through the centre of it. On the Powell tract there is a Dwelling House, Barn, &c. a good one-story stone Spring convenient to the buildings; and on the Foreman tract there is a first-rate mill site, with the water privilege, well situated for a merchant mill, wool factory, or any thing of the sort, together with the remains of an old mill. Any persons wishing to purchase the above tract of Land, will please call on Mr. John McFarland, who is now living on them, and he will give any further information they may desire.

The HOUSE and LOT Above mentioned, is situated on Princess-Street in Shepherdstown, between Mr. Jacob Line's dwelling house, and Mr. John Shugart's saddle shop, at present occupied by Miss Sowers. Terms of sale—One-third in hand, the residue in three equal payments, (secured by a deed of trust on the premises), respectively to be made in six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale. JOHN H. MCDONNELL, Comr. Dec. 19, 1833.—ts.

PRIVATE SALE. THE subscriber will sell, at private sale, the FARM upon which Jacob Bennet now resides, and lying on the waters of the Potomac river, and adjoining the lands of Adam Moler, dec'd, George Reynolds and others, containing about 377 1/2 Acres, A large proportion of which is in fine thriving Timber. The improvements are a comfortable log Dwelling, a large Barn, &c., with a never-failing spring convenient to the house. There is on this farm an elegant Apple Orchard, with other fruit trees. There is likewise upon the river bank a quarry of limestone, the lime of which is superior to any made in this neighborhood. Persons wishing to purchase, will apply to Wm. C. Brien at the Anti-Etam Works, or the subscriber in Frederick County, Md. Terms will be made to suit purchasers. JOHN BRIEN, Dec. 12, 1833.—if.

FARM FOR SALE. THE FARM on which the late Henry Peake resided, is for sale, containing 600 ACRES of first-rate limestone Land. There are 200 of the tract as well timbered as any land in Frederick county. It is situated about one mile west of Newtown, and six from Winchester. It is in a fine state of improvement. There is at this time about 170 acres in clover. I have had a yield of 314 from a part improved entirely by clover and plaster; and it has been pronounced by one of the best judges in the county to be one of the finest wheat farms in the county. The improvements are a dwelling with three rooms on the lower floor, kitchen, meat-house, negro house, barns, stables, ice house, carriage house, blacksmith's shop, cooper shop, &c. &c. If the farm is too large, it can be divided to suit purchasers. Any person wishing to buy, must apply immediately to the subscriber, living on the premises. Price, \$20 per acre. Mr. Lewis Noll, living in Jefferson county, can give any information that may be required respecting the soil, &c. W. OSCAR PEAKE, Dec. 12, 1833.—3t.

Land for Sale. WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, in Shepherdstown, on Wednesday the 1st day of January, 1834, the TRACT OF LAND, Late the residence of Jacob Beldinger, dec'd, containing about 85 acres, less than one mile below said town, on Potomac river. Upon this tract is a small but comfortable Dwelling House, with such out-buildings as are necessary—and more good timber than is usual in so small a piece of land. Terms made known at the sale. THE DEVICES, Dec. 19, 1833.

JEFFERSON LAND AT PUBLIC SALE. I AM fully authorized to sell the two tracts or parcels of Land belonging to James Flore and Marcus McCormick, lying in Jefferson county, on the main road leading from Battletown to Charlestown, and about midway between the two places, near the mill now occupied by John Gilman, and adjoining the lands of Thomas Griggs, jr., Thornton Washington, and others. These tracts of land contain, altogether, about

380 ACRES, And will be offered at public sale, at the house of James Flore, on the premises, either in separate tracts or together, as may be desired, on Thursday the 29th of December next. The two tracts together make a finely formed and compact farm; and by a change in the county road leading from Bullskin, the greater portion of the land can be so arranged as to have the advantage of water; and in addition, a large string of fencing would be saved. The lands themselves are not in a very high state of cultivation at present, in consequence of having been tenanted out for several years past; but with a judicious course of cultivation for a year or two, they can be made equal in value to the best lands in the county; and from their position, they present the very best facilities for every purpose of the farmer—having a mill within two or three hundred yards of the farm; about a mile from the contemplated rail road from Winchester to Harpers-Ferry, and only five miles or a little upward from Charlestown.

The buildings consist of an excellent dwelling house, but recently repaired out and out; one or two smaller houses, situated on different parts of the two farms; a good stable and shed, corn house, and hexagon. Any person wishing to examine these lands before the day of sale, (the 26th December, 1833,) can do so by calling on Mr. Flore, who will afford every opportunity for a full examination. Terms of sale—One-third of the purchase money in hand—the balance in 2, 3, or 4 years, with interest. A still longer period will be given for the deferred payments, if desired. P. MCCORMICK, Nov. 28, 1833.—ts.

Interest in a Splendid Farm, FOR SALE. THE undersigned is disposed to sell his interest in the well-known and beautiful estate of MILLS-GROVE, In Jefferson County, Virginia. Not a word need be said of the quality of the soil, or the eligibility of the premises, as every person disposed to purchase, will see its value by the most casual examination. A division of this estate will probably be made in the Spring, and perhaps a second interest may be obtained. In such case, the two, together, will make a pretty little farm, (150 or 200 acres.) For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber, at present residing near Wickliffe Church. BENJAMIN F. BEELER, Nov. 7, 1833.

Trust Sale. BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed and duly recorded on the 30th September, 1830, by Benjamin Beeler, to the undersigned, as trustee, to secure the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned, to be due James Roper, I will offer at public auction, on Friday the 27th day of December next, before the door of Delaplane's Hotel, in Charlestown, for ready money, a certain piece or parcel of LAND, In Jefferson county, containing about SIXTY ACRES, part of a larger tract on which said Beeler then resided, lying on the north side of the road from Charlestown to Downey's mill, and adjoining the lands of John Moore, George Eichelberger, &c. The boundaries will be particularly shown on the day of sale. THOMAS GRIGGS, Jr. Trustee, Nov. 14, 1833.

READ THIS! A Splendid Farm, 218 Acres of Bullskin Land, AGAIN IN MARKET. THE subscriber desiring to engage in the mercantile business, and to secure for his valuable Farm, on the road from Charlestown to Battletown, and near Mr. Daniel Haines' mill, containing 218 acres, more or less—31 acres of which are in timber. This is first-rate limestone land, in a good state of cultivation, and has upon it a fine growth of locust, with a good dwelling house, splendidly situated, and all the necessary out-buildings, and in a good state of repair, some of which in fact are new. There is a well and an ORCHARD near the house. This property will be within a mile of the rail road. I am anxious to dispose of the property, and only want a fair price, and will sell upon such terms as cannot fail to enable almost any person to purchase, as I should only require a small amount of the purchase money in hand. Any person, it is presumed, wishing to purchase, will examine view the premises. Mr. John H. Showman, who is the present occupant, will show the property to any person desiring to see it. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber. Any communication in writing, addressed to the subscriber, at Charlestown, post paid, will be promptly attended to. JAMES FLORE, Mount Pleasant, near Charlestown, Jefferson Co. Va. Oct. 31, 1833.—if

FOR SALE. A SET of half-patent STILLs, that will hold 250 gallons each. Worms, Stands, &c. Also, a pair of MILL BURR STONES, 4 feet, and but little worn; and 20 or 30 Still Tubes. Having no use for the above property, I will give great bargains, and take in payment negroes, good paper, or the cash. WILLIAM C. BURNS, Lectown, Jefferson Co. Va. Nov. 21, 1833.—5.

Washington County Bank, NOVEMBER 20th, 1833. THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 32 per cent on the Capital Stock, for the last six months, ending the 30th inst, and payable on or after 10th December next. By Order, HORATIO McPIERSON, Cashier, Dec. 5, 1833.—4w.

NOTICE. I HAVE an arrangement with Arthur Kennedy, Administrator of Thomas C. Lane, dec'd; by which he is exclusively authorized to collect the debts and settle the affairs of the late firm of Thomas C. Lane & Co. All persons interested are accordingly referred to the said administrator. G. W. SHUTT, Surviving partner of Thomas C. Lane & Co. Dec. 12, 1833.

THE Book-Accounts of Thomas C. Lane & Co. for this year's business, are still standing open. It is absolutely necessary that notices should be given for these accounts. For this purpose the Books are left in Shepherdstown at the Counting Room of Lane & Webb; under the charge of Mr. I. N. Carter. All those indebted by open account are earnestly requested to call there and give their notes: when this is done, the administrator can more readily give indulgence to those who require it. AND KENNEDY, Adm'r. Of T. C. Lane, dec'd. Dec. 19, 1833.

Notice to Trespassers! ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the land lately purchased of Mr. John Downey and Mr. Robert Burns, (the eastern part of the Bloomsbury tract,) adjoining the Shenandoah river. Having sustained considerably injury by persons thus trespassing, and committing other depredations, I cannot submit to such offences any longer. Therefore, all who regard this notice, by hereafter trespassing upon said land in any manner whatever, may expect the law to be enforced against them. ADAM EICHELBERGER, Dec. 19, 1833.—3t.

TRANSPORTATION On the Chesapeake & Ohio CANAL.

THE Chesapeake and Ohio Canal being now completed and open to navigation from this place (Keoplyst or Old Furnace) to Georgetown, the undersigned, who have long been carriers on the Potomac, beg leave to inform the public that they are at present engaged in, and will continue Transporting, via the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, without delay, and on the most moderate terms, to and from the Point of Rocks, Georgetown, and other points on the line of the Canal.

Flour and all other Articles That may be entrusted to their care. Flour, &c. will be received in Ware Houses at the Furnace, and when shipped in boats be effectually sheltered from the weather. The undersigned, with no improper motives, but in justice to themselves and for the information of the public, will proceed to set forth some of the great advantages of Keoplyst as a place of deposit for all articles intended to be forwarded on the Canal. The approach to the Canal is more easily accessible, and at a shorter distance, to the farmers, millers, &c. of Jefferson, Frederick, &c. at this point, than any other. It is well known that the Smithfield and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike, which at present is unimproved for the space of upwards of two miles from the Ferry, passes within about one mile of Keoplyst Furnace. The road, connecting Keoplyst Furnace and said turnpike at the Great Roads (Mrs. Alstadt's) about two and one half miles from Harpers-Ferry, descends in a gradual slope towards the Potomac—can easily and will always be kept in good repair—and is only about one mile in length. Another great advantage enjoyed by this place over any other, is derived from the fact that the feeder of this great and noble Canal, in the wide and expanded basin of water in front of Keoplyst Furnace, extending several miles above and a quarter of a mile below, in one unbroken sheet, affording sufficient depth of water for loading boats, containing four or five hundred barrels of Flour, immediately at the shore. The passage over this basin, either to or from the canal, the largest boats, will not be prevented or interrupted even in high floods of the river.

The subscribers will keep on hand a constant supply of FISH, SALT, PLASTER, TAR, &c. which they will sell at reduced prices. STRIDER & FOUKE, Keoplyst Furnace, — if Nov. 28, 1833.—4f

TRANSPORTATION To and from Georgetown, VIA CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. THE undersigned will be prepared, as soon as the Canal shall be permanently navigable, to transport Flour and other Articles, To and from Georgetown, by way of the Canal, upon the lowest possible terms. The Flour, &c. will be received at their Ware-House, at this place, and will be transported in Boats so constructed as effectually to protect it from the weather. We will constantly keep on hand, SALT, PLASTER, &c. which will be sold low for cash. P. O'BRYNE & CO. Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 14, 1833.—2m.

A Valuable Tannery, &c. AT HARPERS-FERRY, FOR SALE. THE very valuable and eligible real property belonging to the estate of Townsend Beckham, dec'd, situated on the upper part of the Island of Virginia, at Harpers-Ferry, is now in the market, at private sale. The premises consist of a TANNING ESTABLISHMENT, with water works to grind bark, a large number of Yards, Shops, Bark Houses, and every other appurtenance required to carry on the business on the most extensive scale. An excellent Oil Mill, TWO COMMODOUS DWELLING HOUSES, The yards and garden of one of them highly improved—together with several out-buildings of different kinds. A further description of said property is deemed inexpedient, as the purchaser will of course view it for himself. It is confidently believed, however, that the various unusual advantages, arising from its proximity to the two great works of internal improvement, the abundant supply of country hides from the Harpers-Ferry market, the water power, &c. combine to render it the most eligible property of the kind, for a person or company with a good capital, to be found in the county. The property, being unincumbered by the occupation and management of a widow and young children, will be disposed of on very reasonable terms, both as to price and extension of credit. For further particulars, apply either to John Frame, at Harpers-Ferry, or to Andrew Hunter, in Charlestown, Va. Nov. 7, 1833.

NOTICE. I HAVE an arrangement with Arthur Kennedy, Administrator of Thomas C. Lane, dec'd; by which he is exclusively authorized to collect the debts and settle the affairs of the late firm of Thomas C. Lane & Co. All persons interested are accordingly referred to the said administrator. G. W. SHUTT, Surviving partner of Thomas C. Lane & Co. Dec. 12, 1833.

THE Book-Accounts of Thomas C. Lane & Co. for this year's business, are still standing open. It is absolutely necessary that notices should be given for these accounts. For this purpose the Books are left in Shepherdstown at the Counting Room of Lane & Webb; under the charge of Mr. I. N. Carter. All those indebted by open account are earnestly requested to call there and give their notes: when this is done, the administrator can more readily give indulgence to those who require it. AND KENNEDY, Adm'r. Of T. C. Lane, dec'd. Dec. 19, 1833.

Notice to Trespassers! ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the land lately purchased of Mr. John Downey and Mr. Robert Burns, (the eastern part of the Bloomsbury tract,) adjoining the Shenandoah river. Having sustained considerably injury by persons thus trespassing, and committing other depredations, I cannot submit to such offences any longer. Therefore, all who regard this notice, by hereafter trespassing upon said land in any manner whatever, may expect the law to be enforced against them. ADAM EICHELBERGER, Dec. 19, 1833.—3t.

THE Book-Accounts of Thomas C. Lane & Co. for this year's business, are still standing open. It is absolutely necessary that notices should be given for these accounts. For this purpose the Books are left in Shepherdstown at the Counting Room of Lane & Webb; under the charge of Mr. I. N. Carter. All those indebted by open account are earnestly requested to call there and give their notes: when this is done, the administrator can more readily give indulgence to those who require it. AND KENNEDY, Adm'r. Of T. C. Lane, dec'd. Dec. 19, 1833.

Notice to Trespassers! ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the land lately purchased of Mr. John Downey and Mr. Robert Burns, (the eastern part of the Bloomsbury tract,) adjoining the Shenandoah river. Having sustained considerably injury by persons thus trespassing, and committing other depredations, I cannot submit to such offences any longer. Therefore, all who regard this notice, by hereafter trespassing upon said land in any manner whatever, may expect the law to be enforced against them. ADAM EICHELBERGER, Dec. 19, 1833.—3t.