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Devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Literature, Science, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Internal Improvement, and General Miscellany.

THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN. THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1834.

In the letter of Mr. Tancy to the President of the Bank of Virginia, selecting his bank as the depository of the public money received in Virginia, the Secretary says:

"The deposits of the public money will enable you to afford increased facilities to the commercial and other classes of the community, and to afford a more ready and certain mode of depositing your accumulations, as will prove acceptable to the people and safe to the government."

To a plain Virginia, unaccustomed to official dictation, this gratuitous care of the people, so kindly expressed by a government officer at Washington, seems entirely out of place—if it is not absolute impudence. Especially, when it is remembered, that this intermeddling with the "accommodations" of local banks, comes from a source which affects great abridgement of the influence of the U. S. Bank upon the commerce of the community.

Not only did the stockholders of the Bank of Virginia, act, when they signed and sent back the deposits, offered to them upon such terms and in such manner.

The existing bill on Monday last, at the Court House, (see proceedings in another column,) was composed of a large number of the most respectable citizens of all parts of our country. A lively interest was manifested upon the subject which they had convened to take into consideration.

And the evidence there exhibited, may be considered as a fair indication of the feelings of the community in relation to the removal of the public moneys from the U. S. Bank. There were twenty-two persons of whom we had a selection for the resolutions reported by the committee—condemning the removal, and the course of the President in regard thereto. So far, therefore, as Jefferson is concerned, her voice has been heard, in tones not to be misunderstood. Even the friends of the Proclamation, and most of the original supporters of Gen. Jackson, do not, we believe, sanction his course in reference to the public depositories. The substitute offered by Mr. Harding, originated from a source which is believed to be still strongly impressed with the ingredients of whole-some Jacksonism. This, it will be perceived, does not declare, that the "removal was premature, impolitic, and not called for by the exigencies of the country." Whatever

the grounds may be, the removal of the public moneys from the U. S. Bank, as it appears, unite in condemnation of this one particular measure.

The gentlemen who addressed the meeting, acquitted themselves very handsomely—each occupying by a few minutes in a brief but eloquent exposition of his views.

At the termination of the Deposite question, John Davenport, Esq. offered for the consideration of the meeting, a resolution against the Force Bill. Henry S. Turner, Esq. is a long and animated speech which commanded the attention and admiration of all who heard him, opposed the resolution, and particularly any action upon it at that time—strongly approved of the resolutions which had passed the meeting, on the deposite question—and denounced, in pointed terms, the unconstitutional and arbitrary acts of the Federal Executive, generally. After a few remarks from A. Hunter, J. Davenport, and H. Berry, Esq., the resolution of Mr. Davenport was laid upon the table—the meeting having been called for an expression of sentiment on another question, any action on the Force Bill was considered premature and irrelevant to the objects of the meeting.

We understand that Richard Henry Lee, Esq. formerly of this town, has been appointed to the professorship of languages and ancient literature in the College of Washington, Pa.—At this flourishing institution, we learn, a thorough collegiate education, (combining in the English department, with practical knowledge of civil and topographical engineering,) may now be obtained for

where the student is to be lodged, and his board, or \$120, where private board is obtained. (Lynchburg Gen. of Liberty.

MALESTOWN, JAN. 16. Colonel DANIEL MALOTT, the Sheriff of Washington county, died on Tuesday night last. Col. Wm. H. Priddy, the next highest on the return, will succeed him. The funeral took place on Friday, Jan. 18, and was attended by the Sheriff-elect, Christian Newcomer, Esq. having died, leaving about two years of his term unexpired. Col. Malott had just entered upon the duties of his office.

The Postmaster General, Mr. Bannan, in answer to a call of the Senate, states that the Post office Department has borrowed from Banks, to enable it to carry on its operations, \$400,000 since the 28th of December, 1832—\$50,000 of which has been repaid; and that some of the Banks where Postmasters deposit their balances, to the credit of the Department, have been overdrawn to an amount estimated at \$50,000. The present debt of the Department to the Banks is therefore about \$400,000.—(Staunton Spectator.

Kenigley Legislature.—The following resolutions have passed this body, by a vote of 87 to 9!

Resolved, That the committee of courts of justice be trusted to report a bill, providing that any sheriff, or deputy sheriff, who holds the poll-books of his county of the election by law required to be made by the people of this Commonwealth, or refuse to permit the same to be counted openly by law, shall be held and deemed to be guilty of felony, and subjecting any such sheriff or deputy sheriff to confinement in the jail and penitentiary of this Commonwealth for a term of years.

Resolved, That the said committee report a bill to amend the general law regulating elections.

By which it appears that the conduct of the sheriff which deprived Mr. Letcher of the return as representative to Congress, is condemned, in a most pointed manner.

The proceeds of the sale of the Seminole lands in the state of Mississippi, will not fall much short, it is said, of one millions dollars.

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

RICHMOND, JAN. 17, 1834. After the disposition, on Saturday, of the usual business of the morning, the house took up a report, declaring reasonable the petition of the citizens of the Eastern part of Frederick, praying the establishment of a new county. Mr. Smith moved to reverse the report of the committee, by inserting the words "to be rejected." Mr. Barton supported the motion at length. And after opposition, the house adjourned without taking the question.

On Monday, the question on reversing the report of the committee was taken, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 74, nays 52.

The house then took up the subject of the Bank Deposits, and after much debate, the report was re-committed, together with various projects of individual members.

On Tuesday, the committee reported, and after some debate on the necessity of immediate action, the house ordered the report, and Mr. Gilmer's amendment, to be printed.

Mr. Butherford reported a bill for the better regulation of the militia. Its contents I am unable to give you at present.

Some discussion took place on the bill for establishing an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

The whole of Wednesday was spent in discussion upon the Deposite question; and the house, before it adjourned, was very near settling into confusion. The vote of censure upon the President, for his removal of the depositories, was decided one—81 to 48.

The vote upon the subject of the unconstitutionality of the Bank, was not a fair test of strength, (76 to 53,) as several members voted against the resolution on that head, because they did not wish to blend the two subjects.

When the house adjourned, on motion of Mr. Booker, who thought a night's reflection would be useful, a motion of Mr. Colton was pending, for the indefinite postponement of the whole subject.

On Thursday, Mr. Colton renewed his motion, and much interesting debate occurred. Among those who took part, Mr. Janney made a speech of great ability, which rendered the subject of the depositories, more prominent in the public mind.

Mr. Colton, who is a gentleman of high reputation, by a clear and comprehensive review of the political history of the country, he clearly showed that the resolution of Mr. Stevenson, which stated that Virginia had frequently and solemnly declared opposition to a Bank of the United States, was not correct in point of fact. No vote of opposition had been passed since 1809. Therefore, the remark was not correct, that Virginia had frequently passed an opinion on that subject.

Some sharp skirmishing took place between Messrs. Garland of Mecklenburg, Stevenson of Spotsylvania, Booker of Amelia, Roane of Hanover, Faulkner, and Jones of Elizabeth City. Mr. Roane made an animated defence of the President's course generally, though he censured his conduct in reference to the depositories. Mr. Faulkner's reply to this was vehement and severe, and Mr. Roane's answer somewhat in the same spirit.

Mr. Colton finally withdrew his motion to postpone indefinitely, at the request of many, and upon the suggestion of Mr. Brown of Petersburg, who proposed to separate the subjects, and to present a new set of resolutions, by which the full sense of the house could be more accurately and properly ascertained.

Mr. Wilson of Botetourt renewed the motion to postpone—and it was finally rejected—yeas 35, nays 96.

On Friday, after the morning's business, the house adjourned until Monday, when the resolutions on the subject of the depositories, with a view to separate the deposite question from the charter question. This motion occupied, in debate, the whole of the sitting—and much of the discussion was made up of personalities and matter entirely irrelevant. The motion to recommit, failed, by a vote of 63 to 66.

The following are the resolutions as they now stand:

Whereas, it is deemed essential by the General Assembly of Virginia, that the power to levy taxes, to appropriate money, and to control the public revenues, should be made to abide, in practice, where alone it has been conferred by our institutions, in the immediate representatives of the people; and whereas, the experience of the actual operation of government demonstrates that the assumption and exercise, by them, of unauthorized powers, become precedents, if silently acquiesced in, for progressive and still greater encroachments; Therefore,

Resolved, That the recent act of the President of the United States, exercising a control over the federal revenue, by causing the same to be received, on his own responsibility, from the United States Bank, (where it had been deposited under authority of an act of Congress, reporting to charter said bank,) is, in the opinion of this General Assembly, an unauthorized assumption and dangerous exercise of the Executive power.

Resolved, That while this General Assembly, in the exercise of such powers as the Constitution has clearly confided to him, it nevertheless contemplates with anxiety and distress the disposition of the Executive power, beyond the proper limitations of that instrument—a disposition clearly manifested in the recent submission of the Treasury Department of the Federal Government to Executive control, in the exercise of the will sanctioned by the late unauthorized assumption of power by the President, over the public moneys of the U. States.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia, cannot sanction the exercise of the power claimed by Congress to establish a United States Bank, because in the opinion of this General Assembly, that power is not given to Congress by the Constitution of the United States, as has been frequently and solemnly declared by the General Assembly of Virginia.

NEW COUNTY IN FREDERICK. SATURDAY, JAN. 11. On motion of Mr. Gallaher, a report of the Committee of Proprietors and Grievances, declaring reasonable the petitions of citizens of the south-eastern section of the county of Frederick, for the formation of a new county, was taken up.

Mr. Smith of Frederick, moved that the House reverse the report of the Committee, and presented the petition of Seth Mason, against the formation of a new county, which was read.

Mr. Barton supported the motion to reverse the report of the Committee, and examined the grounds on which the application was founded.

Mr. Gallaher opposed the motion, and sustained the report of the Committee, and had not closed his remarks, when he gave way, and on motion of Mr. Wilson of B., the House adjourned.

MONDAY, JAN. 13. Mr. Faulkner moved that the resolutions of the Select Committee on the Bank Deposites be taken up.

Mr. Gilmer said that the report of the Committee on the subject of a new county to be formed out of a part of the county of Frederick had been the unfinished business of Saturday, and was therefore now to be taken up. But if gentlemen were desirous to begin upon that subject, he would claim to proceed with his remarks; or if the gentleman from Frederick (Mr. Barton) would consent that the question should now be taken, without debate, he, Mr. G., would acquiesce.

Mr. Wilson of Botetourt said the gentleman from Jefferson was entitled to proceed with his remarks, which were interrupted by a motion for adjournment on Saturday.

Mr. Faulkner said that the subject to which gentlemen referred was a strictly local question, and that the committee on the Bank Deposites embraced a question of great public interest, on which it was essential that some decision should be had. The question was then put on taking up the Resolutions, and was carried in the affirmative, yeas 62, nays 48.

Mr. Barton moved that the resolutions just taken up, be laid on the table for a few moments. He acceded to the proposal of the gentleman from Jefferson, that the question on the report of the Committee of Proprietors and Grievances, declaring reasonable the petition of citizens of Frederick for a new county, should be taken without further discussion. The resolutions were then laid on the table.

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advantages and benefits, conferred by its charter, for the whole term, and that two years after the expiration of the charter, were allowed it to wind up its affairs.—This meeting cannot but view this reason for the measure in question, as amounting, in principle and effect, to the assertion of a claim on the part of the President, to shorten the term of the corporate existence of the Bank, by an exercise of the Executive power, in defiance of the Legislative will, and of the contract made with the institution, plainly expressed in the act of incorporation.

Resolved, That this meeting, looking to the history of this arbitrary and dangerous measure, as it has been disclosed to the public, be compelled to regard him as the real author of it, and the instrument by which he has exercised his will and power.

Resolved, That the provision of the charter of the Bank, that the depositories of the money of the United States, in places where the said Bank and branches thereof should be established, should be made in the said Bank and branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury should at any time otherwise order and direct, in which case the Secretary of the Treasury should immediately lay before Congress, if in session, if not, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reasons of such order or direction.

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Co-Partnership. DR GEO E STEPHENSON HAS associated himself with Mr. James H. Andrews...

Drugs, Medicines, &c. which they will sell as low as can be had at any other shop...

Do not complain. They have also for sale, Dr. Jayne's Carmine Balm...

Certificate from Dr. J. M. Seeling. This may certify that I have used Dr. Jayne's Carmine Balm...

Fever and Ague. Rowland's Tonic Mixture. (Eden One Dollar) never fails to cure...

WORMS. Bell's Celebrated and Infallible Worm Destroying Syrup...

BON BONS, NUGAR, AND LUCIFERS. THE undersigned has just received at the Charleston Apothecary & Book Store...

MEDICINES. DR PAULING'S celebrated Tonic and ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS...

Edge Tools, &c. I HAVE received from Johnson, Price & Co. an assortment of Edge Tools...

Moves! Stoves!! THE subscribers have a large assortment of Ten Plate and Franklin Stoves...

Look at This! A Most Valuable Farm FOR SALE. I AM authorized to sell, at private sale...

300 ACRES. One-fourth clothed in fine Timber, and finely watered...

THE right of water upon the stream, for some distance above the premises...

A HOUSE and LOT. On the Main-Street in Charleston, most eligible situated for business of any kind...

BULLSKIN LAND FOR SALE. THE FARMS, on which we reside, lying on Bullskin, near 1350 Acres...

LAND FOR SALE. I WILL SELL, at private sale, that Valuable TRACT OF LAND...

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WORTHY OF ATTENTION! Land of a Superior Quality FOR SALE. THE subscriber being desirous to remove...

300 ACRES. One-fourth clothed in fine Timber, and finely watered...

THE right of water upon the stream, for some distance above the premises...

A HOUSE and LOT. On the Main-Street in Charleston, most eligible situated for business of any kind...

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VALUABLE LAND, Under Deeds of Court. IN pursuance of the decretal order of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery...

80 ACRES. As situate in the county of Jefferson, upon Bullskin...

377 1/2 Acres. A large portion of which is in fine thriving Timber...

A Valuable Tavern, &c. AT HARBERS-FERRY. THE very valuable and eligible real property belonging to the estate of Townsend Beckman...

An excellent Oil Mill, TWO COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSES. The yards and garden of one of them highly improved...

RAIL-ROAD, NO. 1. Drugs, Medicines, Confectionary, Cabinet-Ware. Of the BEST quality, FOR SALE...

THE HOUSE and LOT. Above mentioned, is situated on Princess-Street...

READ THIS! A Splendid Farm, 218 Acres of Bullskin Land. AGAIN IN MARKET. THE subscriber, desiring to engage in the mercantile business...

Timber and Lumber. THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest of Messrs. Lewis Waring and James Hook...

FLANK AND SCANTLING, of various kinds, invites those wishing a supply...

COAL. 2,000 BUSHELS best COAL, just received and for sale by JOHN N. LANE & WEBB...

VIRGINIA, TO WIT: At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County...

IN CHANCERY. THE defendants, H. R. Gresham and Mary E. Gresham...

IN CHANCERY. THE defendants, Thomas Porter and Sarah his wife, Washington Kengally and Henrietta his wife...

VIRGINIA, TO WIT: At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County...

IN CHANCERY. THE defendant, John Lemon, not having entered his appearance...

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JEFFERSON COUNTY, ETC. Despondent Term, 1833, of the County Court. PLAINTIFF, JOSEPH LEWIS, AGAINST...

IN CHANCERY. A Bill continued and held for the said county of Jefferson, on the 17th day of December, 1833...

IN CHANCERY. The plaintiff having filed his bill, and the said administrator having filed his answer...

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VOL. XX. JOHN S. TWO DOLL. Payable half year...

Harper's Ferry. The Principal feels happy to announce that Christmas season...

Charles. The exercise will be thorough, and the students will be carefully instructed...

Elizabeth Allstadt. widow of Jacob Allstadt, John H. Allstadt, and Joseph I. Russell and Harriet E. his wife.

IN CHANCERY. The above named plaintiff hereby gives notice to the above named defendants...

Lumber Yard in Shepherds-town. THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public...

Lumber Yard. I am now prepared to supply all demands for seasonable White and Yellow Pine...

White-House Tavern FOR RENT. THE very valuable and well-known tavern stand, known by the name of the WHITE-HOUSE...

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