

FREE PRESS. TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM. VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, JAN. 22, 1836. SENATE. The proceedings of the week have been principally of discussion upon the Abolition question.

On Monday, Mr. Miller of Bottetourt (who had voted with the minority, but who is an administration man) proposed to lay the report of the committee, and the resolutions upon the table, for the purpose of introducing a set of resolutions acceptable to many gentlemen of both parties.

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On Thursday, every thing went on smoothly and calmly, and about thirty bills were advanced to their third reading.

On Friday, Mr. Carter (chairman of the select committee on banking) moved to postpone the order of the day (the expunging resolutions) until Monday, for the purpose of considering the report of the Bank committee. After debate, it was negatived, by a vote of 53 to 70.

On Saturday, Mr. Watkins moved the house to enter into committee of the whole upon the aforesaid Expunging Resolutions. This was agreed to, and Mr. Miller of Bottetourt took the chair. After reading over the resolutions, and an amendment being offered, the committee rose and reported them to the house. Mr. Watkins then commenced a rehearsal of his reasons for presenting and supporting the resolutions, and Mr. Powell of Loudoun replied in a very neat speech.

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Public Accounts, JAMES BROWN, jr. Second Auditor, LAWSON BURROUGHS Treasurer, WILLIAM SELDEN Register of the Land Office, and WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON Secretary of the Commonwealth and Librarian.

Mr. Phillips of Massachusetts at this time proposed an inquiry of the Speaker. The latter declared it was not in order at that stage of the proceedings to make an inquiry of the Chair. Mr. Vinton of Ohio, appealed from the decision of the Chair. The Speaker explained and took back the assertion. Mr. Vinton then withdrew his appeal. The House passed the resolution of Mr. Mason.

After this a bill was reported and passed by the House, appropriating \$500,000 for the purchase of land in Florida, with an amendment offered by Mr. White, of Florida, raising one thousand mounted men to proceed immediately to the scene of war to arrest its further ravages. Mr. White made a brief, but very able speech upon the subject in which he set forth with great clearness the situation of affairs in Florida. Mr. Adam Huntsman of Tennessee, and General Ashley, of Missouri, made some remarks upon the subject. I have not time at this moment, or I would give you a sketch of Adam's remarks. He's a "screecher."

POTOMAC. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27. A bill from the House of Representatives, received this morning, making additional appropriation for the suppression of hostilities with the Seminole Indians, was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, a bill making further appropriation for suppressing hostilities with the Seminole Indians, and asked for the immediate consideration of the bill, as the state of the country required its passage with the utmost despatch.

The bill [appropriating \$500,000] was taken up for consideration, and ordered to its third reading.

Mr. Webster asked for the third reading of this bill.

Mr. Clay said he should be glad to hear the communications from the Departments read, in order to see whether they gave any account of the causes of this war. No doubt, whatever may have been the causes, it was necessary to put an end to the war itself by all possible means within our power.

Mr. Webster replied that he could not give any answer to the Senator from Kentucky. It was as much a matter of surprise to him, as to any one, that no official communication had been made to Congress of the causes of the war. All he knew on the subject, he had gathered from the gazettes.

The communication from the Departments spoke of the war, as a war growing out of the relations between the Indians and the government of the U. S. States, and gave no reason to suppose that it had its origin in any quarrel with the citizens. It probably grew out of the attempts to remove the Indians beyond the Mississippi.

According to the latest accounts, the country between Tallahassee and St. Augustine was overrun by hostile Indians, and the communication between those places was interrupted. The view taken by the gentleman from Kentucky was undoubtedly the true one.

But the war rages, the enemy is in force, and the accounts of their ravages are disastrous. The Executive Government has never advised the means of suppressing these hostilities, and it was entirely proper that the bill should pass. Mr. White expressed his regret that he could add nothing to the information given on this subject. He knew nothing of the cause of the war, if it commenced in any local quarrel or not. It was the object of the Government to remove these Indians to the west side of the Mississippi, and he was apprehensive that the difficulty had arisen out of this measure. He had, however, no information which was not in the possession of every other Senator. He hoped the bill would be passed, and without delay.

Mr. Benton made a few remarks expressive of his ignorance of the cause of the war. Some years ago he was a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs. At that time these Indians in Florida were in a state of starvation; they would not work, and it was necessary that they should be fed by the United States, or they must subsist on the plunder of our citizens. He was under the impression that for these Indians there was appropriated by Congress a very large sum, perhaps 30,000 or \$40,000, to place them where they would be enabled to live without plundering. These Indians are a very bad tribe, as their very name signifies, the word Seminole, in Indian, being "wild, runaway Indians." They were therefore considered a bad race. It was obviously the best policy to remove these Indians to a place where they would be able to obtain plenty. Treaties were consequently made with them on the subject of their removal, and the process has been going on for some years; but when the time arrived when they should be removed, they declared that they had no wish to go; and so again last summer, when there was another attempt to remove them. The disturbances began by their shooting their chief, and from this increased to the extent described in the report of Captain Belton, from which, and from private letters, he understood that, in the massacre which had taken place, the

runaway negroes of the South were the most conspicuous. They traversed the field of the dead, and cut open the throats of those who were expiring. Two weeks ago he had stated here that what had already resulted from the movements of abolitionists was sufficient to cast upon them a sin for which they could never atone. Great as that mass of sin was, they may yet have a greater mass to answer for, in comparison with which the past was but as a drop in a bucket.

SMITHSONIAN BEQUEST. The report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives, on the bequest of James Smithson, for the establishment of an institution at Washington, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," prepared by Mr. John Q. Adams, is an eloquent document. It recommends the acceptance of the bequest. We quote one passage.—Ball's Am.

The father of the testator, upon forming his alliance with the heiress of the family of the Percys, assumed, by an act of the British Parliament, that name, and under it became Duke of Northumberland. But, renowned as is the name of Percy in the historical annals of England, the name does not do the honors of the Cheviot hills, to the ears of our children in the ballad of Chevy Chase, with the classical commentary of Addison; freshened and renovated in our memory as it has recently been from the purest fountain of poetical inspiration, in the loftier strain of Alwayk Castle, tuned by a bard of our own native land; doubly immortalized as it is in the deathless dramas of Shakspeare; "confident against the world in arms," as it may have been ages long past, and may still be in the virtues of its present possessors by inheritance, let the trust of James Smithson to the United States of America, be faithfully executed by their Representatives in Congress; let the result accomplish his object, "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," and a wreath of more un fading verdure shall entwine itself in the lapse of future ages around the name of Smithson, than the united hands of tradition, history and poetry, have braided around the name of Percy, through the long perspective in ages past of a thousand years.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. THE INDIAN WAR. By the Savannah Georgian of the 14th ult., it appears intelligence had been received from St. Augustine bringing the most alarming accounts of the ravages of the Seminoles. The whole of the neighboring country people have fled to town and left their corn and provisions, which are all destroyed. At least 200 to 300 negroes to be fed; the few horses and companies getting all their supplies from St. Augustine, and there being only one schooner, the S. S. Mills, in the trade to Charleston, and she making long trips. The provisions in fact are nearly out; lard, pork and bread are not to be got; the butchers cannot go into the country to get beef, and the fishermen are on the night-guard. There was not a vessel in port of any description by which to make their escape, if necessary. The road from St. Augustine to Picolata is occupied by Indians; and it was expected all intercourse between St. Augustine and Jacksonville or Pablo would be cut off.

In the battle of Withlacoochee of the 31st Dec. it appears that Gen. Clinch marched from Fort Crane Dec. 29th, with 212 regular and 550 volunteer militia; that on Monday, the 31st at daylight they reached the Withlacoochee river, and found instead of a ford as reported by the guides, a rapid deep stream. The regulars crossed over first, seven men at a time in a canoe, and marching 400 yards from the river, encamped, and remained unmolested two hours, during which time only 25 militia joined them. The Indians now emerged from the adjoining hammock, and were immediately charged upon by Col. Fannin and the regulars. Gen. Clinch who had now crossed, took command and again charged, when the Indians were dispersed, leaving 14 dead.

Many bodies must have been removed and the slaughter must have been immense, as the troops discharged among them 1000 rounds of ball and buck shot during the action for 70 minutes. There were 4 regulars killed, 65 wounded, volunteers 4 wounded.

Late in the day, finding no ground for encampment, re-crossed the river in good order and returned to Fort Crane, where the volunteers immediately set off for home, their time of service having expired. Capt. W. M. Graham was badly wounded; Lieut. C. Graham, severely in the chin and leg; Lieut. Ridgely received a wound in the arm. After Lieut. C. Graham, had fallen, his Sergeant (there being no other officer with him) gallantly led on the company. Major Lytle had a horse shot under him. Colonel Warren, of the volunteers, had a severe wound in the breast. Dr. Clarke also had his horse shot under him. Major Cooper was shot through the body.

The following is from the Savannah Georgian of Tuesday 19th ult. BATTLE OF WITHLACOOCHEE.—We furnish our readers the following additional particulars of the engagement at Withlacoochee—they come from unquestionable authority:—"About the same time that the regular troops crossed the river, three hundred of the militia volunteers under Gen. Call crossed in the same place—the former were formed in order of battle as fast as they landed: the latter troops however, were not displayed, but remained huddled together on the margin of the river about 300 yards from the scene of action. As soon as the first shot

was fired the militia were panic struck and fled precipitately over the river, one of the captains leading the way and losing his musket in the passage; some twenty of the militia remained and fought gallantly.

If the regulars had been sustained by the militia, the Indians could not have escaped—as it was, however, the enemy by extending their right and left, were near outflanking the regulars—this was prevented by one of the charges spoken of in our yesterday's paper.

During the action which lasted one hour and fifteen minutes, the yelling of the savages was incessant, and somewhat appalling ten times their number of civilized men, in an open field, would not have been so formidable. The regulars were compelled to watch their opportunity and fire by volleys, whenever they saw a flash from the thicket. Not a soldier engaged left his ground, not even under the plea of taking away the wounded.

The number of the enemy killed and wounded was not ascertained.—The killed were interred, and fires built over their graves, so that the Indians obtained no scalps. The action was a very severe one, as is evident from the fact that more than a quarter of the regulars were wounded, and the wounded of the latter, four mortally. The horse of Col. Fannin received two shots in his body.

From the Florida Herald, Jan. 13. On the morning of the 26th or 27th of Dec. the Seminole Indians, under the chief Philip, together with a small party of Uchees, and a number of Indian negroes, estimated from 50 to 120, came to New Smyrna, south of Mosquito inlet; took possession of and plundered the house of Mr. Dunham. Parties of them scattered about the neighbouring plantations of Cruger and Depeyster and Mr. Hunter. The Indian-negro John Cesar endeavoured to decoy Mr. Hunter from his house on pretence of selling him cattle and horses. He, however, having heard from his negroes that large numbers of Indians were about, refused to go, and in the afternoon crossed the river to Col. Dummett's.

The Indians had possession of Dunham's house all day, and about one in the morning of the following day, set it on fire and burned it together with all the out-buildings to the ground; in the course of the day they burned and destroyed all the buildings on Cruger and Depeyster's plantation except a corn house, also all on Hunter's except a corn house. A party of 11 Indians then crossed the river, and plundered and destroyed every thing in the house of Mr. Baya.

From some cause or other it did not burn. They also burnt the dwelling house of Mr. Ratcliff, a little to the north of Col. Dummett's, and broke and destroyed the lantern and every thing at the Light House.

In the Herald notice is taken of the killing of the steamer on the St. Johns. This is a deeply afflicting occurrence. We understand that he was 23 years old—had just returned from Picolata, where he had been on duty and had distinguished himself by his good conduct and soldierly deportment; and had gone to the plantation of Mr. Baya to endeavor to save as much of the crop of provisions there as could be brought away. Two brothers of this young man were then absent in another part of the country for the purpose of protecting the plantations south of us.

DISTRESSING FROM FLORIDA. Butchers of two Companies of U. S. Troops. The Mobile papers of the 12th ult. furnish the annexed account of a most horrible butchery of two companies of United States troops, by the Seminole Indians. These ruthless savages have now, for several weeks, had complete possession of a large part of the Territory of Florida, and have burned, robbed and massacred, almost without resistance. How wise it would be to provoke an invasion from a few regulars of French troops, when a horde of wild Indians can thus overrun one of the Territories of the United States.

From the Mobile Chronicle, Jan. 12. HORRID MASSACRE. By the mail boat Mazepa, Capt. Carson, arrived yesterday afternoon, from New Orleans, we have received the painful and distressing intelligence of the surprise and massacre of two companies of United States Troops, under the command of Major Dade, consisting of 112 men, by the Seminole Indians.

Major Dade had started with his Troops from Tampa Bay to Camp King to join Gen. Clinch, when on the morning of the 28th December at eight o'clock they were surrounded by a large body of Indians, supposed to number from 800 to 1000, and were cut to pieces. Only three men of the 112 escaped, badly wounded, to recount the lamentable history of the butchery of their fellow soldiers.

Major Dade was shot off his horse on the commencement of the attack. Captains Gardner and Fraser soon after fell mortally wounded, and their scalps were taken by the savages. Lieutenants Bassinger, Henderson, Mudge and Keen, and Dr. Gustin, Surgeon of detachment, were all slain.—Lieutenant Bassinger was wounded on the onset, and was discovered by a negro in the party of savages, crawling off to a place of concealment, and tomahawked. We do not remember the history of a butchery more horrid, and it stands without an example in the annals of Indian Warfare. Our citizens, we are sure, will meet together and send some relief to the suffering and defenceless inhabitants of Florida.

Colonel Twiggs, of the U. S. Army, chartered the steamboat Merchant, and started with four companies of troops from New Orleans to Tampa Bay. Major Bolton is now there with the force under his command.

We understand, that Major General Scott was ordered last week to Florida to take the direction of the operations in that quarter; and with full authority to call upon the Executive of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, for whatever militia force may be necessary. He has been directed to push the campaign in the most vigorous manner, and to reduce the Indians to unconditional submission.

We further learn, that the disposable regular force, which can properly be employed in this quarter, is about 10,000 men. The President has ordered that the 6th regiment from Jefferson Barracks to the Mexican frontier, and General Gaines has been ordered to proceed there to take the command in that quarter.—Our army is scattered over an immense frontier, and the posts it occupies along the Indian line, cannot be withdrawn without almost certainly leading to Indian disturbances.

We understand that such is the naked state of the seaboard; that there is not a soldier at Boston nor one between Philadelphia and the ocean. Only 10,000 men are now in the field, and four at Old Point Comfort, those being the only positions. Both the garrisons in North Carolina, those of Charleston and Savannah, and that at Key West, and those in Pensacola, and Mobile, and those in the neighborhood of New Orleans, are all either now in Florida or on their way there. In a word, the whole Atlantic frontier is drained, and that from necessity. If the Western frontier were also stripped of its garrisons, a general Indian war would, in all probability follow.

Bank of the United States.—The bill reported by Mr. Stevens, in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, proposes to incorporate the stockholders of the U. S. Bank, exclusive of the United States, to the amount of the present individual capital of \$8 million, for thirty years—that is, until the 31st day of March 1836—by the style and title of "the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States." The bill provides for the speedy repeal of the State tax on personal property, and fixes the bonus to be paid by the Bank at two millions of dollars, as also a loan to the commonwealth of six millions at 4 to 5 per cent, and an obligation on the part of the Bank to subscribe five hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the capital stock of certain works of internal improvement (provided the Directors of said companies shall so request within six months of the date of the bill).

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THE FREE PRESS. CHARLESTOWN. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1836. The present number of this paper is the first of another volume—the tenth since the union of the Farmers' Repository and the Free Press establishments. Since that union, years have elapsed, and the tenth is now commencing. To those who have continued, during all this time, to bestow upon us their liberal patronage, we return our cordial thanks.

We have added to our "list of friends" and by endeavoring to do better, we hope still to receive, a continuance of their favors.

THE SENATE. It will be seen that the Legislature of Mississippi has chosen Mr. Robert J. Walker, a Van Buren man, U. S. Senator, to take the place of Mr. Polkenderst, whose term expired 4th of March last. Louisiana, too, has sent to the Senate a man friendly to the Administration, though opposed to Van Buren—Mr. Robert C. Nicholas, who takes the place of Mr. Gayles, resigned. These two being added to the Administration men already in the Senate, their number in that body is 24.—The Opposition, including Judges White, likewise 24. Being thus equally divided, it will be seen that the Legislature of Mississippi has chosen Mr. Robert J. Walker, a Van Buren man, U. S. Senator, to take the place of Mr. Polkenderst, whose term expired 4th of March last. Louisiana, too, has sent to the Senate a man friendly to the Administration, though opposed to Van Buren—Mr. Robert C. Nicholas, who takes the place of Mr. Gayles, resigned. 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FREE PRESS.

A British vessel has arrived in this country with despatches for our Government. The nature of these despatches has not yet been made known officially...

THE SENATE. The Legislature of Missouri Mr. Robert J. Walker, a man, U. S. Senator, to take the point...

NOTICES. The Rev. S. Terrov will preach at St. Andrew's Church, on Sunday, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock...

LOCAL MEMORANDA. Sale by J. W. McCurdy, Trustee, Saturday next. Sale of Miller's Lands, in Berkeley, Monday next.

FOR THE FREE PRESS. The Charleston and Jefferson County Savings Institution. This institution has been conducted in a manner which reflects the highest credit...

THE PUBLIC LANDS. An introduction into the House of Representatives by Mr. Casey, graduating the public lands. It proposes which shall have been five years the 4th of July next shall, for thereafter, be offered at one dollar...

THE MARKETS. BALTIMORE, JAN. 29. FLOUR—Wheat—superior—The store price appears to be about \$4.80 for family...

OTHER SOCIETY. United Divines, Dr. Channing, of recently written a book on Slavery makes the charge, substantial, and infidelities, are the natural consequence...

JEFFERSON LAND FOR SALE. This subscriber, as agent for Octavius Fairfax, offers for sale a tract of LAND situated on the banks of the Shenandoah river...

Another Fire—We have again the painful duty of announcing the destruction of the large and extensive brick barn, by fire, at Prospect Hill, near Gerrardtown, belonging to the heirs of the late Wm. Wilson, Esq...

Disolution. THE co-partnership heretofore existing between LAM & LUKEN, as contractors for the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road, has been dissolved by mutual consent...

Plaster, &c. WE have 200 tons Plaster, 5000 bushels of SALT, which we will sell for cash, or will exchange upon liberal terms, for Corn, Wheat, and Oats...

Notice. I HAVE for hire a Negro Girl, about 14 years of age—also two fresh Indian Cows for sale. WM. Z. SINGLARD, No. 24, Market Street, Baltimore, Md.

Public Sale. WILL be sold, on Tuesday the 16th of February, 1836, at my residence, 5 miles north of Charlottesville, the following Property: Work Horses and Cows, Cows and Hogs, One Wagon and Gear, One set of Bells for team, Eight or nine tons of Clover and Timothy Hay...

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Look at this!—GARDEN SEEDS! GARDEN SEEDS! THE subscriber has just received a large and general assortment of Garden SEEDS, suitable for the approaching season...

Improving the Press.—As an evidence of the "improvement of the Press," we see it stated in a St. Louis paper, that no less than a dozen of newspapers have been established in Missouri and Illinois...

There is something to me, says Byron, very softening in the presence of women; some strange influence, even if one is not in love with them. I always feel in better humor with myself and every thing else, if there is a woman within the ken.

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CHARLESTOWN LYCEUM. Lecture this evening by Dr. J. H. Straith, on the Metals. Subject for discussion, the instruction of U. S. Senators.

THE books of this office are now in order for settlement, and the season has arrived when money is indispensable to the faithful and regular prosecution of business. I once more invoke each of my friends as know themselves to be indebted to the concern, even in the smallest sum, to contribute their mite during my absence for the winter...

For Rent. THE Dwelling House occupied at present by Mr. Nathl' G. North, is in good repair, having been recently roofed and papered. The garden is quite large, and a well, near the door. Possession given the 1st of April. JAMES JONES, Feb. 4, 1836.

Stray Cows. STRAYED from the subscriber's living in Charlottesville, on the 26th of January, a COW, of a reddish color, very rough in the forehead, with white streak along her back, and a piece bit or cut off from one of her ears. Any information by which the above mentioned stray may be recovered, will be liberally rewarded. SAMUEL HOLL, Feb. 4, 1836.

Trust Sale. BY virtue of a trust deed given by John Griggs, to the undersigned, trustee, for the benefit of Daniel Snyder and Fort & Snyder, bearing date on the 1st February, 1834, and now of record in the clerk's office of Jefferson county, will be sold, at public sale, for cash, at Carter's Hotel, in Charlottesville, on Friday the 11th day of March next, between 9 and 10 o'clock, 20 NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls, All 15 Years, 30 Cattle, 60 Sheep, 60 Hogs, 4 Wagons, 2 with Gear complete. JOHN J. BROWN, Trustee, Jan. 28, 1836.

Capital Prize 25,000. 50 PRIZES OF \$1,000. VA. PETERSBURG LOTTERY. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, February 13th, 1836. 66 No. Lottery—10 Drawn Balls. SPLENDID SCHEM: 1 Prize of 25,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,500, 1 of 1,000, 50 of 500, 50 of 200. Ticket \$10; half 5; quarter 2 1/2. Certificates of packages of 22 whole Tickets \$120; do 22 half do 60; do do 22 quarter do 30.

25,000 CAPITAL. 50 OF 1,000 EACH. VA. MONONGALIA LOTTERY. Class No. 4 for 1836. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Feb. 27, 1836. 66 No. Lottery—10 Drawn Balls. SPLENDID SCHEM: 1 Prize of 25,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,500, 1 of 1,000, 50 of 500, 50 of 200. Ticket \$17—Half \$3 50—Quarter \$1 75. Certificates of packages of 22 Whole Tickets \$80; do 22 Half do 40; do do 22 Quarter do 20.

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OPERATIONS ON THE TBETH. D. C. WARREN, M.D., informs the citizens of Charlottesville and its vicinity, that he has taken, for a short time, a room at the Valley House, where he will perform all operations on the Teeth, as usual, at their residences, as may be convenient to applicants.

PROSPECTUS OF A COURSE OF Lectures on Chemistry. I PROPOSE, at the close of the present term, to deliver a course of Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, for the intelligent and liberal citizens of this town and vicinity who will encourage the project sufficiently to justify the purchase of a perfect apparatus, I feel sure that the attention which I have devoted to these subjects, and my fondness for the study of them, would enable me to make a satisfactory return for the attention of my hearers.

STRAW. THIS subscriber having a large quantity of straw on hand, will take a number of Stock to feed for the winter. Apply soon. THOMAS N. BEALL, Jan. 21, 1836.

COMPOUND. THE Compound of MRS. MILLER'S, for the cure of Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and all the affections of the Throat and Lungs, is a modern Chemistry which promises more important results than that of Kresol, and certainly there is no preparation of equal value to its compound in a healthy condition. This elegant and pleasant Dentifrice is just received and for sale by J. G. HAYS, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 21, 1836.

Mr. Jefferson B. Benson, Sir, please to take notice, that on Friday the 12th day of February, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. and sunset of the same day, at Robert Worthington's Office, over the Market House, in Charlottesville, Jefferson county, Virginia, will be presented to take the depositions of Mirra Linton and others. Also, on Saturday the 13th day of same month, between 10 o'clock A. M. and sunset of same day, at Fitzsimmons's Hotel, Harpers-Ferry, same county and state, the deposition of Ann Geary, and others, to be used in evidence in a cause now pending in the chancery side of the circuit superior court of law and chancery, for the county of Frederick, in which—Mr. Benson, as trustee and assignee, &c. for the benefit of John R. Hayden, and plaintiffs, and you and others are defendants. Yours, &c. JOSEPH T. DAUGHERTY, Attorney at Law, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 14, 1836.

Trustee's Sale. BEARING DATE the 10th of November, 1832, duly recorded in the Clerk's office of the county court of Jefferson, executed by Thomas Cockrell to the subscriber, trustee, to secure payments to Thomas Griggs, will be sold on Monday the 21st day of March (court day), at 10 o'clock, at the residence of each of the Shannandoah River, opposite the Shenandoah Springs—the same which was sold by Wm. B. Magruder to said Cockrell at public sale, under a deed of trust by Henry Robinson to said Magruder, and which was conveyed by Thomas Magruder to said Robinson, containing about five acres, with all the buildings, appurtenances, &c. There are two Houses thereon, which will rent for \$25 or \$30 each. There is also a mill on the river, having full complement of the water of the river, and two excellent never-failing springs near the mill seat, and abundance of rock hard by for building. The credit of six months will be allowed with good security, and such title made as is vested in the trustee, which is undoubted. JNO. J. BROWN, Trustee, Jan. 14, 1836.

Trust Sale. BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber, by Jacob Myers, for the benefit of Daniel Snyder, Samuel Eitzler, and Henry Griggs, and which bears date the 4th day of August, 1834, and is now of record in the county court of Jefferson, he will proceed, on Saturday the 20th of February, 1836, at the house of Mrs. Mary Myers, in the county of Jefferson, and on the land in which said Jacob Myers resides, to sell all the remaining interest of the said Jacob Myers in and to the said tract of land. Besides other interests, already sold, the said Jacob was entitled to one sixth part of said tract, containing 23 1/2 of the sixth part 11 1/2 acres, also has been sold, so that his sole remaining interest will be the balance of the said undivided sixth part of the said 23 1/2, after deducting 1 1/2 as aforesaid. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock. Terms, cash. JNO. A. THOMPSON, Trustee, Jan. 14, 1836.

Huck's Panacea. FOR the cure of Dyspepsia and other diseases, is received and for sale by J. G. HAYS, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 21, 1836.

Winter Strained Oil. RECEIVED and for sale by J. G. HAYS, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 21, 1836.

Ground Alum Salt. FOR sale by H. KEYES, Charlottesville, Sept. 3, 1835.

Fresh Hops. FOR sale by H. KEYES, Jan. 14, 1836.

Feathers. A SMALL quantity of new FEATHERS for sale by G. W. HAMMOND, Jan. 14, 1836.

H. H. C. W. Aisquith. HAVE just received an additional supply to their stock of Goods, Dec. 24, 1835.

CLOTHS, &c. JUST received a good assortment of super. Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets—Shoes and Boots, which will be sold low. Also, a quantity of Hosiery, and a variety of other Goods. G. W. HAMMOND, D. Shepherd, Jan. 14, 1836.

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PUBLIC SALE. OF Valuable Lands IN BERKELEY COUNTY, VIRGINIA. PURSUANT to a decree of the Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Berkeley county, pronounced the 14th of October, 1835, in a suit instituted in which David Henson and Nancy his wife, late Nancy C. Miller, and Samuel Chenoweth and Mary his wife, late Mary Miller, are plaintiffs, versus Smith Miller and Harrison Watts, Administrators of the estate of George Miller, dec'd, of the one part, David Henson, of the other part, the undersigned Commissioners, named by and sworn to, on the 28th day of February, 1836, being the first day of February Court, for the county of Berkeley, upon a sale, at the Court House, in the town of Martinsburg, the several tracts or parcels of land, referred to in the proceedings in said suit, and being described as follows: The land in and about the place called the HOME PLACE, containing about 100 acres, and being divided into two equal parts of one and two years, with interest from the day of sale, until payment—the purchaser or purchasers, to give bond and security, and a deed of trust on the land to secure the deferred payments. 1. The place called the HOME PLACE, containing about 100 acres. 2. The place called the MILL PLACE, containing about 100 acres. 3. The place called the THORNBERG PLACE, containing about 100 acres. 4. The place called the MOBILE PLACE, containing about 100 acres. 5. The place called the MILL PLACE, containing about 100 acres. 6. The place called the MILL PLACE, containing about 100 acres. 7. The place called the MILL PLACE, containing about 100 acres. 8. The place called the MILL PLACE, containing about 100 acres. 9. The place called the MILL PLACE, containing about 100 acres. 10. The place called the MILL PLACE, containing about 100 acres. 11. The place called the MILL PLACE, containing about 100 acres. 12. The place called the MILL PLACE, containing about 100 acres. 13. The place called the MILL PLACE, containing about 100 acres. 14. The place called the MILL PLACE, containing about 100 acres. 15. The place called the MILL PLACE, containing about 100 acres. 16. The place called the MILL PLACE, containing about 100 acres. 17. 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