

Virginia Free Press.

A FREE PRESS, THE PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.

VOL. XXVII.

NO. 6.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOHN S. GALLAGHER.
CONDITIONS.
TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CTS.
PER ANNUM.

Payable half yearly; but TWO DOLLARS will be received as payment in full, if paid entirely in advance. Whenever payment is deferred beyond the expiration of the year, interest will be charged.

Subscriptions for six months, \$1 25, to be paid invariably in advance.

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The terms of advertising are: For a square or less, \$1, for three insertions—larger ones in the same proportion. Each continuance, 25 cents per square.

All advertisements not ordered for a specific time, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

TO
Farmers, Millers, Merchants,
AND
TRADESMEN.

THE undersigned, having made arrangements for running a regular line of

FREIGHT BOATS

Upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, respectfully invite public attention to the subject. They have a Ware-House near the Old Furnace, (at the head of the dam,) one mile above Harper's Ferry—one at the Point of Rocks—and one at Georgetown—the latter a few doors West of Francis Dodge's.

From the common practice of sending children to school during the summer—a practice injurious to the scholar and discouraging to the teacher—the subscriber will be constrained to make it a fixed rule to receive

young persons for a term of two consecutive years. There will be, therefore, but one class of PRODUCE which the trade of the surrounding country may require; and this shall be done on such terms and conditions as to prove advantageous to the people of the upper country. PRODUCE will be received at any point of the Canal where it can be taken up the bank.

For the session or scholastic year, the terms for the common branches, including also Composition and the elements of History and of Astronomy, will be \$20; for the higher branches, as Natural and Civil History, Mental, Moral, and Natural Philosophy, Geom-

etry, Algebra, &c. \$35; for the Latin Lan-

guage \$40.

The subscriber having also made some alterations in his dwelling, will be able conveniently to accommodate two or three additional students, and instruction will be exercised.

For the session of forty-four weeks, including every thing but washing \$100 will be charged for board. For children from the neighborhood who return home on Friday evening, and find their bedding and washing, \$75. Produc will be received in payment of boards. Terms for tuition or board must be settled half yearly in advance by note or otherwise. A reduction will be made to those who send three or four scholars.

JOHN G. WILSON,
JAMES L. HENSHAW.March 27, 1834.—
To Millers and Farmers.General Commission House,
GEORGETOWN, D. C.

THE HOUSE of the subscriber at this place, for the transaction of General Commission Business, continues open, and he begs leave to tender his services to the farmers, millers, and others of the upper country, for the SALE or STORAGE of

FLOUR, GRAIN, & PRODUCE
OF EVERY KIND.

Acting as agent only for those who make consignments, he will in no case purchase for his own account. In storing Flour, great care shall be taken to keep each brand separate, so that each may be sold for account of the person by whom sent.

His Ware-House is on the lower side of the canal, at its entrance into town, and has immediate communication with the canal on one side, and with the river on the other.

Orders for flour, supplies of every kind, will be received, filled—and shipments made to New-York or elsewhere, when re-

quired.

JAMES MASON, Jr.,
George Town, D. C. March 20, 1834.—1m.

Terms.—The usual mercantile commission of two and a half per cent, on the amount of sales, and the customary rate for storage—Or on Flour (to those who prefer a fixed rate) 12¢ cents per barrel—storage not charged until after the first month on Flour—then 4 cents per barrel per month.

Herrr to
James M. Mason, and Alex'r S. Tidball,
Esq. Winchester.James L. Ranson, Esq. Jefferson county.
Gen. George Rust, Harper's Ferry.

Angus W. McDonald, Esq. Romney.

Wm. T. T. Mason, Esq. Leesburg.

Feb. 20, 1834.

TRANSPORTATION.

On the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road & Ches-

apeake and Ohio Canal;

At the Point of Rocks.

THE subscriber having rented the Ware-

House lately occupied by A. H. Brown,

is prepared to RECEIVE and FORWARD

Produce and Merchandise.

From the eligible situation of the Warehouse, and from the experience of the subscriber in the forwarding business, (having been engaged in it severally on the Erie Canal,) he dares himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He will Receive and Forward

FLOUR, &c. as low as the Rail-Road Company's

charge, and articles con-

signed to him will be forward-

ed to their place of destination as soon after

they are received as possible.

All articles destined westward, he will be able to forward on as reasonable terms as any other person.

The subscriber respectfully solicits the patronage heretofore extended to his predeces-

sor, E. POMEROY.

Point of Rocks, March 13, 1834.—8t.

JAMES BROWN.

Strait, Jr. D.

sacrificed his professional

interests in his friends and follow-

ing unable, on account of the

money of property to make a par-

son, before the 1st of April, at this time; he found at the resi-

John Myers, five miles south of

Charlestown, W. Va.

C. CORDELL.

FULLY offers his professional

services to the citizens of Charlestown

Hotel, Feb. 27, 1834.

KIRKMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL, practice in the Superior and In-

Courts of Loudoun and Jeff-

erson, and all business com-

missioned will be characterized

by strict attention and punctuality.

His office is on Market-st., Leeburg.

April 13, 1834.—1f.

BLANKS.

cription, for sale at this Office.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1834.

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VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

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

THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1834.

REMOVAL.

The Free Press Office is removed to the Centre Room above the Market House.

The removal of our office, and the recent change in the arrival of the mails, have thrown us somewhat later than usual with our publication.

This improvement of the mails, will, we fear, prove a derangement of them. Instead of a mail every day, we now get two together. But these are changeable times, and we must not complain of any "experiment," short of one which is to take our heads off.

FREDERICK ELECTION.

We have been favoured with the following return of the Frederick election. The question seems to have been taken principally with reference to a division of the County, and the old delegates have been successful. Maj. Gibson is a friend of the Administration, and Messrs. Barton and Smith are in the opposition.

	Winchester	Charlestown	Waynesboro	Harrisonburg	Staunton	Roanoke	Blacksburg	Galax	Abingdon	Smithfield's
James Gibson	553	151	130	44	6	70	9			
R. W. Barton	543	119	103	39	4	56	15			
J. B. D. Smith	518	122	103	31	3	39	17			
J. Herpinous	119	175	11	23	109	10	43			
Wm. Castleton	92	46	8	35	187	5	57			
Dr. James Hay	84	4	17	33	178	1	62			
Total—Gibson	953	935	928	873	873	819	819			
Herpinous	560	Casterline	419	Hay	576					

To—Gibson 953, Barton 873, Smith 819, Herpinous 560, Casterline 419, Hay 576.

By reference to the Congressional proceedings, it will be seen that Mr. Clay's resolutions have passed the Senate by handsome majorities. For the first, declaring the Secretary's reasons for the removal of the Deposits, *unjustified and unsatisfactory*, Mr. Hendricks of Indiana and Mr. King of Alabama (both friends of the Administration) voted. Mr. Bell of New Hampshire and Mr. Chambers of Maryland (friendly to the resolutions) were absent. The true sense of the Senate, therefore, is, 30 in condemnation, and 18 in support of the Secretary. Upon the second resolution, declaring the President's conduct to have been in derogation both of the Constitution and Laws, the exact sense of that body is, 29 to 20. An Executive, not entirely void of sensibility, would feel deeply and repented, a rebuke from a body so intellectual and so justly entitled to honor and respect.

NOTES.

We regret that we have not room for the very able speeches delivered in the Senate, upon Mr. Webster's Bank bill. Mr. Webster, Mr. Leigh, Mr. Wright, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. White, severally addressed that body—upon which, Mr. Webster moved that the bill be laid on the table, with the understanding that he would not call it up until Monday the 21st of April.

Mr. Calhoun's views of the currency, and of the remedy, have attracted much attention; and this hitherto much traduced statesman seems to be again rising in public estimation. His talents, especially exhibited, during the past winter, a joyful and dignified bearing.

The annexed articles from the Richmond Whig and Petersburg Intelligencer, give just and exact views of the true questions before the people of Virginia. Mr. Rives has given up a short term of service, with the hope of entering for a longer one, has finally consented to get on better. He has been sent to re-inforce a rebellious province—and, whether successful or not, will be amply provided for. The arrogance of the little man is only equalled by his vanity. He resigns, "with the distinct understanding that he invokes the judgment of the world at the coming elections!" Verily, here is a new invocation! A man who declares that his *strength and only ambition is to serve Virginia*, and his boast is that he is *the last man to be beaten*.

He is a man of no principle, and of no character; but, in every view, his modesty was great; he could not himself venture to suggest himself in conformity with her wishes, and yet, when called to tell the representatives that *he did not speak the sentiments of Virginia!*

SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS.

Mr. WILDE, in his powerful speech the other day, said "that in the elections of New York and Virginia now stood between us and a Dictatorship. Virginia he says would be the champion of the South, and, would make her fortune and her Valley's ring with her ery, Sic semper Tyrannis."

Are these generous expectations of the friends of liberty, destined to be disappointed? Has Virginia in her power, to set the umpteens in motion, and to replace the laurels of '34, by freemen and green? and will she basely play the traitor to her glory, and enact the pander to usurping power? What can you say?—I am down the Bank by it? Is that your object? Is it not already secured? Is not the Bank limited by its charter to March, 1836? and is there the smallest chance of its being rechartered? None—now—whatever.

This we know to be the only object of the undesigning of the Jacksonites—but let us see if the doctrine of portione-e-sueo that they assert in the cause of the war against the Bank, is to its credit. Van Buren's language and action are the reverse of the war against the Bank. It is to the popular prejudice against the Bank, in favor of Van Buren candidates. It is that they must triumph and get office and power, by the triumph of Van Buren. We tell the people again—and we assure them it is true, so sure as there is a Providence above us—Van Buren is fighting for the Bank, for itself; that is to say, at this moment in Virginia, during the next Presidency; and that if Jackson is now nominated, Virginia will be universally considered neutral, and in all probability most truly considered, as having hitched herself to the ear of the New York piffloge.

These are the matters you decide, and these the consequences of the decision. Be not fools—suffer not yourselves to be duped. We do not consider it worth while to imagine you may be won over, wishing to put down the Bank. That is done already. [Richmond Whig.]

W. G. RIVES.

The adherents of the Administration have distinctly avowed their purpose of re-electing the gentleman to the Senate of the United States. They attempt to enlist the feelings of the people in his behalf; they represent him as "a noble ma-

trifice to principle," and endeavor to enkindle popular indignation against all who, during the last session of the Legislature, were not willing to offer an abject homage at the footstool of power.

What is this?—What is it that those who profess to disclose the opinions of the Republican party, "enter so warmly into a defense of his political course, and are straining every nerve to ensure his restoration to the Senate of the United States?" He is pronounced to be a true disciple of Mr. Jefferson, and it is boldly affirmed that his services had proved his devotion to the constitutional principles advanced by that great

statesman. "Even his enemies admit that what is the result?" He endorsed the Proclamation to the full extent of its dangerous doctrines he received from Mr. Webster, who has even been deeply with my fellow citizens to the high-toned federal doctrines, a well-merited compliment for his exertions in supporting them. Nowhere else, however, in the country, is it true that there was a slight difference between the general argument of these gentlemen, and their conclusions were nearly, if not entirely, the same. What was his course on the Force Bill? In what single act has he evinced his devotion to those great principles, upon the preservation of which depends the perpetuity of our Union, and the liberty of the people?" He had like many others, a strong aversion to the federal administration, and a decided resistance to every attempt to invade the sovereignty of the States, but no sooner did General Jackson issue his Proclamation, and in defiance of his previous course, make war upon those sacred principles which Mr. Rives had pledged to support, than he, the newly elected Senator of Virginia, invested by the voters confidence of his Legitimacy, and the high and honorable rank of representing the State in Congress, did it. It is true that there was a slight difference between the general argument of these gentlemen, and their conclusions were nearly, if not entirely, the same. What was his course on the Force Bill? In what single act has he evinced his devotion to those great principles, upon the preservation of which depends the perpetuity of our Union, and the liberty of the people?" He had like many others, a strong aversion to the federal administration, and a decided resistance to every attempt to invade the sovereignty of the States, but no sooner did General Jackson issue his Proclamation, and in defiance of his previous course, make war upon those sacred principles which Mr. Rives had pledged to support, than he, the newly elected Senator of Virginia, invested by the voters confidence of his Legitimacy, and the high and honorable rank of representing the State in Congress, did it.

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