

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

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

THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1834.

The tidings from Washington give but little reason to hope for anything like a speedy settlement of the great question which now agitates the country. Two months have rolled by, and the distresses of the people still find no other response, than words, words, words. We certainly are the most patient and forbearing people on earth. In any other country, claiming the least title to freedom, the monarch causing so great a calamity would have been brought to his knees in half the time.

The last Romney Intelligencer contains the proceedings of a public meeting, on the subject of the Deposites, held at the Court-House of Hampshire county, on the 27th ult.—Dr. Robert Newman in the Chair and John Kern, Esq. Secretary. The meeting, which is represented as having been large and respectable, adopted a number of resolutions strongly condemnatory of the President in regard to the removal of the deposits. A counter set of resolutions, offered by Mr. Walker Louthan, received only four votes. Philip St. John, G. Gilbert, Samuel Kenesaw, Wm. Armstrong, and Samuel Crockett, Esq., addressed the meeting—the two latter gentlemen particularly for the purpose of refuting some charges against Mr. Clay and the Directors of the U. S. Bank.

A bill has passed the lower house of the Legislature of Maryland, to the consideration of the Senate, for the peace in Washington company, the sum of \$100. The vote on its passage was 54, nays 19.

No nomination of a Secretary of the Treasury has yet been made to the Senate by the President, although that body has been about two months in session, and the President has had less than three, viz. McLane, Durst, and Tracy, since the last adjournment of Congress.

Joseph H. Sherard, Esq., has been unanimously re-elected President of the Farmers' Bank in Winchester.

John B. Cook, Esq., has accepted an invitation to deliver an Address before the Berkeley County Temperance Society, at its anniversary meeting on the 26th February next, in Martinsburg.

Gen. STANLEY TUCKER, formerly a representative in Congress, died at his residence in South Carolina on the 4th ult.

A great freshet has occurred within the last two weeks in the Ohio and Kanawha rivers. The Kanawha was 15 feet higher than it has been since the great freshet of 1822—the Ohio 52 feet above low water mark. The bridge over Gauley river has been swept away, much private property destroyed, and the salt works, in the vicinity of Charleston, seriously injured.

Good News, if true.—The following cheering intelligence is from the New York Mercantile, of yesterday. We only fear that the news is of a nature too gratifying to be true. We hope for the best however. The man who is chiefly instrumental in effecting a compromise that will relieve the debt of the community, will deserve and receive the warmest plaudits of his country.—*Penn. Inq.*

Better Prospects.—It is with the sincerest pleasure we communicate to our readers that we know, from an undoubted source, that there is a prospect of a compromise, which may result in the charter of a new National bank, and also in the re-charter of the old one. Nothing we believe is yet matured, but there is undoubtedly a negotiation going on, which has induced the opinion above mentioned, to gain credence among the members of Congress. Some plan it is expected will be fall upon to reconcile all parties. The negotiation of the Deposites, as now urged upon Congress, is considered by the friends of the President as an attack upon him, and in its present shape, it will not receive their sanction. At some middle course we confidently

few days will put us in possession of further information. Meantime we repeat, that our readers may rest assured, our information is from an undoubted source.

Happy indeed are we to congratulate our fellow citizens upon this good news, and still more rejoiced shall we be, when it shall be in our power to lay before them the manner and form in which it is proposed to heal the wounded credit of the country, and restore that confidence, without which all the blessings and advantages of our institutions can never make us either a thriving or a happy people.

United States' Bank Director.—The nomination of Mr. J. Bayard, of Wilmington, Delaware, as one of the Government Directors of the Bank of the United States, has been confirmed by the Senate; but it is not known whether that gentleman will consent to serve.

Post Office Reform.—An Ohio paper says that at the Van Buren Convention of the 5th ult. which assembled in Columbus, there were sixteen Post Masters from one county.

"Honest" George Kremer is in Washington—in consultation, it is said, with Mr. Van Buren.] [Alex. Gaz.

The Regents of the University of the State of New York, at a meeting held on the 22d ult., conferred the degree of Doctor of Law on Hon. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER, Attorney General of the U. States. [Alex. Gaz.

Messrs. Gales and Seaton have published in pamphlet for the speeches of Messrs. Clay and Binney, on the Deposite question. The typography does credit to their office.

It is said that Col. BARTL HALL, the history of whose travels in the United States has been and provoked thousands, was killed in November last in South America.

Transportation.—A resolution has been adopted in the Massachusetts Legislature, and referred to a Special Committee. It was ordered by Mr. Austin, of Charlestown, with a resolution decreeing the total failure of the Penitentiary System as a means of preventing crime, and declaring the expediency of petitioning Congress to negotiate for lands in the South Sea, or elsewhere, as a suitable place for the transportation of convicts.

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

RICHMOND, JAN. 31.

The House of Delegates, on Saturday last, passed two very important bills, in aid of the internal improvement of the State: the first, a bill appropriating \$86,000 for the completion of the North Western turnpike, (better known as the Winchester and Parkersburg Road;) the second, making a further appropriation to the stock of the James River and Kanawha company. This bill authorizes the books of subscription to be kept open until September next. The state is to take the stock remaining unsubscribed at that period; so that the present subscription, on the part of the Legislature, (counting the improvements at one million,) may be considered as about two and a half millions. The ayes and noes being ordered, this bill passed by the extra ordinary vote of 89 to 23. The spirit of improvement was never at so high point, as at present. A bill is now in progress for a road from Richmond to Potowmack Creek; and another is under way for a turnpike from Winchester to Harrisonburg; besides various applications for improvements of a minor character.

On Monday, nothing of an important character was transacted; but much local business was despatched.

The Senate were engaged, in committee of the whole, on the resolutions from the house, the subject of the public deposits.

On Tuesday, Mr. Faulkner offered a resolution, proposing a joint committee to report on the proper method of proceeding in the case of Judge Green. [The Senate laid the resolution upon the table, but on Wednesday took it up, and adopted it with an amendment, in which the House concurred. The former proceeded, therefore, on the part of the House alone, summoning Judge Green to appear on the 1st of February, is virtually set aside. The joint committee have since reported, and a new notice to the Judge is deemed necessary.]

On Wednesday, Lawson Burfoot was re-elected Treasurer, James E. Heath Auditor of Public Accounts, James Brown, Jr. Second Auditor, and William Selden Register of the Land Office, for one year, without opposition. For a more minute detail of proceedings in reference to the case of Judge Green, the reader is referred to extracts from the Richmond Enquirer.

On Thursday, the joint committee reported, by their respective chairmen—Mr. Maxwell, in the Senate, and Mr. Faulkner in the house, that it is expedient and proper to proceed against Judge John W. Green, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, with a view to remove him from office, for two causes: 1st. His absence from the Court for nearly two years; and 2dly, on account of his disability, occasioned by a severe illness, which has prostrated his bodily and mental powers. The committee also proposed to appoint a body of managers, to conduct the investigation. The House agreed to the 1st resolution, fixing the 26th of February as the day of trial, and laid the latter (in reference to the mode of procedure) upon the table.

The Senate, on Thursday, laid the report on the table, and on Friday the subject was discussed, and again laid on the table.

The greater part of Thursday was spent in the House, in committee of the whole, upon the militia bill, (a very long one,) about one half of which was gone through with. The Senate continued the discussion of the removal of the Bank deposits. A motion is pending, in that body, to strike out the clause relating to the constitutionality of the Bank of the United States. The debate will probably be continued for several days to come.

This day (Friday) was principally occupied in the election of a brigadier general and a major general of militia—the first, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. John P. Hungerford; the second, to supply the place of Major General Gordon Cloud, deceased.

For the first vacancy, Col. Robert W. Carter, of Richmond county, and Cols. Corbin Braxton, and Philip Aylett, both of King William, were the candidates. On the first vote, no choice was made; and Col. Braxton receiving the smallest number of votes, was dropped, according to rule. On the second vote, the poll stood: For Col. Aylett 80, Col. Carter 15.

For the office of Major General, three candidates were nominated: Gen. Moses Hoge of Montgomery, General David Campbell of Washington, and Col. Harold Smyth of Wythe. Gen. Hoge was subsequently withdrawn; and the vote stood: For Campbell 94, Smyth 59.

Though the period for closing the session, now begins to occupy every mind, it is yet very difficult to form any conjecture as to the time of adjournment. The case of Judge Green may protract the term—but there is very little other business of general importance, to justify its extension beyond the 1st of March.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

TUESDAY, JAN. 28.

Mr. Faulkner offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a joint committee of the Senate and House of Delegates, be instructed to inquire into the most regular and convenient mode of conducting the proceedings, which in pursuance of the 6th section, 5th article of the amended Constitution of Virginia, have by a resolution of this House been ordered against John W. Green, a Judge of the Superior Court of Appeals of this State, and that

they make report thereupon as early as possible to the General Assembly.

Mr. Faulkner remarked, in presenting this resolution, that its propriety, if not necessity, was evident to every member of the House. The Legislature will, in the course of a few days, proceed in the exercise of a grave and solemn power, for the first time since that power has been conferred upon it by the Constitution; and thus establish an important precedent, to which future proceedings of the same kind would probably conform. It was proper, therefore, that they should proceed with caution and deliberation. The trial of Judge Green was fixed, by a resolution of the House, for Saturday next; witness, he was informed, had been summoned, and would be in attendance at the bar of the House. It was proper to designate the mode in which that trial should be conducted—how, and by whom those witnesses should be examined, and by whom the proceedings, on behalf of the Legislature, should be conducted. It was also proper to ascertain, by communication with the Senate, whether it would be the pleasure of that body to be present at the examination of the testimony before this House, or whether they would act separately in the examination of the witnesses. Mr. F. adverted to other matters coming before the House, and the adoption of the present measure proper, if not indispensable.

The resolution was adopted; and Mr. Faulkner was requested to communicate it to the Senate.

Mr. Wager presented the resolutions adopted at a public meeting of certain citizens of Frederick and Jefferson, relative to the application of the President and Directors of the New Shenandoah Company, for a renewal of its charter.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29.

Mr. Maxwell delivered a Message from the Governor, stating that he had transmitted the resolution concerning Judge John W. Green, with an amendment. [This amendment strikes out nearly the whole of the original resolution, and substitutes the following: That the Joint Committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and what, proceedings are proper to be had, by the Legislature, against John W. Green, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of this State, under, and in pursuance of the 6th section of the 5th article of the amended Constitution of the Commonwealth; and that they report to the General Assembly without delay.]

Mr. Stuart moved, that the Committee of Propositions and Grievances be discharged from the further consideration of the petition for establishing separate elections in Berkeley county, on the ground that there was no notice. This motion gave rise to some discussion between Messrs. Stuart, Wager, Faulkner, Colston, Estlin, and Holloman. The motion prevailed, by a vote of 54 to 49. And on Mr. Faulkner's motion, the petition was laid upon the table.

On Mr. Williams' motion, the House came to a Resolution, instructing the Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for administering an oath to all toll gatherers employed on turnpikes, canals and rail roads, to secure their fidelity in office, and to provide for their the punishment of all embezzlement of money that may be made by them.

The House then took up the amendment of the Senate to the Resolution concerning Judge Green—when the House concurred, and Mr. Faulkner was requested to communicate the fact to the Senate. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee on the part of the House, viz.: Messrs. Faulkner, Jones, Southall, Holloman, Michigan, Gallatin, Waterman, Brown, Neal and Becker.

Mr. Faulkner's motion, following the adoption of an amendment in his speech, was referred to a Select Committee; but the Committee of Ways and Means, after a great effort, carried the day by a majority of seventeen votes. [Wat. Int. Tues. last.]

MR. PRESTON.

The new Senator from South Carolina has delivered a speech on the Deposites which has put him, as an orator, by the side of Mr. Clay, and before any other. The public print team with the most earnest praises of his manner and his argument. The correspondent of the New York American says:

"Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, has closed to a most excellent speech, in the Senate, inferior to none, and in which he broke new ground, charging upon the President the usurpation of a new power unknown to the law, which was denied him; and which he used, namely, the power of punishing, *cet. et cetera.*"

Virginia claims the honor of Mr. Preston's nativity. He is the first Mountaineer we know of who has obtained a high celebrity for eloquence.

[Richmond Whig.]

Mr. Calhoun's Speech.—This able and valuable speech is wholly free from passion or prejudice—interest or affection—it is a text for the patriot and politician, and sustains the high character which this eminent citizen holds in the esteem and consideration of the American people. Much as the motives of Mr. C. have been misunderstood and misrepresented, in the agency which he recently had in the Nullification question, the time has arrived to do him that justice which he merits; and, while we never doubted that he was in favor of *Liberty and Union*, we are satisfied that something on the part of the sovereign States was necessary, call it nullification, or what you will, to check the assumption of power and violation of law on the part of the General Government. We do not despair of the North—but the South has thus far acted nobly in defense of the constitution and a government of limited powers; and typified by the eloquence, the firmness and patriotism of the eminent men now united in behalf of the country that we hope to see a speedy reform consummated, and a better state of things insured. [Noak.]

On Mr. Barton's motion, the same Committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing by law the Board of Public Works to subscribe \$8000 towards the stock in the North-Western Road, passing through the county of Allegany, in the State of Maryland.

CONGRESS.

Neither House of Congress was in session on Saturday.

MONDAY, JAN. 30.

Remarks in favor of the Removal of the Deposites before he concluded, the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives were principally engaged in the transaction of private business. After the presentation of memorials, &c., the Committee of Conference, appointed on the subject of the disagreement of the two Houses on the Appropriation Bill, reported a compromise, which, after considerable debate, was agreed to.

TUESDAY, JAN. 30.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Sprague resumed and concluded his speech in favor of the Removal of the Deposites. Mr. Sprague, of Maine, then took the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Bigelow, of Conn., spoke all day in opposition to the Removal of the Deposites.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Sprague commenced his speech in opposition to the Removal of the Deposites. Before he concluded, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Archer, of Va., commenced an animated speech in opposition to the Removal of the Deposites.

THURSDAY, JAN. 30.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Wright, of New York, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of that State on the subject of the Deposites, in doing which he made some remarks to Mr. Webster, in an animated manner; who was followed by Mr. Talmadge and Mr. Chambers.

In the course of this discussion, nothing was elicited from Mr. Wright to ready to relieve the distress of the country.

The special order of the day was then taken up, and Mr. Grundy addressed the Senate in favor of the Removal of the Deposites.

FRIDAY, JAN. 31.

In the House of Representatives, the subject of the agreement of the two Houses on the Appropriation Bill was discussed all day.

then taken up, and Mr. Webster addressed the Senate for an hour in a most eloquent and impressive manner. He depicted the distressed state of the country—deplored the remarks of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Wright) would only add to the general depression. When he commented upon one of the means relied upon by the Executive to uphold its present course, and an argument which had been urged to show that its course would be sustained—viz.: the natural enmity of the poor to the rich—he denounced in the most indignant manner the fraud and baselessness of the reason. He showed that financial labor was now suffering, and the real-money aristocracy were now rioting upon its prostration and anxious for the existence of the present state of things.

After Mr. Webster had concluded, Mr. Wight rose to reply, but deferred his remarks to another day, when the Senate took up the special order, add Mr. Grundy resumed and concluded his speech in favor of the Removal of the Deposites and in defense of the Administration.

When Mr. Grundy concluded, Mr. Frelinghuysen took the floor, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, a variety of private business was transacted.

The Deposites! Still are both Houses of Congress occupied almost exclusively with the subject of the removal of the Government Deposites from the Bank of the United States, and its consequences. Nor is it perhaps surprising that that should exclusively occupy their attention, which seems entirely to have possessed itself of the minds of the people—for we hear of nothing else from all quarters. In the House, yesterday, there was a deeply interesting debate upon it, incidentally brought on by the presentation of the Memorial from the Merchants and Traders of New York, asking a restoration of the Public Deposites. There was a struggle to get it referred to a Select Committee; but the Committee of Ways and Means, after a great effort, carried the day by a majority of seventeen votes. [Wat. Int. Tues. last.]

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The new Senator from South Carolina has delivered a speech on the Deposites which has put him, as an orator, by the side of Mr. Clay, and before any other. I have watched with keen anxiety, the course you have pursued under trying circumstances, under which you found yourself most unexpectedly placed.

My fellow citizens could not have im-

proved upon me any task, in the perfor-

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INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The Norfolk (Va.) Herald, of Monday, contains the following correspondence between George Thompson, Esq., V. J. DUNNE, Esq., late Secretary of the Treasury. At the late meeting of the citizens of Norfolk, on the subject of the removal of the Deposits, it will be recollect that a resolution was passed, strongly opposed to the conduct of Mr. Duane, in opposing the reposition of the President, in relation to the Deposits. The correspondence subjoined gives out of that resolution.

(Harpers Ferry, Nov. 9, 1834.)

SIR: By one of a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the citizens of this place, recently held, (a copy of which resolutions I have the honor to enclose herewith,) you will perceive that it becomes my duty "to communicate to you the thanks of that meeting, for your honest and ineffectual effort to preserve the public treasure from the invasion of the Federal Executive; and to assure you, that in the retirement to which your independence has driven you, you possess their best wishes for your welfare & happiness."

My fellow citizens could not have imposed upon me any task, in the performance of which I should have derived more satisfaction. Although personally unknown to you, I have watched, with keen anxiety, the course you have pursued, under like trying circumstances under which you found yourself most unexpectedly placed; and I add, I have witnessed the result, with a delight proportioned to the anxiety which the occasion naturally inspired.

You have set a noble example, Sir, which must be useful in our country. Solitary and unassisted by any friendly support, yet unmoved by persuasion, unswayed by flattery, and unawed by power, you have faithfully done what you believed to be your duty, knowing well the fate which waited you for the conscientious expression of your opinion, in a matter confided by law to your sole discretion, and deeply involving the public faith and the public interest.

If I differed with you in every opinion you have expressed, I should still appreciate the modest yet manly firmness you have manifested under such circumstances; and should still applaud that holy patriotism, which induced you to prefer what you thought to be the good of your country, to all other considerations. But concurring with you as I do entirely, in each and every one of the opinions you have announced as yours, although my admiration of your conduct may not be greater, yet the pleasure I feel is much increased.

The charge imputed to you, is that you have preferred Rome to Caesar, your country to your friend. Such an accusation is a compliment—the conviction and honour you have well deserved; and whatever may be the penalty of such supposed guilt, your own approving conscience and the applauding sympathy of many of your fellow citizens, must give to you heartfelt consolation.

Although this is my own language, Sir, yet I am very confident that it expresses the feelings and opinions of those whose organ I am; who have been personified in you that proud independence of thought and action they have been accustomed to admire, and which they delight to cherish, as the sole means, under the protection of Providence, by which our rights and liberties can be preserved.

Most cordially, Sir, do I unite with my fellow citizens in offering you our best wishes for your welfare & happiness, while you remain in the retirement to which you have been driven because of the independent assertion of your legal rights.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

L. W. TAZEWELL.

To WILLIAM J. DUANE, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1834.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, communicating to me, by the desire of the citizens of Norfolk, their thanks for my conduct in endeavoring to preserve the public treasure from the invasion of the Federal Executive."

It was in the political school, in which Virginia had so many eminent men, that I was taught, that the highest human obligation is to be a public agent, in duty to his country and his kindred.

Having given my life to the service of any portion of the people of your State, especially through one of its most distinguished sons, is peculiarly grateful to my heart, for it satisfies me that I have not strayed from the path which has been abandoned by so many others.

In a free State, it is the duty of every citizen to watch the conduct of those who are vested with power; and it was consistent with your character to do so, with keen anxiety, in my case, under the circumstances which followed my entry into office. Out of my own State, I had occupied no station, in which I might have had an opportunity to make known my principles; and enough, it seems, was known of the characteristics of others, to arouse the fears of those who have a knowledge of human nature, and of the causes of the decline of republics. Far from regretting that yes, so competent as you were to scrutinize, were fixed upon me, I rejoice at your supervision, since I am indebted to it for the lofty praise you have bestowed upon me; praise which whilst it greatly exceeds my merit, consoles me under defamation, as merciless as it is unjust.

Of the extent of my information, or the soundness of my judgment, upon the questions, in relation to which I differed in opinion from the President, it does not become me to speak; but you have no evidence of the purity of my motives, or the sincerity of my conviction; and I cannot, in addition, that further explanation must make this more evident, if that is possible. To give a further explanation, many public and private appeals have been made to me, a circumstance at which I ought not to be surprised. If I have felt such resentment, as the course pursued towards me was well calculated to excite, I would long since have arraigned the conduct of others, and challenged an inquiry into my own;—but, I believed, that personal indignation alone, however just, did not warrant display of ministerial transactions; and that the disclosures of ex-Secularies, usually made under extenuation, were not calculated to create respect for our institutions abroad, or to confirm attachment for them at home. Many grave

questions were connected with my case, and I was unwilling, by any reference to them, to afford a pretext for saying, that I had an inclination to affect the action of Congress; besides the disinclination to separate in feelings of discontent, from friends still attached to the President.

had a repugnance even to repeat the blows of one, whom I had so long supported, especially as I considered him the victim of unworthy influences and unhappy passions.

So confident, indeed, was I of the propriety of my course, whilst in office, that, if I had not been officially, falsely, and malignantly assailed, I would have observed the silence which I had imposed upon myself, on my retirement to private life.

The right of private correspondence I exercised; but in the extracts, from two letters, which were published without my consent, there is no trace of resentment, much less malignity: nor is there a sentiment in them in relation to the Chief Magistrate, which I am not ready to maintain by fact and argument.

If I may not, even on this occasion, advert to the incidents of my brief official career, it seems to be due to you, that I should not leave the subject wholly unnoticed. The service which I was asked to perform, seems not to be distinctly understood. The official reasons for performing what I refused to execute, do not

justify the explanation which I consider

as being the most active reason that I had.

In the course of the ensuing 25th ult., Mrs. Lizzie E. Hassall, wife of Dr. B. Hassall, Esq. of that city, and daughter of Dr. Thompson, of Berryville, Frederick county, aged about 85 years.

At Alexandria, D. C., on the 21st ult. Dr. Thompson, Esq., in the 75th year of his age, one of the most respected citizens, and formerly one of the most active members of that body.

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At Washington, D.

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

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

Look at This! A Most Valuable Farm FOR SALE.

I AM authorized to sell, at private sale, the FARM now in the possession of my mother, (Mrs. Ann N. Hammond,) and upon which she resides.

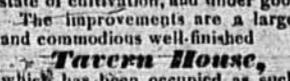
This tract of land is within a half mile of Charlestown, containing about

300 ACRES.

Once clothed in fine Timber, and is mostly watered—the Charlestown run passing through the centre of it—and there being a lot upon it several never-falling springs.

This Farm has never been tennanted out; but for the last ten years has been cultivated with an almost exclusive view to the improvement of the soil; yet, at the same time, it has yielded during that period an average crop of 1800 bushels of Wheat, or between 25 and 30 bushels to the acre, and a proportionate quantity of corn, and other usual products of a farm. In point of richness and fertility of soil, I believe it to be unequalled by any other tract of land in this country. It is particularly adapted to the production of wheat, its surface being even and undulating, and well cleared of rocks and breaks.

The improvements are a large and commodious well-finished



Tavern House, which has been occupied as such for several years, with necessary and necessary building for a farm and tavern, all under good roofs and in complete order—a first-rate young apple orchard of choice fruit, and two never-falling wells of water, with pumps in them, convenient to the door.

Persons disposed to purchase, will undoubtedly view the property, when the terms will be made known by the subscriber, living on the premises.

JAMES D. GARNHARDT,

N. B. If the above property be not sold before the first day of March, 1834, it will possibly be sold on that day, to the highest bidder.

H. D. G.

Jan. 2, 1834.

C. P. The Hagerstown Mail, Lancaster (Penn's) Journal, and Fredericktown Examiner, will insert the above until the day of sale, (if not sold,) and forward their accounts to the Free Press office, for payment.

**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's distributees and others, it is ordered, on Friday the 1st of February, 1834, before the hotel of Daniel Butler in Shepherdstown, town, to be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder,

It is desirous to make an early sale.

C. P. I will be found (if not seen in Charlestown) at the residence of my mother, GEORGE W. HAMMOND.

Jan. 16, 1834.

**BULLSKIN LAND
FOR SALE.**

THE FARMS, on which we reside, lying

on Bullskin near Charlestown, are for sale.

One Farm contains 120 ACRES, and the other 147 ACRES.

These farms formerly belonged to Daniel Hefflebower, sen-

they adjoint each other, and also adjoin the lands of James W. McCurdy, Henry Row-

land, and others. They are in a high state

of cultivation, with good improvements,

and will be sold together, or separately, to suit

purchasers.

If these farms should not be disposed of at private sale, before Thursday the 20th of Fe-

bruary next, will, on that day, on the premises be offered at public sale. We deem it im-

necessary to give a detail of the quality of the

land and its great and lasting advantages, as

it is presumed that those desirous of purchas-

ing, will, of course, view the premises.

The terms, either for private or public sale,

will be made known by application to the

subscribers, living on the premises.

SAMUEL HEFFLEBOWER,

DANIEL HEFFLEBOWER, Jr.

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.

January 16, 1834.

**Jefferson & Berkeley Land
FOR SALE.**

I WILL sell, at public sale, on Friday the

1st February, 1834, before the tavern

of Daniel Butler in Shepherdstown,

TRACT OF LAND.

Containing about SIXTY ACRES, being part

of a tract of land which formerly belonged to Benjamin Foreman, and lies on the east

side of the road leading to Serabie. There

is on this lot a large never-falling limestone

spring. The whole of this lot is in a good

state of cultivation, and is as productive as

any other limestone land in Jefferson county.

I will also sell, at the same time and place,

one other TRACT OF LAND, lying

on Meadow Branch, in Berkeley county, con-

taining about 400 ACRES, the most of

which is heavily timbered, and is supposed to

contain a bank of Anthracite Coal. This

tract of land lies about eight miles from the

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and holds out

great inducements, and is worthy the atten-

tion of gentlemen who wish to engage in the

coal business.

The above property will be sold on the

following terms:—One third of the purchase

money to be paid on the day of sale, the re-

mainder in two annual payments, with interest

from the day of sale, the purchaser giving

deed of trust on the land to secure the future

payments.

HENRY BOTELER; Adam, dec'd.

de bonis non of James S. Lane, dec'd.

Dec. 20, 1833.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, at private sale, that Val-

uable TRACT OF LAND, lately

owned by Jacob Hudwall, containing

196 1-2 ACRES.

If not previously disposed of, it will be offered

at public auction, at the Court House in

Charlestown, on the 1st day of March Court.

The terms of payment will be made to suit

purchaser.

DANIEL KABLE, Jr.

Snickers Ferry, Jan. 2, 1834.

C. P. All persons are cautioned against tre-

passing in any manner whatever, on the above

farm, as the law will most assuredly be rigidly enforced against every one who shall be

found disregarding this notice.

D. K.

Mills and Land for Sale.

ON Monday the first day of March Court,

the AVON MILLS, with all the

Land and Improvements thereto attached,

(Store-houses excepted), will be offered at

public sale, before the Court-House in Charle-

stown. Terms, on the day of sale,

DANIEL KABLE, Jr.

For Self and His

Jan. 16, 1834.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION! Land of a Superior Quality FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, that desirable

piece of property, lying in Jefferson county,

near the main Turnpike road, leading to

Baltimore, and immediately at the cross road

leading to Alexandria, 5 miles from Harpers-

Ferry, and 91 from Charlestown (the county seat).

Harpers-Ferry, it will be recollect-

ed, is the best country market, in Virginia for all

kinds of country produce; to which place the

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is now completed,

and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road also

within a few miles of it; from whence flour

can be transported for 37 cents per barrel,

and perhaps less, either to Georgetown, or

Baltimore. It can be testified, that on this

farm there have been, raised upwards of 40

bushels to the acre, and a proportionate

quantity of corn, and other usual produc-

tions of a farm. In point of richness and

fertility of soil, I believe it to be unequalled

by any other tract of land in this country. It

is particularly adapted to the production of

wheat, its surface being even and undulating,

and well cleared of rocks and breaks.

The improvements are a large and com-

modious well-finished

TAXES.

which has been occupied as such for

several years, with necessary and

necessary building for a farm and tavern, all

under good roofs and in complete order—a

first-rate young apple orchard of choice fruit,

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Persons disposed to purchase, will undoubt-

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