

# Virginia Free Press.

A FREE PRESS, THE PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.

, and General Miscellany.

RAIL-ROAD, NO. 1.

Drugs, Medicines, Confectionary.

Hard-Ware &amp; Cabinet-Ware.

Of the BEST quality, FOR SALE—and at the lowest prices.

THE Cabinet Business is carried on at

tenuously by the subscriber, and the following enumeration can be had for the articles

Manufactured—Tables, Pillars and Chair Tables,

Pillar and Scroll Work Tables; Grecian Wardrobes, SIDEBOARDS, carved and plain, of various fashions and prices.—Linen-clothes do, do all of the most elegant.—Mahogany, Walnut, and other furniture.—Hundreds of every grade and fashion, from forty-five dollars down to three dollars.—various kinds of Tin Safes, and all kinds of CHAIRS for sick rooms,—with numerous other articles, all ready on hand, or can be made to order, on the shortest notice, having a number of workmen constantly employed.

I can, with great truth, say that I feel the strongest inclination to my neighbors and the public, who have so long given me so liberal a patronage.

I would invite those who are in want of good Furniture, and who are pleased to examine new fashions, to walk in and look over my assortment.

I will be happy to correspond, when you might call to-day, you may miss getting a good article.

As the Rail-Road has now commenced in one vicinity, under such favourable auspices, having no less facilities for its expeditious and rapid progress, than the turnpike, I have engaged

the services of Mr. Morell at Richord, with the enlightened and persevering contractor, Mr. Blakely, conducting a sturdy band of faithful labourers, in unceasing industry, the work must progress rapidly, and will very soon draw the attention of foreign visitors, who will give much attention to it.

At present, however, the expense is defrayed by their chambers and drawing-rooms with these beautiful articles that are to be obtained

in our little rooms.

ANREW WOODS.

Charlestown, Dec. 12, 1833.

New Book &amp; Stationery

STORE.

JAMES A. FITZSIMONS

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and

the public, that he has opened a large and

splendid assortment of

Books and Stationery,

At his Old Stand, No. 4, Market-Square, Harpers-Ferry.

Which he offers at very reduced prices for sale.

Amongst his Stock will be found a choice selec-

tion of Ancient and Modern History,

Romance, Poetry and Light Reading.

A large supply of School Books,

Ladies' Albums (different Bindings),

Journals, Magazines, Books and Journals,

Almanacs for 1834, English and German,

A handsom supply of Music and Music Paper,

Visiting and Conversation Cards,

A large stock of Plays,

Chimney Screens—Venetian Blinds,

Black, Red, and Indigo Inks,

Ink Stands, Quills, and Steel Pens,

Writing and Letter Papers, plain and ruled,

Fancy Colored

Large and small wrapping do.

Tea Paper and Bonnet Boards,

Linen and Paper, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Booker Maps of the United States,

Ditto do. of the Holy Land,

Maps on Hollers—Slate and Lead Pencils,

Crayon's and Black Sand, Boxed, &amp;c., &amp;c.

The author is desirous to business, and a desire

to please to inform him of the public patronage,

He keeps a Catalogue of his stock on his counter,

which his friends will please call and examine.

Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 12, 1833.

THE GLOBE TAVERN,

AT HARPER'S FERRY, W. Va.

(On Sherman-Street.)

I am prepared to accommodate, in the most

attractive manner, company travelling to

and from this place. The House is spacious,

and has recently undergone various repairs,

adding to its convenience and agreeableness.

The public generally shall receive the most

satisfactory accommodations, and a generous

support is confidently expected by their hum-

ble servant, JOHN FITZSIMONS.

May 16, 1833.—if.

N. B.—Private families, travelling, can be

accommodated.

THE PLANK!

PLANK! PLANK!!

THE subscriber has a quantity of

PLANKS for sale, of a good qual-

ity, such as 1 inch, 1 inch, 11 inch, 18

inch, 21 inches.

TWO sets of HOUSE LOGS, 26 feet

SCANTLING, pine and poplar, 3 inch,

inch, 3 inch, and 6 inch.

ALSO,

BUSHELS OF STONE COAL.

The above articles will be sold low.

CHARLES HIRFER

Sherpherdstown, July 4, 1833.—if.

A Teacher Wanted.

A MAN of Classical Education, of sober

and correct habits, will meet with a good

situation, by applying to the subscriber, four

miles west of Harpers-Ferry. None need apply

without the above qualifications.

WILLIAM STIGGIE.

Feb. 13, 1834.—if.

Timber and Lumber.

The subscriber having purchased the entire

estate of Messrs. Lewis, Wernwag and

James Hook, in the timber and lumber busi-

ness, and rented the saw-mill, is prepared to

fill bills at a short notice, for cash or appre-

ciated paper. Having on hand a good supply of

several kinds of timber.

PLANK AND SCANTLING.

of various kinds, invites those wishing a sup-

ply, to call and examine it.

Cash paid for timber of the following

sorts: Yellow and White Pine, all kinds of Oak, Poplar, Birch-Eye, Curled and Sugar

Maple, Wild Cherry, Walnut, Ash, Hickory,

and Locust, if delivered at Harpers-Ferry.

JOSEPH L. SMITH,

Virgina, July 13, 1833.

VOL. XXVII.

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.

ADVERTISING.

The terms of advertising are: For a square 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.

PROSPECTUS  
OF THE  
Richmond Compiler.

BY M. M. ROBINSON.

Published "Semi-Weekly for the Country."

MARCH.

Earth seems to glow with renovated life—The ether with a softness and limpidity which make the heart to beat with a more lively and elastic motion. The sun, to us, appears apart from other men—the generator, in truth, of all his power—was good, sonorous, plain, good sense, nothing more. He was not a man of genius; there was no brilliancy about him; little or no fervor; nothing like poetry or eloquence; and yet, by the sole, untiring co-operation of this humble, unpretending quality of the mind, he came to do more in the world of science—more in council—more in the revolution of empires—educated, or self-educated he was—but five hundred others might have done, each in a more forcible, more vigorous, more eloquent, and more brilliant style.

IMMORTALITY.

Of gold, wrought up in the richest lace, Its thread is all that fire can burn;

Souls are imperishable gold;

The body's but the mortal thread;

Then why should we lament the dead?

BURNS AND HIS MARY.

Kennedy became their mutual confidant. He bore their messages, and occasionally exercised his ingenuity in devising clandestine interviews, and assisting them in their mutual

One of these took place a short time before Burns, in despair, embarked for Jamaica. It was in a room of Mr. Armor's own house, who was a tailor in the small village of Mauchline. The unfortunate pair, knowing the discovery of their secret marriage inevitable, after a few more will suffice to fasten on us, and the final dissolution of the empire of a Republic, will not be far off. The hulls of a Republic Government will not remain, when its spirit is no more. It is every friend of the Union—that every friend of liberty and the natural rights of man, should avow his disapprobation of the present administration, and oppose its policies—private property, as far as unknown in the history of any free government—and even the personal liberty of the citizens violated by the unprincipled perversions of the law-tather, and the public virtue, should awaken every American to a sense of his duty to his country, and the welfare of his institutions, and, with them, the liberty of this whole people. 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# 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, MARCH 6, 1834.

The papers from all the commercial towns in the United States, continue filled with the most appalling accounts of the distress and ruin consequent upon the deranged state of the money market. In the city of New-York, it is represented that one hundred extensive failures have opened, since the removal of the Deposaries in October last, probably for an amount over fifteen millions of dollars; and that the depreciation in the price of stock, and other property, has equalled at least ten millions.

Mr. FORSYTH has intimated to the Senate that the Secretary of the Treasury is prepared to submit a plan for the "management of the deposits and the control of the State Banks," by which a relief for the existing distress will be found, whenever he may be formally called on to do so. Mr. Forsyth has promised to make the call; so the Secretary's project may be looked for in a few days. The Baltimore Chronicle truly observes "that if it is a scheme which has received the previous sanction of the President, (and of this there can be no doubt,) its character may readily be conjectured—a scheme found to be nothing more than the echo of Executive nonsense."

A message from Gosselin, Waterman & Co., Legislature of Pennsylvania, now in session, announces the failure of the proposed State Loan for \$2,000,000, which failure, says the National Intelligencer, with indigence, perversity, he has at the door of the Bank of the United States— "A milder and more liberal course," says the Governor, might have obtained for the Bank a renewal of its charter, and a return of the deposits. The message has caused great sensation in Pennsylvania, as it is stated, his expressed opinion, forty-eight hours before the delivery of the message, was directly the reverse.

Speaking of this message, Pouson's American says:

"It is just such a document as Mr. Van Buren might have prepared for the purpose, and given it to Mr. Petrikin when on his last visit to Washington, to counteract the schemes of those in the Whig Cabinet, against the most useful and most magnanimously conducted,—and we may add,—the most magnanimously persecuted Bank that the world has ever witnessed."

A meeting of the friends of General Jackson, opposed to the removal of the Deposaries, was held in Philadelphia on the 26th ult., at which it is supposed five thousand persons were present. The removal of the deposits, say the meeting, is part of a scheme intended to cripple and injure Pennsylvania in her present hour of need, and lay her prostrate at the feet of New-York politicians and speculators;—and, continue they, "experience has shown the necessity of a National Bank properly restricted and guarded; but, as there are doubts entertained by many of the Constitutional power of Congress to create a Bank, we recommend that the present Congress immediately take the necessary measures to procure a grant of the power by an amendment of the Constitution, and, in the interim, adopt measures to restore public confidence and relieve public embarrassment."

Mr. DUANE, late Secretary of the Treasury, is now addressing a series of letters to the People of the United States, disclosing the circumstances under which he was invited into the Cabinet and afterwards thrust from it. The editors of the National Intelligencer discover the following fact from one of these letters:

"We beg the reader to note especially the date in Mr. Duane's third Letter, and compare them with the dates of other documents and transactions. As early as the latter end of May, it appears, the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, was fully determined upon;—and even then, Mr. Kendall was engaged in preparing the President's order for the measure. How does this affect the date of the letter?—Mr. Kendall, who is to receive the highest reward for his exclusive reason for this removal of deposits, which we now learn, was determined upon in May, is based on a certain report made by the Government Directors; dated the nineteenth of August! On a report, too, containing nothing which the official paper had not published, day after day, more than six months before the date of the report, and several weeks before the House of Representatives determined in effect, by 109 votes to 46, that the deposits should not be removed from the Bank of the United States!"

The Baltimore Bar have appointed Jno. P. Kenney, Esq., to deliver a public address, commemorative of the character and virtues of the late Wm. Wirt; on some early day after the commencement of the next Term of the Baltimore court.

WILLIAM CASTLEMAN and JACOB HEDRICK, Esq., are announced in the Winchester papers, in addition to those heretofore announced, (Messrs. Gibson, Barton, and Smith,) as candidates to represent Frederick county in the next General Assembly.

LEVI LINCOLN, late Governor of Massachusetts, has been elected to Congress, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Davis, the present Governor.

The National Intelligencer, of Friday, says: "The SENATE spent nearly the whole of yesterday's sitting with closed doors. It is understood that the subject of their deliberations was the nomination of Government Directors of the Bank of the United States, and that the deliberations resulted in the rejection of four of the persons nominated, and who have heretofore served in the capacity, namely, H. D. Gilpin, John T. Sullivan, Peter Wager, and Hugh McElroy."

Mr. J. A. Bayard, the fifth person nominated to the Senate, was confirmed some time since."

English papers, received by the last arrival, state that money can be now had in England at two and a half per cent. a year. In this country it has recently commanded an interest of two and a half per cent. a month.

The packet ship *Pocahontas* (built in Baltimore) lately made the passage from Philadelphia to Liverpool in fourteen days from land to land.

## LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA, FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

BISHOPSBURG, Feb. 25.

The session has now reached a period when it would be almost impossible to keep pace with the details of proceedings. I shall therefore only allude to the principal topics of the week.

On Monday, the resignation of Mr. Rivers, Senator of the United States, was received and read. Mr. Colston then proposed an election forthwith, to supply the vacancy; but after some debate, the resolution was laid on the table. It was subsequently taken up, on motion of Mr. Dahney, and the next day fixed upon for the election. The Senate, however, amended the resolution, by inserting Wednesday, as the day of election—which the house finally agreed to.

The house rejected a bill to establish a branch bank at Farmville, in the county of Prince Edward; also, a bill for constructing a road through Berkley and Morgan, and one for a road through Kanawha and Lewis.

On Tuesday, a bill passed for a road through Pendleton and Pocahontas counties; and the house agreed to the amendments of the Senate, in the Richmond and Potowmack Rail Road bill, (prohibiting any parallel road for thirty years,) and despatched a great variety of minor bills.

On Wednesday, the two houses agreed upon amendments to the bill abolishing lotteries. The year 1840 is fixed upon for the termination of all drawings. A bill regulating taxes on licenses, passed the house. It gradually removes the tax on merchants' licenses, so as to require only half the amount of the present tax from those who will swear that their average capital does not exceed \$2500.

The election of Senator then came up. Mr. Johnson of Chesterfield, nominated B. J. Watkins, and sustained the nomination in a neat and appropriate speech. The claims of Mr. Leigh were also handsomely set forth by Mr. Brown and Mr. Botts; and Mr. Janney made some good hits at the modern republicanism of the day, which seemed to give violent commotions and immediate struggle, manifests a nervous excitability of every movement of governments or people, as if apprehensive of some sudden convulsion in the social system. The government watch each other with jealous vigilance, and the people, discontented and uncertain both of their own precise wants and their strength, look with little cordiality, and vague apprehensions, upon the acts of their own rulers and the policy of neighboring powers.

The latest, as the always most prominent ground for alarm, is the prospect of a Russian war. Russia is the great object of terror to all the liberal powers—Her late strides towards the conquest of the Turkish Empire have awakened, with renewed earnestness, the fears of the French and English politicians, for the safety of New-York? Should we shun the turnpikes, the rail-roads, and the steamboats? Will, whenever purchases and sales were to be made in one place, of articles to be transported to another? The carriage of the money would, in some cases, cost half as much as the carriage of the goods? Sir, the very first day, under such a state of things, we should set ourselves to the creation of banks. This would become immediately necessary and unavoidable. We may assure ourselves, therefore, without danger of mistake, that the idea of an exclusive metallic currency is totally incompatible, in the existing state of the world, with an active and extensive commerce. It is incongruous, too, with the greatest good of the greatest number; and, therefore, I oppose it.

But, sir, how are we to get through the first experiment, so as to be able to try that which is to be final and ultimate? That is to say, how are we to get rid of the State Banks? How is this to be accomplished? Of the Bank of the United States, indeed, we may free ourselves readily; but how are we to annihilate the State Banks? We do not speak them into being—we cannot speak them out of being. They did not originate in any exercise of our power; nor do they owe their continuance to our indulgence. They are responsible to the States; to us they are irresponsible. We cannot act upon them; we can only act with them; and the expectation, that it would appear, is, that by zealously co-operating with the Government, in carrying into operation its new theory, they may disprove the necessity of their own existence, and fairly work themselves out of the world. Sir, the only way to get rid of the State Banks, is to annihilate them. This House has approved by four yeas to one nay, of all successive Administrations, and by Congress at all times, and called for, as I verily believe, at this very moment, by a vast majority of the people, on what ground do we resist the remedy of a National Bank? It is painful, sir, most painful, to allude to the extraordinary position of the different classes of the community; but it is difficult to find a place for it. This House has passed a bill for rechartering the present Bank; the other House has also passed it; but it has been negatived by the President; and it is understood that strong objections exist with the Executive to any bank incorporated, or to be incorporated, by Congress.

I think the country calls, and has a right to call, the Executive to reconsider the objections, if they do exist. Prevarictory objections in all Banks created by Congress, have not yet been formally announced. I hope they will not be. I think the country calls for a revision of any opinions which may have been formed on this matter, and demands, in its own name, and for the sake of the suffering people, that one man, or a small committee, or a single individual, shall be intrusted with the responsibility of settling the question. The Senate, I suppose, will be called on to decide the question, and the time will be when the Executive will be called on to decide it. He will make the call himself, if another gentleman did. Perhaps the Secretary had already prepared it; and if so, he was perfectly excusable for not sending it in until called for, he is on trial, and is not bound to speak until the trial is over. One expression of it has been noted by the Senate from Maryland, though it is not intended it should appear. When he spoke of "senseless cries," he did not speak of the cries of the people, but the senseless cries of those on this floor, who complain so loudly of distress, without being ready to relieve it. He reminded the gentleman of the table of ages, that the author of the second century, in his judgment, was the author of all things. The fallacy of this table of ages, he complained so loudly of distress, while the portion of the Senate for occupying so little of their time?

Mr. KANE said he did not rise to go into any particular detail of what had been said, but to remark upon the confident predictions of the future which had been made, especially by a Senator from Maryland (Mr. Chambers). That gentleman has said that a state of things would arise, when no person, however eminent, could rise to speak, and attempt to decide upon coming political results, we play the part of little wanton boys, that swim on bladders far beyond their depth. These predictions are not very respectful to the rest of mankind, who have ambitions to form, and decisions to make for themselves.

In the mean time, public opinion is manifesting itself—it appears to me to grow daily stronger and stronger. The moment must shortly come when it will longer be doubtful whether the general public opinion does call for a recharter of the State Banks, or a new and more reasonable and expeditious alternative. I believe it will pass the House—I believe it cannot be, and will not be defeated in this other, unless relief appear in some other form.

Public opinion will have its way, in the houses of legislation and elsewhere; the people are sovereign, and whatever they determine to obtain, must be yielded to them. This is my belief, and I am not afraid to say it, that the public opinion of the whole country, in all its parts, will be in favor of making a new and expeditious alternative. I yield to no one, in this country, in the opinion that the measure is expedient, or, no, in the opinion of the whole country, that it is expedient. I yield to no one, in this country, in the opinion that the measure is expedient, or, no, in the opinion of the whole country, that it is expedient. Let us come to the decision, I refer myself, without hesitation, to the decision of the country.

Mr. FORTIN next addressed the Senate.—The gentleman from Massachusetts, he said, seemed to think he spoke by authority. He did not. He spoke only his own opinions, formed not from a knowledge of the opinions of the Administration, nor from any information he had received from around him. With regard to the measure of the Executive, it seemed to him there could be no mistake as to the result; it was the use of the State Banks for the deposites of the public revenue, instead of the Bank of the United States, and this was all that could be said of it. But, he said, was not a prevailing opinion throughout the country that the Bank of the United States was a dangerous institution? Have we not heard from honorable gentlemen, that, although they are opposed to the measures of the Executive in regard to the Bank, they would strain every thing rather than have it rechar-

## CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE.

IN SENATE, FEBRUARY 22, 1834.

The reference of memorials of the citizens of Portland and of Bangor, Maine, on the subject of the demand for the removal of the deposits of the country, compelled upon the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, was under consideration.

Mr. WEBSTER rose, and addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. President: The honorable member from Georgia stated yesterday, more distinctly than I have before learned it, what that experiment is, which the Government is now trying on the revenues and the currency, and, I may add, on the commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, of this country. If I rightly apprehend him, this experiment is an attempt to return to, an exclusive species currency, first by being able, through the agency of the State Banks, to dispense with any Bank of the United States, and then to supersede the use of the State Banks themselves.

It would be placing us below the general level of the intelligence of civilized states—to admit that we cannot contrive means to enjoy the benefits of Bank circulation, and, at the same time, its dangers. Indeed, sir, no contrivance is necessary. It is convenience, and the love of contrivance, that spoils all. We are destroying ourselves by a remedy which no evil called for. We are ruining perfect health by nostrums and quackery. We have lived, hitherto, under a well-constructed, practical, and beneficial system—a system not surpassed by any in the world, & it seems to me to be preexisting, largely indeed, on the crudity and the self-delusion of the People, to rush, with such sudden and impetuous haste, into new schemes, and new theories, to overturn and annihilate all that we have so long found useful.

I avow myself, therefore, decidedly, against the object of a return to an exclusive metallic currency. I find great difficulty, I confess, in believing any experiments in anything such an object. It seems to me, rather, a sufficient cause for alarm, at this age of the world, than for so much anxiety. But if it be true, that any are serious for the return of the gold and silver age, I am seriously against it.

Let us, sir, anticipate, in our imagination,

the late Foreign Intelligence furnishes numerous proofs of the agitated state of European politics. The public mind is every where unsettled, and if not prepared for violent commotions and immediate struggle, manifests a nervous excitability of every movement of governments or people, as if apprehensive of some sudden convulsion in the social system. The government watch each other with jealous vigilance, and the people, discontented and uncertain both of their own precise wants and their strength, look with little cordiality, and vague apprehensions, upon the acts of their own rulers and the policy of neighboring powers.

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# VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

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

**VIRGINIA, TO WIT:**  
At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson, on the first Monday in February, 1833.—  
John H. Little and George W. Little,  
Plaintiffs,

AGAINST  
William Pendleton, Silas Marmaduke, and Joseph L. Russell, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Wm Pendleton, not having entered his appearance, and it appearing by the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear at the court-house of said county on the third Monday in April next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the county of Jefferson, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy—Teste,

S. J. CRAMER, c. c.

February 6, 1833.

**VIRGINIA, TO WIT:**  
At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson, on the first Monday in February, 1833.—  
Neal H. Adams, Plaintiff,

Lot Goodspeed, Selden G. Purser, Daniel Burke, Nedra Daring, James Copeland, John J. Ley, and Thomas Cooper, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Lot Goodspeed, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear at the court-house of said county on the third Monday in April next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the county of Jefferson, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy—Teste,

S. J. CRAMER, c. c.

February 6, 1833.

**VIRGINIA, TO WIT:**  
At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in January, 1833.—

Jacob Isler, Jeremiah Richardson and Catherine his wife, late Catharine Isler; George Isler, Abram Isler, and Mary Fairhurst, late Mary Isler, Plaintiffs,

AGAINST,

Thomas Porter and Sarah his wife, Washington Kengsley and Henrietta his wife, William Vann and Mary his wife, Lydia Isler and Jacob Isler, Jun.—which said Henrietta, Mary, Lydia, and Jacob, are the children and heirs of Henry Isler, Jun., deceased.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Thomas Porter and Sarah his wife, Washington Kengsley and Mary his wife, Lydia Isler, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear before the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, on the first day of March next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c.

Jan. 9, 1833.

**VIRGINIA, TO WIT:**  
At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in January, 1833.—

John H. McEnroon, Plaintiff,

AGAINST,

John Lemon and James Lemon, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, John Lemon, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear before the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, on the first day of March next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c.

Jan. 9, 1833.

**VIRGINIA, TO WIT:**

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in January, 1833.—

John H. McEnroon, Plaintiff,

AGAINST,

John Lemon and James Lemon, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, John Lemon, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear before the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, on the first day of March next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A copy—Teste,

S. J. CRAMER, c. c.

Jan. 30, 1833.

## Cash in Market.

WE wish to purchase any number of W NEGROES, from 12 to 25 years of age, of both sexes; for which the highest cash price will be given, on application at the house occupied by Benjamin H. Lewis, for several years past. One or both of the subscribers will remain permanently in Winchester. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. BENJAMIN H. LEWIS,  
WILLIAM T. LEWIS.  
Winchester, Sept. 5, 1833. —6m.

**Jefferson County Land FOR RENT.**

A LEASE for a term of one or more years will be given to a good tenant, upon a FARM of 150 acres of land, lying about 5 miles north of Shepherdstown. Any person wishing to rent, can apply to Messrs. Harris & Rutherford, in Shepherdstown, or to the subscriber, Charlestown. Possession given immediately. G. W. SAMPINGTON,  
For the heirs of Thos. Sampington.  
Jan. 23, 1833.

**BANK STOCK.**

I HAVE 10 Shares of Valley Bank Stock for sale. J. T. DAUGHERTY.  
Charlestown, Dec. 26, 1833.

## FOR SALE.

### A Valuable Tract of Land,

CONTAINING about 350 ACRES, lying in Jefferson county, Virginia, four miles above Shepherdstown, and within one mile of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and adjoining the lands of Walter B. Selby, Henry Shepherd, Van Swearingen, and others.

The improvements are two DWELLING

HOUSES, a BARN, and all nec-

essary buildings, a fine APPLE OR-

CHARD, and a large never-falling

Limestone Spring near one of the

farm houses and barn. There is also a large

stream of water running through the centre

of this farm, affording one of the most

water privileges in the State of Virginia, for water

works, such as a merchant mill, cotton or

woollen factory—the latter of which is much

wanted in this section of the State—this site

being surrounded by enterprising farmers, all

of whom are wool growers to a considerable

extent. This land has been tenanted and

had run for the last 20 years, without the

aid of clover or plaster; and notwithstanding

these disadvantages, the crop raised on this

farm last season, was not surpassed by any

in the county of Jefferson. The land on each

side of the creek is well calculated for first-

rate meadow, and at a little expense, one

hundred acres of good timothy could be made.

If the above property be not sold at private

sale, by the 15th of next month, (March,) it will, on that day, be offered, at public sale, before the door of Daniel Entler's tavern in Shepherdstown. Should the property not be sold at public auction on the 15th of next

month, I will then rent it by the acre to the

highest bidder.

HENRY BOTELER.

Feb. 13, 1834.—it.

**PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.**

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

containing about 200 ACRES, lying in Berkley county, Virginia, near Mill Creek, and containing about 200 ACRES. The land is of a limestone soil, and equal in fertility to any in Berkley county. It has a sufficiency of wood land for all necessary purposes; and there is on the premises, a good Stone DWELLING HOUSE, 42 feet by 22, with a convenient stone kitchen, and a family room attached; also a dairy, a good log barn, with a shed extending entirely around it; a smoke house, carriage house, and ice house. There is also a small Orchard of choice FRUIT, and a beautiful avenue of locust trees from the great road to the house. For information in regard to terms, &c. application may be made to Dr. George B. Stephenson at Harpers-Ferry, or to L. R. Douglass at Charlesstown.

If the above Land be not sold at private

sale, previously to the 1st day of March next, (the 3d Monday,) it will, on that day, be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in Charlesstown.

Feb. 13, 1834.

**Look at This!**

**A Most Valuable Farm FOR SALE.**

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

containing about 200 ACRES, lying in Berkley county, Virginia, near Mill Creek, and containing about 200 ACRES. The land is of a limestone soil, and equal in fertility to any in Berkley county. It has a sufficiency of wood land for all necessary purposes; and there is on the premises, a good Stone DWELLING HOUSE, 42 feet by 22, with a convenient stone kitchen, and a family room attached; also a dairy, a good log barn, with a shed extending entirely around it; a smoke house, carriage house, and ice house. There is also a small Orchard of choice FRUIT, and a beautiful avenue of locust trees from the great road to the house. For information in regard to terms, &c. application may be made to Dr. George B. Stephenson at Harpers-Ferry, or to L. R. Douglass at Charlesstown.

If the above Land be not sold at private

sale, previously to the 1st day of March next, (the 3d Monday,) it will, on that day, be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in Charlesstown.

Feb. 13, 1834.

**Valuable Tannery, &c.**

AT HARPERS-FERRY,

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

containing about 200 ACRES, lying in Berkley county, Virginia, near Mill Creek, and containing about 200 ACRES. The land is of a limestone soil, and equal in fertility to any in Berkley county. It has a sufficiency of wood land for all necessary purposes; and there is on the premises, a good Stone DWELLING HOUSE, 42 feet by 22, with a convenient stone kitchen, and a family room attached; also a dairy, a good log barn, with a shed extending entirely around it; a smoke house, carriage house, and ice house. There is also a small Orchard of choice FRUIT, and a beautiful avenue of locust trees from the great road to the house. For information in regard to terms, &c. application may be made to Dr. George B. Stephenson at Harpers-Ferry, or to L. R. Douglass at Charlesstown.

If the above Land be not sold at private

sale, previously to the 1st day of March next, (the 3d Monday,) it will, on that day, be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in Charlesstown.

Feb. 13, 1834.

**Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.**

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

containing about 200 ACRES, lying in Berkley county, Virginia, near Mill Creek, and containing about 200 ACRES. The land is of a limestone soil, and equal in fertility to any in Berkley county. It has a sufficiency of wood land for all necessary purposes; and there is on the premises, a good Stone DWELLING HOUSE, 42 feet by 22, with a convenient stone kitchen, and a family room attached; also a dairy, a good log barn, with a shed extending entirely around it; a smoke house, carriage house, and ice house. There is also a small Orchard of choice FRUIT, and a beautiful avenue of locust trees from the great road to the house. For information in regard to terms, &c. application may be made to Dr. George B. Stephenson at Harpers-Ferry, or to L. R. Douglass at Charlesstown.

If the above Land be not sold at private

sale, previously to the 1st day of March next, (the 3d Monday,) it will, on that day, be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in Charlesstown.

Feb. 13, 1834.

**Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.**

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

containing about 200 ACRES, lying in Berkley county, Virginia, near Mill Creek, and containing about 200 ACRES. The land is of a limestone soil, and equal in fertility to any in Berkley county. It has a sufficiency of wood land for all necessary purposes; and there is on the premises, a good Stone DWELLING HOUSE, 42 feet by 22, with a convenient stone kitchen, and a family room attached; also a dairy, a good log barn, with a shed extending entirely around it; a smoke house, carriage house, and ice house. There is also a small Orchard of choice FRUIT, and a beautiful avenue of locust trees from the great road to the house. For information in regard to terms, &c. application may be made to Dr. George B. Stephenson at Harpers-Ferry, or to L. R. Douglass at Charlesstown.

If the above Land be not sold at private

sale, previously to the 1st day of March next, (the 3d Monday,) it will, on that day, be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in Charlesstown.

Feb. 13, 1834.

**Land for Sale.**

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

containing about 200 ACRES, lying in Berkley county, Virginia, near Mill Creek, and containing about 200 ACRES. The land is of a limestone soil, and equal in fertility to any in Berkley county. It has a sufficiency of wood land for all necessary purposes; and there is on the premises, a good Stone DWELLING HOUSE, 42 feet by 22, with a convenient stone kitchen, and a family room attached; also a dairy, a good log barn, with a shed extending entirely around it; a smoke house, carriage house, and ice house. There is also a small Orchard of choice FRUIT, and a beautiful avenue of locust trees from the great road to the house. For information in regard to terms, &c. application may be made to Dr. George B. Stephenson at Harpers-Ferry, or to L. R. Douglass at Charlesstown.

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