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Virginia Free Press.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, — PUBLISHED WEEKLY — BY J. S. & H. N. GALLAHER

VOL. 49. THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1856. NO. 30.

ummer Arrangements, 1856. Central Railroad! — open from Cairo to Dunleith, entire length and through line offering unequaled facilities from New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, North, to Southern and Western cities, Northern Iowa, and territories, via. Baltimore and Ohio, Central Ohio, Little Miami, Indiana Central, through Illinois Central to Dunleith, Sioux City, Dubuque, Galena, Chicago, Rock Island, Peoria, Alton, Cairo,

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

Virginia Free Press.

BY J. S. & H. N. GALLAHER.

THURSDAY MORNING.

AUGUST 7, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

AND. J. DONELSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

THE AMERICAN CANDIDATE.

"All I can promise is a faithful and impartial administration of the laws of the country to every part of the country. If there be those, either North or South, who desire an administration for the North as against the South, or for the South as against the North, they are not the men who should give their suffrages to me. For my own part, I know only my country, my whole country, and nothing but my country!"

Thus spake Millard Fillmore to the enthusiastic crowd of his admiring countrymen, who rushed forward to greet him as he landed on his native shore from wandering on a foreign strand."

MR. FILLMORE'S PLATFORM, AS CONSTRUCTED BY HIMSELF.

In discussing the compromise measures, in his message of December 24, 1850, Mr. Fillmore says:

"We regarded them as a system of compromise and fact—a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced. *I recommend your adherance to the adjustment established by those measures.*

"The country may be assured, that, in the utmost of my ability, and to the extent of the power vested in me, I shall, at all times and at all places, take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

He further said, in one of his Messages, when speaking of the Compromise:

"In fulfilling our Constitutional duties, fellow-citizens, on this subject, as in carrying into effect all the *powers conferred by the Constitution*, we should consider ourselves as deliberating and acting for *one and the same country*, and bear constantly in mind that *our regard and our duty are due, not to a particular part only but to the whole people.*

"If there be those at the North who want a President to rule the South—if there be those at the South who want a President who will rule the North—I do not want their votes—I can never represent them—I stand upon the broad platform of the Constitution and the Laws. If I should be called upon to administer the government, the Constitution and laws of the country shall be executed, at every hazard and every cost."

Mr. Fillmore's Speech at Rochester.

SPITTING ON THE PLATFORM.

The newspapers generally have overlooked the fact that the Cincinnati Democratic Convention, after adopting them amidst a great hurra, repudiated *five* resolutions of their platform, and declared they are not to be considered "articles of faith." They are only the opinion of the Convention. And pray what is the other part, but the "opinion" of the spoils men, who have mixed up in a bundle of ambiguities the doctrines of the party? Senator Mason may well inquire the meaning of the political *abracadabra* adopted at Cincinnati. Senator Toombs also wants it unriddled.

If any body doubts, let him read the closing proceedings of the Convention on the fifth day. Mr. B. F. Hallett, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the resolutions in regard to the foreign policy of the government are the expression of the opinion of this Convention, and are not to be exacted as articles of faith."

Here is an attempt to retreat from the filibustering policy, but the resolutions are still used wherever that policy is popular.

THE DEMOCRATIC CIRCULAR.

The "Spirit" two weeks ago undertook to deny the authenticity of the circular of the Hon. Charles James Faulkner, calling for a list of the Dutch and other North country residents of the United States, so that he might supply them with political food suited to the respective stomachs of the different nations. But the Hon. Chairman has not ventured to back the "Spirit" with a denial, and it has since been mum on the subject.

A silly Democrat at Norfolk swore it was a "Whig lie," and ventured $5 on his opinion. He wrote to his representative, Gen. Millson, who confirmed the authenticity of the Circular, and the incredulous Democrat was compelled to fork over his V.

The Circular has been considerably enlarged, and the queries are more minute.—The fourth inquires into the *religious* views of the foreign-born, so that they may not run counter to the early education of those whom they intend to dupe. All this shows how desperate the game is felt to be by the Democratic managers.

LOST SOVERIGNTY.

None of the supporters of Buchanan dare ask him *where* sovereignty resides during the territorial condition of a people. Congress having, in the Kansas act, relinquished all control over slavery in the Territories, how are the slaveholders to be protected in the enjoyment of their slave property, so as to have an equal chance with the other party, unless there is power to regulate it somewhere? Do ask Mr. Buchanan to explain. Gen. Cass and George W. Jones contend that the Territorial Legislature *has* the right to admit or prohibit slavery. What says Mr. Buchanan? Dare he speak out? We had liked to have forgotten that he is the "mum candidate". He is pinioned down on a platform, *five* planks of which were repudiated at the close by the very body which adopted them. Some Virginian, which, and Mallett presented resolutions to "back out".

That paragon of eloquence, J. Glancy Jones (a free-soil democrat) is to be one of the speakers in Frederick Md. on the 7th. Mr. Jones is an ardent and active supporter of Mr. Buchanan, and a staunch advocate of *free negro suffrage*. He is a sly fox, and will no doubt be used as a cats-paw to coax back the Republican turn coats to the support of Mr. Buchanan. His qualifications for such an office are unequalled, and accorded to him on all sides. He will be out of his latitude in Frederick, but that matters not, Glancy knows how to wheedle the democracy. The Washington City *Organ* of yesterday week asks: *"Will J. Glancy Jones deny that he signed a petition in favor of free negro suffrage"*.

☞ Our thanks are due to the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, United States Senate, for a copy of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the state of the Finances for the year ending June 30, 1855.

☞ On first page, see notice of new books *Retribution*, *Mrs. Southworth*, and *Bernard Lile*, *Hon. J. Clemens*.

LOOK TO THE RECORD.

The following brief comparison of the views of eminent men, prepared by a writer for the Alexandria Gazette, presents some matters worthy of note:

"LOYALTY TO THE SOUTH."

The record of Mr. Buchanan being specially commended to those who are disposed to permit "loyalty to the South," to govern their political action, and as it is declared that he has "never uttered a word which could pain the most sensitive Southern heart," we submit a few items to show the record and words of both Mr. B. and the South:

Mr. Buchanan.	*The South.*
"The people of a territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."	"Under no political necessity whatever will we vote for any man for President who admits that the people of a territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits." —*Virginia Resolution.*
"How vain and illusory would be other principle prove in practice in regard to the Territories."	"Experience has shown that the existing relations in the South, between the two races, has secured the peace and happiness of both."—*Calhoun.*
"I believe it (slavery) to be a great political and great moral evil. I thank God my lot has been cast in a State where it does not exist. It has been a curse entailed upon us!"	"It (Missouri Compromise) stands out 'a fungus, an excrescence, a political monstrosity.' It was the first, greatest and most fatal error in our legislation on the subject of slavery. It violated the rights of one half the Union, and dishonored the Constitution."—*Brown.*
"The members of Congress who sustained the cause of justice, humanity, and patriotism, in opposing the introduction of slavery into Missouri, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of humanity."	

If the above be an evidence that "Mr. Buchanan has always spoken and his great object is to uphold the Union, defend the Constitution, and protect the South," and that "loyalty to the South," therefore, is to govern one's political action, we imagine that the formal inaugurator of "squatter sovereignty," is very far from being entitled to the support of any "sensitive Southern heart." UNUM.

MR. PEARCE OF MARYLAND.

The Democracy are making capital out of the letter of Mr. Pearce of Maryland, and hail his desertion from the old line whigs as an evidence of their candidate's nationality. We are glad to see them hold up their heads, for it is very painful to behold their downcast looks, as, from day to day, they witness the popular tide of conservative feeling setting in for Mr. Fillmore.

They argue great things because he has announced to the nation, that in his opinion, the issue is between the North and South. There, exists his, as well as their error. Mr. P. destroys his own reasoning, in regard to the strength of the respective candidates, Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan. He argues that the strength of the former lies solely in the *Whig* States of the South—and goes on to say, that for Mr. F. to be elected, he must get *all* the Southern States, Whig and Democratic,—together with certain Northern States.—We ask does he claim any more for Mr. Buchanan?—Wherein exists his strength beyond the Democratic States of the South? For, if Mr. Fillmore must get (according to Mr. P.'s reasoning) *all* the Southern States together with Northern ones, to be elected, will not Mr. Buchanan have to do the same? Certainly; so where is Mr. P.'s great political sagacity? He has made just such a blunder in his calculations, as we expect to see all ambitious and dissatisfied politicians do. He has only made a good showing of his desire, to go over to the Democracy, that is all. He admits that Mr. Fillmore is a *National man and free from sectional prejudices*, and yet cannot prove his own nationality by sustaining him. Nor does he claim for Mr. Buchanan the nationality that he accords to Mr. Fillmore. No, no, Mr. P. wishes to turn Democrat, and avails himself of a loop hole now offered to jump through.

The Democracy hav'nt such a large crumb of comfort after all.

CONGRESS SINCE OUR LAST.

The Senate has passed some twenty or more Internal Improvement bills, by majorities of two to one. The old Whig doctrine, that the government is to be a practical machine, and not a mere nursery for offices, is in the ascendant, and maintained by the prominent leaders of the Democratic party. Gen Cass ridicules the idea that Congress is tied down to an impracticable construction of the Constitution.

He refers to the opinions of Jackson, Polk, and Pierce, to prove that appropriations for rivers and harbors are right and constitutional when applied to national objects. The House has displaced John W. Whitfield as delegate from Kansas, but did not vote Reeder in. Mr. Brooks of S. C. has taken his seat under the new election.—Mr. Knitt has also been re-elected.

The House passed the Army appropriation bill with a proviso that the Army should not be used to enforce the laws of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas. The Senate will strike out the proviso. The fortification bill has also been passed. The general appropriation bill was under discussion on Tuesday in the House, but propositions relating to Kansas retarded progress upon it. The Senate passed several Internal Improvement bills, amongst them one for the Ohio river. The minority continue to dispute every inch of ground, and water too.

THE "FAMILY AFFAIR."

The *Spirit* of last week, entertains the public with what it conceives to be, a witty article on the meeting of the Fillmore & Donelson Club on the night of the 26th July. It is certainly a miserably abortive effort at wit and satire, only equalled by the self-complacency and pompous smartness usually apparent in the tirades of that paper. Now, neighbor, we solemnly protest against such unkindness, and if you must demolish the Club, do not try it by logging in *your spite and envy*, of, and against the officers of the association. It looks badly, and smacks strongly of personal ill-will. We admit your right to belabor the Club if you can do so with any show of reason, but spare the feelings of your *friends*, they deserve kindly treatment from you, and for the future spare them such exhibitions of malice against the "*Cousins*". It is unquestionably bad taste. It is mortifying to them, to see you do so. We think that our neighbor, the *Spirit*, makes uncalled for use of quotation marks when it says, the President introduced his "Cousin", Mr. Travers, when all those present know to the contrary. We can imagine no other reason for their use in this instance, than a desire on the part of the *Spirit*, to show the public that it can *fourish*, sometimes. If our neighbor has such strong objections to the Club being addressed by the *family of cousins*, we propose, with its gracious permission, to invite a certain member of the *Stuart* family to do so; as we feel every disposition to accommodate our good natured neighbor.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

Let the friends of the District Free Schools of Jefferson county, [illegible] the day of September next, whether the system shall be continued or abandoned. If the present system be discontinued, no hope need be entertained of a substitute, whereby many poor children can receive an education.—Let the people adhere to the schools as they now exist and move for such improvements as will be more advisable. But do not let it be said that the intelligent people of *Jefferson* have put down the only method by which hundreds of little responsibilities are to be educated. We shall have more to say upon this subject, before the election.

☞ The Farm of Jacob W. Reynolds, in this county, near Shepherdstown, was sold on Thursday last, at public sale by Hunter & Lee, Com'rs. for 65. per acre: 318 acres in the tract.

The Knickerbocker; for August is on our table. Its pages are as usual filled with choice articles.

LAYING A CORNER STONE.

The interesting ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of a Methodist Episcopal Church, at "Unionville," in this county, near Duffield's Depot, took place on Wednesday of last week. The orders of Odd Fellows, Red Men, and Sons of Temperance, were largely represented from Harper's Ferry, Shepherdstown, and Martinsburg. The Brass Band from Shepherdstown was in attendance, and the excellent Choir of the M. E. Church of Harper's Ferry, lent their effective aid. The ceremony of laying the Stone was performed by P. G. M. Wm. H. Chapman, of the I. O. O. F. After the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone, the multitude, to the number of 1000, were seated in a neighboring grove, and listened to an address from the Rev. Thomas Sewell. It is unnecessary for us to speak of the effort of this gentleman on this occasion. His ability to impart interest and instruction is too well known in this community.

An excellent Dinner was then discussed, after which an address was also delivered by the Rev. William Hirst.

One of the principal objects of the occasion, was the raising of funds toward the young enterprise; and the plan adopted was [illegible] We wofully misapprehended what it is "to uphold the Union, defend the Constitution, and protect the South." If "loyalty to the South," therefore, is to govern one's political action, we imagine that the formal inaugurator of "squatter sovereignty," is very far from being entitled to the support of any "sensitive Southern heart." UNUM.

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note by all who most engage in similar undertakings. One source of revenue was a Fair upon the spot, under the management of the Ladies, who reported at night the most surprising results from the sale of fancy articles and refreshments. The other and more novel feature was the dinner. A charge of 50 cents each was made. A table was spread at which between one and two hundred persons could be accommodated, and which was filled again and again by the multitude. An idea can be formed of the liberality of the community which contributed the provisions for the occasion, and the energy of those having charge, by an enumeration of the articles provided:

Loaves of Bread,	100
Hams,	20
Sheep,	7
Pigs,	7
Chickens,	150
Pounds of Sponge Cake,	150
Gallons of Ice Cream,	50

The amount realized through the day was about $400. A community like Unionville deserve a new church. It will be under the Pastoral charge of the Rev. J. S. Phelps.

The building committee to superintend the erection of the house are Messrs. John Kephart, L. D. Hess, Daniel G. Nichols, Henry C. Moler, and A. C. Link. The contractor, Mr. John Kephart.

ANOTHER "FAMILY AFFAIR."

We gather from a communication (too late for publication) received from Shepherdstown, that there was quite a "family affair" at the Democratic meeting in that place on Saturday last. It affords us the greatest pleasure to announce to this *expectant* community, in *advance*, that our distinguished neighbor of the "*Spirit*" (who by the by is opposed to *family co-rangements*) was called upon to address the great Democracy.

His *brother* D. B. Lucas, Esq. the democratic elector for this county, first addressed the multitude,—something *less* than a thousand,—and we hear, satisfied *himself* that Mr. Buchanan would certainly be elected,—some wag added, to stay at home—Now, that was unkind, we deprecate waggery, especially if it be aimed at the democracy.

His *cousin*, a Mr. Lee, was also called on to speak, but begged to be excused, a very sensible young man.

The meeting was organized by calling to the Chair, Col. Robert Lucas, and we are very glad to learn that the position was filled by him with exceeding dignity, affability, self possession and distinguished impartiality. We presume the *Spirit* will give a *witty and brilliant* description of the *tremendous* gathering. We for one, are dying with curiosity to read it!!!

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS.

This celebrated watering place is now kept in fine style by Messrs Corey & Co. The faro is equal to any other watering place, whilst the rooms have been newly furnished. As to the quality of the water it is too well known to need our commendation. Seekers of health or pleasure can find no spot with superior advantages. Groundless prejudices have been raised against the present occupant, but we are pleased to say without entire success. He has conducted the establishment in an unexceptionable manner, and deserves patronage.

We speak from what we know. The water is sought from all quarters; and used by those who have been a little wicer than discreet.

There are now at Shannondale, visiters who have heretofore derived health from the virtues of the water. They know its value.

THE POTOMAC MILLS COMPANY

The Potomac Mills Company will, we are glad to learn, be ready for the purchase and reception of Wheat about the 20th of this month. Their Cement Mills will also be put in operation immediately.

In publishing the list of Directors of the Company two weeks since, the name of E. [illegible] was published in that connection. Now it should have appeared only as a stockholder. Mr L's professional engagements are such as to render it inconvenient for him to fill the place of Director, which position he declines.

Literature—Mr. John Kernan is the obliging News Agent travelling on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. He furnishes the traveller with the choicest Books and Periodicals of the day; together with various daily papers. He deserves encouragement for his persevering efforts in supplying the the weary traveller with matter of amusement and interest.

FINE RAIN.

After a drought of 3 weeks, we have been favored with heavy rains. The corn crop has improved greatly, though much of it was beyond relief. There will be, however, barring any future damage, more corn than was at one time calculated upon.

A CARD.

So far as the statement, made in my letter to Mr. Boteler, is concerned, I am willing that its accuracy shall be decided by the public. Mr. Hunter having, in his note appended to my former card, said that my statement was "correct," and that "Mr. Lucas has, doubtless, misunderstood" him, settles the matter beyond cavil.

As to the remark of Mr. Lucas, in his last paper, that I "had *not stated*," in my letter to Mr. Boteler, the *qualifications* with which, in Mr. Hunter's recollection, Mr. Wise uttered the term Washington-like, I have only to say, that, at the time of writing that letter, *I knew of none such*. The statement in that letter, so far as Mr. Hunter was concerned, was based upon a question asked by me, and answered in a monosyllable by him. It was in another conversation, some time subsequent to the writing of my letter to Mr. Boteler, that Mr. Hunter, in speaking of this matter with me, said that he could not agree with me in saying that Mr. Wise had used the term, Washington-like, as his own sentiment and without qualification. I am *authorized* in saying, that there is now no difference, between Mr. Hunter and myself, in our recollection of the dates of these conversations.

At the date of my letter to Mr. Boteler, Mr. Wise had positively denied having used the term Washington-like—at all—as he ever since has done.—It was not till some time after, that he made the miserable shift of admitting, that he may have *eulogized* Mr. Fillmore's administration very highly, but, in doing so, was not expressing his own sentiments, but acting simply as the mouth-piece [illegible]

Mr. Hunter, in his letter to Mr. Lucas, speaks of the use of his name, as a witness, as "improper." It is due to myself to say that I regretted the publication of my letter to Mr. Boteler. It was a private letter written to a friend, to apprise him of the character of proof that could be furnished him, on the subject of which it treats. It was not designed for publication, as is apparent on its face. It has been published by Mr. Imboden, of Staunton, under a misapprehension of its character, and without the knowledge of either Mr. Boteler or myself. While I would have had no right to bring Mr. Hunter before the public, as a witness, without his consent, I certainly had a full right to mention his statement in a private letter addressed to a personal friend, and for the purpose indicated.

I regret the publication of this letter, not only because it has brought Mr. Hunter to the witness-stand, in a very unceremonious manner, and without his approbation, but, also, because I deem it a matter of the most profound indifference, whether Mr. Wise ever said, or thought, that Mr. Fillmore's administration was Washington-like.—Having no respect for Mr. Wise, as a politician, I have none for his political opinions.

I have now done with this matter, and sincerely hope that this card will end all further discussion of it. I only entered into it to vindicate the accuracy of a statement, which had been questioned, courteously, by Mr. Lucas. Having done this in a manner satisfactory, I presume to every one, I now leave the matter where it originally stood.

ANDREW E. KENNEDY.

August 7th, 1856.

BUCHANAN TO SANFORD IN 1848.

"Having urged the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, the inference is irresistible that *Congress, in my opinion, possesses the power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories.* What an absurdity would it then be, if, whilst asserting this *Sovereign power in Congress, which power from its nature must be exclusive*, I should in the very same breath also claim this identical power "for the population of a Territory in an unorganized capacity?"

In conclusion, I desire to reiterate and re-affirm every sentiment contained in my Berks county letter. I cling to the Missourri Compromise with *greater tenacity than ever*, and yet firmly believe that it will be adopted by Congress.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

This was the Wilmot Proviso doctrine in its fullest extent. This part of the letter to Sanford the Democratic papers omit altogether. They are afraid to trust their readers with the whole epistle.

GEN. HOUSTON FOR FILLMORE.

The Hero of San Jacinto has written a long letter to the Hon. John Hancock, of Texas, which is published in the New York Herald of Saturday, giving his reasons for supporting Fillmore and Donelson, the only national candidates. We quote the subjoined paragraph:

A sense of duty, under these circumstances, leads me to the conclusion to support the American nominees, Fillmore and Donelson. They are good men, and I think the only men now in nomination for the Presidency and Vice Presidency before the American people who do most assuredly claim the cordial support of men who are true-hearted Americans Democrats and Whigs. All faithful naturalized citizens, though of foreign birth, who cannot be controlled by any foreign allegiance, can come forward to their support, as rational men, capable and willing to support the Constitution and the Union. Major Donelson, you know, was brought up in the same school with ourselves, which was the old Jefferson and Jackson Democracy—and he has ever proved true to his Democratic education—the love of Union being the polar star.

OHIO FOR FILLMORE.

The prospects of the American party in Ohio are luminous. From all sections of the State, men who have been advocating the election of Fremont have now forsaken the Republican party and advocate strongly the election of Fillmore. The Tribune, published at Portsmouth, and which advocated the Republican cause has come out for Fillmore. Also the Wyandotte Pioneer hauls down the Fremont flag and runs up the standard for Fillmore. The West Liberty Banner, in Logan county does the same, as also the Piketon Journal.—Messrs. Harrison and Moore, members of Congress also come out for Fillmore and Donelson, with a host of others.

JORDANS' SPRINGS.

We cannot go to press without congratulating our friends, the Messrs. Jordan, upon the very pleasant company now sojourning with them.

We tell the young men that faces as "bright as the morning" can be seen there. We only wish we could [illegible] while away.

We say to all, go to Jordans' Springs for comfort, pleasure and "good living."

SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY.

The property advertised by Mr. A. W. Cramer, Trustee, was sold to Mrs. Amelia Eichelberger, of Berkeley, for $1000 cash. This is a very desirable residence, and is considered a cheap bargain.

☞ The Fillmore meeting in New York, last week was so decided a hit, that the *Courier des Etats Unis* admits that a great revolution has taken place in favor of Mr. Fillmore since his return from Europe, and that his popularity is positively and rapidly increasing.

☞ A late French journal speaks of a new religious sect sprung up in the United States, which it calls '*adorateurs des negres*.' This is the French, for 'nigger-worship pers.'

☞ The election returns are too indefinite to gather a satisfactory idea from, to [illegible]

HON. DANIEL D. BARNARD'S LETTER.

The Hon. Daniel D. Barnard, formerly a distinguished old line Whig member of Congress from Albany, N. Y., has addressed a long letter to James A. Hamilton, Esq., of that State, respecting the presidential canvass, from which we extract the following notice of Mr. Fillmore. Knowing the great ability of the writer, we only regret that we cannot give the letter entire:

"Mr. Fillmore is a tried man. His countrymen and the world know him. He made and conducted an administration which not only raised his country in its own just esteem, but elevated it also in the presence and estimation of every civilized country on the globe. He won and preserved to the last, and I believe he still preserves in a peculiar and eminent degree, the united confidence of nearly all, in the North and in the South, of whatever party, who desire to see the harmony of the Union maintained, and the nation upheld in its integrity. And it was this confidence, joined to a known feeling of universal and uncommon respect for his capacity, his moderation and wisdom, which long before his nomination, prompted a wide spread sense in the country, too manifest to be mistaken or disregarded, to see him once more elevated to the Presidency. This general feeling of preference was a marked feature in the political indications of the times, which the American party did wisely not to neglect.

"There can be no need of defining positions for Mr. Fillmore. His past administration of the government tells the whole story, and reveals the whole comprehensive and recorded truth, in regard to his principles and capacity. There the records stands; let all men look at it. Not an uncertain equivocal line or word is found in all its pages.—[illegible] broad, expansive and liberal as the Continent committed to his executive care, and holding always a balance scrupulously exact and faithful, just as the Constitution itself holds a like balance, between all sections and all interests; a President who never forgot it was a nation, undivided and undivisible, over which he had presided, with its integrity and honor entrusted to his keeping, and that the government which he administered was a government of Constitution and law, to which, setting the first example of obedience himself, he exacted obedience from every citizen.

"Mr. Fillmore has expressed opinions favorable to the 'American' sentiment, which stands so strong in the esteem of that new political organization which has placed him in nomination for the Presidency. But it does not follow that he has repudiated his Whig principles. They must be a part of his nature. Men of his stamp do not change a characteristic political complexion wrought into them under the broad sunlight of a lifetime of public employment and public honor. He could no more change his political opinions now than Washington could have changed his at the same age. And I not only do not believe that he has put off his old principles, but I do not believe he has assumed any new principles at all inconsistent with the old ones. We all know that thoughtful and conservative men of the Whig party have always felt, just what the Constitution itself clearly and strongly expresses and inculcates, the necessity of a wise precaution against the too free and ready admission of foreigners to all the political privileges of American citizenship and to place and power in the Government. And nobody ought to be surprised that now, more than at any other period of our history, the attention of our statesmen, and of the country generally, should be aroused to this subject.

THE LATE JOHN H. DONE.

The Cincinnati Commercial has the following particulars of the death of the late John H. Done, Esq., who lost his life, near Chicago, Illinois, by falling from the cars while in motion:

J. H. Done, Esq., late Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, later General Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, who was awfully crushed under the cars near Chicago, as we were informed by telegraph, is dead, having survived the accident but a few hours. He had been about 7 miles out from Chicago, observing the progress of a gang of workmen engaged in making repairs, and anxious to make the quickest time to the city, signalled a freight train going that way, the speed of which was checked to about five miles per hour, when he attempted to get on, but made a false step and was thrown under the wheels. One of his legs was crushed off at the thigh, and the other at the ankle. It was near twenty minutes before the discovery was made that he had failed to get on the train, and then alarm being felt for his safety, the train was backed, and he was found on the track, bleeding profusely. His friends were just in time to prevent him from being run over by another train. He only spoke once, and that was to request to be moved from the main track to a side track. He was taken to the city, but it was found impossible to save him, as he had lost too much blood to have any chance for recovery.

THE PROOF OF BUCHANAN'S UNSOUNDNESS.

Mr. Charles Irving, one of the Buchanan electors in Virginia, in a recent letter against Mr. Buchanan, makes the following comparison between Mr. Buchanan and Wm. Seward. He alludes to the resolutions of 1819 against slavery to which Mr. Buchanan's name is affixed:

"These resolutions prove that Mr. Buchanan at that time was a Missouri restrictionist, and that he occupied upon the admission of Missouri, the same ground, occupied now in regard to Kansas, by Seward & Co."

How can the South support a man who occupies a position precisely similar to that of Seward & Co. Mr. Irving, a Democrat, is editor and a Buchanan elector in the 'Old Dominion,' classes them together.—Do the people of Virginia need any better evidence of Buchanan's unsoundness?—Charles Irving, a Democratic editor and elector is the witness; is he not credible? *Wash. Organ.*

LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE.

The following is a copy of a letter from Mr. Fillmore to Mr. Oak, of Philadelphia:

Buffalo, N. Y., July 4, 1856.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your friendly note of the 30th ult., together with the beautiful cane accompanying it, made from one of the joist which supported the floor of the library of the late lamented Henry Clay.

I accept this token of your friendship and respect with grateful emotions, and shall [illegible] and elegant workmanship, but chiefly for the motive which prompted the donation. [illegible] I shall never look upon this cane without being reminded of Ashland and its late noble possessor. Though dead, he still lives; and his voice, speaking from his consecrated grave, calls upon his countrymen to stand by the *Union* and maintain the *Constitution*.

He was my friend, and I shall be most happy if my conduct shall prove that I was worthy of his confidence. With renewed thanks, I am truly yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

SALE OF THE GLADES HOTEL.

This favorable stopping place, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 233 miles from Baltimore, was sold at auction on Thursday, by the trustees, Mr. Devecmon, to Mr. I. P. Iyles, of Berkely county, Va., for 7,000. The property sold includes the hotel and the cottage adjoining. The present occupant, Mrs. A. P. Kerner, has a lease on the hotel which will expire in June next. The property opposite the hotel offered at the same time, was not sold. The Glades Hotel, is now crowded with visiters.

LETTER FROM MR. CRITTENDEN.

The following letter from the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, will silence the efforts of the Democratic organs and leaders to assail Mr. Fillmore because he consulted his Cabinet and Law counsellor before signing the Fugitive Slave law.

Washington, [illegible] ly 11, 1856.

My Dear Sir:—In answer to your letter of the 4th of July, I reply that neither during his administration, nor at any time, did he ever say to me, or in my hearing, 'that the fugitive slave law was unconstitutional,' or anything to that effect. Neither is it true 'that it was only by your (my) urgent solicitation as his adviser, that he could be induced to sign the bill.' For the purpose, as I supposed, of acting, and showing that he acted, deliberately and advisedly on so important a subject, he required me, as the law officer of the Government, to give my opinion in writing in regard to the constitutionality of certain clauses of the bill, and I did so. I believe that he also consulted, as usual, all the members. This was done, no doubt, out of respect for his Cabinet, and to secure to his conduct the highest sanction which the advice of his cabinet councellors could give. All the members of the Cabinet, I believe, advised in favor of the Bill, and in so doing only concurred, as I understood, in the President's own opinion on the subject.

[illegible] Mr. Fillmore to sign the Bill, that I know of. I certainly used none, nor did I ever suppose that any was necessary. Mr. Fillmore, I have no doubt, signed that Bill freely, and in obedience only to his own convictions, and sense of duty.

The above will afford you, I hope, sir, a full answer to your enquiries, and I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
J. J. CRITTENDEN.

"RADICALISM RUN MAD!"

Under this caption, the Staunton *Vindicator*—a staunch Democratic organ—mournfully says: "It must be painful to every State Rights Democrat to read the proceedings of Congress, by which the vetoes of President Pierce, of their internal improvement bills, have been ever ruled by a constitutional majority. Especially is the reflection a source of regret, when such men as Cass, Douglas, and Slidell, *array themselves against the whole policy of the Democracy, upon this question!* We subjoin the vote in the Senate, on the bill for removing obstructions at the Mouth of the Mississippi, and italize the Democrats voting in favor of it:

Yeas.—Messrs. *Allen*, *Bayard*, Bell of New Hampshire, Bell of Tennessee, *Benjamin*, *Bright*, *Brown*, *Cass*, Collamer, Crittenden, *Dodge*, *Douglas*, *Durkee*, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Geyer, *Hale*, *James*, *Johnson*, *Jones*, of Iowa, Pearce, *Pugh*, *Sebastian*, Seward, *Slidell*, *Stuart*, Thompson of Kentucky, *Trumbull*, Wade, and *Weller*—31.

Nays.—Messrs Biggs, Brodhead, Butler, Clay, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Mason, Reid, Toombs, Toucey, and Yulee—12.

There it is. Out of 31 votes for the bill, 19 of them are the votes of *Democrats*.—And these 19 Democrats all stand upon the Cincinnati platform, which declares that the General Government has no power to 'commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements!' What hypocrisy!—What down-right villany! What shameless rascals these Locofoco's are!—*Richmond Whig.*

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

The House of Representatives, on Wednesday, agreed to redeem the pledge given by the Continental Congress of 1780, which had promised half-pay for life to such of the officers in the Continental line in the Revolutionary army as continued in service to the end of the war, and pensions to the widows and orphans of such as might fall in the service. Mr. Broom, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, some two or three weeks ago, pressed to a third reading a bill to redeem this pledge. It was brought up, on a motion by Mr. Ready, of Tennessee, to reconsider the question of engrossment. The bill was ably and successfully supported by Mr. Broom, Mr. Washburn, of Maine, and Mr. Smith, of Virginia, and was opposed by Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, and Mr. Jones, of Tennessee; and, being brought to a vote by the operation of the previous question, was passed by a vote of 106 to 60. It is almost identical with a resolution which it will pass, by the Senate on the 22d of February, 1855, under the patronage of Mr. Evans, of South Carolina, and will no doubt again receive the sanction of that body.

☞ Mr. A. J. Donelson, in a letter in response to the proceedings of the American State Convention of Georgia says:

"I once did great injustice to this eminent patriot and statesman, [Mr. Fillmore,] by holding him responsible for what I considered an attempt to merge the Whig party of the North into a sectional opposition to the South; but when I saw him rise superior to such local prejudices, and prefer the interests of the whole country to that of the section in which he happened to be born, I made all amends in my power to offer, and declared publicly, long before I knew of the existence of the American party, that he ought to be called again by the united voice of the people to the chair of the Chief Magistracy."

WHIGS OF ILLINOIS.

The old line Whigs of Illinois have come out for Mr. Fillmore, and will be represented in the Whig Convention in Baltimore. We look for a grand rally of the conservatives of the Union on that occasion—of the men who, eschewing the sectionalism which threatens to subvert the Republic, will appeal to their brethren everywhere to come to the rescue, and whose appeal will not be unheard.—*Rich. Whig.*

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

Press.

BY J. S. & H. N. GALLAHER

NO. 31

Overseers of the Poor.

AT an annual meeting of the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson County, on Monday, the 21st day of June, 1856, in Charlestown, present all the members.

The Board proceeded to lay the Parish levy, as published in the Sheriff of Jefferson County, to be charged with the following items:

To John Johnson for boarding and lodging Lemuel Parson's child	$10.00
" Absalom Gray for carrying and burying child of Bloomsville Furnace	4 00
" John T. Clip for hauling Aggy Cooke to the Grave yard	2 00
" John G. Shirley his account for Sundries furnished to the Poor in the Poor House,	212 91
" John G. Shirley per account	3 40
" John H. Campbell house rent and moving Mrs. McCoy	14 00
" William J. Grantham acct. for Coffins, &c., for poor persons	3 00
" S. L. Moughton for coffin and use of hearse	15 00
" David Fry, load of wood for Mrs. Morgan	2 00
" S. A. Bates his account for sundries furnished Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. Lancaster, and Mr. Forney	3 00
" S. A. Bates for paying passage of poor women and child to Gainesville	14 00
" Jacob Starry his acct. for Coffin for poor person	1 00
" George W. Sadler for use of hearse for poor persons	10 00
" William H. Griggs for boarding 3 Lassiter's from the 15th day of [illegible] to the 15th day of [illegible], 1855, to 25th [illegible] per annum,	59 72
" James W. Beard for boarding 3 Lassiter's to Poor House for moving Dinah's child	3 00
" George W. Spotts for moving 3 lassiter's to Poor House	3 00
" William H. Griggs for boarding and taking care of Sarah Thomas from August 3d to this date	25 00
" A. H. Timberlake & Co., per account	7 40
" Jonas Piper for board and attendance on Mary Ann Bowers	50 00
" Jacob Lingenfelter

Virginia Free Press.

BY J. S. & H. N. GALLAHER.

THURSDAY MORNING.

AUGUST 7, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

AND. J. DONELSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

THE AMERICAN CANDIDATE.

"All I can promise is a faithful and impartial administration of the laws of the country to every part of the country. If there be those, either North or South, who desire an administration for the North as against the South, or for the South as against the North, they are not the men who should give their suffrages to me. For my own part, I know only my country, my whole country, and nothing but my country!"

Thus spake Millard Fillmore to the enthusiastic crowd of his nominators, who had rushed forward to greet him, as he landed on his native shore from wandering on a foreign strand."

MR. FILLMORE'S PLATFORM, AS CONSTRUCTED BY HIMSELF.

In discussing the compromise measures, in his [illegible] regarded by me as a *settlement in principle and fact*—a FINAL settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced. *I recommend your adherance to the adjustment established by those measures.*

"The country may be assured, that, to the utmost of my ability, and to the extent of the power vested in me, I shall, at all times and at all places, take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

He further said, in one of his Messages, speaking of the Compromise:

"In fulfilling our Constitutional duties, fellow citizens, on this subject, as in carrying into *all the powers conferred by the Constitution*, we should consider ourselves as deliberating, and acting *in one and the same country*, and bear constantly in mind that *our regard and our duty are due, not particular part only but to THE WHOLE PEOPLE.*

"If there be those at the North who want a President to rule the South—If there be those at the South who want a President who will rule the North—I do not want their votes—I can never represent them—I stand upon the broad platform of the Constitution and the Laws. If I should be called upon to administer the government, the Constitution and laws of the country shall be executed, at every hazard and every cost."

Mr. Fillmore's Speech at Rochester.

SPITTING ON THE PLATFORM.

The newspapers generally have overlooked the fact that the Cincinnati Democratic Convention, after adopting them amidst a great hurra, repudiated *five* resolutions of their platform, and declared they are not to be considered "articles of faith." They are only the opinion of the Convention. And pray what is the other part, but the "opinion" of the spoils men, who have mixed up in a bundle of ambiguities the doctrines of the party? Senator Mason may well inquire the meaning of the political *abracadabra* adopted at Cincinnati. Senator Toombs also wants is unriddled.

If any body doubts, let him read the [illegible] ing proceedings of the Convention on [illegible] fifth day. Mr. B. F. HALLETT, from [illegible] Committee on Resolutions, reported the [illegible] among, which was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the resolutions in regard to the foreign policy of the government are no expression of the opinion of this Convention, and are not to be exacted as articles of faith."

Here is an attempt to retract from the filibustering policy, but the resolutions are still on [illegible] wherever that policy is popular.

THE DEMOCRATIC CIRCULAR.

The "Spirit" two weeks ago undertook to deny the authenticity of the circular of the Hon. Charles James Faulkner, calling for a list of the Dutch and other North country residents of the United States, so that he might supply them with political food suited to the respective stomachs of the [illegible] nations. But the Hon. Chairman [illegible] ventured to back the "Spirit" [illegible] and it has since been mum.

A silly Democrat at N[illegible] "Whig lie" and vouch Jefferson Davis [illegible] for it. He wrote to [illegible] Pleistine, Miller, who [illegible] *R. Holliday and Mark A. Duke, partners, under the name and firm of Stanbough, Holliday & Co., and James Giddings and Roxy Goodspeed,* Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS cause came on again to be heard this 1st day of February, 1856, upon the papers formerly read, and upon the exceptions filed by the plaintiffs, to the report of Commissioner Cooke returned September 17th, 1855, and to the deposition of John R. Holliday, taken by Commissioner Botts, and returned August 17th, 1855, and was argued by counsel; upon consideration whereof the Court being of opinion that the said John R. Holliday is an incompetent witness by reason of his interest in the result of this cause, the exception thereto is sustained, and said deposition rejected. And the Court being further of opinion that this case would be elucidated by, and that those interested have this right to require, the production of all papers and evidence tending to show the character of the debts claimed by the defendants Roxy Goodspeed and James Giddings, as to whether the same are chargeable against said firm, this cause is recommitted to the same Commissioner to receive such proof, and to report his report so far as the same may be proper, and the court waives for the present its decision as to the plaintiffs exceptions to said report. A copy Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

Commissioner's Office, July 24th, 1856.

The parties to the above suit are hereby notified and required to appear at my office, in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, on the 23d day of August, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with their vouchers and other evidence, to enable me to execute the above decree.

EDWD. E. COOKE, Com'r.

July 24, 1856.

Virginia to wit:

In the Circuit Court of Jefferson County:

[illegible] *Trustee, Closter J. Faulkner, Nathan Nevi and Abraham Martin,* Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS cause came on again to be heard this 6th day of October, 1856, upon the papers formerly read, and upon the report of Commissioner Cooke, returned September 17, 1855, and was argued by counsel, upon consideration whereof it appearing to the Court, that the *Report omits* to take any account of a portion of the real estate of the Defendant John H. Strider, to wit, that part acknowleged to have been sold to the defendant Abraham Martin, this cause is therefore re-committed to the same Commissioner to supply said omission, according to the terms of the former *order of reference*; and he is further directed to ascertain and report whether the contract between the defendant John H. Strider and Abraham Martin, for the sale of said omitted portion of the real estate, can be carried out by the payment of the purchase money into Court, and if so, whether a confirmation of said sale would be to the interest of the creditors claiming in this cause. And the Commissioner in taking such further account may give notice of the time and place thereof by publication for four successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Charlestown, such publication to be equivalent to personal service of said notice upon the parties.

A Copy—Teste,

RO. T. BROWN, Clerk.

Commissioner's Office, July 24, 1856.

The parties to the above suit are hereby notified to appear at my office in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, on the 23d August, 1856, with such evidence as may be necessary to enable me to execute the above decree.

July 31, 1856. D. E. COOKE, Comm.

LOOK TO THE RECORD.

The following brief comparison of the views of eminent men, prepared by a writer for the Alexandria Gazette, presents some matters worthy of note:

"LOYALTY TO THE SOUTH."

The record of Mr. Buchanan being specially commended to those who are disposed to provoke "disloyalty to the South," to govern their political action, he is declared that he has "never uttered a word could pain the most sensitive Southern heart," we omit a few items to show the record and words of Mr. B. and the South:

Mr. Buchanan.

"The people of a territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

"*Now rule and illustrate would say other principle prove in practice in regard to the Territories.*"

"I believe it (slavery) to be a great political and great moral evil. I thank God my lot has been cast in a State where it does not exist. It has been a curse entailed upon us."

"The members of Congress who sustained the cause of freedom, humanity and patriotism in opposing the introduction of slavery into Missouri, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of humanity."

The South.

"Under no political necessity whatever will I vote for any man for President who admits the people of a territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

"*Slavery will exist where the people desire it.—Virginia Resolutions.*"

"Experience has shown that the existing relations in the South, between the two races, has secured peace and happiness to both."—*Calhoun.*

"It (Missouri Compromise) stands out in the history as an extraordinary, if not an unprecedented act of patriotic self-sacrifice, for the sake of peace, made by the South, first, greatest and most generous of all the States, on the subject of slavery, and which, if it had been kept, would have left the South in the enjoyment of all the rights in the common Territory, which she claims under the Constitution, and would have left the Union and the Constitution undisturbed to this day."

If the above be an evidence that "Mr. Buchanan has never uttered a word which could pain the most sensitive Southern heart," we have so wofully misapprehended what is its "loyalty to the Union, defend the Constitution, and protect the South." If "loyalty to the South," therefore, should govern one's political action, we imagine that the final inaugurator of "squatter sovereignty," is very far from being entitled to the support of any "sound Southern heart." UNUS.

MR. PEARCE OF MARYLAND

[illegible] *Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan. He argues that strength of the former lies solely in the Whig States the South—and goes on to say, that for Mr. F. to elected, he must get all the Southern States, Whig Democratic,—together with certain Northern States We ask does he claim any more for Mr. Buchanan Wherein exists his strength beyond the Democratic States of the South? For, if Mr. Fillmore must, (according to Mr. P.'s reasoning) all the Southern States together with Northern one, to be elected, why not Mr. Buchanan have to do the same? Certainly so where is Mr. P.'s great political sagacity? He has made just such a blunder in his calculations, as we expect to see all ambitious and dissatisfied politicians do. He has only made a good showing of his desire, to get over to the Democracy, that is all. He admits that Mr. Fillmore is a National man and free from sectional prejudices, and yet cannot prove his own nationality by sustaining him. Nor does he claim for Mr. Buchanan the nationality that he accords to Mr. Fillmore. No, no, Mr. P. wishes to turn Democrat, and avails himself of a loop-hole now offered to jump through. The Democracy have at such a large crunch of comfort after all.*

CONGRESS SINCE OUR LAST.

The SENATE has passed some twenty or more Internal Improvement bills, by majorities of two to one. The old Whig doctrine, that the government is to be a practical machine, and not a mere nursery for office, is in the ascendant, and maintained by the prominent leaders of the Democratic party. Gen Cass ridicules the idea that Congress is tied down to an impracticable construction of the Constitution.

He refers to the opinions of Jackson, Polk, and Pierce, to prove that appropriations for rivers and harbors are right and constitutional when applied to national objects. The House has displaced John W. Whitfield as delegate from Kansas, but did not vote Reeder in. Mr. Brooks of S. C. has taken his seat under the new election.

payable in full without deduction.

All Prizes of $1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other Prizes at the usual time of thirty days.

All communications strictly confidential. The drawn numbers will be forwarded to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

Whole Tickets, $10—Halves, $5—Quarters $2½. Prize Tickets cashed or renewed in other Tickets at either office.

Orders for Tickets can be addressed to

S. SWAN & CO., *Atlanta, Ga.*
or S. SWAN, *Montgomery, Ala.*

July 24, 1856.

Report on Spermatorrhœa.

JUST Published, by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, a *Report on Spermatorrhœa*, or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, with an account of the errors and deceptions of Quacks and Unlicensed advisers in the Affection, by GEO. R. CALHOUN, M. D. CONSULTING SURGEON of the Association, a benevolent institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." A copy of this Report will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on the receipt of *two Stamps* for postage. Address Dr. Geo. R. Calhoun, No. 2, South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. [May 29, 1856.

Cholera Preventive.

THIS preparation is one of the most important medicines, and should be kept in every family. Asa soothing preparation it has no equal; in cases of

Bowel Complaints, Cholera Morbus, And Dysentery,

for the last three years, it has been used successfully. Wherever we could trace its use from persons that could be relied upon, their testimony only endorsed to the good effects they have experienced in the prompt and salutary benefits received.

Prepared and sold by

July 3, 1856. BELLER & COOKE.

BOARDING-HOUSE,

97 HANOVER ST. BALTIMORE.

MRS. EVANS, formerly of Berkeley county, Virginia, and more recently of Cumberland, Md., has removed her Boarding House to 97 Hanover Street, where she is prepared to accommodate transient visitors with board by the day or week. Her rooms are comfortable and pleasant; and her house easy of access from the Depot.

June 5, 1856.

Corn Planters.

I SHALL have in 2 or 3 days a supply of Corn Planters, the best ever invented. It opens the furrow, drops the Corn and covers it any depth required, and can plant any quantity or distance—For sale by JACKSON & WOOD.

Winchester, March 20, 1856.

NEGROES.

[illegible] son's Hotel, Berryville, before making a disposition of them.

September 5, 1855.

Negro Woman for Sale.

I HAVE for sale a valuable Servant Woman, good Cook Washer and Ironer, aged about 21 years. INQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

Jan. 24, 1856.

Brick for Sale.

THE subscriber has just burned a Kiln of Brick, which he wishes to sell. Persons in want of Brick would do well to call at an early day.

July 12, 1855. C. G. BRAGG.

Watches and Jewelry.

THE subscriber has returned from the Eastern Cities with a handsome supply of Goods in his line, such as Gold and Silver Watches, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Gold Pens and Pencils, Gold Vest and Fob Chains, Seals and Keys, in short almost every article in his line of business, which he hopes his old friends and the Public generally will call and see. CHAS. G. STEWART.

November 15, 1855.

Colt's & Allen's Pocket Pistols.

A GOOD assortment of Colts and Allen's Revolving Pistols, percussion caps, powder flasks, &c., for sale at CHAS. G. STEWART.

Nov. 15, 1855.

WROUGHT IRON DOUBLE-SHOVEL PLOUGHS, made of hammered iron, and of the most approved model—a large assortment. Call at JACKSON & WOOD'S.

May 29, 1856. *Agricultural Store.*

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

MEDICAL HOUSE,

No. 16 SOUTH FREDERICK ST.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Established in order to afford the afflicted sound and scientific medical aid, and for the suppression of Quackery.

DOCTOR SMITH, THE ONLY REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYSICIAN ADVERTISING, has for many years devoted his whole attention to the treatment of Private Complaints, in all their varied and complicated forms. His great success in those long standing and difficult cases, such as were formerly considered incurable, is sufficient to commend him to the public as worthy of the extensive patronage which he has received. Within the last eight years Dr. S. has treated more than 20,500 cases of Private Complaints, in their different forms and stages: a practice which no doubt exceeds that of all the other physicians now advertising in Baltimore; and the success which has always attended his operations were strictly followed, and medicines taken in reasonable time, without effecting a radical and permanent cure; therefore, persons afflicted with diseases of the above nature, "no matter how *differ*" or long standing the case may be," would do well to call on Dr. Smith, at his office, No. 16 South Frederick street.

His medicines are free from Mercury and all mineral poisons; put up in neat and compact form, and may be taken by a lady or gentleman without exposure or hindrance from business or pleasure. Strict regulations are