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Virginia Free Press.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY J. S. & B. S. GALLIHER

VOL. 49. THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16 1856. NO. 40

THE

Virginia Free Press

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents

PER ANNUM,

Payable half yearly; but Two Dollars will be taken if payment in full is paid strictly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued but at the option of the editors, payment to be deferred beyond the time fixed for interest, will be charged.

No subscription received for less than six months.

No subscription taken for a shorter period than six months.

No paper will be sent out of the State of Virginia to any person who does not give satisfactory evidence of his intention to pay for it, if he resides in a State where there is no agent.

ADVERTISING.

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

Advertisements ordered for a specific time, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

JOHN J. H. STRAITH, M. D. J. ALEX. STRAITH, M. D.

STRAITH & SON.

I HAVE under the above title associated my Son with me in a partnership for the practice of Medicine in all its branches, dating from January 1st, 1856. The partners offer to the public a faithful and prompt discharge of professional duty.

JOHN J. H. STRAITH

April 10, 1856—tf

HENRY HUNTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia.

PRACTICES in the Courts of Jefferson and the adjacent counties. His office is in that occupied by his father—where he will have at all times

February 28, 1856—tf

LAWSON BOTTS

WHITE & BOTTS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.

Practice in the Counties of JEFFERSON, FREDERICK, BERKELEY AND CLARKE

December 11, 1855—1y.

Dr. Joseph E. Clagett,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Harpers Ferry and its vicinity.

Office on Shenandoah street, Harpers Ferry.

January 10, 1856—1y

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

P. G. MEALS & BROS.,

Manufacturers of

Monuments, Tombs, Slabs, Head and Foot-Stones, &c.

OFFICE [illegible]

Marble Mantels, Centre-tables, Table-tops, Cenotaphs, Head-Stones, Fountains, Garden Lakenesses, Vases, Statuettes, &c., &c

Parties are solicited to give him a call and examine for themselves as to his superiority of work and he feels that he cannot be surpassed either in Style or Charges—Charges moderate

Orders on application for Monuments or Tombs will be promptly attended to. He feels confident he can give entire satisfaction, as he has had a number of years experience in the business. Persons at a distance desiring orders filled, can have the work done at home, and will receive prompt attention. Orders in a satisfactory manner shall be attended in Baltimore. Quality, price, &c., guaranteed as represented. Orders left at the Shop will be promptly attended to, or sent free of charge.

S. B. BUIE,

Hagerstown, Md

NEW GOODS.

Fall and Summer Dry Goods.

[illegible] has just completed opening one of the most and best selected Stocks of FALL AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, he takes pleasure of exhibiting to the people of Harpers Ferry and vicinity. His Stock is large and elegant, having been bought of the best Houses in Baltimore. A call is respectfully solicited to view his stock of nice goods and bargains.

N. B.—In this department may be found a full line of Dress Material of the very latest and elegant assortment of Silks.

N. B.—A large Stock of all kinds of Gloves, Silk Mitts all qualities, and Bonnet Trimmings of every kind. Misses' and Children's Cloaks Bonnets Hooped & Grass

CHARLES JOHNSON,

April 24—1856

Candles!! Candles!!

Dealers would take this method to inform their friends, and the purchasing community, that they have established a FACTORY AT HARPERS FERRY, and have now a large quantity of the best MOULD CANDLES (6s and 8s) ready and solicit orders from those in want.

The materials for Cash; have the best workmen employed in manufacture, and no boasting who they say, but leave others desirous of purchasing a superior quantity, will find it to their interest to buy them, before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders solicited, and will be filled at the lowest rates.

D. SEIGLE & CO.

October 26 1854.

N. B. Tallow at which the market price will be paid for 6 to 8 Mould Candles 10,000 lbs. Tallow.

D. S. & CO.

For Negroes.

Wanted to purchase a large number of Negroes for the Southern markets, men women and families for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Persons having slaves to sell will do well to address the subscriber personally, or by letter which will receive prompt attention.

C. M. CAMPBELL

Corner of Baltimore Street and W. Harrow, Baltimore.

Refer to Gilmore, Hughes & Co. Baltimore.

B. W. HERBERT,

CONTINUES to give prompt attention to all branches of the Insurance Business, and is prepared to negotiate LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE, upon the most favorable terms, in the following Fire Insurance Company, Hartford Connecticut, Franklin Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, and the Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia.

With an experience of nearly six years in the business, and being connected with no other Agencies, he feels confident of doing business in this and the Northern States, special attention will be given to placing risks only in Companies of unquestionable responsibility, and where fair dealing may be relied upon in case of loss.

Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Farms, Factories, or Property of every description in town, insured against loss or damage by fire.

Life Assurance in the best Companies in the United States.

The Lives of slaves insured for two-thirds of their value, at lowest rates for a period of one to five years.

In all cases of loss, particular attention is given to secure to the parties insured a liberal adjustment and prompt payment of their claims.

Applications either in person or by letter will be promptly attended to, and any information on the subject cheerfully given, if addressed to John P. Brown, Post Master, Charlestown, or

B. W. HERBERT

Agent for Jefferson County, Va.

P. S. Agent's Post Office Charlestown.

May 15 1856—1y

Agency of Insurance.

B. W. HERBERT is Agent for the following Companies of FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE:

FIRE,

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Incorporated in 1810—Charter Perpetual—Capital $300,000.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA

Statement of Assets, $1,261,408, January 1, 1856 published agreeably to an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

B. W. HERBERT, Sub-Agent for J. S. Carson, Esq. Winchester, Va.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA

Cash Capital $300,000. All paid in and secure.

[illegible]

LIFE:

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE ANNUITY & TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

As on January 1, 1856, $1,421,619 49.

[illegible]

Mutual Life Assurance Company of New York.

International Life Assurance Company of New York and London.

Capital $2,500,000.

N. B. A Guarantee Capital of $100,000 deposited with the Comptroller of the State of New York for the security of policy holders in the United States.

[illegible]

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Newark N. J. 1st January, 1856.

[illegible]

Dr. Cooke

[illegible]

DANIEL W. FRYATT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CHARLESTOWN,

Jefferson County, Va.

WILL practice in the Interior and Northern Counties of Jefferson and the adjacent Counties. All letters addressed to him will receive prompt attention.

August 9, 1855.

SAMUEL STOYE,

Commissioner in Chancery of the Circuit and County Court of Jefferson County

OFFICE in the Court House (upstairs) formerly occupied by Wm. Washington, Clerk of the Court (days) at the east door.

[illegible]

CARTER'S HOTEL,

POSITIVE NOTICE.

MY Books and Accounts are ready for settlement, those wishing to save trouble will call and make arrangements. Acting on the cash system I cannot wait on any after 15th March

J. N. CARTER.

February 14, 1856—tf

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, a valuable LIMESTONE FARM, in Jefferson Co., Va., containing about

240 Acres.

The said farm is situated immediately upon the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and is within one hour's ride of a mile of Kearneysville Depot, a point of much trade. The land is of the best quality, inferior to none in the county. There is also an excellent timber, for which the Rail Road affords a ready market. Application must be made to the subscriber

ADAM S. DANDRIDGE

May 1, 1856

LAND FOR SALE.

1800 Acres of Land, Mostly Limestone.

THE undersigned offers for sale privately, his farm in Hampshire county, lying on both sides of Cacapon Creek four miles from Piercemont. There are upon the place all necessary improvements with the addition of a

Saw Mill and Grist Mill.

If desired the farm would be divided into four tracts, which improvements are on each.

Upon [illegible] money, if desirable, extended credit will be given if the payments be secured and the interest be paid annually.

For further information address the subscriber at Winchester, Va.

[illegible] WM. NICHOLSON

[illegible]

For Sale.

AS I intend quitting the business of repairing and Manufacturing Guns, I will offer for rent all that part of the Zimmerman property now occupied by me, consisting of the large MACHINE SHOP, with Boiler and Steam Engine, Mill, Plaster Mill attached, &c. &c. &c. PLENTY of water and one fire in the Blacksmith shop if required.

Nov. 27, 1856—tf WM. ROWE.

Negro Woman for Sale.

WANTED to sell to a good home a SERVANT WOMAN about twenty years of age, accustomed with all kinds of house work, industrious and of good disposition. Enquire at the

FREE PRESS OFFICE.

May 22, 1856

ICE CREAM.

THE Ice Cream Saloon, is now open, I am prepared to furnish Orange, Lemon, Vanilla, Strawberry and Pine Apple Cream.

JOHN P. BLESSING.

June 5 1856

FOR SALE.

A SERVANT BOY about 10 years of age, a good dining room servant but capable of outdoor work, healthy and good temper

Enquire at the FREE PRESS OFFICE.

July 24, 1856—tf

EXTRACT, Lemon, Orange, Pine Apple, Strawberry, Vanilla, Peach, Rasberry for flavoring Pies, Puddings, Cakes, and all kinds of fancy cookery, for sale by

BELLER & COOKE.

August 14, 1856.

[illegible]

mond, Va.

All further necessary information as to blanks, books, statements, policies &c. will be furnished by

B. W. HERBERT, Agent.

May 29, 1856—1 year.

Paints, Oils, Turpentine, &c.

2,000 LBS Lewis' Pure Lead;
100 pounds Lewis' Chrome Green, ground in Oil;
50 lbs. Chrome Yellow, ground in Oil;
50 lbs. Verdigris;
2 gals. Pure Linseed Oil;
7 Gs Spirits of Turpentine;
200 lbs. Putty in Bladders.

All of which we now offer at very low prices.

HUTCHISON & BURNETT.

June 19, 1856

J. R. A. REDMAN,

HAVING just returned from New York with a large and carefully selected stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, for Gentlemen's wear, respectfully apprises his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to execute their orders in the latest mode and in the best manner.

Charlestown, May 1, 1856.

GROCERIES.—A large stock of all kinds just received at reduced prices and for sale by

CHARLES JOHNSON.

Harpers-Ferry, May 29, 1856.

SEED OATS, for sale by

KEYES & KEARSLEY.

March 27, 1856.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

Dr. Johnson,

THE FOUNDER OF THIS CELEBRATED INSTITUTION [illegible] Specific and only effectual remedy to the world for

SECRET DISEASES,

Gleets, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Pains in the Loins, Constitutional Debility, Impotency, Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Affections of the Kidneys, Pal[illegible] Diseases of the Head, Throat, Nose and Skin, Nervous Irritability and melancholy Disorders arising from the Destructive habits of Youth, which destroy both body and mind. These secrets and military practices more fatal to their victims than the sting of the Serpent to the unarmed Lily, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering Marriage, for a time, impossible.

YOUNG MEN

who have injured themselves by a certain practice, indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not removed destroys marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What pity that a young man, the hope of his country, and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyment of life by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating MARRIAGE, reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote conjugal happiness. Indeed, without these the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospect Death, darkens to the view, the mind becomes diseased with despair, and filled with the sad reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DR. JOHNSON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.

The great and important remedy has stood unrivalled in vigor to thousands of the most worthy and deserving of mankind, who had lost all hopes, and been abandoned by the [illegible] profession. The Nervous system, the whole faculties becoming restored to their pristine power and brightness, and the fairest fabric of life raised up to beauty, consistency, and durability, upon the ruins of an emaciated and premature decline, to health and positive health. All impediments to

MARRIAGE,

Physical or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Irritability, Trembling and Weakness, and Palpitation of the Heart, are speedily cured by Dr. Johnson.

TO STRANGERS.

The many thousands cured at this Institution within the last fifteen years, and the numerous surprising Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnson, unknown to the members of the Profession, and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

THE ONLY PHYSICIAN ADVERTISING.

Dr. Johnson is the Only Regularly Educated Physician in Baltimore advertising to cure Private Complaints. Innocent and worthless Quackery, swarming like a large City, with unmerciable and unscrupulous practitioners, the principle of which is [illegible] for packages of useless and nauseous compounds, varying in the names, and separate combined quack shops, so that the afflicted stranger escaping one snare to tumble headlong into the other—copy Dr. Johnson's advertisement and call the nearest regularly educated physicians.

The class of persons falling victims to these cunning and contemptible Pretenders, are not the wise and intellectual, who capable of discerning at a glance the true source of the disease and danger, from the ignorant and long quack, but the simple and hoodwinked, who do not value their health, as long as they can get medical advice for a trifle.

On the unsuspecting stranger, unacquainted with the various modes of trickery, attracted by small fees, differing from announced Nostrums, the specious bills and the mere art of the man, but finds, alas! too late, that instead of being cured he has not only lost his time, money and patience, but that his future health has been inevitably ruined by the filthy and poisonous compounds of an impudent and illiterate impostor.

How can it be that a man, who has no diploma, [illegible] spent at the most liberal and expensive rate, [illegible] Quack Shop, to be capable of understanding the most difficult and complicated of all diseases, the most [illegible] and beautiful science of medicine? A single glance at these vile and unknown preparations, will convince the most simple and long-sensed, that they are both [illegible] and mentally incapacitated to be any thing more than what in reality they are, a set of base and paltry knaves, whose disgraceful and unworthy existence is spent in duping by their low bred sagacity, the afflicted, the unfortunate, and the unsuspecting, susceptible of ruling, they keep on filling month after month, taking their filthy and deadly compounds, or as long as the unsuspecting victim can be obtained, and to despair leave you with ruined health to sigh over your gallling disappointment.

Reasons Dr. Johnson never runs the rounds to any three impostors, be ruined in health, and be convinced.

Dr. Johnson wants no Patients, but those fully capable of appreciating and distinguishing the services of a regularly educated Physician from the paltry, designing and unlearned Quack.

To those unacquainted with his reputation, the Doctor deems it necessary to say that his Credentials or Diplomas are always hung in his Office.

His remedies and treatment are entirely unknown to all others. Prepared from a life spent in the Great Hospitals of Europe and the First in this country, viz: England, France, the Blockley of Philadelphia, &c., and a more extensive practice than any other Physician in the World.

☞ *No Letters received unless post paid and containing a stamp to be used for the Reply. Persons writing should state Age and send that portion of when the want describing symptoms.* (April 17, 1856.

Give me a Call.

AFTER harvest give me a call and I will make it you $1.50 worth of goods for a dollar, or I will make a mistake about it. The goods will speak for themselves. Store opposite the Court House, and 2nd door from Carter's Hotel.

July 3, 1856. T. C. BIGAFOOSE.

POETRY.

[illegible] THEY GIVE.

Take back, dear maid, the blushing flowers,
They gentle fingers placed in mine,
For they recall the vanished hours
When I was cheered by smiles of thine.
From which my memory never shall part,
For, oh! believe me, it hath left
A lasting impress on my heart,
Take back, dear maid! the fatal gift
That still lends to my heart of thee.

Still, let my fingers press
The gift, these pressing make their own,
And I in after years will bless
The love that leaves me now alone.
Take back thy gift, sad, sad, dear maid!
Thou wouldst one rapture still bestow,
Then let that rapture be effaced
In holding it upon cement watch's flow.
Where'er my fate in after years,
Though crushed by stern Misfortune's blast,
My heart embalmed in hidden fears,
Shall by thy mouldment at last.

MISCELLANY.

SPANISH COURTSHIP.

A young man entered the diligence which was to take him in the *interior*. On starting he found only one companion, a young lady strangely travelling alone—her figure was all that could be, but a mantilla covered her face. Consequently, to use the words of a novelist, "A strange sensation suddenly took possession of him—love entered his soul." After some small difficulties he proved, at last, in taking her hand, which she withdrew, distinguished at him, with two dark eyes through the lace that enveloped her. "Again he took her hand. He kissed it, and feeling perfectly secure from intrusion, he insisted on her throwing her veil. With this request, after some hesitance, she complied and her features fully answering all his expectations, he might have assured her of his approval, but, as Seguvia is approaching, he is compelled to leave her, before doing so however, the youth pressed her to tell him where she lived, and as she leaves the diligence she gives him her address, and name.

An hour had scarcely elapsed when he hastens to the house, whose stands alone evidently but one family occupies it. He asks for Donna Engenia and is ushered into a room furnished with unusual comfort—The lady he seeks is sitting alone. She beckons him with a gesture to be seated—Within seems his imperfections quite deserted him and having humbly obeyed her, she thus addressed him.

"Sir or Caballero" she said, "this morning a woman a widow, and unprotected was forced by affairs to leave Madrid. Her duenna at the last moment was taken ill, her affairs at Segovia could not bear postponement; she trusted to the gallantry of a Spaniard to protect her on her road and how her hopes were realized you can inform her. But think not she who could not defend herself from insult, cannot take vengeance" and drawing a pistol she presented it to his forehead and continued. Make your peace with heaven for the earth you see no more."

He does not tremble, though he sees it is no jest; his brow quakes not, and the emotion that causes his voice to quiver is not of fear. He looks the lady in the face—"Wouldst thou kill me because I love thee so much?" His eye, his voice, and courage achieved the conquest he had commenced in the coach, and casting aside the deadly weapon she told him she had but tried his love, which she was now convinced was equal to his pluck. Happened she was the young widow of a late Cuban merchant, old, crusty, ugly, and cowardly, her married life had been in such a manner as to expousing the young lieutenant she endowed him with the wealth she gained from her first husband. The couple are high in the estimation of Madrid—the husband is a senator, the wife a lady of fashion, but whether the tragic scene has ever again been enacted by them, the narrator could not inform me.

A HAPPY LAND.

Miss Jane, a young lady who has been recently on a visit to friends in Georgia, on her return to this country, turned a countryman into an M. P. a few nights ago, at Ferry Hill, when Hodge delivered the following address while in the trance—"Ladies and gentlemen, I have been called upon to stand as a member of Parliament, and I think properly so. My opinion is, there should be no turnpike gates. Working men should have six shillings a day, and every one of you should keep hogs. [Roars of laughter.] Every working man shall have a quart of ale to sinner every day, and a bottle of wine on Sunday. [Loud cheers.] I will undertake to pave the road with pancakes, and the gutters shall run with milk and sugar. [Renewed laughter.] Every man shall keep a cow and shall have plenty of milk, which is far better than the nasty, adulterated, heavily-taxed tea and coffee. I will pull the taxes down. Cigars, instead of being 3d each shall be six a penny, and every man shall grind his own barley. This strain of eloquence was forcibly brought to a close by Miss Jane touching her subject on his mouth with her fan, when everyone burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter. [The remainder of the address was drowned by *Scotland (Cap.) Herald.*

LOVE'S DRAWING.

Somebody once said—It makes no odds when—for it is a pretty simile and perhaps quite true—that he had often remarked that young ladies take love as they take sea bathing, come timidly put in one foot, then with a shiver and a look of apprehension put in a second, and then as they do no more than make a trembling courtesy in the water the element comes scarcely reaching the region of the heart, and then with a squeal they run to dry land as soon as possible and shivering cry, "How cold it is!" Others again, shutting their seraphic eyes to the dangers of the deep, souse in head and ears, and rising with a Naiad's glow upon their face, declare the sea "delicious!"

☞ A well known political economist says:—"We pay best, first, those who destroy us—generals; second, those who cheat us—politicians; and third those who amuse us—singers and musicians; and least of all, those who instruct us—authors, schoolmasters and—[illegible]

☞ The less a man does the more fuss he makes; a hen laid an egg, and the cock does more scratching than if she were blessed with a chicken of (Ben).

A GOOD HIT.

The Hon. N. S. Foster, American member of Congress from Georgia, concluded an excellent speech in the House of Representatives, a few weeks ago, with the following good hit at the whining and hypocritical Democrats. It is not [illegible] it is and prate about their faithful and unconquerable Northern allies when partly one half of them are now pulling lustily together in the Black Republican traces.

The ties of Northern Democrats with Southern principles and feelings which has been so long and so wheedle and deceive the South has grown perfectly stale, flat and unprofitable and has even ceased to be a trick, because it has ceased to impose upon any Southern man of the slightest pretension to common sense. But here is the admirable trait of the Democracy by the member from Georgia.—*Richmond Whig.*

"I did want to examine a little to see what sort of a party at the North was to be built up by casting hold of the Democratic nominees. I have been told for years, and that the old Whig party North was rotten, and the Democracy sound. The sun is just clear the crust of Old Federalism, blue light, abolition Whigs, and the rest and see the salvation of the Democratic party. Well, the track was pretty well cleared, and what has been the result? Looking into the history of the things, I find that in at least two or three States at the North the strongholds Democratic districts, districts which gave Mr Pierce from 1500 to 5000 majorities, are now all represented by Republicans, with majorities of from 3000 to 7000. And what is a singular fact, I learn that in Ohio the districts now claimed with most confidence by the Democracy are some of the old Whig districts. But that is not all. The tune has changed. We hear no more of "old Federal, blue light, abolition Whigs." And in fact, I have not heard much lately of "dark lantern." But now it is "gallant old Whig party, "glorious old Whig party," patriotic Americans, and the cry has become almost Macphelian, "come out and help us! help! help everybody run here. What on earth is the matter? Is it some foreign enemy on our shores? Have Indians broke out? No, no, worse than that, there is mutiny in the Democratic camp. Come and help us manage our friends, or the country is lost." [Here the man nearly fell.]

WHEN HUC ANAN BECAME A DEMOCRAT.

The Lancaster correspondent of the Philadelphia News relates the following anecdote.

Rather an amusing as well as ridiculous parliamentary took place at Wheatland on Friday last when a few dozen of half drunken fellows marched out to congratulate Mr Buchanan on the announcement received by telegraph of his nomination. George W. McElroy, Esq., who by the by, had "drank deep," wished to get some items in Mr Buchanan's life and history, approached him with pencil and paper to "make a note of such answers as Mr Buchanan would make to his questions."

After sundry questions by Mr McElroy he went on:

"Where were you born, Mr B?"

Answer—"In Franklin county, Pennsylvania."

"When did you remove to Lancaster county?"

Answer—"In 181[illegible]."

"When did you join the Democratic party Mr Buchanan?"

For a moment Old Buck lost his breath, at last he answered—

"*Don'ee mind that Mr. McElroy That is not at all important.*"

That last question put an end to the cross examination and Mr McElroy will not be able to enlighten the Democracy on that doubtful point of when Mr Buchanan came into the Democratic party.

☞ The friends of Mr Buchanan have published a biography of him, but have been unable to procure a copy of it, we have been compelled to compile one for politicians, or leave our readers unconvinced of his many and noble deeds. We therefore publish the following, the truth of which is fully attested by the history of the past, as our

BIOGRAPHY OF

Joined the Federal party in early life
Accused the Democracy of flooding Washington
Made speeches against James Madison in 1815
Even charged him with cowardice in leaving the capitol.
Spoke of the democracy as being a corrupt party
Did the people beware of large corporations
Utterly opposed to the extension of slavery in 1[illegible]
Charged Clay with bargain and sale in 1825
Had no any Democratic blood would let it out
Voted against the Sub-Treasury
Opposing low wages electing his [illegible]
Not simply James Buchanan but the Cincinnati platform of 1856

NOT EXACTLY.

The Hon. CHARLES READY, of Tennessee mentioned by the Democratic papers as favorable to Buchanan, has made a declaration in a letter to the Tennessee papers which is not of the character anticipated by the Democrats. His letter closes as follows:

"But I am told by Mr Buchanan's supporters, Mr Clay's friends are chasing to his election, and as I [illegible] Since the last session of Congress, to the Cincinnati Convention I have [illegible] and the spoken made by the friends of Clayton, upon the subject of Cuba, and the [illegible] have dispersed public feeling in relation to [illegible] perfectly unfit for that station. Premised, that I could not carry a single one Slave State and Free State would be elected even at best very strong southern vote. MR BUCHANAN IS NOT IN THE REAL CONTEST.

"It has now manifested that Fillmore will carry several north in States, and if the South desires to give a native of south she will rally her entire vote for him. We the [illegible] do not. If the friends in the South, who prefer him to any other candidate, will take a bold and determined stand for him, he will be triumphantly elected."

THE [illegible] OF THE [illegible]

A friend, who witnessed the scene of the [illegible] of the New Orleans Crisis [illegible] tion of genuine love for humanity. The [illegible] tale, or have been on the subject of a newspaper paragraph, but it is so charming [illegible] it here.

In the year 18[illegible] he was one of a party who were taking an evening trip in the suburbs of Washington. On nearing one of the [illegible] they heard a female voice there equal in sweetness to any [illegible] heard the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] "Hey! [illegible] Bless you, sir, [illegible] Bless you, sir, [illegible] Bless you, sir,

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

Virginia Free Press.

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

THURSDAY MORNING.

OCTOBER 16, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

AND. J. DONELSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st Dist'c.	JAMES G. HOLLIDAY, of Norfolk Co.
2nd "	JOHN POLLARD, of Petersburg.
3rd "	WILLIAM MARTIN, of Henry.
4th "	T. M. BONDURANT, of Buckingham.
5th "	WILLIAM B. CUSHING, of Northampton.
6th "	JOHN MINOR BOTTS, of Richmond.
7th "	GEORGE T. YERBY, of Northampton.
8th "	JOHN CRITCHER, of Westmoreland.
9th "	B. G. BRACKENRIDGE, of Frederick.
10th "	[illegible]
11th "	JOHN D. INGLEDEW, of Augusta.
12th "	WALTER R. STAPLES, of Montgomery.
13th "	ISAAC J. LEWIS, of Wythe.
14th "	BENJAMIN H. SMITH, of Kanawha.
15th "	J. W. GALLAHER, of Marshall.

THE FOREIGN POLICY PLANK REPEATED.

When the five resolutions of the Cincinnati Democratic Convention relating to the foreign policy of the country was adopted, Mr. Lowe of Maryland and Mr Meade of Virginia objected, and gave decided intimations that their States would not support such aggressive doctrines as these resolutions foreshadowed. Mr. Meade submitted a proposition declaring that these resolutions merely embodied the "opinions of the members of the Convention, and were not to be enacted as articles of faith."

In order to keep down rebellion, the motion was referred to the Committee on Resolutions; and, after the nominations of President and Vice President had been made, and the party had thrown off Mr. Hallett, of Massachusetts, reported from the committee aforesaid the following:

"Resolved, That the five resolutions relating to the foreign policy of the country are only to be considered as expressions of opinion on the part of the Convention, and are not to be exacted as articles of faith."

This will strike the reader as being a curious disposition of dangerous doctrines.—What, it may be asked, were any of the resolutions except "an expression of opinion" by the Convention? It was rather a queer method of dodging the dangerous portion of the platform.

But what will be thought of the fact that Mr. Buchanan has undertaken to re-construct that branch of the platform? Senator Brown of Mississippi was one of the committee to inform Mr. Buchanan of his nomination, and he details in a letter of the 18th of June last the response of that gentleman. He says Mr. Buchanan declared that he "stood upon the Cincinnati platform, and endorsed every part of it"—that he considered the Kansas bill "necessary to harmonize our legislation in reference to the Territories."

Mr. Buchanan then passed to our foreign policy. He approved in general terms of the Cincinnati resolutions on this subject, [seeming not to be aware they had been repudiated] "He was not opposed to Territorial extension. He regarded the acquisition of Cuba as very desirable now, and it was likely to become a national necessity," &c.

After the formal interview was over, (says Mr. Brown,) Mr. Buchanan said, playfully, but in the presence of the whole audience, "If I can be instrumental in settling the slavery question upon the terms I have named, and thus *add Cuba to the Union*, I shall, if President, be willing to give up the ghost, and let Breckinridge take the government."

Thus it will be seen that Mr Buchanan has undertaken to re-construct the demolished part of the platform, upon his own authority, and laughs at the sensitiveness of Messrs. Lowe and Meade. Who can now doubt his filibustering proclivities?

FUGITIVES.

The Albany Evening Journal has been republishing repeatedly a copy of the Fugitive Slave Law signed by Mr. Fillmore, with a view to bring odium upon the Ex-President for doing what Gen. Washington did in 1793. The act of 1850 may be a little more stringent than that of its predecessor, but the Journal omits a clause that no trial by jury is allowed to the fugitive.

This only betrays ignorance in regard to the institutions of the South. In Virginia, it is well known that a negro claiming his freedom, has not only a trial by jury, but the Courts provide counsel for him without expense, and there never has been an instance in which the jury failed to decide in favor of the claimant if he had a claim to freedom. Indeed the sympathies of the community always run with the person claiming freedom.

It is so also in Kentucky, as was explained by Mr. Clay in his speech on the Compromise measures of 1850. A negro with a title to freedom would have quite as good a chance before a Southern as a Northern jury, if the latter recognised in any shape whatever the right to hold a slave under the Constitution.

MICHIGAN.

A State Convention at Detroit, on the 1st instant, nominated an Electoral Ticket for Fillmore and Donelson, and passed several conservative resolutions, repudiating all sectionalism. They express their pleasure at the proceedings of the Whig Convention at Baltimore, and declare their conviction that, standing as he does upon the broad platform of the Constitution, the undoubted patriotism, distinguished ability and rare experience of Millard Fillmore afford us a sufficient guarantee that by his election to the Presidency, the tranquillity, happiness and prosperity of our country and *our whole country* will be secured.

And they conclude with the following earnest salutation to their friends:

"That to our friends in other States who are laboring with so much zeal and such strong hopes of success, we proffer such good cheer as warm hearts and willing hands can furnish, and we pledge them, that whatever course other of our fellow citizens may feel it their duty to pursue, we have nailed our colors to the mast and shall fight on till the close of the canvass for FILLMORE, DONELSON AND THE UNION."

ANDREW HUNTER'S SPEECH.

In pursuance of the notice given, Andrew Hunter, Esq., addressed a large portion of the people of this county, on Monday last, at the Court-house in this place—the meeting being first organized by calling Dr. Blackburn, the Mayor of the town to the chair, and the appointment of Lawson Boyce, Esq., as Secretary.

Mr. Hunter commenced his speech by saying that he was, in this contest at least, no partisan; that he did not appear as the speaker of any party; but, at the request of a number of his friends, he had consented to express the views he entertained in regard to the approaching presidential election. He came to speak for the Union, and intended to speak for that alone. He should confine himself to historical facts; but for fear that it might be said hereafter that he had inaccurately stated some of these facts he had invited his friend and cotemporary, the Hon. Wm Lucas to take his seat on the stand for the purpose of correcting him wherever he might fall into error.

He said that he was no alarmist; that those who knew him, knew that his temperament was of the most hopeful character; but that he could not resist the conviction that this Union was in imminent peril of dissolution. He gave the reasons of this conviction. The Northern people, who were bitterly opposed to the institution of slavery, as it existed here at the South, had allowed their feelings to become exasperated to a degree of wild and mad fanaticism. Their rage was now at fever heat, and they were prepared to listen to the most incendiary and raving sentiments. They seemed to have forgotten all else. This political madness was visible on the hustings, by the fireside; and even the holy temples of God were prostituted by it. True piety was laid aside. Genuine religion was no longer preached.

Fremont and freedom was now the cry in all places, and at all times. Then, again, here at the South, men boldly talked of disunion. There is a party of the South, as wild and mad in their fanaticism as any at the North. Disunion was urged by men who hold seats in the Congress of the Union. He cited the speech recently delivered by the Hon Preston S Brooks, of South Carolina, in which the sentiment was avowed, that the South should seperate from the Union immediately upon the election of Fremont. He could not but denounce all such mad fanaticism, yet he could not avoid the conviction that this state of feeling, North and South, boded no good to the Union; that it put the Union in danger.

He then went into an investigation of the causes of this danger,—by which it had been brought about. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise said he, is the cause of it all. The administration of Millard Fillmore, had calmed the public discords, had restored peace and good feeling among the people, and this general harmony existed up to the time of the passage of the Kansas Act. From that time to this the popular elements have been in a state of fearful commotion. Civil war had raged on our borders, and brothers spilled brothers' blood. In this connection, he denounced the present administration in regard to Kansas, and charged that President Pierce had failed to do his duty.—It was in the power of the President to have stopped this civil war at its very first kindling, and at any time thereafter. The President had failed to apply his power, and was to be greatly blamed for his delinquencies of his high duty. He feared that the only reason which had rendered the President so derelict, was party—the all absorbing desire to keep up the strength of his party.

He, also, in the course of this part of the argument, expressed his views upon the Missouri Compromise. He spoke of the act as an unconstitutional one and therefore, inoperative and void; that it had, in effect, been repealed by the Compromise of 1850, and by the passage of the Kansas act; and that being in effect repealed, it was a stupendous blunder on the part of the administration to *specially* repeal it. That the very fact of the passage of the special act of repeal had caused the fires of northern fanaticism to burn more fiercely, and had done more to imperil the Union than all other causes combined.

[We were surprised to hear Mr. Hunter express the opinion that the Missouri Compromise was, ever in effect, repealed by the Kansas act, and much more so when he said that it had also been in effect repealed by the Compromise of 1850. We differ with him in toto upon these points. We do not think that the argument can possible be sustained.]

He next referred to the effects of a disunion, and deeply deplored the state of the whole country under such a condition of affairs. He particularly pointed out the evils that would fall thick and heavy upon this, the border portion of the confederacy; the depreciation of all property, landed and slave would be enormous. He begged the farmers of Jefferson to look at the matter with scrutinizing eyes; and implored them to stand by the Union as it exists, and act with the greatest deliberation. This portion of his speech was, by far, too eloquent for any description in our power to give, and was listened to in almost breathless silence.

He next enquired, how is this danger to be averted? How is this state of things to be stopped? The election, said he, of John C Fremont will not, and cannot do it. Mr. Fremont was out of the consideration of the Southern people, and therefore, the enquiry must be narrowed down to Fillmore and Buchanan. Which of these candidates should the Southern conservative people support? In investigating this all important question, every man in the land should throw away all party feeling, and consider it with the determination to vote for that candidate, who, in his best judgment, was best calculated to restore the country to a natural and healthy condition. The good of the Union, and not the success of party, should be the guide of all men. On this principle he intended to act; and for this purpose, and this only, he would review the claims of both candidates, fairly, freely, and impartially.

He spoke first of Mr. Buchanan, and pronounced him to possess a high order of ability. He was a man of honor and integrity; and here, said Mr H., I feel it to be my duty to say that I have carefully investigated the charges against him relative to his action in the Bargain and Corruption affair, and have come to the conclusion that Mr. Buchanan is not guilty of anything more than a want of generous magnanimity towards Mr. Clay. It was Mr. B's duty, instead of saying that he left the people to judge of the matter for themselves, as he did in his letter on the subject, to have boldly come out and proclaimed that Mr. Clay was entirely innocent; that there was no bargain—no corruption. [Here again we differ with Mr. H. Our opinions, carefully formed, have been frequently and freely expressed.] Mr. Buchanan, said Mr. H., had, however, merged his personal enmity into the [illegible] Buchanan he must be viewed in the light of his platform.

He went into a full review of some of the positions assumed by the platform, and especially that of Squatter Sovereignty. He regarded the position of the platform on this question, as one of some doubt—purposely made so by the necessity of the party. That it was arranged in dubious language to suit both section of the country. The South and North could both stand on it, for they could both construe it to suit their different notions. The South could say that it was sound because it did not contain the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty; and the North could say that it was sound because it did contain the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. But then the Convention had adopted a new mode of acquainting Mr. Buchanan of his nomination. They did not, as usual and customary, write to Mr. B., but they sent a committee of their number to wait on him personally. This committee was headed by Mr. Ward, of Georgia, and his friend Tucker, of Winchester, was on it. He here drew an amusing picture of the scene at Wheatland, at the time of the visit of this committee. Among other things, said and done there, he could imagine his friend Randolph Tucker, whispering into the ear of the nominee, something to the effect, that the South was all right, that it was all democratic, and would, of a necessity vote for the nominee; that it would, therefore, be most advisable to take and stand on the platform in all particulars, but just to dash a wee bit more of squatter sovereignty into that plank; that a little more of that favorite political food of the Northern man would tempt them to come and sit at the same board with their Southern brothers; that he must not mind the resolution of the Virginia Democracy, which said that "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;" that his friends there would set that matter all right &c. The consequence of all this was, that Mr. Buchanan took the advice of his friends of the committee, and did dash in a wee bit more of Squatter Sovereignty, and declared, in his letter written after, 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." This, said Mr. H., is the direct converse of the proposition of the Virginia Democracy; but that would make no difference to them, as their party necessities required them to support Mr. Buchanan, no matter how they differed from him in principle, no matter under no political necessity whatever, any man for President who entertained any such doctrine.

Mr. Hunter then clearly proved that Mr. Buchanan's "*Sanford* letter," on which the democrats always fall back to explain away the sentiments of his Cincinnati letter, contradicted the possibility of Squatter Sovereignty; and that it was in perfect accordance with his letter of acceptance.

After having fully reviewed Mr. Buchanan, and his chances of election, Mr H. turned to Millard Fillmore, and after having examined his character as a man, his acts as a Statesman, and the present aspect of the canvass, declared that he believed him the man for the times, and that accordingly he would vote for him; and sincerely hoped that he might be elected by the people, for the good of the Union. As Mr. H. was about taking his seat, the Editor of the Spirit, Mr. Wm. Lucas, jr., rose and asked him, if he thought Fillmore would be elected by the *people*. Mr H. replied: "candidly, I think not," whereupon the curious editor, and some of his friends, very considerably broadened their visages, and laughed outright. "But," Mr. H. went on to say, "it is also, proper that I should state that I do not think Mr. Buchanan will be either;" and thereupon the same visages were most terribly elongated, and the laugh was rather way.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hunter's speech, the Hon. Wm. Lucas arose—evidently fearing in common with his party, that Mr. H's speech had made too deep an impression upon the auditory,—and delivered a speech, which we do not hesitate to say, was the ablest effort of that gentleman we have ever heard. He spoke in a comparatively calm manner, and was listened to with the most perfect attention. Mr. Lucas said that he had been retired from the political arena for long years past, but that he could not resist giving his views upon the great questions of this day. He took just contrary positions to Mr. H., and, of course, came to the conclusion that James Buchanan was the proper man for the times. He said that he was a democrat, had always been one, and expected to live and die one, and, therefore, should support the democratic nominee. He would also support him on other and loftier grounds. We wish we could give a full report of this speech, and that of Mr. Hunter, in order that the people might read them carefully, and weigh well their arguments. They were both full of true and genuine patriotism, and of good reasoning. Especially would we like to do this to let our readers see, that, even with Mr. Lucas' great ability, he was utterly unable to defend Mr. Buchanan from the charge of Squatter Sovereignty.

Mr. Hunter rallied to Mr. Lucas in a speech that forcibly reminded us of by gone days, when he was in the political ring, always ready for the fray. This speech was argumentative, logical, eloquent, witty, satirical, and good humored generally; and must have made the distinguished champion of Democracy recur to a scene in which he and Stuart, of Staunton, were actors in times long gone by. Mr Lucas, again replied to Mr. H., and from the fact that, with but very few additions, his speech was the same as his first, in *sentiment, points and language, we were forced to* think that he agreed with us in deeming his first speech the very best he ever made. It is totally out of our power, to report these speeches as fully as we wish; and must therefore content ourselves with this brief and imperfect outline of their general character.

During that part of Mr. Hunter's second speech that touched upon Mr. Buchanan's Squatter Sovereignty opinions, and when he distinctly announced that Mr. B., in his Sanford letter, as well as everywhere else, had enunciated that doctrine, he was again interrupted by Mr Wm Lucas jr., the Editor of the 'tar and feathers' journal of this town, with a question, followed by the declaration that Mr B. was not in favor of Squatter Sovereignty, to all of which Mr. H. listened most patiently, and then replied to by narrating the following, of which the question reminded him:

Once upon a time, Gen Cass wrote a letter to a Mr. Nicholson, which letter has since become famous. During the Taylor and Cass canvass, of 1848, this letter was constantly referred to. The Whigs of that day charged that it clearly proclaimed the doctrine of Squatter Soverignty, which doctrine was directly in teeth of that of the Virginia Democracy, and of the whole South. The Cass orators denied this, and declared it contained just the contrary doctrine; that there was nothing like Squatter Sovereignty in it. Well, when Gen. Cass, was beaten for President, and returned to his seat in the Senate, this famous Nicholson letter was brought into review again, and Gen. Cass said that any man who put any other construction upon it than that of Squatter Sovereignty was a mighty stupid fool and ignorant sort of fellow.

And again. While his father was in his second speech, speaking upon the subject of the charge of the 12th section of the American platform, and charged that the present action was concocted by the editor of the Washington Organ, the editor of the Spirit again spoke out, and told his father that the editor of the Organ was "*now a black Republican*"—to which his father responded: "yes, now a black Republican." This is a most strange declaration, indeed! The editor alluded to is Vespasian Ellis, as good and true a Fillmore man as any in the Union, and as bitterly opposed to Fremont and his party as either of the Messrs. Lucas, or any body else.

We also take the occasion to correct another error into which the elder Mr. Lucas was led; unintentionally, we doubt not. He, in calculating things, that there was no Fillmore electoral ticket in Indiana, which is composed of the truest and best men of the State, and this ticket has been published in nearly every paper, of the American party, in this part of the country. There is also a Fremont ticket in the same state, composed of entirely different men from the other. We mention this fact to deny the charge that the Fillmore and Fremont tickets of that State are identical.

☞ It will be seen by Bills, that J. F. Blessing Esq, offers a premium of a Silver Cup, for the best Butter offered at Jefferson County Agricultural Fair. Not less than five pounds to be offered by any one person.

☞ John Dunn, Esq., the Clerk *pro tem* of the Circuit Court of Berkeley, was, on Monday last, nominated by the Democracy for election to said office.

LECTURE.

Remember that on Monday night, 20th inst., Mr. Kettlewell will deliver a Lecture on the Darien Expedition.

THE SPIRIT, AND THAT PAMPHLET.

Last week the 'tar and feathers' journal of this town, made an amusing onslaught upon our former editorials, upon the pamphlet with which the democratic pipe-layers are attempting to humbug the people of this State. In this work the editor has been assisted by a correspondent, who signs himself '***'.

This triple-star writer takes us to task for what we said about Dough-faces in commenting upon a paragraph on that subject, taken from page 3 of the pamphlet. We referred to several prominent democrats, who are avowed Dough-faces, to contradict the assertion of the pamphlet, that "the Dough-face has been a Federalist, a Whig, and a Know Nothing,—never a *Democrat*." The names we cited happened to belong to *Northern* men, and Three Stars immediately seizes on that fact, and proclaims that the pamphlet meant only *Southern* Dough-faces! The language of the pamphlet is plain enough. The paragraph extracted does commence by saying the *Southern* Dough face does this thing and that; and each sentence refers specially to such, until it comes to the last paragraph, where the adjective word is changed, and then it says "the Doughface" &c—without any geographical designation whatever. But we do not care to confine ourselves to the Doughfaces we did name, to wit: Buchanan, Cass, Reeder &c., &c. We will point out *Southern* men, who are Democrats, and Doughfaces, according to the pamphlet definitions of Doughfaces. Jos. Johnson, ex-governor of Virginia, Charles W. Newton, of Taylor, And S. Holden, of Harrison, John S Barns, of Marion, R. W. Caruthers, of Monongalia; Crabtree, of Lee; Absalom George, of Tyler; Wm. Lants, of Monongalia; James T. McIver, of Scott; Isaac Parsons, of Hampshire; James B. Lee, of Pendleton; Joseph Kelley, of Russell; Hiram Riggs, of Scott; B. T. Brandon, of Preston.

And if we took this definition, "the Doughface has a high opinion of his own merits"—(page 3) we might charge Three Stars himself with being in the company of all his above named political brethern; but we have too much respect for ourselves to descend to such personalities. We speak of politicians, and their political deeds, and not of private men. The pamphlet, in defining a Doughface, says: "he has a high opinion of his own merits, and expects upon the success of his northern allies, at the very least to be called to the head of a department or a foreign mission;" "he invariably accompanies his censure of others with a protestation of his own undoubted fidelity to the South," "he will tell you that *his* confidential assurance of the intentions of his candidate is more worthy of credence than the recorded evidence of fidelity," "he assures you that Mr Fillmore is perfectly sound," &c. Now, if we took this as a starting point, how many Southern men, of high standing in the democratic ranks, could we name who would come under the term. Where, especially would Charles James Faulkner be? He comes up to every requisite the pamphlet cites for the construction of a Doughface. But as we are to confine the list to *democrats*, we are uncertain whether we can, conscientiously, put Mr Faulkner with the others named. All we have named above, are *Southern* men; all are Democrats; and all have held, or are holding offices in the State of Virginia.

As to the charge that *we* are a Southern Doughface, we might be disposed to treat it seriously, had the writer not styled us a "*very diminutive specimen*" of that genus; we can, therefore, only laugh at the charge as ridiculous and absurd; and advise Three Stars to invoke "Great Heavens!" before he touches the subject again.

A word or two about the 'tar and feathers' *editorial*.

We deemed it unnecessary to re publish the Atherton Resolutions for the simple reason that we did not deem them important to our position. Mr. Fillmore was denounced as an abolitionist because he voted *against* them; and we wished, simply, to show that if *opposition* to these resolutions constituted abolitionism, Mr Wise must have been an abolitionist also. But Mr. Wise, himself, as we said, denounced these resolutions as *abolition engines*, and Mr Fillmore's vote, so far from proving him an abolitionist, proves him to have been utterly opposed to these abolition engines.

The Spirit refers to various votes given by Mr. Fillmore on other subjects, and uses the very same dodge resorted to by the pamphleteers. He says that so many votes were cast, and that Mr Fillmore voted in the affirmative or negative, as the case might be, in company with Giddings, Slade and other noted abolitionists. Now, we showed from the *record* too, that Southern members voted with Mr. Fillmore; and argued that these Southern members must have been abolitionistas, as *if* the deductions of the pamphlet were logical and true. We cited Henry A Wise, Robert M. T Hunter, R. Barnwell Rhett, and a number of other Southern Democrats, who must have been, by the rules of the pamphlet, just as great abolitionist, Mr. Fillmore, having voted just as he did, on some of the test propositions.

[illegible] in full? Why does it content itself with citing the fact that, in some instances, Mr Kennedy, of Md., voted against Mr. Fillmore. We never said that he and Mr F, always voted together. We dare the 'Spirit' to take each vote *referred to in the pamphlet*, and *publish in full* the *names of* ALL *those who voted with* Mr. *Fillmore*. Let it go to work, with the aid of all the light Three Stars can furnish, and take from the record, in its possession, all these votes, and then publish them to the public. Let it do this; and the thanks of the whole people, not the politicians, with be gratefully extended to it. Especially let it publish, from the record, all the votes cast by both Buchanan and Fillmore upon the subject of abolition petitions; and thus enable the people to see whether Mr. Buchanan voted simply for the reception of those petitions, for [illegible] according to the assertion of the [illegible] like the Abbots, and it went do not refuse; nor will it do to dodge the issue by mere editorial assertions.

We condemned this pamphlet in the strongest terms. It makes the direct charge that Mr. Fillmore is an abolitionist. We denounced this as false; and we do so still. It attempted to prove this charge by garbling the record, and citing Mr. Fillmore as "voting in company with Giddings, Slade, & Co." refusing to give the names of all of the 'Company.' For this gross suppression of truth we denounced it; and we do so still. The whole thing, we said, was designed "to deceive, defraud and swindle the people into the belief that Mr. Fillmore is an abolitionist," and the more we examine the more are we satisfied that we are right in the denunciation. And if we needed any other proof than that we have furnished from the record, to prove this charge of the pamphlet to be utterly false, we could cite Charles James Faulkner's assertions in Congress, and out of it, and especially his speech at the democratic ratification meeting held at the Court-house in Charlestown. We could cite Ward, the president of the Cincinnati Convention, Toombs, Stevens, Douglass, Cass, C. C. Clay, Dowdle, Bridge, Bocock, Letcher, Hoy, and a dozen other eminent democratic men in high place. We could cite the Democratic Review, the Florence, Ala., Gazette, the Richmond Enquirer, the Alexandria Sentinel, the South Carolina Patriot, the Democratic Recorder of Fredericksburg, Va., and many other like prominent and respectable democratic papers of the South, all of which have in effect, pronounced this charge false. And yet, in the face of all this evidence to the contrary, in the teeth of all the facts, this pamphlet boldly denounces Mr Fillmore as an abolitionist.

In conclusion, we ask the 'Spirit' to say whether it believes Millard Fillmore to be an abolitionist? Let it answer yes or nay.

THE PACIFIC PLANK IN THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

The Democrats of this part of the South deny that the resolution of the Cincinnati Convention, for the Pacific Road, is any part of the Democratic platform.

We have, after much trouble, been enabled to get a paper from Pennsylvania, which advocates the election of Buchanan, in which this resolution is given as a part of the platform.

In Pennsylvania the Democrats go for Buchanan, Breckinridge, *Free* Kansas and the Pacific Road, while at the South they go for Buchanan, Breckinridge, *Slave* Kansas, and *no* Pacific Road. And yet this party calls itself national, and begs the support of all parties of the South for Mr James that form! What miserable humbuggery is this great democratic party guilty of, and to what contemptible cheats does it resort for the success of their nominee!

A HANKER.

While Mr. Hunter was in the midst of his speech, in reply to Mr Lucas, Mr L., asked him the question, Are you a Know Nothing? To which Mr. H replied, that he did not see what that had to do with the subjects then under consideration, but he would answer him. I am not a Know Nothing; but I have been, and do not care to disavow it. And if the present platform of the American party constitutes the creed of that party, I am one of it; and I tell my friend, that if he has the time to spare, I am willing to meet him, and discuss the principles laid down in that platform; believing them, as I do, to be good sound and true Union principles, and more democratic than those of the Cincinnati platform. "I can spare the gentleman a day for such an entertainment."

We wonder if Mr. Lucas will accept this banter. We beg him to do it.

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR

Which will commence to-day, (Thursday) is expected to be largely attended, and for variety and extent of articles worthy of exhibition, will no doubt far exceed any previous display which has occurred.

The grounds have been most handsomely and conveniently arranged for the purposes designed, and reflect great credit upon those who have had the matter in charge.

Not the least among the attractions for the "inner man" at least is the fact that our good friend Blessing who is not one of the [illegible] man, and his Calaboose filled to its utmost extent, with every article to satisfy the appetite of the hungry, to gratify the taste of the most fastidious no less than make the little ones rejoice with glad[illegible]. Let all our friends give Blessing a call, and they will find him ready and willing to render every accommodation in his power. "Strychnine" positively prohibited.

AMBROTYPE.

Messrs Hart & Kim, Ambrotypists, continue to sustain their reputation for taking beautiful pictures by their process.

They have just received a new and full assortment of cases chromatic glasses and other materials.

They will remain but a few days, and it behooves all who desire good likenesses to call early. Persons attending the Agricultural Fair, will have the excellent opportunity.

GOV. FLOYD'S PLEDGE.

The Richmond Whig says Wm. Smith Gov. Floyd to his pledge. "The candidate of the Black Republican party can only be beaten by an union of conservative Whigs and Democrats upon Fillmore. In that lies the hope of the South, and it surely behooves every Southern man to surrender his party prejudices in the present canvass, and strike alone for the country by giving his cordial and earnest support to Millard Fillmore."

ELECTION OF MAYOR.

Thomas Swann Esq., late President of the B. & O. R. R. and now President of the North Western Va. R. R. has been elected Mayor of Baltimore by 1500 majority. Mr. S. is also Fillmore Elector in Maryland.

NEW GOODS.

The advertisement of Mr. Charles Johnson, at Harpers-Ferry, came too late for our issue of this week.

☞ The Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show of the Maryland Society will be held in Baltimore, on the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th of October.

For the Free Press.

"AN OLD WHIG."

Has "the mountain gone to Mahomed," and the Spirit of Jefferson so far departed from the old line Whigs? If not, then surely "Mahomed has gone to the mountain," and this "old Whig," endorsed by the Spirit, (save the mark!) must consent to be "judged by the company he keeps." This is a high-toned compliment and worthy of the source whence it comes. To our sensitive apprehension there is the appearance of the last in the most cold, straight, hollow, believing as we do, that an "old Whig" is such a category to equivalent to a new line Democrat, and therefore to be regarded as "not far from the kingdom." Never any body in others heard the genuine Whig the Democrat, from his fond appealing to the fraternal sympathies of his Whig brethren, through the columns of a journal whose peculiar vocation has been to abuse Whig men and measures, pause our compliments. As a Whig, addressing himself to Whigs, he should have done so over his own signature; thereby relieving himself of the suspicion that must attach to his motives; and enabling the public to determine whether indeed he is now a veritable Whig, and how not (as we believe he has) permanently alienated himself to the chosen Democracy. It is a matter of no concern however, what his political affinities may have, or are now, as we propose to show from his arguments, that others may determine how far they are worthy to influence the conduct of any Whig, by inducing him to ignore his past record; acknowledge that Democracy only is true,—and enlist heartily under the banner of his most unscrupulous and implacable foe.

Every body knows that in the last Presidential struggle the shields of 27 States were elevated to bear into the Capital of the Nation, an honest man, who, it has been frequently observed, sought to be neutral and upon a platform [illegible] Whig party was not only disbanded, but virtually denationalized, and the prestige as a national party declared to be utterly destroyed.—Limitless hosannas rose highest at this event, and there rolls of exultation must have fallen with grateful symphony upon the ear of "an old Whig." How tenderly his present organ, the Spirit, condoled with him over a disaster that should have been, as it has since, clothed the common principle of affinity had attached them to the fortunes of the Whig party, they were at the same time animated by a spirit of determined opposition to the Southern one doctrines propagated by the Democracy. Self respect, and regard for their past history forbade them to go over to their enemy. Accordingly, when the American party was organized and avowed sound, conservative sentiments, in no way conflicting with a single principle of Whig faith, many Whigs, consistently with their members at patriotic Democrats who had left a dishonored party, rallied to its standard, resolved to battle, though under a different banner, against their natural foe. They did not, like "an old Whig," ignominiously abdicate, *fling to the enemy, and stipulate for quarter upon conditions of serving at his ranks.* This is all this need be said in vindication of the highminded "American Elector" for this District, whose conduct, with that of his brethren, has incurred a weak sister in Bagley; then he must unconsciously betake himself to the embrace of Southernism.

The sense of all the series of "the old Whig,"—which being first made in course of preparation, and previously hereafter by his organ,—it doubtless relied upon as it essentially demonstrative of the proposition laid down, viz: "that the Southern people should on account, with out regard to former party associate, support the Democratic ticket at the coming Presidential election." And wherefore? because the American party is "local," has no "national" existence, and "the inefficiency of the Whig party of principle, pronounced by it, is virtually admitted by its adherents; whilst, on the other hand, "the Democratic party meeting in National Convention, with representatives from every State in the Union, all governed by the same impulse, (?) all united on the principle of securing all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to every part of our confederacy. You see no attempt at compromising this great question—no altering the phraseology of their resolutions to propitiate this or that section. They say to all that if you go with us, you must adopt the sentiments we have promulgated." Pretty good this, in the face of facts that we shall presently demonstrate. We are amazed at the temerity of "an old Whig" for indulging even idle vagaries. Does he not know that the nominations of Fillmore are a triumph of the very sentiments that he appeals to against him? and that Mr. Buchanan's nomination was forced by the North? Did not the Convention that nominated Mr. Fillmore purge itself of the Free soilers—in which good work the very Electoral ticket, whom he attempts to disparage, acted a most prominent part? And does he not know that the Cincinnati Convention dared not follow the example, but hugged Martin Van Buren's free soil associates in the most loving embrace? Did not that notorious old Free Soiler, Thos. H. Benton,—himself the master spirit of the time—endorse that assembled at that Convention—boast in his St. Louis speech that it was the yeomanry of the neighboring counties—the Free Soilers of Ohio, that compelled the nomination of Buchanan? And what of this famous Platform—the verest gull trap that man or devil, the father of lies, ever invented to impose upon human credulity? Scarcely had the tinkers ceased their jubilant songs over the Dogan they had set up, ere they began to read it in pieces. "The general government," say they, "has no power to begin and carry on a system of internal improvements;" and straightway two-thirds of a Democratic Senate pass a batch of national improvement bills at a cost of millions; despite the President's veto and the peremptory of the Richmond Enquirer. To propitiate the west, and to recover their lost dominion over California, a Pacific Rail Road plank was interpolated in the Platform, but the South being somewhat sensitive upon this subject, it was deemed wise to *leave it out of the resolutions* executed this side of the faun. But the Nebraska Bill,—ah yes, the text, sermon, and all, of a Southern Location;—"the right of the people to govern themselves,"—this is the touchstone of the great "national" party. This, too, was incorporated in the Platform which "an old Whig" delights to have. But what followed? the ink had scarcely dried upon the instrument that proclaimed "popular sovereignty," when Douglas stepped forward with his "Pacification Bill," *repealing whole statutes of* the Territorial Legislature! And this measure, reviving "Congressional interposition," so much denounced, and repealing the laws of a *sure* slavery Territorial Legislature, actually passed the United States Senate by the vote of the Democratic party and of Southern Senators! But there is another phase of this Nebraska bill (lay it in James faced,) that we wish to present to "an old Whig." We wish him and others to understand the *double* interpretation given to this bill by the party that does not "alter the phraseology of their resolutions (though they may the sense,) to propitiate this or that section;"—we give him the highest authority; that of Democratic Senators. On the 3d of July last, Senator Trumbull presented to the Senate a resolution to this effect, viz. "that it was the true intent and meaning of the "act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," not to legislate slavery with Kansas nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof free, through their Territorial Legislature, to regulate the institution of slavery in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; and that until the Territorial Legislature acts upon the subject the owner of a slave *in one of the States has no right to enter the Territory with such slave*, nor to hold a slave in said Territory of Kansas, and leave him there as a slave; but any slave taken to the territory of Kansas by his owner for purposes of settlement, is thereby declared to be *free*, unless there is some valid act of a duly constituted Legislative Assembly of said Territory by which he may be held as a slave." Senators Bigler, of Pa., and Pugh, of Ohio, both spoke upon this resolution, regarding it as "wholly unnecessary," "utterly irrelevant; and not a practical amendment." Neither of these gentlemen, however, objected to the amendment upon the ground that it differed in swing construction upon the bill. Senator Dixon then offered another amendment, declaring "That the provision in the act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas" which declares it to be the true intent and meaning of said act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States' was intended to, and does confer upon or leave to the people of the Territory of Kansas full power at any time through the *Territorial Legislature*, to *exclude* slavery from said Territory, or to recognize and regulate it therein." Mr. Cass regarded this as "mere surplusage—double legislation—a repetition of the original act; believing that of course the *Territorial Legislature* of Kansas full power to exclude or allow slavery." Mr. Douglas "believed that the legal effect of the amendment was precisely the same as that of the original act, and almost in the words of the act. Hence he should have no hesitancy in voting for it, except that it was putting in the bill a matter which did not belong to it." Mr Bigler "agreed with the Senator from Michigan and the Senator from Illinois, that this is substantially the same as it now stands." Mr Toucey expressed similar views, when Mr. Trumbull said: "Mr. President, I will state very frankly what my object is. I know very well that the Kansas Nebraska bill is discussed very differently in different sections of the country. *It has a northern and a south ern look.* In the Northern States it is argued on the ground that the people of the Territory, at any time, *through their Territorial Legislature, have a right to exclude slavery if they please.* I understand that a very different opinion prevails at the South. The Kansas-Nebraska bill does not confer the power on the Territorial Legislature to regulate the subject of slavery, but leaves it to 'the people' of the Territory. There is where the difficulty arises. The point is, when are the people of a Territory in a condition to act, when they are sufficiently numerous to form a State government, and when have they the right to regulate the subject of slavery. This [illegible] Mr. Trumbull remarked further that "it was for the purpose of arriving at a definite conclusion," (what the Democracy do not desire) "that he offered this amendment." Mr. Douglas rejoined and ended by saying, that, "the act does give the power to the Territorial Legislature, unless the Constitution of the United States prohibits it." But hear the venerable expatriate sovereign from Michigan. Mr. Cass. "It is said that there is a difference of construction between the North and the South on the Kansas Nebraska act. Necessarily of course it is so; and if the honorable gentleman from Illinois (Mr Trumbull) *could not see that, he was not alone*, we have fallen into this mistake. Those who believe that slavery goes to the Territories under the Constitution proprio vigore, of course believe that no power is given to the Legislature to prohibit slavery. But those who believe, as I do, that there is no such Constitutional guarantee, believe, of course, that the Territorial Legislature has the power to legislate on this, or any other subject. The difference does not result from the words of that bill, but from the nature of things. The North and the South construe the Constitution *differently*. The former consider that the Constitution gives them the right of carrying their slaves any where to the Territories. If they are right you can give no power to the Territorial Legislature to interfere with them. The major part of the North believe that the Constitution makes no such right to the South. They believe of course, that this power is given to the Legislature." We have not time to pursue this debate further, except to say that Douglas in a subsequent part of it admitted that the free soiler Trumbull's amendment "was intended to, and does, repeal, that the legal effect was the same as that of the original bill!" A pretty bottle of lads you have here, to be sure, and the Democracy and renegade Whigs may well prate about the "nationality" in the regard for our (Southern) rights," of this great party. Their candidate has upon this question as upon all others—been on both sides. His views, as more expressed in his Sanford letter were these: "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, of, whilst asserting this sovereign power in Congress, which, from its very 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 reaffirm every s

For the Free Press.

Libty Hall Clarke Co.
October 6, 1856.

Dear Free Press: I cannot forbear giving utterance to the great pleasure I experienced, in hearing your great Texas Man, *Solomon Stevens*, on Monday night in Winchester. After a short notice the Court House was well filled by an enrolled crowd, who were anxious to know what position that distinguished gentleman would take in the present canvass, many Democrats being so foolish as to believe that he would advocate the election of the good Sentinel of Sleepy Clime Mr. Buchanan commenced by saying that he had only two politics to discuss—first who are our country in its present condition and secondly, who can best get up out of it. He then proceeded to demonstrate, that it was that same old concomitant the Democratic party, which has so long—by feeling incendiary blows against the Union and the Constitution—that had brought our present troubles upon us and that Millard Fillmore was presidentially the man to take charge of the ship of State and restore peace and quiet to the commercial country. Mr H spoke as a gentleman—as a statesman, looking diversity at the evils he [illegible] and showing how they are born to the country. Mr. N. spoke of those fell from his eloquent lips, [illegible] he thoroughly exposed the nefarious manœuvres which the Democratic party had resorted with, to Polke and the Constitution. In spite of Mr. [illegible] high terms as I do think he deserved, [illegible]

[illegible] nothing to think that we *Louthers* that Mr Hayes [illegible] evening will call upon him [illegible] speech during this campaign. These [illegible] the life of and the man known by the [illegible] press may be a Buchanan speech and we [illegible]

[illegible] the Nebraska bill—[illegible] such as no sincere [illegible] secured. Will all this, that the Nebraska bill ever perpetrated? [illegible] Democrats are [illegible] of promise to the [illegible] opera "breaking it [illegible] of 1844 (in which [illegible] for which no true [illegible] and "BUCHANAN FREE KANSAS" banners in Pennsylvania [illegible] Southern Vice President [illegible] the North, pandering [illegible] by public assurance [illegible] to extend the area of [illegible] of Virginia is receiving on a speech in [illegible] not desire any man [illegible] Buchanan's own [illegible] And Buchanan's own [illegible]

[illegible] Yours in great haste, CUNOON.

FAITHFUL SENTINEL.

On Thursday Mr. John Dixon, while examining apple trees on Thursday last on the farm of Mr. H Matthews near this place, encountered a [illegible] and secreted a secure spunk under his right [illegible] presenting his jaw-bone. *Shepherdstown Star.*

LITERARY FOOTPRINTS.—Buchanan [illegible] of the phenomena would disparage any comparison [illegible] which then did unanimously [illegible] This has been discovered in these hills [illegible] towards Dr J C Ayer's preparations. To those adopted them the [illegible] their [illegible] which shows a wide range in immortality [illegible] that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Cathartic Pills even though they are not [illegible] on the books that are made known to the [illegible] through the newspapers.—*New Orleans* [illegible]

Married.

[illegible] William H Brooks [illegible] Church, Winchester [illegible] Esq. of S. Joseph [illegible] Saturday morning [illegible] Baltimore.

Died:

[illegible] John C Wilson in Berkeley [illegible] MARY NELSON [illegible] daughter of Wm Hunter [illegible] of Lunenburg Va.

[illegible] Thursday morning [illegible] Mr. Hiram Lewis, in the 72d year of his age. Mr. Lewis was a native of Berkeley county, and was one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of the county. He was a member of the Methodist Church for many years, and died in the full hope of a glorious immortality.

[illegible] the 12th inst. Eugene WALKER [illegible] John and Martha Ann Wilson [illegible] aged 11 months and 3 days—[illegible] to prevent to be [illegible] with the hands of a relation.

SAM'L RIDENOUR.

Notice.

[illegible] given at the Store of E. S. Boyle and James W Hawes, are now due and [illegible] for collection. Prompt payment is [illegible]

HENRY HUNTER.

Oxygenated Bitters

[illegible] celebrated Dyspepsia and Asthma cures [illegible] had at Hutchison & Burnett's Apothecary [illegible] Charlestown, Va.

NEW GOODS.

[illegible] LARGE and generally assorted stock of seasonable goods. Just received by

CRAMER & HAWKS.

Bacon and Lard.

COUNTRY Hams and Lard, for sale by

CRAMER & HAWKS.

BARRELS No 1 Refined Edwards Oil for sale by HUTCHISON & BURNETT.

DR KANE'S Arctic Exploration, for sale by HUTCHISON & BURNETT.

Brilliant Schemes for Nov. '56.

GREGORY & MAURY, MANAGERS,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

To be drawn under the Superintendence of Commissioners appointed by the Governor.

$10,000!

Lottery for the benefit of the *State of Delaware*, Class 264 for 1856, to be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, November 1st, 1856.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

RICH SCHEME.

1 Prize of $10,000; 2 Prizes of 15,000; 2 of 10,000; 2 of 7,500; 4 of 5,000; 4 of 3,000; 1 of 1,350; 15 Prizes of 1000, &c., &c., &c.

Tickets, $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2,50
Certificates of Pk's of 26 Whole tickets, $140,00
Do do 26 Half " 70,00
Do do 26 quarter " 35,00

$50,330!

Lottery for the benefit of the *State of Delaware*, Class 250, for 1856, to be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, November 8th, 1856.

75 No. Lottery—12 drawn ballots.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Grand Prize of $50,330; 2 Splendid do., 20,000; 2 Prizes of 15,000; 2 Prizes of 10,000; 2 Prizes of 7,500; 2 Prizes of 5,000; 2 of 2,500; 7 of 2,000; 200 [Lowest 3 No Prizes] of 500, &c., &c., &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2,50
Certificates of Pk's of 25 whole tickets $200,00
Do do 25 half do 100 00
Do do 25 quarter do 50 00
Do do 25 eighth do 25 00

$37,500!

Lottery for the benefit of the *State of Delaware* Class 267, for 1856, to be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, November 29th 1856.

74 number Lottery—15 drawn ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of $37,500; 1 Prize of 15,000; 1 Prize 10,000; 1 Prize of 5,000; 1 Prize of 3,000; 1 Prize of 2,170; 1 of 1,900; 1 of 1,800; 1 of 1,700; 1 of 1,600; 10 of 1,500; &c., &c., &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50
Certificates of Pk's of 26 Whole tickets, $120,00
Do do 25 half " 60,00
Do do 26 quarter " 30,00

$36,700!

Lottery for the benefit of the *State of Delaware*, Class 256, for 1856 to be drawn in Wilmington, Del., on Saturday November 15th, 1856.

75 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize $36,700; 1 Prize of 20,000; 1 Prize of 10,000; 1 Prize of 7,500; 1 Prize of 5,000; 1 Prize of 3,000; 1 Prize of 2,105; 1 Prize of 2,000, 50 Prizes of 1,000, &c., &c., &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2,50
Certificates of Pk's of 25 Whole Tickets, $130,00
Do do 25 Half do 65,00
Do do 25 Quarter do 32,00

$67 097!

Lottery for the benefit of the *State of Delaware* Class 7, to be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday November 22d, 1856.

74 number Lottery—13 drawn ballots.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Grand Prize of $67 097 2 Grand Prizes 30,000; 2 Prizes of 20,000; 2 Prizes of 15,000; 2 of 10,000; 2 of 7,500; 2 of 5,000; 100 of 1,000, &c., &c., &c.

Tickets $10—Halves 10 00—Quarters 5 00—Eighths 2 50.

Certificates of Pk's of 25 whole tickets, $280,00
Do do 25 half do 140 00
Do do 25 quarter do 70,00
Do do 25 eighth do 35,00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention and an account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from me—

Address, P. J. BUCKEY, Agent.
October 16, 1856. Wilmington, Del.

Notice.

PERSONS are cautioned from trespassing on my Farm on the Shenandoah River, as there have been depredations committed lately which I will submit to no longer, and prosecute those persons who have taken on *responsibility* against my consent of erecting fish dams, &c., at what is called On a Rock Falls. I direct them to remove their fishing tackling &c., from my premises forthwith. If this notice is disregarded, I will take the *responsibility* to do so, and in a very summary manner and it will not be *particular* how I do it. When I *must* resume on my premises I reserve to myself as I have heretofore done, the right of selecting them.

JOSEPH STARRY.

Oct 16 1856.

First Come—First Served.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR THE PEOPLE!

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

AND call at the Charlestown Ready-Made Clothing Store, if you want cheap goods at cheaper than half prices.

The undersigned having removed his store to the rooms recently occupied by Mr. T. C. Sigafoose, immediately opposite the Court-house, is now opening for the benefit of the Public generally one of the largest and choicest assortments of

Ready-Made Clothing,

ever offered before to the people of Charlestown and vicinity. His stock embraces every article which goes by or taste may suggest for the covering of the "inner man," an each article of the best material and made in like manner. He deems it unnecessary to enumerate his stock, as it comprises every article necessary for gentlemen's [illegible] from a large and general assortment to a Dress Goods Fancy Articles, every [illegible] he will sell them at a price which will make it the interest of all who may wish to purchase to give him a call and examine his stock, before they purchase elsewhere.

Strangers and others will bear in mind, the Cheap Ready Made Clothing Store, is the place for Bargains! A penny made is a penny saved in an old adage and in these hard times, will not be disregarded by

JACOB NOAH.

Oct 9 1856.

Lecture.

DARIEN EXPEDITION.

MRS. H. KEYTLEWELL will deliver a lecture on this place, on Monday night the 20th, at 7½ o'clock, at *Jefferson Hall.* Subject:—*DARIEN EXPEDITION.* Admission 25 cts. Tickets to be had at Carter's Hotel.

Charles'n 9 1856—2t.

WHITE Goods and Embroideries, Irish long Lawns, Linen, Cambric Dimity Muslin, Swiss muslin, Nainsook & Bishops Lawn, Jackonet and Swiss Building, Emb'd and Corded Skirts, Sacks and Cambric Collars and Sleeves &c

Just rec'd by J N & L L SADLER

October 9, 1856.

Over the Way!

[illegible] Cartes Store. As it is my intention to close out the remaining stock this month all persons in want of any article I have on hand, can have it at low cash rates. Call and see for yourselves

T C SIGAFOOSE

Oct. 9 1856.

Negroes for Sale.

FOR sale a NEGRO WOMAN and CHILD The Woman understands all kinds of housework, is a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, &c.—She will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply at the FREE PRESS OFFICE.

October 9 1856—3t

Staple Goods.

BLANKETS 4-4 to 1-4 Crib and Cradle Blankets Flannels of every color and quality, Bed, Ticking, Brown and bleached Cotton, and Cotton Flannel just received by

Oct 9 1856. J. N. & L. L. SADLER.

Fresh Groceries.

N. Orleans and West India brown Sugar, Crush, Pulverized and Refined do. Rio, Java and Mocha Coffee, Green and Blk Tea.—English Cheese, Crackers, &c.

Oct. 9, 1856 J. N. & L. L. SADLER.

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a large supply of seasonable goods.

KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Oct. 9, 1856.

SWEET POTATOES, for sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Oct. 9, 1856.

Let all the world say what they can,
For selling capital prizes M Ansel & Co. are the man,
Glorious, Glorious Luck at selling Prizes.

M ANSEL & CO.,

EXCHANGE AND LOTTERY BROKERS,

HAVE to inform the Virginia Public that their Great Luck in selling prizes is on the increase and those in want of the ready "rino" will please venture a $5 or $10, and a good prize awaits them. We have sold of late many large prizes, and this month we intend to put do the world in selling large Prizes. The following great Lottery will be drawn in October.

A RICH SCHEME.

$26,000.

On Monday, Oct. 13th, Washington County Lottery, Class 33, Capital Prize $26,000; $13,000; $6,000; $4,000; $3,500.

78 nos.—13 ballots.

Whole tickets $8—Halves $4—Quarters $2
Eighths $1.

Certificates of Wholes $119 60; Halves $59 80; Quarters $29,90

A GRAND SCHEME.

$30,000!

On Wednesday, Oct. 15, Susquehanna Canal Lottery, Class 40, Capital $30,000; $4,000; 5,000; $1000; $3,427; 2,500; 2 of $1,750; 2 of $1,500.

75 nos.—12 ballots.

Whole Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters 2,50. Eighths $1.25.

Certificate of Wholes $148; Halves $74; Quarters $37.

A MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

$25,000!

On Saturday, October 18th, Grand Consolidated Lottery Class 31 Capital $35 000; $13 000; $10 692; 1 of $6000; 5 of $3000; 5 of 2,000; 10 of 1,200

78 nos.—12 ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2,50. Eighths 1 25

Certificates of Wholes $154—Halves $79—Quarters $39 50

A GLORIOUS SCHEME.

$30,000!

Wednesday, Oct 22, Susquehanna Canal Lottery Class 15, Capital $30 000; $10,000; $5,000; $3,907; 100 of 1000.

78 nos—12 Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2,50—Eighths $1 25.

Certificate of Wholes $158—Halves 79; Quarters 39,50.

A MAMMOTH SCHEME.

$70,000!

Saturday, Oct. 25, Grand Consolidated Lottery class O, Capital $70,000; 35,000; 16,700; 10 of 10,000; 10 of $5,000; 10 of $2,500; 10 of $1,750.

78 nos.—12 Ballots.

Whole tickets $20—Halves $10—Quar. $5—Eighths $2.50.

Certificate of Wholes $316; Halves $158; Quarters $79.

A FINE SCHEME.

$30,000!

On Wednesday, October 29, Susquehanna Canal Lottery Class 46, Capital $30,000; 20 of 5,000; 20 of 1,000; 20 of 500; 20 of 400; 20 of 2,50.

75 nos.—12 ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves 5—Quarters $2.50. Eighths 1,25.

Certificates of Wholes $148; Halves $74; Quarters $37.

$50,000!

On Friday October 31, Grand Consolidated Class 5 Extra on the Havana Plan, Capital $50,000; 20,000, $10 000; $5,000; $2,000; $1,910; 5 of 1,000

1,000 Prizes and 20 000 Numbers.

Tickets $10;—Halves 5;—Quarters 2,50. Eighths 1,25.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The famous and lucky Patapsco Lottery, (Small Fry) will hereafter be drawn on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, Capitals $5 000, $3 000, $2,500, 10 of $1 000, &c. &c. Tickets $1.00, Halves 50 cents, Quarters 25 cents. A full Certificate of Package of 26 whole tickets in these famous little Schemes cost but $15, Halves $7,50, Quarters $3 75, and a single Package can draw the four highest prizes in the Lottery.

All orders to secure the earliest attention and best selection of regular Packages, of single Tickets and Shares, must be forwarded without delay, and addressed to us, the great Prize Agents.

The Official Drawing of these great Lotteries, duly certified to, by the State Commissioner, will be sent immediately after it is drawn, with a full explanation of the result. The above list contains only the Capitals—the Prizes in every Lottery vary from the price of Tickets upwards.

—N. B. Correspondents cannot be too careful in writing in each letter their Post Office, County and State, and those holding prize tickets, and wishing them renewed or cashed, must invariably remit the tickets, the tickets being, like Bank notes, payable on presentation only.

M. ANSEL & CO, Box 799 P. O.
Oct. 9, 1856 Baltimore, Md.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale before the *Court-House* door in Charlestown, on the 1st day of *Superior Court*, ensuing, his desirable Residence, which is most favorably located in the South-Western portion of the town—containing some ten rooms, and in good repair. All necessary out-buildings are attached, and there is a fine Cistern at the Kitchen door. The Garden contains about 1 1-4 ACRES and is one of the most productive and attractive in the town.

A five Acre Lot, (with an Alley alone dividing from the House,) which is most favorably situated for building Lots, will be sold either in connection with the House, in separate parcels, as may hereafter be determined.

TERMS.—One third Cash, and the remainder in one and two years, with interest from sale—payment to be secured by a Deed of Trust and approved personal security.

Sale to take place at 2 o'clock P. M
Oct 2 1856. JAS W BELLER

Cordial Elixir of

YELLOW PERUVIAN BARK

THIS Elixir comprises all the active principles of Calisaya Bark, in their native combination—divested of nothing but woody fibre, and derives additional energy from its combination with several grateful aromatic tonics. It is a most effective strengthener and restorative admirably adapted to those cases of weak and languid habits of women and children, where the digestion is impaired the muscular system flaccid and incapable of performing vigorously its proper functions. It is surpassingly agreeable to the taste, and is intended to be an efficient substitute for those repulsive bitter tonics against which the delicate stomach so frequently revolts. Prepared by Samuel Simes, and for sale by BELLER & COOKE.

October 2, 1856

The Jefferson County Agricultural Society's Cattle Show

AND

AGRICULTURAL, AND HORTICULTURAL

EXHIBITION,

WILL be held near Charlestown, Virginia, on the 16th and 17th of October, 1856

☞ The First Annual Exhibition of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society of Virginia, will be held on *Thursday* and *Friday*, the 16th and 17th of October, at the Society's Ground, half a mile from Charlestown, for order of Exhibition, Regulations, and List of Premiums, see Bills.

October 2, 1856.—tr

NEW BOOKS.

THE Banished Son by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz.
Love Path, by Reynolds.
Vanderdecken's Doom.
Jane Hayes, Governess;
Evelyn Marston;
Bernard Lile Clemens;
Robert Graham, Sequel to Linda, just received and for Sale by BELLER & COOKE

October 9, 1856.

New Goods.

WE would call the attention of our customers and the public generally, to our stock of Goods adapted to the Fall and Winter trade, consisting in part of

Fig'd, Blk and plain Silks,
Delains Robes, fig'd and plain Delaines, Col'd and Blk Bombazines and Alpaccas Gala Plaids Scotch Plaids Gingham, Prints, &c

October 9 1856 J. N. & L. L. SADLER

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of the late John Lock, will please present them to the undersigned properly proven for payment, and all persons owing said estate are expected to discharge their indebtedness at an early day.

JOHN W McGURDY, Executor
October 9, 1856. of John Lock.

Butter of Cocoa,

A PECULIAR soothing, emollient, concrete oil, expressed from Cocoa Nuts and is beneficially applied to sore lips and nipples, chapped skins excoriations, &c. For sale by

BELLER & COOKE.

Oct. 9 1856.

BANK OF THE VALLEY STOCK [illegible] by KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Oct. 9, 1856

PUBLIC SALE OF TWO VALUABLE FARMS.

WILL be offered at public sale on the premises, on Thursday, the 20th of November, 1856, the very valuable farm on which John Hayslett, dec'd., resided, about two miles Southeast of Bunkers Hill, and 3 miles West of Smithfield, Jefferson county, and within Berkeley county; 1 mile from two very large merchant mills—churches and schools convenient.

This farm contains about

300 ACRES.

of first rate slate land, about two-thirds is cleared, and is in a good state of cultivation, with several good meadows, the balance in very fine growing timber. The improvements are a large 2 story log House, with a well at the door, a good log Barn and other necessary out buildings.

TERMS.—$550 cash in hand, and the balance of the one-third to be paid on the first day of March, 1857, when possession will be given; the remaining two thirds to be paid in two equal annual payments from day of sale; to be secured by a lien on the property with interest from date.

ALSO—at the same time and place will be offered the Cunningham Farm, containing about

200 ACRES

and adjoining the first, of which about 100 acres is first rate slate land, the balance slate land with a sufficient quantity of timber upon it.

This farm is susceptible of a very high state of cultivation. There is a very fine meadow on this farm. The improvements are a log House, Corn House, &c., a very fine and never failing spring near the house, a fine stream running through this tract.

TERMS.—One-third cash and possession given. The remaining two-thirds to be paid in two equal annual payments with interest from date, the same to be secured by a lien on the property. These lands will be surveyed before the sale and a plat shown. Any person wishing to see the land will call on Mr. James of John Hayslett, living on the first named farm or the subscriber.

JOHN SWIMLEY, Ex'r of
John Hayslett, dec'd, with the will annexed
Oct 9. 1856.—ts

FENTON FOR SALE

THIS Farm, the property of the late Mrs E C Craighill, containing about 270 acres situated 4 miles south of Charlestown, on the Shenandoah river—in this County, is offered for sale. The high state of cultivation, together with the advantages of its location, renders this one of the most desirable farms in the Valley of Virginia—it justly ranks among the test and most productive farms in the county of Jefferson, and possesses every advantage that could be derived by one seeking permanent investment of capital

The improvements are ample and in good repair. The mansion house is tastefully situated on an eminence, commanding a magnificent view of mountain and river scenery; the out buildings consists of Stabling, Ice house, Corn house, Granery, Carriage house, and every necessary convenience. This tract comprises a fine Meadow of river bottom inexhaustibly rich; a good Spring of limestone water, and is within a few hundred yards of two large merchant Mills; and possesses a great advantage from its vicinity to large bodies of chesnut timber, of which the fencing on the farm now of the best character is chiefly composed. The location is undoubtedly one of the most healthy in the county.

The terms which will be made accommodating, can be ascertained by application to the undersigned, residing on the premises, who will also take pleasure in showing the tract to any one wishing to purchase.

N. B A young branch of choice fruit.

JOHN L & S J. CRAIGHILL.
October 2, 1856—4t Spt.

Trustee's Sale.

THE undersigned, as Trustee, in a Deed of Trust executed by Philip Coons and wife, for the benefit of J. C. Unseld, dated 12th of May, 1856, and of record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson, Va., will proceed to sell, on *SATURDAY the 25th of October*, 1856, all that

Valuable Brick Dwelling and Store HOUSE,

lately occupied by the said Coons, in the town of Harpers-Ferry, opposite the Arsenal Yard, on Shenandoah Street. The House is well built two stories and covered with slate, having a commodious and convenient Store Room on the first floor, and admirably adapted for business operations. The Dwelling part of the Building is convenient and well arranged.

TERMS.—One-third cash, one-third in six, and one-third in twelve months, with interest from day of sale, the purchaser giving a Deed of Trust on the premises to secure the deferred payments, and to pay for drafting the necessary Deeds. Sale at the premises.

BEATTIE T. BURKE,
October 2, 1856.—ts Trustee.

HALLTOWN.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening the best stock of dry Goods and Groceries, that he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the people of this vicinity, and would respectfully invite them to an examination of the same, and he indulges a hope that the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year in his store, may be largely increased this fall, and that those who have heretofore minifested a wish for the welfare of the Halltown establishment, by putting their shoulders to the wheel, may still find it to their interest to favor him with their custom, as he feels assured that every thing commonly kept in a well furnished country store, can be had here as good and as cheap, as any other store in the county.

GEO. W FOX.

I would take the present opportunity of informing the farming community, that I am putting up machinery at my Mill, for grinding plaster, and in a short time, will be able to supply them with that article on favorable terms

GEORGE W FOX
October 2, 1856 -3t. Spt

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Jas. Flanigan, dec'd, are requested to come forward and settle the same without delay, and all persons having claims against the Estate, will please present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

Sept. 25, '56. ROBT N. DUKE, Adm'r.

Further Notice.

THE notes given at the Sale of the Personal effects of William Flanigan dec'd, fall due on the 10th of next month (October) when immediate payment is expected to be the undersigned.

ROBERT N DUKE
Sept 25 '56 Adm'r of Jas. Flanigan, dec'd

GEORGE R. COFFROTH,

COMMISSION AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

TOBACCO, SNUFFS, AND SEGARS,
No. 330, West Balt. St.,
Second Door West of Howard,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

September 25, 1856—1y.

Meeting of the Trustees.

AT a Meeting of the Trustees of Charlestown, Hiram O'Bannon was appointed Principal Engineer of fire Engine, John J Lock, 1st fire warden

Benjamin Tomlinson, 2d do do
I N Carter, 3d do do
John P. Blessing, 4th do do
Sept 25, 1856. S. RIDENOUR, Clerk.

Appointed under 35 Chapter Code of Virginia, Page 289.

For Sale.

TWO large Threshers and Cleaning Wheat Machines. They may be seen at the Machine Shops of Mr Rowe near the Charlestown Depot, and will be sold low.

N S WHITE.
Trustee of Zimmerman and Co.
September 25 1856—tf

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN to stand in a Store One who has had some experience—aged 17 or 18 years; and well recommended, will find employment. Apply at

FREE PRESS OFFICE.

September 18, 1856

Senna Figs.

A FRESH lot of pure SENNA FIGS, just received and for sale by

BELLER & COOKE.

Oct. 9, 1856.

HAIR DYE'S.—Batchelor's, Jones' and Alexander's. For sale by

BELLER & COOKE.

Oct. 9, 1856.

COUNTRY CURED BACON and CIDER VINEGAR for sale by

KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Oct. 9, 1856.

ETHERIAL OIL.—No 1 Ethrial oil always to be had at BELLER & COOKE'S.

Oct. 9, 1856.

FRESH SALAD OIL, just received and for sale by BELLER & COOKE.

Oct. 9, 1856.

THE CLARKE TIN AND SHEET IRON Establishment.

IS now in successful operation, and the Proprietor is ready to furnish all articles in his line at the shortest notice, and lowest prices. His stock consists of a large and general assortment of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

Among the tin ware will be found every article used in culinary or domestic operations. Among the brass, copper and zinc articles, will be found the latest style of

Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Preserving Kettles, (all sizes,) *Oil Lamps, &c.*

Of Sheet Iron all articles if not on hand, will be made to order, at shortest notice.

Roofing and Spouting

will be done in a manner not inferior to any other establishment in Virginia, and at prices as low if not lower, than can be done elsewhere. Material either furnished by those desiring work done or himself. By keeping a large stock of Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware constantly on hand and undivided attention to the business he hopes to secure to himself the patronage of the public, feeling fully competent to supply all orders or articles in his line.

JOSEPH H EASTERDAY

Snyder's Patent Fire Place

For the prevention of smoking chimneys can be had at this establishment at the Patentee's prices. For their intrinsic value, we refer to the following card of THOMAS E GOLD, Esq.

BERRYVILLE, Clarke County, Va
February 11, 1856

Mr. J H EASTERDAY, Sir:—Having tried one of Snyder's Patent Fire Places, for the prevention of Smokey Chimneys, I can truly say that it has prevented mine from smoking, besides adding more comfort and ornament to the room in which it is placed. I unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are troubled with such annoyances.

Truly yours, THOMAS E GOLD.

N. B.—Cotton Rags, wool, sheep skins, hides, beeswax, bacon, country hams, lard, old Brass, Copper, Pewter & Lead, taken in exchange for Tin Ware.

J. H. E.

September 25, 1856.

Sale of Valuable

HOTEL PROPERTY,

AT HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

ACTING under Decrees of the Circuit Court of Jefferson county the last of which was rendered on the 6th day of June, 1856 in the cause of Margaret Carrell vs Samuel Gibson and others, the undersigned, as special commissioners therein appointed, will proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder,

On Saturday, 18th of October,

The large and valuable

HOTEL PROPERTY,

at Harpers-Ferry, opening upon the platform of the B. & O. Railroad, and heretofore known as "CARRELL'S HOTEL," the same now in occupancy of Mrs. Margaret Carrell and Mr Samuel Gibson.

This property is so well known, that a more particular description of it is deemed unnecessary. Yet, it is proper to say, that its connection with the Rail Road, the travel upon which is so large and rapidly increasing, and being at a point where meals have to be taken, it affords to an enterprising proprietor, an opportunity for making money, rarely offered. The title is believed to be indisputable.

Being authorized by the terms of the last decree, to sell at private sale, if deemed expedient, the undersigned, in the meantime, will be ready to receive any applications to purchase in this form.

The terms of sale, in which ever way sold, will be—One-fourth of the purchase money in cash, and the residue in three equal instalments at nine, eighteen, and twenty-four months. The deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, with deed of trust on the premises.

The sale, at public auction as above, is to take place in front of the property, about 2 o'clock, P. M. of the day mentioned.

ANDREW HUNTER,
LAWSON BOTTS,
Special Commissioners.

Sept. 25, 1856.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE different Companies composing the 55th Regiment of Virginia Militia, are ordered to meet at there respective places of parade on the following named days, for the purpose of electing officers of the different Companies throughout the Regiment.

1st The Halltown Company will meet at Halltown, on Saturday, October 4th, at 11 o'clock also the North Bulivar Company will at McCoy's Store, on the same day at 2 o'clock

2d The different companies composing the Shepherdstown District will meet in front of J Entler's Hotel, on Saturday October the 11th, at 11 o'clock

3d The Leetown Company will meet in Leetown, on Saturday, October 18th, at 11 o'clock, also on the same day, the Smithfield Company will meet in front of Smith's Hotel, at 2 o'clock

4th The two Companies that meet in Charlestown will meet on Saturday October the 25th, at Mrs Holl's at 11 o'clock the other in front of the Market House at 3 o'clock

5th The Kearneysville Company will meet in Kearneysville, on Saturday, November the 1st, at 11 o'clock

The above orders are in obedience to the Governor of Virginia and the Col of the Regiment, the different Rolls will be called and all absentees fined.

J W ROWAN
Adjutant of the 55th V M
October 2 1856. Spt.

CITY HOTEL,

FREDERICK, MD

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, late Proprietors of the City Hotel, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

BASIL E. DORSEY.
GASSAWAY S. GRIMES

The undersigned, now sole Proprietor of the City Hotel, takes this occasion to return, on behalf of the former partnership, his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage extended to them during the two years of their joint management, and to express the hope that it may be continued

It is his purpose, at once, to commence a system of improvements by which the establishment shall be put in complete repair, and rendered in all respects a first class Hotel. To that end he will give his undivided attention, in full confidence that this his guarantee, with the reputation by his predecessor, will be a sufficient guarantee.

BASIL E. DORSEY.

September 25, 1856—6t

Desirable farm for Sale.

I WILL sell my Farm lying near the Shenandoah river, 3½ miles from Charlestown. It contains 105 acres a fair proportion in timber—The land is of good quality and in a fine state of cultivation. The DWELLING HOUSE is very comfortable, good Barn, and all necessary buildings in complete order—a first rate Stone Dairy and one of the best Springs in the county—also a large number of trees of the choicest fruit of almost every variety

Sept. 18, 1856 W N CRAIGHILL.

Books! Books!! Books!!!

WE respectfully invite the attention of Teachers and parents to our large and general assortment of school books, viz: Parker's Revised Philosophy and Colton and Fitch's Physical and Modern Geographies which are now being introduced in schools, in all the States.

HUTCHISON & BURNETT.

September 11, 1856.

Wanted,

A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH A good Workman will be employed—Constant employment and good wages given. Also an apprentice Wanted.

JOHN W. WARE.

Cameron's Depot, Sept. 18, 1856

Salt.

GROUND Alum and Fine Salt just received and for sale by CRAMER & HAWKS.

September 18, 1856.

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

[illegible] long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operations. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of the various ingredients shows with what success it accomplishes the purposes designed. It is easy to make a plausible pill, but not easy to attain the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of all pills offered. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been understood as the patient authority that almost every purgative medicine is antiquated and inflating to the bowels. This is not. Wonderful though it may seem, such is the fact, that no infusion of mild, active drugs is now required to prepare a cathartic pill which will not produce griping, sickness, or disappointment in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity, nor is any injury to health to be feared from their operation in the most delicate constitution. Hence, without a parallel in the history of medicine, they are adapted to all ages and conditions of life. Being sugar-coated they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, INFLUENZA, AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy has proven itself such notoriety from the cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidence of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. Its fame is the field of its usefulness, and as numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is the apparent to every observation, and where the virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder affections of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c.; and for Germans it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—all Druggists in Charlestown, and dealers in medicines everywhere. [July 31, 1856.

Virginia Jefferson County, Set:

Clerk's Office of the County Court, September 25th, 1856.

FRANCIS YATES, JOHN THOS. GIBSON and R. H. LEE, having been appointed by the Governor of this State, Commissioners to superintend the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, at the Court-House of this County (October Nov. 4,) on the 4th day of November next; and appointed the following named gentlemen to act as Commissioners in the other Districts of this County, at said election, viz:

District No. 1

William H T Lewis Logan Osborn, and John W McCurdy

District No. 2

Rathers W Baylor in place of C Moore, and John H Smith

District No. 3

Moses W Burr George W Parker and Lawson Botts

District No. 5

Samuel Knott, John H McEndree, John Hoffman

District No. 6.

Charles T Butler Daniel Bittinger John M. Jewett

District No. 7

William H Tate, John Mathews, Westley Small

District No. 8.

Isaac Foutz, George Mauzy & H Herr

Teste T A MOORE, Clerk

September 25 1856.—Spirit and Register copy

Timber and Staves Wanted.

THE following description of timber will be purchased for Cash, delivered in Baltimore or at Depots on the line of the Balto. and Ohio R. Road, viz:

White Oak ship knees large size,
Plank stock,
Yellow Locust logs,
White Oak Pipe, Hhd and bbls Staves;
Red Hhd and bbls,
Hickory and W. Oak, Hhd and bbls. Hoops.

Particulars in regard to the above will be given by applying personally or by letter

T SHAILER, Jr.
No. 50 Smiths Wharf, Balt.

September 9, 1856.—6m.

AMBROTIPES!

OR

Imperishable Pictures on Glass.

HAPE & KEYES, Ambrotype Artists of Baltimore, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Charlestown that they have taken rooms at the Old F. House Hall, where they are prepared to take pictures in the highest style of the art, the most perfect and durable picture known to the world. These pictures are not affected by the action of water or acids of any kind. They do not perplex the subject, but represent everything in the true position and being without the glare of the Daguerreotype may be seen in any light. The Ambrotype possesses many beauties and distinctions in the Daguerreotype.

☞ Call and examine specimens and see for yourselves.

September 9, 1856.

Chalfant's Balm Of Thousand Flowers,

WHICH will most effectually cure all diseases of the skin, beautify the complexion by eradicating all Tan, Pimples and Pimples from the face, will cleanse the Teeth and delicately perfume the Breath. For Shaving and Washing it is unsurpassed. As an article for the Toilet, it has no equal.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle. A liberal deduction made to retail dealers.

HUTCHISON & BURNETT.

September 11, 1856.

Sheep for Sale.

THE undersigned has for sale 100 STOCK SHEEP. Application should be made early—they are going off like hot cakes.

F. M. SICKLESBERGER.

September 4, 1856.

CORN MEAL, to be had at the Market House.

Sept 18, '56. T. RAWLINS.

FLOUR

...AL.

POE SONG.

...ay, Irishmen, up—awake,
Put your shoes on
Hurra for gallant Fillmore,
Our noble candidate;
We'll send him back to Washington,
To take the chair of State.

"The Ship of State" is threatened now,
With storms and tempest's wave;
But Fillmore, at the helm to guide,
Our good "old ship" will save.

Hurra, &c.

When called upon to take command
Of the "ship of State" before,
He proved himself the Union's friend;
We'll send him back once more.

A statesman to select,
And Millard Fillmore is the man
The people will elect.

Hurra, &c.

Hurra for our glorious cause,
And for our glorious name;
No North, no South, no East, no West,
But just and equal laws.

Hurra, &c.

Then rally now around our flag,
And let the motto be—
Perpetual Union of our States,
Fillmore and Liberty.

Hurra, &c.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

FILLMORE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 27, 1856.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the friends of Fillmore and Donelson in Indiana, held at Indianapolis on Wednesday, the 24th September 1856, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That the statements made by certain newspapers, to the effect that the friends of Fillmore and Donelson in this State have united with those of Fremont and Dayton' and will support the same electoral ticket with them, is not true, but on the contrary, that we have our own electoral ticket, composed entirely of Fillmore men, and intend to support that ticket and no other, without union or fusion with any other party.

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee cause this resolution to be published and circulated as extensively as possible.

A. H. DAVIDSON, Chairman.

In a private letter, received a few days ago from Mr. Fillmore, by a gentleman of Georgia, the following characteristic language occurs:—"What ever may be my fate personally, is not worth a pin if the integrity of the Constitution can be maintained and we can transmit this glorious heritage unimpaired to our posterity." This language is worthy of Millard Fillmore. It is such gems as this that give him so high a place in the affections of the American people, and it breathes that lofty patriotism, and that noble self-denial so characteristic of the man, and which have made his own one of the most illustrious names in the history of our country.

☞ The Easton (Talbot county) Gazette states that it had been announced the Hon Jas A Pearce would address the Democracy of that county on Tuesday last, but when the day arrived, "to the utter chagrin and disappointment of the party," he did not do so. The Gazette adds:

"We venture to say Mr. Pearce will not address the Democracy any where during the present canvass. We have strong reasons for doubting whether Mr. Pearce consented to address the people as was expected. His name was placarded before the community only for the purpose of drawing together the undecided; but after all, the turn-out was beautifully small."

The New York Tribune says:—"We do not wish our readers to believe the election of Fremont a fixed fact. We do not ourselves believe it, and should not desire to diffuse the impression if we did. We wish it generally understood that the struggle is arduous and that the result depends on work yet to be done. In spite of many assurances we consider the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois and California still doubtful. We may carry all of them by large majorities but we may also lose enough of them to beat us in the contest." Therefore, the Fremont men have professed to be sure of carrying every free State.

The following is said to be the Fremont Electoral ticket for this State, as nominated by the Republican Convention which lately met at Wheeling:

Senatorial Electors.—J. C. Underwood, of Clarke county; Thomas J. Hewitt, of Hancock county.

District Electors.—1st. Joseph Applegate; 2d, Joseph Ludwig; 3d, John Atkinson; 4th, George Whitten, 5th, D. H. Fravel, 6th, J. B. Brown; 7th, C. D. Gillingham; 8th, George Rye; 9th, Dr. Levi Pitman; 10th, Richard Brenman, 11th, O. W. Roberts, 12th, Joseph Barr; 13th, Asa Banning.

Mr. Buchanan, in his celebrated Sanford letter wrote:

"Having urged the adoption of the Missouri compromise, the inference is irresistible, that Congress in my opinion possesses the POWER TO LEGISLATE UPON SLAVERY in the Territories."

This SOVEREIGN POWER in Congress must FROM ITS NATURE be EXCLUSIVE."

Southern men, how do you like that!

A Sag-Nicht writer from Georgia to the Buchanan organ in this city, expresses the opinion that certain recent events in Pennsylvania—Georgia—Would the Sag Nicht want her reconsidered if they were not aware that she is sure for Fillmore?

Scores of letters from the most intelligent and reliable sources assure us that Georgia will never go for Old Squat.—Lewis Journal.

A Buchanan Democrat, who is a Clerk in the Treasury Department, made a bet of $200 some time since, that Pennsylvania would cast her electoral vote for Buchanan. This week the Buchananite has brought a personal friend of his, who is an "American," to take $200 for him, and bet it, that Buchanan would not carry Pennsylvania! (Wash. Organ.

An accurate and well informed exchange announces the cheering and auspicious fact that, since the assembling of the Whig National Convention, at Baltimore there than fifty new Aps, etc, hitherto neutral or opposed to him, have come out in favor of Mr Fillmore. This advances the glorious cause in all parts of the Union. Roll on the ball.

The Union Democrat published at Selinsgrove, Pa., runs up the Fillmore and Donelson flag and says that the Americans and Whigs of the county will go almost en masse for the ticket.

The Courier, a Whig paper published at St. Martinsville, La., has put up the Fillmore and Donelson banner.

The Wilmington Journal contains the proceedings of no less than four large and enthusiastic meetings in favor of Mr. Fillmore, the Americans have been held in Delaware, "an earnest and energetic work in Delaware" is carried on.

The Newport (R. I.) News, which endorsed the nomination of Mr. Fillmore immediately after his nomination at Philadelphia, has refused to extend the right hand of fellowship to Mr. Buchanan, has hearty concluded to go the whole ticket.

The "American Register" is the title of a new and neatly printed weekly paper started at Towsontown, Baltimore county, Md., in support of Mr. Fillmore.

The San Francisco "Town Talk," a new religious paper, says that a Fremont Club has been organized in that city, numbering over one thousand five hundred members. Keep the ball rolling California will repudiate Fremont as she did in 1851.

The Alexandria Gazette understands that the accounts received in Washington from Pennsylvania are anything but encouraging to the friends of Mr. Buchanan.

The Fremont and Dayton electoral ticket in Kentucky, it is stated, is composed principally, if not entirely, of men who have hitherto been Democrats.

The Fillmore Electoral ticket in California is composed of Hallie Peyton, J. S. Pilzer, R. N. Wood and O. G. Hall.

The Fourth Ward Fremont Club in New York City have thrown up and refuse to go for Fremont any longer.

The Union Guard is the title of an out spoken Fillmore and Donelson paper just started at Quincy, Ill.

To Real Estate Owners,

Real Estate Agency Office, Hagerstown, Md. 1856.

THE undersigned having established a Land Agency Office in Hagerstown, is prepared to act as Agent for persons having Farms for sale in the State of Virginia. There are enquiries made daily by both farmers of this, and the adjoining Block of Pennsylvania, from Virginia land. Hagerstown is situated in a densely populated and flourishing Valley, and is a point which the Pennsylvanians pass to reach the Valley of Virginia, and will eventually become an important place for persons desiring to dispose of Real Estate.

By sending a full description of the property, and the amount for which you want it advertised, it will be inserted in a paper of large circulation among the Agricultural community.

In case there is no sale made by me, there will be no charge except for the advertisement.

REFERENCES.

Hon J. Dixon Roman, Hagerstown, Md.
" Daniel Weisel, "
William M. Marshall, "
Peter B. Small, President Savings Bank, "
Hon. Alex'r R. Boteler, Jefferson Co. Va.
JEROME D. BRUMBAUGH,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent,
July 10, 1856—3m Hagerstown, Md.

Painted Window Shades and Shade Fixtures.

WE would call the attention of our friends and the public to a New and Beautiful assortment of PAINTED SHADES, comprising every variety of Gold Border, Landscape, Gothic, Lace and Plain Shades.

New and Improved Shade Fixtures,

Which can be seen in operation at our store.

☞ STORE SHADES made and lettered to order. Also, LANDSCAPE WINDOW SHADES.

☞ As we intend to give our attention exclusively to the Shade department, and our Shades are all of our own manufacture, we feel confident that we can give satisfaction to all who will favor us with their orders.

N. B. A liberal discount made to the trade.

Terms Cash.

BAKER & CUSHMAN

☞ Salesroom 137 Baltimore Street.

May 15, 1856

Health Ordinance

WITH a view to preserve the health of the town the Trustees passed the following order:

That the town Sergeant examine every premises within the town corporation (after the 15th of September) before the hour of eight in the morning and after 5 o'clock in the evening, as persons having offensive manure on their premises allowed the same to remain after being notified by the Sergeant of the same, will be required to pay a fine of one dollar for every 24 hours it is suffered to remain after such notice (verbal). The fine to be recovered before the Mayor and will be enforced rigidly in every case. The citizens are so requested to have all weeds and other vegetable matter removed from their premises. By order of the Board of Trustees.

SAM'L RIDENOUR.

July 21, 1856.

N. B. The citizens generally are expected to give the necessary aid, and information to the Sergeant in carrying out the above order.

STORE ROOM and Dwelling for Rent.

INTENDING to close my Mercantile business, I offer for rent my Store House and Dwelling, situated about two miles N. E. of Duffields Depot, on the road leading from Harpers Ferry to Shepherdstown. This stand commands the patronage of a very fine neighborhood by which it has in the present been liberally supported. Possession can be given by the 10th day of September next, at which time I am desirous to be relieved from the business, as I intend turning my attention to farming.

LORENZO D. HESS

August 28, 1856—tf Spt.

Fluid Extract of Yellow Peruvian Bark.

THIS elegant and truthful representative of Cinchona Bark, contains all that is valuable in a state of perfect preservation and full energy, and is pre-eminently distinguished for its peculiar and almost specific action in Ague, and other intermittent and remittent fevers, its diuretic, as a tonic and rest-native it is equally entitled exercising the same specific action in all diseases of direct or indirect debility, surpassing in certainty every other tonic we possess. For sale by

August 14, 1856 BELLER & COOKE

For Sale,

THE subscriber intending to move West offers his HOUSE AND LOT for sale, containing about six or three Acres of LAND, situate about half a mile from Summit Point near the head of Bullskin Run, which passes through it. It will be a good situation for a steam mill, very convenient to school, not more than one-fourth of a mile from School and Church. Any person wishing to purchase such a situation, will call on the subscriber on the premises or address him at Summit Point Jefferson county, Va.

April 10, '55. GEORGE P. ZUMBRO.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Mystery of Evil and Good. Fashionable Life, by Mrs. Eastman, the War Path, by the Author of "Wild Western Scenes" the Kingdom which shall not be destroyed, by Rev J. Owen and Member of Rev James Chalmers Mission at the Rev. Wm. M. Jackson Insula, by Mrs Caroline Lee Hentz, Robert Graham, a sequel to Linda, and Harpers Magazine for September received and for sale by

BELLER & COOKE

July 24 1856

Stabler's Diarrhoea Cordial,

FOR the speedy cure of Diarrhoea and Summer Bowel complaints both in children and adults. This article is composed of the best of substances long known and celebrated for their peculiar efficacy in curing these complaints, and is equally recommended to the public as a specific for the cure of complaints. It allays nausea, reproduces a healthy action of the Liver, thus removing the cause of diseases. For sale by druggists, and may be had of

THOS RAWLINS.

July 31, 1856 Market St.

DOMESTIC SLAVERY

CONSIDERED as a Scriptural Institution in a correspondence between the Rev. Dr. Fuller and the Rev. Francis Wayland has been issued by the authors, and can be had at the Drug Store of HUTCHISON & BURNETT.

August 21, 1856

Colt's & Allen's Pocket Pistols.

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

Nov 15, 1855. CHAS. G STEWART

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

For Sale.

I HAVE for Sale a head of Horses, consisting of one good Blood Mare, and other Horses.

March 7 A. RITCHANDS

Burden's Horse Shoes.

I HAVE received a lot of Burden's Horse Shoes, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, which I will sell cheap for Cash or upon a short credit to punctual customers.

THOS RAWLINS.

Turnip Seed.

Received today Aults and top Norfolk turnip seed. Also Buckwheat, onion, phor Marrofat.

THOMAS RAWLINS

July 31 1856

Bonnets.

100 STRAW BONNETS, Bonnets assorting for sale cheap by

Aug 14 1856 L. G. SHAFFER

100,000 Prime Brick

NOW on hand at the Courtesons Brick Run. They are of good quality. Apply to

April 3, '56—tf CHARLES G. BRAGG

A BROWBOOT, Size, Oatmeal Tapioca and Hominy Farina, all fresh, and for sale by

August 14, 1856 BELLER & COOKE

BAY WATER—A superior article for sale by

August 14, 1856. BELLER & COOKE.

STABLER'S fresh ground Mustard, to be had of

July 31, 1856. T. RAWLINS.

HARPERS for September just received by

August 21, 1856 HUTCHISON & BURNETT

SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, for sale by

CRAMER & HAWKS.

September 11, 1856.

WINDOW Glass and Putty, for sale by

CRAMER & HAWKS.

September 19, 1856.

MEDICAL HOUSE,

No. 15 SOUTH FREDERICK ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

Established in order to afford the afflicted a safe and reliable medical aid, and for the suppression of Quackery.

DOCTOR SMITH, the same Graduate of Medicine, has been engaged for many years in the treatment of Private Complaints, and has cured more cases than any other physician in Baltimore. His cures are of those long standing and difficult cases, such as were formerly considered incurable, he will continue to command his attention to both the old and young. Without a doubt, he has performed more cures than any other physician in Baltimore, and he can point to hundreds in this city, who have been given up by other physicians as incurable, who he has cured and who are now living to testify to the efficacy of his skill.

YOUNG MEN

And others afflicted with sexual debility, whether originating from a certain destructive habit, or from any other cause, with the train of bodily and mental evils which follow, should not delay a moment in applying, with the full assurance that they can speedily be restored to sound health and vigor. This is one of the greatest evils that afflict humanity, and has doomed thousands of the human race to premature graves. Blasted the fairest prospects of life, and rendered the victim a burden to himself and friends. Any one who has been guilty of a single act of folly or indiscretion, which has left him a victim to nervous debility, or any other symptom of the effects of his early indiscretion, should immediately consult the Doctor, as he is the only person who can give him a perfect and lasting cure.

Persons who have tried many physicians without benefit, should not despair, but place themselves under the care of Dr. Smith, and be cured. Many persons who have been given up by other physicians, have been cured by Dr. Smith.

Persons who are afraid to expose themselves to the Doctor, may write a full description of their complaints, and receive his advice and medicine by return mail or express, with the same success as if they were present. Many persons who have been cured by Dr. Smith, reside in every part of the United States, and the Doctor refers to them for the truth of his statements