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Virginia Free Press.

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

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The Virginia Free Press.

OFFICE, SECOND STORY OF MARKET HOUSE.

☞ The Free Press is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half-yearly, or Two Dollars will be received in full, if paid entirely in advance.

☞ Whenever payment is deferred beyond the expiration of the year interest will be charged.

☞ Subscriptions for six months, One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents, to be paid invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

☞ The terms of advertising are, for a square or less, One Dollar, for three insertions—larger ones in the same proportion. Each continuance Twenty-five Cents per square.

☞ Advertisements not preferred for a specific time, will be charged accordingly.

F. G. PHILLIPS & BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Monuments, Tombs, Slabs, Head and FOOT-STONES, &c.

OF American and Foreign Marble, furnished at the shortest notice, and executed in the best workmanlike manner.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere as our study is to please. Shop next door to G. W. Spott's Blacksmith shop, opposite the Depot.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA.

Nov. 29, 1855—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

A. L. KNIGHT,

(Successor to J. S. Robinson,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PAPER

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

No. 5, South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

WILL PURCHASE FOR CASH,

Rags, Canvas and other Stocks.

January 31, 1856.—tf

RANDOLPH & LATIMER

General Commission Merchants,

42 SOUTH ST., BOWLYS WHARF

BALTIMORE, MD.,

ATTEND particularly to the sale of FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, and are prepared to furnish casks to farmers wishing to consign to them.

Baltimore, Nov. 29, 1855.

S. V. YANTIS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer,

IN MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO, SEGARS & SNUFF,

(SIGN OF THE INDIAN GIRL,)

OPPOSITE THE UNITED STATES HOTEL,

HARPERS FERRY, VA.

November 22 1855

HENRY HUNTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia.

PRACTICES in the Courts of Jefferson and the adjacent counties. His office is on the court yard in his father—whose aid he will have at all times.

February 28 1856.—1y

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

STRAITH & SON.

HAVING united 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 combination of skill, that they are both jointly and mutually 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 deceiving by their low bred cupidity; the afflicted, the unfortunate, and the unsuspecting; incapable of curing, they keep you trifling month after month, taking their filthy and deadly compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment.

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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. Johnston,

THE FOUNDER OF THIS CELEBRATED Institution offers the most Certain, Speedy, and only effectual remedy in the world for

SECRET DISEASES.

Gleets, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Pains in the Loins, Constitutional Debility, Impotency, Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Affections of the Kidneys, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose, or Skin; these serious and melancholy Disorders arising from the Destructive habits of Youth, which destroy both body and mind. These secrets and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of the Syrens to the mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering Marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN,

Especially those who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually consigns to premature graves more than the sword of the Warrior, or the Pestilence of the Tropics, the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunder of eloquence, or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

Dr. J. addresses young men and all who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgences.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the head, Dimness of sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded: Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c. are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons, of all ages, can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, have a singular appearance about the eyes, cough, and symptoms of consumption.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

immediately cured and full vigor restored.

This dreadful disease is the penalty most frequently paid by those who have become the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of Procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent. Besides being deprived the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the physical and mental powers weakened, nervous debility, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, a wasting of the frame, cough, symptoms of consumption, etc.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., should apply immediately.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J may religiously confide in his honor as a Gentleman and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

OFFICE, NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK ST. 7 DOORS FROM BALTIMORE STREET. EAST SIDE, UP THE STEPS.

☞ Be particular in observing the Name and Number, or you will mistake the place

DR. JOHNSTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the first Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known, many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

CERTAIN DISEASE

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an illtimed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him; delaying till the constitutional symptoms of his horrid disease make their appearance, affecting the head, throat, nose, skin, &c.; progressing on with fearful rapidity, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution and make the victim of it miserable.

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 cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, 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 connubial happiness. Indeed, without these the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DR. JOHNSTON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR SEXUAL DEBILITY.

This great and important remedy has restored strength and vigor to thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, many of whom had lost all hope, and been abandoned to die. By its complete invigoration of the Nervous System, the whole faculties becoming restored to their proper power and functions, and the fallen fabric of life raised up to beauty, consistency and duration, upon the ruins of an emaciated and premature decline, to sound and pristine health. All impediments to

MARRIAGE,

Physical or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Irritability, Trembling and Weakness, Consumption or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind speedily cured by Dr. Johnston.

TO STRANGERS

Who may visit this metropolis, or the institution, within the last fifteen years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the papers 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. Johnston is the Only Regularly-Educated Physician in Baltimore advertising to cure Private Complaints. Ignorant and worthless Quacks, swarming these large Cities, with innumerable and inexhaustible artifices—the principle of which is small Fees, for packages of useless and noxious compounds, various false names, and separate combined quack-shops, so that the afflicted stranger calling on one is sure to fumble headlong into the other—copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements and call themselves regularly educated physicians.

The class of persons falling victims to these cunning and contemptible Pretenders, are not the wise and intellectual, who capable of discovering at a glance the true sons of the Star-eyed Science, from the ignorant and lying quack, but the simple and unreflecting, who do not value their health, as long as they can get medical advice for a trifle.

Or the unsuspecting stranger, unacquainted with their various modes of trickery, attracted by small fees, different assumed Names, &c., quickly falls into the snare set for him, but finds, alas! when too late, that instead of being cured he has not only lost both 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 possible for an individual, destitute of knowledge, name, or character, whose life has been spent at the most degrading and menial of employments, either as a boot black, or at a cobler's lap-stone, attendant in a shoe-store, or earning $5 per week as a scullion, sweeping out and trimming the lamps of a little Quack Shop, to be capable of understanding that most difficult and complicated of all Sciences, the noble and beneficial science of Medicine? A plain shoe or a boot, simple and unpretending, that they are both jointly 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 deceiving by their low bred cupidity; the afflicted, the unfortunate, and the unsuspecting; incapable of curing, they keep you trifling month after month, taking their filthy and deadly compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The Constitution requires that the President shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. I am happy that my official duty in this respect at the present time is so much lightened by the fact that the interesting details of our affairs, foreign and domestic, which have occurred since the last session of Congress, are so well known to the public. Nothing has happened to interrupt our relations with foreign powers, and we are still in the enjoyment of the blessings of uninterrupted peace and abundant prosperity. The exceptions to this last category are but few and of comparatively local character. Our population has been augmented by the addition of a new State, and a Territory has been prepared for the admission of another, while a third, after a short period of probation, has been received into the family of States. The Union, though in the second year of the period of reaction which must follow the unexampled political excitement of the preceding year, is still in the full vigor of health and strength, and the prospect before us is as bright as that which has been the lot of any generation since the days of the Revolution.

The Constitution requires that the President shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, but also that he shall give information to them of the state of the Union. To do this fully involves exposition of all matters in the actual condition of the country, domestic or foreign, which essentially concern the general welfare. While performing his constitutional duty in this respect, the President does not speak from a station assumed by himself. He is the executive minister of the government, enabled by his position, and called upon by his official obligations, to scan with an impartial eye the interests of the whole, and of every part of the United States.

Of the condition of the domestic interests of the Union, its agriculture, mines, manufactures, navigation, and commerce, it is necessary only to say that the internal prosperity of the country, its continuous and steady advancement in wealth and population, and in private as well as public well-being, attest the wisdom of our institutions, and the predominant spirit of intelligence and patriotism, which, notwithstanding occasional irregularities of opinion or action resulting from popular freedom, has distinguished and characterized the people of America.

In the brief interval between the termination of the last and the commencement of the present session of Congress, the public mind has been occupied with the care of selecting, for another constitutional term, the President and Vice President of the United States.

The determination of the persons, who are of right, or contingently, to preside over the administration of the government, is, under our system, committed to the States and the people. We appeal to them, by their voice pronounced in the forms of law, to call whomsoever they will to the high post of Chief Magistrate.

And thus it is that the Senators represent the respective States of the Union, and the members of the House of Representatives the several constituencies of each State, so the President represents the aggregate population of the United States. Their election of him is the explicit and solemn act of the sole sovereign authority of the Union.

It is impossible to misapprehend the great principles, which, by their recent political action, the people of the United States have sanctioned and announced.

They have asserted the constitutional equality of each and all of the States of the Union as States; they have affirmed the constitutional equality of each and all of the citizens of the United States as citizens, whatever their religion, wherever their birth, or their residence; they have maintained the inviolability of the constitutional rights of the different sections of the Union; and they have proclaimed their devoted and unalterable attachment to the Union and to the Constitution, as objects of interest superior to all subjects of local or sectional controversy, as the safeguard of the rights of all, as the spirit and essence of the liberty, peace, and greatness of the Republic.

In doing this, they have, at the same time, emphatically condemned the idea of organizing in these United States mere geographical parties; of marshalling in hostile array towards each other the different parties of the country, North or South, East or West.

Schemes of this nature, fraught with incalculable mischief, and which the considerate sense of the people has rejected, could have had countenance in no part of the country, had they not been disguised by suggestions plausible in appearance, acting upon an excited state of the public mind, induced by causes temporary in their character, and, it is to be hoped, transient in their influence.

Perfect liberty of association for political objects, and the widest scope of discussion, are the received and ordinary conditions of government in our country. Our institutions, framed in the spirit of confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the people, do not forbid citizens either individually or associated together, to attack by writing, speech, or any other method short of physical force, the Constitution and the very existence of the Union. Under the shelter of this great liberty, and protected by the laws and the Constitution, associations have been formed, in some of the States, of individuals, who, pretending only to prevent the spread of slavery into the present or future incorporated States of the Union, are really inflamed with desire to change the domestic institutions of existing States.

To accomplish their objects, they dedicate themselves to the odious task of depreciating the government organization which stands in their way, and of calumniating, with indiscriminate invective, not only the citizens of particular States, with whose laws they find fault, but all others of their fellow-citizens throughout the country, who do not participate with them in their assaults upon the Constitution, framed and adopted by our fathers, and claiming for the privileges it has secured, and the blessings it has conferred, the steady support and grateful reverence of their children. They seek an object which they well know to be a revolutionary one. They are perfectly aware that the change in the relative condition of the white and black races in the slaveholding States, which they would promote, is beyond their lawful authority; that to them it is a foreign object; that it cannot be effected by any peaceful instrumentality of theirs; that for them, and the States of which they are citizens, the only path to its accomplishment lies through civil war and the subjugation of sovereign States, and the massacre of slaveholding populations, and all there is most terrible in foreign, complicated with civil and servile war; and that the first step in the attempt is the forcible disruption of a country embracing in its broad bosom a degree of liberty, and an amount of individual and public prosperity, to which there is no parallel in history, and substituting in its place host le governments, driven at once and inevitably into mutual devastation and fratricidal carnage, transforming the now peaceful and felicitous brotherhood into a vast permanent camp of armed men like the rival monarchies of Europe and Asia. Well knowing that such, and such only, are the means and the consequences of their plans and purposes, they endeavor to prepare the people of the United States for civil war by doing every thing in their power to deprive the Constitution and the laws of moral authority, and to undermine the fabric of the Union by appeals to passion and sectional prejudice, by indoctrinating its people with reciprocal hatred, and educating them to stand face to face as enemies, rather than shoulder to shoulder as friends.

It is by the agency of such unwarrantable interference, foreign and domestic, with the minds of many, otherwise good citizens, have been so inflamed into the passionate hostility of the domestic institutions of the Southern States, as at length to pass insensibly to almost equally passionate hostility towards their fellow-citizens of those States, and thus finally to rally, into temporary existence and vigor, the avowed and active enemies of the Constitution. Ardently attached to liberty in the abstract, they do not stop to consider practically how the objects they would attain can be accomplished, nor to reflect that, even if the evil were as great as they deem it, they have no remedy to apply, and that it can be only aggravated by their violence and unconstitutional action.

In the long series of acts of indirect aggression, the first was the strenous agitation, by citizens of the Northern States, in Congress and out of, of the question of negro emancipation in the Southern States.

The second step in this path of evil consisted of acts of the people of the Northern States and in several instances of their governments, aimed to facilitate the escape of persons held to service in the Southern States, and to prevent their extradition when reclaimed according to law and in virtue of express provisions of the Constitution. To promote this object legislative enactments and other means were adopted to take away or defeat rights, which the Constitution solemnly guaranteed. In order to nullify the then existing act of Congress concerning the extradition of fugitives from service, laws were enacted in many States, forbidding their officers under the severest penalties, to participate in the execution of any act of Congress whatever.

In this way that system of harmonious cooperation between the authorities of the United States and of the several States, for the maintenance of their common institutions which existed in the early years of the Republic, was destroyed; conflicts of jurisdiction came to be frequent; and Congress found itself compelled, for the support of the Constitution, and the vindication of its power, to authorize the appointment of new officers charged with the execution of its acts, as if they and the officers of the States were the ministers respectively, of foreign governments in a state of mutual hostility rather than fellow magistrates of a common country, peacefully subsisting under the protection of one well-constituted Union. Thus here, also, aggression was followed by reaction; and the attacks upon the Constitution at this point did but serve to raise up new barriers for its defence and security.

The third stage of this unhappy sectional controversy was in connection with the organization of territorial governments, and the admission of new States into the Union. When it was proposed to admit the State of Maine, by separation of territory from that of Massachusetts, and the State of Missouri, formed of a portion of the territory ceded by France to the United States, representatives in Congress objected to the admission of the latter, unless with conditions suited to particular views of public policy. The imposition of such a condition was successfully resisted. But, at the same period, the question was presented of imposing restrictions upon the residue of the territory ceded by France. That question was, for the time, disposed of by the adoption of a geographical line of limitation.

In this connection it should not be forgotten that France, of her own accord, resolved, for considerations of the most far-sighted sagacity, to cede Louisiana to the United States, and that accession was accepted by the United States, the latter expressly engaged that "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their *liberty, property*, and the religion which they profess"—that is to say, while it remains in a territorial condition, its inhabitants are maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, with a right then to pass into the condition of States on a footing of perfect equality with the original States.

The enactment which established the restrictive geographical line, was acquiesced in rather than approved by the States of the Union. It stood on the statute book, however, for a number of years; and the people of the respective States acquiesced in the re-enactment of the principle as applied to the State of Texas; and it was proposed to acquiesce in the further application to the territory acquired by the United States from Mexico. But this proposition was successfully resisted by the representatives from the northern States, who regardless of the statute line, insisted upon applying restriction to the new territory generally, whether lying north or south of it, thereby repealing it as a legislative compromise, and, on the part of the North, persistently violating the compact, if compact there was.

Thereupon this enactment ceased to have binding virtue in any sense, whether as respects the North or South; and so in effect it was treated on the admission of the State of California, and the organization of the territories of New Mexico, Utah, and Washington.

Such was the state of this question when the time arrived for the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the progress of constitutional inquiry and reflection, it had now at length come to be seen clearly that Congress does not possess constitutional power to impose restrictions of this character upon any present or future States of the Union. In a long series of decisions on the highest judicial tribunal, after the most deliberate consideration, the Supreme Court of the United States, as at length it was in every form under which the question could arise, whether as affecting public or private rights—in questions of the public domain, of religion, of navigation and of servitude,

The present Judge of the Supreme Court, by virtue of the Constitution, co-equal in domestic legislative power. Congress cannot change a law of domestic relation in the State of Maine; no more can it in the State of Missouri. Any attempt which proposes to do this is a mere nullity; it takes away no right, it confers none. It remains on the statute book unrepealed, it remains there only as a monument of error, and a beacon of warning to the legislator and the statesman. To repeal it, will be only to remove from the statute book a dead letter, a mere nullity, which has been for years, and is now, in every form of law and in every form of fact, a nullity, affecting, either in the sense of permission or of prohibition, the action of the States, or of their citizens.

Still, when the nominal restriction of this nature, already a dead letter in law, was, in terms, repealed by the last Congress in a clause of act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska that repeal was made the occasion of a wide spread and dangerous agitation.

It was alleged that the original enactment being a compact of perpetual obligation, its repeal constituted an odious breach of faith.

An act of Congress, while it remains unrepealed, more especially if it be constitutionally valid in the judgment of those public functionaries whose duty is to pronounce on that point, is undoubtedly binding on the conscience of each good citizen of the Republic.—But in what sense can it be asserted that the enactment in question was invested with perpetuity and entitled the respect of a solemn compact? Between whom was the compact? No distinct contending powers of the government, no separate sections of the Union, treating as such, entered into treaty stipulations on the subject. It was a mere clause of an act of Congress, and like any other controverted matter of legislation, received its final shape and was passed by compromise of the conflicting opinions or sentiments of the members of Congress. But if it had moral authority over men's consciences, to whom did this authority attach? Not to those of the North, who had repeatedly refused to confirm it by extension, and who had zealously striven to establish other and incompatible regulations upon the subject. And if, as it thus appears, the supposed compact had no obligatory force as to the North, of course it could not have had any as to the South, for all such compacts must be mutual and reciprocal obligation.

It has not unfrequently happened that law-givers, with undue estimation of the value of the law they give, or in the view of imparting to it peculiar strength, make it perpetual in terms; but they cannot thus bind the conscience, the judgment, and the will of those who may succeed them, invested with similar responsibilities, and clothed with equal authority. More careful investigation may prove the law to be unsound in principle. Experience may show it to be imperfect in detail and impracticable in execution. And then both reason and right combine not merely to justify, but to require its repeal.

The Constitution, supreme as it is over all the departments of the government, legislative, executive, and judicial, is open to amendment by its very terms, and Congress or the States may, in their discretion propose amendment to it, solemn compact though it in truth is between the sovereign States of the Union. In the present instance, a political enactment, which had ceased to have legal power or authority of any kind, was repealed. The position assumed that Congress had no moral right to enact such repeal, was strange enough, and singularly so in view of the fact that the argument came from those who openly refused obedience to existing laws of the land, having the same popular designation and quality as compromise acts—nay, more, unequivocally disregarded and condemned the most positive and obligatory injunctions of the Constitution itself, and sought by every means within their reach, to deprive a portion of their fellow-citizens of the equal enjoyment of those rights and privileges guaranteed alike to all by the fundamental compact of our Union.

The repeal in terms of a statute, which was already obsolete, and also null for unconstitutionality could have no influence to obstruct or to promote the propagation of conflicting views of political or social institution. When the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska was passed, the inherent effect upon that portion of the public domain thus opened to legal settlement, was to admit settlers from all the States of the Union, like each to solution of the question of slavery, in accordance with his convictions of public policy and private interest, there to found in their discretion, subject to such limitations as the Constitution and acts of Congress might prescribe, new States, hereafter to be admitted in the Union. It was a free field, open alike to all, whether the statute line of assumed restriction were repealed or not. That repeal did not open to free competition of the diverse opinions and domestic institutions a field, which, without such repeal, would have been closed against them: it found that field of competition already opened, in fact and in law. All the repeal did was to relieve the statute-book of an objectionable enactment, unconstitutional in effect, and injurious in terms to a large portion of the States.

This argument against the repeal of the statute line in question, was accompanied by another of congenital character, and equally with the former destitute of foundation in reason and truth. It was imputed that the measure originated in the conception of extending the limits of slave labor beyond those previously assigned to it, and that such was its natural as well as intended effect; and these baseless assumptions were made, in the northern States, the ground of unceasing assault upon constitutional right.

Is it the fact, that, in all the unsettled regions of the United States, if emigration be left free to act in this respect for itself, without legal prohibition on either side, slave labor will spontaneously go there, where, in preference to free labor? Is it the fact, that the peculiar domestic institutions of the Southern States possess relatively so much of vigor, that, wheresoever an avenue is freely open to all the world, they will penetrate to the exclusion of those of the northern States? Is it the fact, that the former enjoy, compared with the latter, such irresistibly superior vitality, independent of climate, soil, and all other accidental circumstances, as to be able to produce the supposed result, in spite of the assumed moral and natural obstacles to its accomplishment, and of the more numerous population of the northern States?

The argument of those, who advocate the enactment of new laws of restriction, and condemn the repeal of old ones, in effect avers that their particular views of government have no self-extending or self-sustaining power of their own, and will go no where unless forced by act of Congress. And if Congress do not pause for a moment in the policy of stern coercion, if it require to try the experiment of leaving men to judge for themselves what institutions will best suit them, if it be not strained up to perpetual legislative exertion on this point, if Congress proceed thus to act in the very spirit of liberty, it is at once charged with aiming to extend slave labor into all the new Territories of the United States.

Of course, these imputations of intentions of prejudice, and unfeeling in passion were in destitute of any justification in the main entirely the Territories. The people of Kansas have not, in any manner, shown themselves disregarding the principles of civil liberty and self-government.

While therefore, in general, the people of the northern States have never, at any time, arrogated to the federal government the power to interfere directly with the domestic condition of persons in the southern States, but on the contrary have disavowed all such intentions, and have shrunk from conspicuous affiliation with those few who pursue their fanatical objects avowedly through the contemplated agency which proposes to do this is a mere nullity; it takes away no right, it confers none. It remains on the statute book unrepealed, it remains there only as a monument of error, and a beacon of warning to the legislator and the statesman. To repeal it, will be only to remove from the statute book a dead letter, a mere nullity, which has been for years, and is now, in every form of law and in every form of fact, a nullity, affecting, either in the sense of permission or of prohibition, the action of the States, or of their citizens.

Still, when the nominal restriction of this nature, already a dead letter in law, was, in terms, repealed by the last Congress in a clause of act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska that repeal was made the occasion of a wide spread and dangerous agitation.

It was alleged that the original enactment being a compact of perpetual obligation, its repeal constituted an odious breach of faith.

An act of Congress, while it remains unrepealed, more especially if it be constitutionally valid in the judgment of those public functionaries whose duty is to pronounce on that point, is undoubtedly binding on the conscience of each good citizen of the Republic.—But in what sense can it be asserted that the enactment in question was invested with perpetuity and entitled the respect of a solemn compact? Between whom was the compact? No distinct contending powers of the government, no separate sections of the Union, treating as such, entered into treaty stipulations on the subject. It was a mere clause of an act of Congress, and like any other controverted matter of legislation, received its final shape and was passed by compromise of the conflicting opinions or sentiments of the members of Congress. But if it had moral authority over men's consciences, to whom did this authority attach? Not to those of the North, who had repeatedly refused to confirm it by extension, and who had zealously striven to establish other and incompatible regulations upon the subject. And if, as it thus appears, the supposed compact had no obligatory force as to the North, of course it could not have had any as to the South, for all such compacts must be mutual and reciprocal obligation.

It has not unfrequently happened that law-givers, with undue estimation of the value of the law they give, or in the view of imparting to it peculiar strength, make it perpetual in terms; but they cannot thus bind the conscience, the judgment, and the will of those who may succeed them, invested with similar responsibilities, and clothed with equal authority. More careful investigation may prove the law to be unsound in principle. Experience may show it to be imperfect in detail and impracticable in execution. And then both reason and right combine not merely to justify, but to require its repeal.

The Constitution, supreme as it is over all the departments of the government, legislative, executive, and judicial, is open to amendment by its very terms, and Congress or the States may, in their discretion propose amendment to it, solemn compact though it in truth is between the sovereign States of the Union. In the present instance, a political enactment, which had ceased to have legal power or authority of any kind, was repealed. The position assumed that Congress had no moral right to enact such repeal, was strange enough, and singularly so in view of the fact that the argument came from those who openly refused obedience to existing laws of the land, having the same popular designation and quality as compromise acts—nay, more, unequivocally disregarded and condemned the most positive and obligatory injunctions of the Constitution itself, and sought by every means within their reach, to deprive a portion of their fellow-citizens of the equal enjoyment of those rights and privileges guaranteed alike to all by the fundamental compact of our Union.

The repeal in terms of a statute, which was already obsolete, and also null for unconstitutionality could have no influence to obstruct or to promote the propagation of conflicting views of political or social institution. When the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska was passed, the inherent effect upon that portion of the public domain thus opened to legal settlement, was to admit settlers from all the States of the Union, like each to solution of the question of slavery, in accordance with his convictions of public policy and private interest, there to found in their discretion, subject to such limitations as the Constitution and acts of Congress might prescribe, new States, hereafter to be admitted in the Union. It was a free field, open alike to all, whether the statute line of assumed restriction were repealed or not. That repeal did not open to free competition of the diverse opinions and domestic institutions a field, which, without such repeal, would have been closed against them: it found that field of competition already opened, in fact and in law. All the repeal did was to relieve the statute-book of an objectionable enactment, unconstitutional in effect, and injurious in terms to a large portion of the States.

This argument against the repeal of the statute line in question, was accompanied by another of congenital character, and equally with the former destitute of foundation in reason and truth. It was imputed that the measure originated in the conception of extending the limits of slave labor beyond those previously assigned to it, and that such was its natural as well as intended effect; and these baseless assumptions were made, in the northern States, the ground of unceasing assault upon constitutional right.

Is it the fact, that, in all the unsettled regions of the United States, if emigration be left free to act in this respect for itself, without legal prohibition on either side, slave labor will spontaneously go there, where, in preference to free labor? Is it the fact, that the peculiar domestic institutions of the Southern States possess relatively so much of vigor, that, wheresoever an avenue is freely open to all the world, they will penetrate to the exclusion of those of the northern States? Is it the fact, that the former enjoy, compared with the latter, such irresistibly superior vitality, independent of climate, soil, and all other accidental circumstances, as to be able to produce the supposed result, in spite of the assumed moral and natural obstacles to its accomplishment, and of the more numerous population of the northern States?

The argument of those, who advocate the enactment of new laws of restriction, and condemn the repeal of old ones, in effect avers that their particular views of government have no self-extending or self-sustaining power of their own, and will go no where unless forced by act of Congress. And if Congress do not pause for a moment in the policy of stern coercion, if it require to try the experiment of leaving men to judge for themselves what institutions will best suit them, if it be not strained up to perpetual legislative exertion on this point, if Congress proceed thus to act in the very spirit of liberty, it is at once charged with aiming to extend slave labor into all the new Territories of the United States.

Congress in this respect, conceived intentions of prejudice, and unfeeling in passion were in destitute of any justification in the main entirely the Territories. The people of Kansas have not, in any manner, shown themselves disregarding the principles of civil liberty and self-government.

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tration, and to increase the efficiency of the army and further observation has but served to confirm me in the views then expressed, and to enforce on my mind the conviction that such measures are not only proper but necessary.

I have, in addition, to invite the attention of Congress to a change of policy in the distribution of troops, and to the necessity of providing a more rapid increase of the military armament. For details of these and other subjects relating to the army, I refer to the report of the Secretary of War.

The condition of the navy is no less satisfactory. It is, indeed, a matter of congratulation that while the navy is comparatively small, it is nevertheless important that it should be as complete as it is in all the elements of strength; that it should be sufficient in the character of its officers, in the zeal and discipline of its men, in the reliability of its ordnance, and in the capacity of its ships. In all these various qualities the navy has made great progress within the last few years. The execution of the law of Congress, of February 22, 1855, to promote the efficiency of the navy, has been attended by the most advantageous results. Under the operation of the existing discipline among the men it is found convenient to dispense with the services of a large number of them, by granting an honorable discharge to faithful seamen on the expiration of the period of their enlistment and permitting them to re-enlist after a leave of absence of a few months, without cessation of pay in the interim. The apprentice system recently adopted is evidently destined to introduce into the service a large number of our countrymen hitherto so difficult to procure. Several hundred American boys are now on a three years cruise in the national vessels, and will return well trained seamen.

In the ordnance department there is a decided improvement in the condition of the service, and it and to the country. The suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy, in regard to further improvement in that branch of the service, I cordially commend to your favorable action.

The new frigate ordered by Congress and with about, and two of them in active service, are superior models of naval architecture. Of their formidable battery, only the secretary strength and security. All further increase I concur in the views expressed in the report of the department in favor of the interior protection of our naval force. Attention to internal affairs of the department of his department extends facts and details of the public lands, during over which there is a balance of the public lands, during tends, of more, amount to nine million two hundred and twenty seven thousand eight hundred acres, leaving eight million eight hundred and fifty eight acres—for which has been received the last eight million eight hundred and hundredth of eight million eight hundred and one thousand four hundred and fourteen acres.

During the same period there have been located with military scrip and land-warrants, and for other purposes, thirty million one hundred thousand two hundred and thirty acres, thus making a total aggregate of thirty-nine million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and eight, acres.

On the 30th of September last, surveys had been made of sixteen million eight hundred and seventy three thousand six hundred and ninety-nine acres, a large portion of which is ready for market.

The suggestion in this report in regard to the compilation and progressive expansion of the business of the different bureaus of the department; to the act of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the pension system; to the colonization of Indian tribes, and the recommendation in relation to various improvements in the District of Columbia are especially commended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General presents fully the condition of that department of the government. Its expenditures for the last fiscal year were ten million four hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and sixty eight dollars and its gross receipts seven million six hundred and twenty thousand eight hundred and one dollars, making an excess of expenditures over receipts of one million seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand and forty-six dollars. The deficiency of this department is thus seven hundred and forty-four thousand dollars greater than for the year ending June 30, 1855. Of this deficiency three hundred and thirty thousand dollars is to be attributed to the additional compensation allowed post-masters by the act of Congress of June 22, 1854. The mail facilities in every part of the country have been very much increased in that period, and the large addition of railroad service amounting to seven thousand nine hundred and eight miles, has added largely to the cost of transportation.

The inconsiderable augmentation of the income of the Post Office Department under the reduced rates of postage, and its increased expenditures, must, for the present, make it dependent to some extent upon the treasury for support. The recommendations of the Post-master General, in relation to the abolition of the franking privilege, and his views on the establishment of small steamship lines deserve the consideration of Congress. I also call the special attention of Congress to the statement of the Postmaster General, respecting the sums now paid for the transportation of mails to the Panama Railroad Company, and command to their early and favorable consideration the suggestions of that officer, in relation to transportation upon that route and also upon the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua routes.

The United States continues in the enjoyment of amicable relations with all foreign powers.

When my last message was transmitted to Congress two subjects of controversy one relating to the enlistment of soldiers in this country for foreign service, and the other to Central America, threatened to disturb good understanding between the United States and Great Britain. Of the progress and termination of the former question you were informed at the time—and the other is now in the way of satisfactory adjustment.

The object of the convention between the United States and Great Britain of the 19th of April, 1850, was to secure for the benefit of all nations, the neutrality and the common use of any transit way or interoceanic communication across the Isthmus of Panama, which might be opened within the limits of Central America.

The pretension subsequently asserted by Great Britain, to dominion or control over territories, in or near two of the routes, those of Nicaragua and Honduras, were deemed by the United States, not merely incompatible with the main object of the treaty, but opposed even to its express stipulations. Occasion of controversy on this point has been removed by an additional treaty, which our minister at London has concluded, and which will be immediately submitted to the Senate for its consideration. Should the proposed supplemental arrangement be concurred in by all the parties to be affected by it, the objects contemplated by the original convention will have been fully attained.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 5th of July, 1854, which went into effective operation in 1855, put an end to causes of irritation between the two countries, by securing to the United States the right of fishery on the coast of the British North American provinces, with advantages equal to those enjoyed by the subjects of Great Britain, yet respecte[illegible] itself, the State in unquestionable subjection. It added a benefit of this treaty a large class of our citizens engaged in a pursuit calculated to no inconsiderable degree with our national prosperity and strength, it has had a favorable effect upon other interests in the provinces it made for reciprocal freedom of trade between the United States and the British provinces in America.

The exports of domestic articles to those provinces during the last year amounted to more than twenty-two millions of dollars, exceeding those of the preceding year by nearly seven millions of dollars; and the imports therefrom, during the same period, amounted to more than twenty one millions an increase of six millions upon those of the previous year.

The improved condition of this branch of our commerce is mainly attributable to the above mentioned treaty.

Provision was made, in the first article of that treaty, for a commission to designate the months of rivers to which the common right of fishery, on the coast of the United States and British Provinces, was not to extend. This commission has been employed a part of two seasons, but without much progress in accomplishing the object for which it was instituted, in consequence of a serious difference of opinion between the commissioners. The British commissioner contends that the provision should be construed to the precise point where the river ceases to be a boundary between the two countries, and that the fishery should be prosecuted up to that point. The American commissioner contends that the provision should be construed to the point where the river ceases to be a boundary between the two countries, and that the fishery should be prosecuted up to that point. The British commissioner contends that the provision should be construed to the

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Virginia, rendered on the [illegible] day of October, 1856, in the suit of Daniel [illegible] against Daniel G. Hinkle, John M. Jowett, William Fawcett and others, the subscriber, as Commissioner appointed by said decree, will, on the [illegible] day of December, 1856, in the Office of John M. Jowett, Esq., in Shepherdstown, offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, the following property:

A tract of land containing about 50 ACRES, [illegible] belonging to Daniel G. Hinkle, [illegible] mentioned, situated in the County of Jefferson, near the Depot of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Kearneysville, on the Turnpike from said Depot to Shepherdstown, the land in this purchased from the Commonwealth, and has good improvements on it.

2. The interest or share of the said Daniel G. Hinkle in and to a tract in Jefferson County, Virginia, late the property of John Hinkle, dec'd., on which Henry G. Hinkle now resides, adjoining the lands of McCurdy, Kephart, Samuel [illegible], Rees Miller and George Lynch, the share or interest being undivided, but supposed to be about 50 acres, it being the same that was conveyed by Daniel G. Hinkle by deed of trust of November, 1853, duly recorded in Jefferson County, to R. R. Millason, trustee for the benefit of said Daniel G. Hinkle, and secured by the bond of said Millason, trustee, &c., by the [illegible] property of John M. Jowett, [illegible] acre and a half of land, near Kerneysville, designated in the plan of said town [illegible] The Law Library of said John [illegible], 3 Plows, and sundry articles of Office and Household Furniture, 5 Shares of Virginia [illegible] Bridge stock, and 13 Shares of Shepherdstown and Smithfield Turnpike stock.

Also, the following property belonging to William Fawcett:

Lots No. 100 and 101, on New Street, in Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Virginia, between Duke and Church Streets,—on these lots are comfortable dwelling Houses with lots in rear.

Lots No. 107, and one-half of 108, on New St., same town, between King and Princess Streets, which are two Dwelling Houses, with lots in rear to each.

Lots No. 40, 41, 51, 52, on High Street, in same town, between Duke and Church Streets, on which are two dwelling Houses, &c., with lots in rear to each.

The property of Daniel G. Hinkle sell for cash to pay the debts of the plaintiff, no sale will be made of the property of John M. Jowett.

Terms as set forth in the decree.

Terms of sale—one third of the purchase money in hand in cash, the residue in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from day of sale, to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, and secured by a deed of trust on the property purchased.

Terms—one third of the purchase money of land, and the whole in six months from day of sale, with interest from that day.

Terms of other personal property,—for all sums under $10, cash. Over that sum, a credit of six months, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, with approved personal security.

The purchaser or purchaser of the tract of land, commonly near Kerneysville, are authorized to give credit on said purchase for $1000, of the purchase money, by his bond payable to Mr. P. Bennett, which sum is to be credited on the payment, and is to be in lieu of the purchaser paying that sum of the purchase money.

The purchaser to pay interest from day of sale, on all purchases in cash, many said bonds to be of trust on the property sold.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

RICHARD H. LEE, Spec'l Com'r.

Shep. Reg. Copy.

Valuable LAND FOR SALE.

Will be sold on Monday, December 15th, 1856, on the premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale, the following valuable property, lying 3 miles from the above place and 2 miles from the Shenandoah river. The Farm contains 150 Acres, 100 in Timber. The improvements consist of a good Dwelling, 2 Barns, Stable, Corn House and Spring House, and all necessary outbuildings required for a farm of its size and character, having been built within the last 3 years. The farm is divided into 8 fields, containing from 15 to 17 acres. Orchard and Lots of Fruit Trees. There is a never failing stream of water to each of the fields have access, and the Springs and Cistern near the door. Persons wishing to purchase, can see the premises by calling on the subscriber, who will give a good title, free from the purchaser. There is a good Grist Mill within 1 mile of the premises. The farm is in good order. To any one wishing a good location, with every improvement, the chance is offered. Should the farm be not sold, a portion of it could be disposed of. Terms made known upon day of sale, or upon application to

JAMES LAW. HOOFF, Charlestown, P. O.

Nov. 4, 1856.—ts. Spt.

Public Sale of REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of the order of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County in the suit of Luke Tiernan against Daniel A. Briem, the undersigned, a Commissioner of Jefferson County, will, on Sixth day of December, 1856, at the Market House in the Town of Charlestown, in the County of Jefferson, offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, the following Real Estate, to wit:

One Rank of Lots, in the town of Charlestown, sufficient to pay off the following judgments, viz: $[illegible] and $[illegible], to be discharged by payment of $[illegible] with interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the 26th day of [illegible] until paid, and $2.00 cost of protest, and a credit of $[illegible] paid February 14, 1853, further sum of $[illegible] and $[illegible] to be, on the payment of $[illegible] with interest thereon from the 15th day of May, [illegible] and the costs of sale; $[illegible] being the amount of two several judgments, principal sums and interest thereon, with costs and charges of protest recovered by Daniel Kennedy against the plaintiff before the Superior Court of Baltimore City in the State of Maryland, also the costs of the plaintiff in the above suit, $[illegible] and the costs of sale.

TERMS.—One third in cash, and the residue in two payments, at six and twelve months—the purchaser to give his bond with approved security, bearing interest until the whole is paid.

ROBERT LUCAS, Sheriff of Jefferson Co.

Nov. 27, 1856.

SALE of a Valuable JEFFERSON FARM.

By virtue of the sale made by the undersigned, a Commissioner, on the 30th of July, 1856, having failed to comply with the terms of sale, we will, in pursuance of the terms then made known, by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1856, and of another decree of the same Court, rendered on the 28th day of the same month, in the cause therein depending, wherein Andrew Hunter, Special Commissioner, and others, complainants, are plaintiffs, and Richard H. Lee, and others, defendants, are defendants, we will, for the purpose, proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on

Monday, the 15th of December, 1856,

at the Court House in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., the valuable and productive FARM, situated in the County of Jefferson, adjoining the lands of Jacob Staley, John [illegible] and others, containing

324 Acres 3 Roods, and 5 Perches,

as appears by survey thereof lately made by the Surveyor of Jefferson County. The purchaser will be entitled to one half of the growing crop.

The persons disposed to purchase, will doubtless view the premises for themselves, it is deemed unnecessary to describe the property further than to say it has excellent improvements, and that by general consent it is considered one of the most valuable and productive Farms in the county of Jefferson.

Terms of Sale.—One fourth of the purchase money (Cash) at the time of sale, the residue in three equal instalments at one, two and three years—the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale for the whole unpaid purchase money, upon any one of said deferred payments remaining unpaid when due.

ANDREW HUNTER, Special Commr.
RICHARD H. LEE, Commr's.

November 6, 1856.

One Bank

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TERMS.—One third in cash, and the residue in two payments, at six and twelve months—the purchaser to give his bond with approved security, bearing interest until the whole is paid.

ROBERT LUCAS, Sheriff of Jefferson Co.

November 27, 1856.

JEFFERSON LAND For Sale.

The subscriber wishes to sell his Farm lying on the W. & P. Railroad, between Summit Point and Cameron's Depot. It contains about

160 Acres

of first-rate lime stone Land, 36 acres in heavy Timber, and the balance in 7 fields of convenient size with good fencing. The improvements are very comfortable and in good repair. Mr. Robert W. Shirley, who lives near the premises, will take pleasure in showing the farm to any person wishing to purchase, and the terms, will be made known by him, or on application to me at Rippon, Jefferson County, Va. A. C. TIMBERLAKE.

November 28, 1856.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

The undersigned will sell all the lands owned by the heirs of the late Lewis Neill, dec'd, lying in the county of Clarke, State of Virginia, and adjoining the property of Bonham, Pearce, Carter, Wood and others—It is unnecessary to describe minutely this property, as it is already known in the community where it lies to be very valuable, for every description of Grain raised in this part of Virginia.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to me either directly or by letter. My Post Office is at Duffield's, Jefferson County, Va.

CORBINA E. NEILL, Executrix, of L. Neill, dec'd.

November 6, 1856.

[illegible] Berryville Gazette, Winchester Republican, copy three months and send bill.

FIRST PREMIUM HAY, STRAW & FODDER CUTTER!

FARMERS, READ!

THE undersigned, having purchased the Patent Right of

Cummings' Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter FOR SEVERAL COUNTIES IN THIS STATE,

now offers to the farmer and the public generally the above highly desirable machine. It is of light and easy draft, strong and durable, and warranted to cut equally well all the above kinds of provender, and requires only about one half the power usually applied to Hand Cutters in doing its work.

In proof of its superiority, I take pleasure in stating to the public that it has successively taken the PREMIUM at the various Agricultural Fairs at which it has been exhibited; received the First Prize Medal at the last exhibition of the New York State Fair; first Premium for Hand Cutters at the Valley Agricultural Fair at Winchester, Va., October 11, 1856; Premiums at the Maryland State Fair at Baltimore and the Virginia State Fair at Richmond; Premiums at the various County Fairs in different sections of the country, and the unanimous approval of all who have given it an impartial examination or trial.

The Cutter is adapted either to hand or horse power, is built in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and, with fair trial, is warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Price of Cutter for Hand $28; Horse Power $30. Manufactured and for sale by

JOHN W. BARLEY, Manufacturer of Agricultural Implements of every description.

Dec. 4, 1856.—f Near the Depot, Winchester.

THE "HERALD" FOR SALE!!

A Rare Chance for Printers.

THE Subscribers wishing to devote their attention to other business offer the Newspaper and Job Printing office of the "Frederick Herald" for sale.

The subscription list of the Herald is large and consists of the most substantial and reliable persons in the county.

The Job department is in good condition and with proper attention can be made to pay extremely well.

The whole establishment will be sold upon such terms, as will enable an energetic man to realize sufficient from the profits of the business in a few years to pay for the purchase.

For information apply to or address

SEABROOK & BECKENBAUGH, Herald Office, Frederick, Md.

December 4, 1856.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, in front of the Court House, on

Monday, the 15th of December,

being Court day, one Threshing Machine, said to be in good order, levied on as the property of John F. Sullivan, to satisfy an Execution in my hands against said Sullivan.

Terms Cash. JAS. W. CAMPBELL, Deputy Sheriff for R. Lucas, jr.

December 4, 1856.—ts

Thorn's Compound Extract Of Copaiva and Sarsaparilla.

A Certain, safe and most effectual remedy ever discovered for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, Whites, Pains in the back and loins, seminal weakness, affections of the Kidneys, irritation of the Urethra, irritation of Bladder, Gravel, Scorbutic symptoms, &c., just received and for sale by BELLER & COOKE.

December 4, 1856.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted for Toll at either of the Gates of the Smithfield, Charlestown and Harper's Ferry Turnpike, are respectfully requested to pay their accounts, as they have been contracted against the rules, and to the detriment of the company. By order of the Directors

FRANCIS YATES, Pres't.

December 4, 1856.

Jefferson County Agr'l Society.

THE Annual Meeting of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, which was to have taken place on Wednesday, 3d inst, has been postponed until Friday, 5th inst. Meeting at 1 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

JAMES LAW. HOOFF, Sec'y.

December 4, 1856

SIMES' Celestial Elixir of YELLOW PERUVIAN BARK

THIS Elixir comprises all the principles of Calisaya Bark in their native combinations, 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, muscular system flaccid and incapable of performing vigorously its proper functions.

For sale by HUTCHISON & BURNETT.

Nov. 27, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken the basement of Capt. G. W. Sappington's Hotel, is prepared to accommodate his friends and the public generally, with FRESH OYSTERS, by the plate, pint, quart or Can. He solicits a share of patronage, as no pains shall be spared to please all who may favor him with a call.

The Bar will at all times be furnished with choice Liquors, for the use of those who can do so without abusing its effects.

DANIEL M. SHERTZ.

November 27, 1856.

CALL-EARLY!

TO accommodate our customers, and all who may wish to present those little Tokens of affection at the approaching Festive Season, the undersigned have just procured one amongst the most choice and varied assortments of Souvenirs, Annuals, the standard Poetical Works of our own and other Countries, Historical and Poetical Works of various description, School Books, many articles of Stationery, Inkstands, Inks, and general assortment of Fancy Articles, which they will be pleased to show to all who may wish to purchase. To those who can be persuaded to call early, we will say that we have several kind and good cows for sale.

For sale—a young fresh cow, known to be good—call at her side. J. J. H. STRAITH, for parties concerned.

Nov. 13, 1856.—Spt.

WHITE Teeth, Perfumed Breath, and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale by BELLER & COOKE.

Nov. 20, 1856.

Saddles, &c.

SHAFTS and Common Saddles, Bridles, Curtains, Halters, and Wagon Whips, to be had cheap at the Market House, of THOMAS RAWLINS.

November 27, 1856

RIDING and Buggy Whips of every description to be had at BELLER & COOK'S

Nov. 27, '56.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

THE undersigned have just returned from the East, with a large and complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c., which they guarantee to be fresh and of the best quality.

Nov. 27, 1856. BELLER & COOKE.

CANES.—A large assortment just received by

Nov. 27, '56. BELLER & COOKE

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

M. ANSEL & CO.,

EXCHANGE AND LOTTERY BROKERS, CORNER OF BALTIMORE AND LIGHT STREETS.

TAKE much pleasure in presenting to the Virginia public some of the most splendid Lotteries ever drawn in this city, for the Month of December, and we hope that every person will send their orders soon that we may secure a good Prize for them.

$25,000.

On Monday, Dec. 1st, Washington County Lottery, Class 49, Capital Pri.e $25,000; $10,500; $5,500; $3,000.

75 nos.—12 ballots.

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

Certificate of Whole $100, Halves $54,00, Quarters $47 00.

$20,000!

On Wednesday, Dec. 3rd, Susquehanna Canal Lottery, Class 51, Capital Prize $20,000; $9,000; $5,000; $4,000; $3,427; $2,500; 2 of $1,750, 25 of 1,500, 35 of 750, 25 of 305.

75 nos.—12 Ballots.

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

Certificate of Whole $140—Halves $74—Quarters 37.

$31,000.

On Wednesday, December 10, Susquehanna Canal Lottery, Class 52, Capital Prize $31,000; 8,416; 5 of 3,500; 3 of 2,000; 10 of 1,500.

75 nos.—12 Ballots.

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

Certificate of Whole $141; Halves $70,50; Quarters $35 25.

$40,000.

Saturday, Dec. 13, Grand Consolidated Lottery Class R, Capital Prize $40,000; 10,000; 6,000; 3,000; 2,000; 1,592.

72 Numbers and 12 Ballots.

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

Certificate of Whole $159,50; Halves $74,75; Quarters $37,37.

$35,000!

On Wednesday, Dec. 17, Susquehanna Canal Lottery Class 53, Capital Prize $35,000; 10,297; 2 of 5,000; 3 of 3,000; 2 of 2,000.

78 nos.—12 ballots.

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

Certificate of Whole $148; Halves $73; Quarters $39,50.

$40,000!

On Saturday, Dec 20, Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class 7, Extra Havana Plan, Capital Prize $40,000; $11,920; 10,000; 5,000; 3,000.

1,000 Prizes and 2,000 Numbers.

Tickets 10; Halves 5; Quarters 2,50. Eighths 1.25.

$36,285.

On Saturday, December 20, Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class S, Capital Prize $36,285; 2 of $10,000; 6 of $1,000; 6 of $3,000; 6 of $2,000.

75 nos.—12 Ballots.

Whole Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters 2,50—Eights 125.

Certificate of Whole $148; Halves $73; Quarters $37.

$20,000!

On Wednesday, December 24, Susquehanna Canal Lottery, Class 54, Capital Prize 20,000; 15,000; 7,500; 3 of 2,500.

78 nos.—13 Ballots.

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

Certificate of Whole $156; Halves $75; Quarters $37,50.

$65,000.

On Saturday, December 27, Grand Consolidated Lottery Class F, Capital Prize $65,000; $35,000; $16,925; 4 of $10,000; 20 of $5,000.

78 nos.—12 ballots.

Whole tickets $20—Halves $10—Quar. $5—Eighths $2,50.

Certificate of Wholes $3,16; Halves $1,58; Quarters $79.

$30,000.

On Wednesday, Dec. 31, Susquehanna Canal Lottery, Class 55, Capital Prize $30,000; 9,000; $5,000; $4,000; 3,427.

75 nos.—12 ballots.

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The tandem and lucky Patapsco (Small Fry) will hereafter be drawn on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 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 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 729 P. O. Baltimore, Md.

Nov. 27, 1856.

Virginia, Jefferson County, to-wit:

In the County Court, October Term, 1856.

William McCoy, Complainant,

AGAINST

George B. Stephenson, executor of John Gillaspy, Margaret Gillaspy, widow of said John Gillaspy, William Wilson, Eliza Hyson and James Hyson, her husband, Maria Wilson, widow of James Wilson, and her children Nereus E., Ann C., William G., Emanuel W., Mary E. and Sarah L. C. Wilson, Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS cause is referred to a commissioner of this Court to settle the executorial account of the said George B. Stephenson as executor aforesaid, to report the debts due from the said decedent, John Gillaspy, the value and the annual value of the real estate in the bill mentioned, and any other matter that the said commissioner may deem pertinent, if such any party may require.

T. A. MOORE, Clerk.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Charlestown, November 13, 1856.

THE parties to the above suit are hereby notified of John Gillaspy, deceased, are [illegible] that I have appointed the 13th day of December next, at my said office, to execute the above decree, at which time and place they are required to attend. SAM'L STONE, Com'r.

Nov. 13, 1856

HARDWARE.

I AM now receiving my Stock of Hardware, &c., consisting of Grain and Long Handle Shovels, Forks, and Shovel Handles, 2, 3, and 4 pronged Grain and Manure Forks, Meat and Clover Seed Sieves, round and square wire Rat Traps, Chovels and Tongs, Coal Pokers, Sausage Meat Grinders, Butchers frame Saws and Saw Knives, Hunt's Axes, assorted sizes, 1, 1 and 1½, Hemp Ropes, and Coal Hods, to be had at the Market House, of T. RAWLINS.

November 20, 1856.

WANTED

ON hire for the next year, a middle-aged servant woman, qualified as a cook and washer-woman; also, a middle-aged and trusty servant man, qualified as a good waiter and farmer. To such as can be recommended for honesty and general kind and good conduct, a liberal hire will be given. For sale—a young fresh cow, known to be good—call at her side. J. J. H. STRAITH, for parties concerned.

Nov. 13, 1856.—Spt.

WHITE Teeth, Perfumed Breath, and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale by BELLER & COOKE.

Nov. 20, 1856.

To Daniel Staley who is now out of the Com. of Virginia, and to Jacob Staley, his guardian ad litem

TAKE notice that on Thursday, the 8th day of next month, January 1857, at the office of Commissioner Clarke, in Charlestown, I shall proceed to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, to be read as evidence in a chancery cause now depending in the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, in which I, by my next friend Henry F. Lickliider am plaintiff, and the above named Daniel Staley is defendant—and should said depositions from any cause not be taken or completed on the day above named, then that the taking of them will be postponed or continued from time to time until the same shall be fully taken.

AGATHA H. STALEY, by Henry F. Licklider, her next friend.

December 4, 1856. Hunter, p. q.

Bills from the Fountain of Life,

OR Sermons to Children, by Rev. R. Newton, D. D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia—for sale BELLER & COOKE.

STABLER'S fresh ground Mustard, to be had of T. RAWLINS.

Nov. 13, 1856.

SWAN & CO.'S LOTTERIES.

Southern Military Academy Lottery!

CLASS L,

To be drawn in the City of Mobile, Alabama, in public, on Tuesday, December 30th, 1856, on the plan of single numbers.

John Hartel and W. W. McGuire, Eqs., Cym'rs.

30,000 Tickets—3,280 Prizes!

MORE THAN 1 PRIZE TO EVERY 10 TICKETS.

NOVEL SCHEME.

1 prize of	$40,000	1 prize of	$1,000
1 "	12,000	10 prizes of	200
1 "	5,000	100 "	100
1 "	2,000	100 "	70
1 "	1,000		

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 prizes of $150	app'g to $40,000	prize are $	600
4 " 125	" 12,000	"	500
4 " 100	" 5,000	"	400
4 " 75	" 2,000	"	300
8 " 50	" 1,000	prizes are	400
40 " 45	" 200	"	1,800
3,090 " 40	are		120,000

3,280 prizes amounting to $294,000

Whole Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2,50.

Fort Gaines Academy Lottery!

CLASS 22,

To be drawn in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, in public, on the Plan of single numbers,

30,000 Tickets—3,280 Prizes.

MORE THAN 1 PRIZE TO EVERY 10 TICKETS.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

1 prize of	$40,000	1 prize of	$1,000
1 "	12,000	10 prizes of	200
1 "	5,000	100 "	100
1 "	2,000	100 "	70
1 "	1,000		

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 prizes of $150	app'g to $40,000	prize are $	600
4 " 125	" 12,000	"	500
4 " 100	" 5,000	"	400
4 " 75	" 2,000	"	300
8 " 50	" 1,000	prizes are	400
40 " 45	" 200	"	1,800
3,090 " 40	are		120,000

3,280 prizes amounting to $294,000

Whole Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2,50.

3000 prizes of $40 will be determined by the last figure of the Number that draws the $40,000 prize. For example, if the number drawing the $40,000 prize ends with No. 1, then all the tickets where the number ends in 1 will be entitled to $40. If the number ends with No. 2, then all the tickets where the number ends in 2 will be entitled to $40, and so on to 0.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the rate

Certificate of Package of 10 Whole Tickets,		$50
" "	10 Half	30
" "	10 Quarter	15

Address orders for Tickets or Certificates either to S. SWAN & CO., Atlanta, Ga., or S. SWAN, Montgomery, Ala.

Plan of Swan & Co.'s Lotteries.

30,000 Numbers corresponding with those on the Tickets are placed in one Wheel. The prizes are placed in another Wheel. A number is drawn from the number Wheel, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other Wheel. The Prize drawn is placed against the Number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the Prizes are drawn out.

In ordering Tickets, enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail.

The List of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

Purchasers will please write their signatures plain and give their Post Office, County and State.

Remember that every Prize is drawn and payable in full without deduction.

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

All communications strictly confidential.

Prize Tickets cashed or renewed in other Tickets at sister offices.

November 27, 1856.

Brilliant Schemes for Dec. '56.

GREGORY & MAURY, MANAGERS, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

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

$40,000!

Lottery for the benefit of the State of Delaware, Class 273 for 1856, to be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, December 6st, 1856.

78 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

RICH SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000; 1 Prize of 20,000; 1 of 10,000; 1 of 6,000; 1 of 5,000; 1 of 4,000; 1 of 3,255; 20 Prizes of 1000; 20 of 500; 20 of 400; 20 of 300; 100 of 200, &c., &c., &c.

Tickets, $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2,50

Certificates of P'ks of 25 Whole Tickets,			$130,00
Do do	25 Half	do	65,00
Do do	25 Quarter	do	32,50

$50,453!

Lottery for the benefit of the State of Delaware, Class 279, for 1856, to be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, December 13th, 1856.

78 number Lottery—14 drawn ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Grand Prize of $50,453; 1 Splendid do., 20,000; 3 Prizes of 10,000; 3 Prizes of 7,500; 3 Prizes of 5,000; 3 Prizes of 2,500; 100 of 600; 250 of 300, &c., &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7,50—Quarters $3,75. Eighths $1,87½.

Certificates of P'ks of 26 Whole tickets,			$180,00
Do do	26 Half	"	90,00
Do do	26 quarter	"	45,00
Do do	26 eighth	"	22,50

$37,500!

Lottery for the benefit of the State of Delaware, Class 285, for 1856, to be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, December 20th, 1856.

78 No. Lottery—13 drawn ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of $37,500; 1 Prize of 20,000; 1 Prize 15,000; 1 Prize of 10,000; 1 Prize of 6,000; 7 of 3,785; 40 of 1,000; 40 of 500; 200 [Lowest 3 No. Prizes] of 250, &c., &c., &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2,50.

Certificates of P'ks of 26 Whole tickets,			$140,00
Do do	26 half	"	70,00
Do do	26 quarter	"	35,00

$67,500!

Lottery for the benefit of the State of Delaware, Class U, for 1856, to be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday December 27th, 1856.

75 number Lottery—12 drawn ballots.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Grand Prize of $67,500; 1 Prize of 30,000; 1 Prize of 25,000; 1 Prize of 15,000; 1 of 10,000; 1 of 5,000; 1 of 3,168; 212 [Lowest 3 No. Prizes] of 1,000, &c., &c., &c.

Tickets $20,00—Halves 10,00—Quarters 5,00—Eighths 2,50.

Certificates of P's of 25 whole tickets			$260,00
Do do	25 half	do	130,00
Do do	25 quarter	do	65,00
Do do	25 eighth	do	32,50

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—

P. J. BUCKEY, Agent, Wilmington, Del.

Address,

November 27, 1856.

SAWING.

THE subscriber has now on his clearing, near Charlestown, a Steam Saw Mill. He will fill all orders for every kind of LUMBER, if application be made within the next two weeks, after which, the Mill will be removed.

JOHN BURNS.

Nov. 20, 1856.

FLOUR.

FAMILY & Extra Flour, can always be had at the Depot, of Welsh's celebrated brand.—The subscriber having the sale agency for Charlestown, will deliver it at the lowest Market rates, invariably Cash. E. M. AISQUITH.

Nov. 20, 1856—3t. Spt.

LUMBER.

25,000 Prime Cypress Shingles, 30,000 Plastering Laths (sawed) 5,000 1 inch Plank, 9,000 feet 2 Inch Plank, for sale at the Depot. E. M. AISQUITH.

November 20, 1856.—3t Spt

Great Slaughter of Dry Goods,

IN SMITHFIELD, next week. Auction every night. Enough S'D.

Terms Cash on delivery of Goods.

T. C. BIGAFOOSE.

Nov. 20, 1856.

SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, for sale by

Nov. 27, 1856 CRAMER & HAWKS

NEW GOODS,

Fall and Winter Dry Goods.

FRY & BECK WITH have received their supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which is larger and richer than they have ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. Their Stock was selected with the greatest care from the largest importers of Baltimore and Philadelphia, and they pledge themselves to offer inducements to every citizen of Clarke who will favor them with a call. Their Stock consists in part as follows:

A large Stock of Black Silks, rich printed French Mousseline DeLaine and Cashmeres, French Merinoes all colors, a large assortment of low-priced printed DeLanes, Delaigts, American & British Prints, Bombazines, black Alpaccas, black Mousselines, black and white Ginghams, black and white Prints.

WHITE GOODS.

Cambrics, Jaconet do, Swiss Muslins (a beautiful make,) Nainsook Muslins, Plaid do, India Muslins, Plaid Cambrics, striped Swiss Muslin, dotted and figured Swiss Muslin.

EMBROIDERIES, &c.

French work Collars, Cambric Collars, Cambric and Swiss Insertings and Edgings, worked Cambric and Swiss Bands, embroidered Linen Cambric Hdkfs; plain L. C. Hdkfs; Linen Cambric Hdkfs.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

White, black and slate colored cotton Hose; white, black and slate colored Merino Hose; Raw Silk Hose, Children's and Infants' Socks; white, colored and black Kid Gloves; Silk and Woolen Gloves, great variety.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Red Blankets, Servants' Blankets, white Flannels to sell at 25c to $1, Barnsley Sheetings, 9-4 10-4 and 11-4; bleached Sheetings very cheap, N. Y. Mills Cotton, brown, bleached and colored; Damask Table Linens, Crash, Huckaback, Russia Crash, Curtain Muslins, Turkey Red.

MEN'S WEAR.

French and English Cloths in black and fancy colors; very superior Doeskin Cassimeres; fancy French, English and American Cassimeres; Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinets, Silk Velvet and Fancy Silk Vestings, black Satin do, black Grenadine do, Lambswool Shirts and Drawers, Gloves, Neck Ties, Scarfs, Pocket Hdkfs, &c., &c.

IN addition to the above we have a large Stock of BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, and in fact every article the farmer or mechanic may desire.

SALT, PLASTER, LUMBER, GRATE AND SMITH'S COAL. AND GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Consisting of Brown and Crushed Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Soap, Candles, Tobacco and Segars, and all the small articles and Groceries.

Come to the Depot and get bargains.

FRY & BECK WITH.

Summit Point, Va., Oct. 30, 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 comparatively 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 its vicinity. His stock embraces every article which necessity or taste may suggest for the covering of the "outer man," and each article of the best material and made in like manner. He deems it unnecessary to enumerate his stock, as it embraces every article, necessary for gentlemen's apparel, no less than a large and general assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Fancy Articles, generally, beside almost every other article usually found in village stores.

Having purchased his goods exclusively for Cash, he will sell them at a price which will make it the interest of all who may wish to purchase to at least examine his stock, before they purchase elsewhere.

So strangers and others, will bear in mind, the Charlestown Ready-Made Clothing Store, is the place for Bargains! A penny made is a penny saved, is an old axiom, and in these hard times, who will disregard it?

Oct. 9, 1856. JACOB NOAH.

Virginia, to-wit:

In the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, October 25, 1856:

John Beatz, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Robert Lucas, Jr., Sheriff of Jefferson County, committee administrator de bonis non of Joseph McMurran, deceased, Henry Berry, Conrad R. Sherry, Henry Berry, jr., E. I. Lee and Joseph McMurran as trustee, &c., George Licklider, Philip C. Pendleton, Charles J. Faulkner, Jacob Staley, William Engle, Elizabeth F. McMurran, widow of Joseph McMurran, dec'd, William McMurran, Willoughby L. Webb and the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

Extract from the decree.

"The Court doth adjudge, order and decree on this 25th day of October, 1856, that this cause be referred to a Commissioner of this Court, to ascertain the various and existing liens by trust or otherwise, that bound the real estate of Joseph McMurran, on the 13th of March, 1852, including therein the judgment of P. C. Pendleton, the dates, amounts, priorities of each lien, and the estate bound by each. Also to ascertain the amount due by George Licklider on his purchase, at the time of the service of process on him in this cause, also to settle the amount of Henry Berry, trustee of Joseph McMurran, under the deed of June 25th, 1850, given for the benefit of C. J. Faulkner, in order to ascertain if any balance remains in his hands applicable to the purposes of this suit; also to ascertain and report, if any balance remained in the hands of Henry Berry, jr., trustee, from the sale of the Morgan land, after paying the debts secured in the deed of trust to him, what application has been made of the same. Said Commissioner is authorized to take the proof of the facts in evidence."

A Copy—Teste, ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Charlestown, November 27, 1856.

The parties to the above suit are hereby notified that I have fixed on the 27th day of December next, at my said office, to execute the above order of the Court, at which time and place they are required to attend.

Given under my hand as Commissioner of the said Court the day and year first aforesaid.

Nov. 27, 1856. SAMUEL STONE.

READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., AT COST.

INTENDING to close my business in Charlestown, by the 1st of January, I will commence selling on Monday next, (Court day) my entire Stock, at prime Cost. The stock is large and well assorted, consisting of Over Coats, Dress Coats, Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Caps, Ladies Caps, Flannels and a general st

VARIETY.

MAID, WIFE AND WIDOW IN THE SAME MINUTE.

A Singular and Melancholy Case.—Dr. James M. Bogardus, of Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., died at the Girard House, in New York city, on Sunday, after a very short illness, under singular circumstances. The Herald of yesterday says:

The deceased was 45 years old, of the highest respectability, and ranked the first in his profession in the county in which he resided. Five or two years he had been engaged to Miss Isabella Hamilton, a young lady, also a resident of Kingston, and yesterday week the ceremony was fixed for their nuptials, in each of which death presented a barrier to the consummation of their wishes.—On the former occasion, the death of his brother's child rendered a postponement of the day of their contemplated marriage necessary, and both the doctor and his affianced bride attended the funeral. On the second occasion fixed for their union, Miss Hamilton's place was vacant, and again they attended a funeral service instead of their own marriage ceremony.

On Monday of last week Dr. Bogardus came to the city and put up at the Girard House, in Chambers street, and on retiring complained to Mr. Shaw, [illegible] to leave his bed. Dr. Boyce and other eminent physicians were called in and consulted. After several days' consultation they came to the conclusion that there was something more than opinion of the body in the case of their patient, and they intimated to him the fact, whereupon Dr. Bogardus frankly informed his medical advisers that he was deeply attached to a young lady, to whom he was to be married on Tuesday week, and that he now feared that his own illness would prove a fatal interposition to his happiness.

Dr. Boyce, perceiving the sad effect which the fear of another disappointment had upon his mind, suggested the propriety of sending a telegraphic despatch to Miss Hamilton to come to New York without delay, for the purpose of carrying into the wishes of Dr. Bogardus. The despatch was accordingly sent, and Miss Hamilton arrived about four o'clock on Sunday morning, and as early as possible, some of their friends residing in Newark were sent for to attend the marriage ceremony.—At 11 o'clock, the same day, Dr. Boyce visited his patient, and found him so much better that he considered that it would be unnecessary for him to attend again. At half past 2 o'clock the parties were united, and Dr. Bogardus expressed his thankfulness at being enabled to carry out his intentions of marriage to the lady in question. Their friends then retired for a few moments for the purpose of partaking of some refreshments. He then remarked that he felt so much better that he would get up, and at once proceeded to raise himself in bed.—His bride perceiving his efforts to rise, went to assist him, only to discover that he was expiring in her arms. She instantly sprang to the bell and rang a sustained peal, which brought [illegible] to the room, he was a corpse, and yesterday afternoon his remains were taken to Kingston on board the steamer North America, for interment.

LAFAYETTE'S OPINION OF THE BIBLE

We make the following interesting extract from a letter of Hon. Francis Allen, late mayor of New London, a well-known friend of Gen. Lafayette, to Hiram Ketchum, Esq., of this city: "Your views [referring to Mr. Ketchum's recent speech in New Haven] accord so well with my own, that I must relate an anecdote, by way of illustration. Just before the French revolution of July, 1830, in a drive to Lagrange, from Paris, alone with Gen. Lafayette, the subject of conversation (the same almost always chosen by him when conversing with me) was the America government; and he mentioned "that one of the journals of Paris had published statements favorable to Republican liberty, unpalatable to the existing government; for which the editor or editor was fined, or imprisoned, or both; that France spared the cost of a revolution then; that it required the efforts of all the good men of the nation to prevent a bloody revolution; that the government of Charles X. had but to take *one step further toward stifling the press*, and it would be changed from a monarchy to a republican form of government; that, however, a bloody revolution it would be like the turning over the leaves of a book—a monarchy to-day, a republican to-morrow.

"I replied, 'Your people are not prepared for such a government; they are never to be satisfied but by the bayonet.' He answered, 'Mankind are by nature much the same everywhere; that education, habits, manners, &c., create the difference.' I said, 'True; general, *and before any nation is fit for the enjoyment of civil liberty, it must have relig ious freedom; for the Bible alone can teach man his own individual responsibility.*' The general laid his hand upon me in the most fortunate manner, and exclaimed, 'Now, I know which truth is *that remarked power, my friend.*' His countenance was much animated, and he repeated, at intervals the same words, holding one finger of the hand until we arrived at Lagrange."

EARLY EDITION OF HAMLET.

A literary treasure has turned up—says the London Athenæum—in less than a second copy of the second edition of Hamlet, the quarto of 1605. An Irish bookseller has been unpatriotically hawking about London this precious work, which has hitherto possessed the rarity of a manuscript. The only known copy belonged to the Duke of Devonshire, and was reprinted a few years ago. As most readers know, the Devonshire Hamlet is imperfect, wanting the last leaf. The second copy also wants a leaf—happily not the last, but the first—the title-page. We have now, therefore, a complete copy of the original text of Hamlet; and the new and important reading. Of course many hearts are sore at missing such a treasure. It found its way, however, into the hands of Mr. Boone, the bookseller, in Bond street, at the cost we believe of £70, and subsequently into the hands of a well-known and indefatigable Shakspearian collector, for the moderate price of £120.

REASON INDEED TO GIVE THANKS.—In its Thursday-giving article of last Thursday morning, the Cincinnati Gazette refers especially to the public schools of that great State, Ohio, and says:

"To-day Ohio has the following proportions of children at school and of suitable age:

Youths between five and twenty [illegible]
Amount received for schools [illegible]
Pub. money paid for schools p. annum $2,200,000

"No portion of the children of Ohio are now without the means of instruction, and at the day a larger number of children attend school in Ohio than do in Pennsylvania, five times as many as in Virginia, nearly as many as in the great State of New York, and as many as in the six States of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri and Arkansas."

ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION.—A middle-aged widower, named William I. Langford, who resided near Saunders' Store, a few years ago, recently humbugged an unsuspicious girl of fourteen, fair but frail, the daughter of a most respectable lady of this county, to abscond with him from Liberty, Bedford, where she was on a visit to a relation. Langford put up at one of the most respectable hotels in Lynchburg, registered himself and his victim as man and wife, spent three days with her, and then deserted her.

Langford, we are informed, came to this county about four years ago, from the lower end of Amherst, where he married into a highly respectable family. He is a carpenter by trade, a tall, dark, lean, pale visaged man, with a thin, sunken countenance—thirty years old. A few months ago he married a respectable widow in Amherst and then induced to marry her.—*Lexington (Va) Gazette.*

MR. JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF ANDREW JACKSON.

I feel much alarmed at the prospect of seeing Gen. Jackson President. He has all the [illegible] and many [illegible] qualities of a good [illegible] but his passions have never been under the control of education, or of any other power. His passions have been his sovereign from his childhood, and have brought him into [illegible] scrapes. I fear lest they may do the same for us and our country in his hands. He is a man of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible]