

Virginia Free Press.

BY GALLAHER & CO.
CHARLESTOWN,
THURSDAY MORNING,

JANUARY 26, 1860.

THE SPEECHSHIP.

The "Spirit" of last week has an article in which it attempts to show that if the Americans in the House had voted for Mr. Hamilton he could have been elected, and during the County Meeting of last Friday, while the 8th resolution was under discussion, the editor of that paper, made a similar statement in reply to Mr. A. E. Kennedy. Now we assert emphatically, that neither or that ballot nor any other, have the Americans had the power to elect Mr. Hamilton, or any other Congressman, and we refer to the record for proof of this assertion.

There are 23 American members of the House; and they are all from the South. They are the National Opposition—opposed both to Republican's and Democrats. They were all elected over democratic opponents. On the ballot, of the 8th, referred to by the "Spirit," Mr. Hamilton received 88 votes, including 8 of the Americans, viz: Boteler, Bolley and Hardeman. If the remaining 20 Americans, including Gilmer, had voted for Hamilton, it would have given him 108 votes only—not enough to elect him, as 110 was required. It is true that on this same ballot Gilmer received 92 votes but this sum was made up by 18 Americans, and 3 Republicans; namely, Bridges of N. Y., E. Joy Morris of Pa., Nixon of New Jersey. Mr. Briggs has not been, and will not vote for Sherman because of Sherman's complicity with the Helper plumbish, but still he is not an American; and neither he nor Morris, or Nixon will ever vote for a democrat.

Resolved, That the patriotic, national conduct of the Hon. A. R. Hepler, the Representative from this District, merits our highest approbation; giving as it does, his undivided devotion to the cause which should be resisted by all means.

Resolved, That we regard the efforts of the Republicans of the House of Representatives to elect Speaker a merit; who has endorsed the documents of the Helper pamphlet, as an act of hostility to the South, which should be resisted by all means.

Resolved, That the patriotic, national conduct of the Hon. A. R. Hepler, the Representative from this District, merits our highest approbation; giving as it does, his undivided devotion to the rights of the South, as well as the whole country.

Resolved, That we contra—the democrats have had it in their power to elect Gilmer; not on one ballot only, but on three. They had this power long before Hamilton was thought of. They failed to exert this power, and the present condition of Congress must be charged to them, and to them only.

ANOTHER MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of the county is called for to-morrow, (Friday,) for the purpose of giving expression in reference to the delay of the Senate of Virginia in acting upon the Habeas bill for the payment of expenses incurred by the Commonwealth—for the necessary sustenance of troops while among us." The expenses, if correct, should be paid. Those who are now in service as well as those heretofore should be paid without delay. It is more easy to talk about the safety of Virginia and her capacity to protect the interests of the State, if she expects poor men, dependent alone upon their own labor for the support of themselves and families to play the soldier for nothing. This delay in providing for the military is a disgrace to the State—and we make the no-knowledge with humiliation.

P. S.—Both Houses have passed a bill appropriating \$150,000 to pay the expenses of ARMING THE STATE.

The bill for arming the State has passed both branches of the Legislature, by large majorities. The bill is entitled "an act making an appropriation for the purchase and manufacture of arms and munitions of war." The sum of \$500,000 a appropriation to carry this act into effect, and it is in force from its passage. A Master Attorney may be employed at a salary not exceeding \$2,500 and quarters, whose duty it shall be to direct the operations in the manufacture and repair of arms, and, under the direction of the Superintendent, to employ such operatives as may ensure the effective working of the Army.

The buildings of the Public Armory at Richmond are to be put in such condition, by the introduction of suitable machinery, as shall fit them for the manufacture and repair of arms for the use of the militia of the State.

From all parts of the country words of approbation and encouragement are coming up to the gallant little band of National Opposition men at Washington for their course in Congress. A meeting of editors from Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, which assembled in New York on Tuesday last, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the course pursued in Congress by the National Opposition members in refusing to vote with the extremes, and that we bid them God speed in the first determination that they have taken to unite their voices only upon a truly National man for Speaker.

NOT ACCEPTED.

After the passage of the Preamble and Resolutions at the adjourned meeting on Friday last, the following was "closed and rejected." We state, however, that the rejection of it is not the sentiment of the people of Jefferson—but the present and deemed the period for its adoption. Therefore, the following resolution was adopted:

Clarke County. Adam Anderson and George McFarland, white men, who were confined in jail in Clark County, for petit larceny, made their escape on the night of the 19th inst. A reward of \$100.00 has been offered for their apprehension by the Sheriff.

ADJOURNED.

The Democrats held a meeting on Sunday last, (December 28th) in the Chair, and W. C. K. SNELLER, Secretary, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Richmond and Winchester Conventions. Resolutions adopted, viz: Governor Wise and Governor Letcher were passed. Mr. K. Sneller called upon to make a speech. He responded in eloquent terms, interspersing his remarks with many amusing incidents. He declared himself a candidate for Commissioner of the Revenue.

Much excitement prevails in reference to a petition sent to Gov. Letcher praying the commutation of sentence of negro Jerry, slave, the property of Col. Francis McCor- mick, who is to be hung on the 17th February for threatening to conspire with slaves to escape. If there be any doubt of his guilt, he would be entreated to force him to do so.

AN ANGEL WHICH WOULD BRING NO REMEDY BUT DEATH.

Don't you report that Clayton Bird having God girls say when to a dangerous abolition letter to the New York Police Gazette, and yet to be used by every newspaper of Barboursville, Va.

What did a blind boy do?—There is no doubt as to his innocence. He took his hands and rubbed his eyes.

CLOTHES, cloths, for sale to the community.

NISWELLER, of Berry, a manufacturer of cloths.

OPPOSITION MEETING.

Pursuant to the notice heretofore given, the opposition of Jefferson met at the Court House, in Charlestown, on Friday the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock. The meeting which was large and enthusiastic, was organized by the appointment of JOSEPH F. ABELL, as Chairman, and CHAS. H. STEWART as Secretary.

Andrew E. Kennedy stated the object of the meeting, and moved the appointment of a Committee for the purpose of reporting the names of suitable persons to act as delegates to the Richmond Convention, and such other matters as it might deem proper.

This motion being adopted, the Chair appointed the Committee as follows: A. E. Kennedy, J. Logan, Culbreth, J. Lawren Botts, and Thomas Lackland.

After a few minutes retirement the Committee returned to the Council-room, and reported the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That we are hereby appointed Delegates from this County, to the 23d February next.

Resolved, That in our opinion, we are more than justified in our conclusion that the Opposition Party in Virginia is predominantly the Conservative and National party of the country, and the party around which all men North & South may rally.

Resolved, That we deem it unnecessary to name any person a suitable candidate for the nomination for the Presidency of the United States, pledging ourselves to give an earnest support to such candidate as the union of the Opposition Convention may select; provided he be an uncompromised, without military organization, and almost wholly without arms, and altogether destitute of proper negotiations.

The practical villains who are now arrayed at midnight, and hold the only directory of arms within our reach. Their number is so great, it is impossible to ascertain until the conflict is virtually ended, and looking from the stand-point we occupied on the morning of the 17th of October last, it was impossible to conceive that such an invasion could be made by such a number of men, as were ultimately revealed to us in our astonished apprehension; if indeed the true number engaged in the attack, or near at hand to support it, ever has been reliably determined, which is greatly doubted.

The enemy was armed with the most effective and deadly weapons; the military and citizen who flew to the scene of action with a promptness and alacrity which has never been equalled, if armed at all, for the most part, had only such arms as were inefficient, and to be found in times of profound peace.

These aggressions, resulting at length in the shedding of the blood of our citizens upon our own soil, came alone from that quarter, and there the wrong must be righted.

We know there are many sound conserva-

tive and patriotic men in the North and North-west. But passive conservatism can no longer be regarded.

It is their duty to crush out the mad spirit of fanaticism which sympathizes with John Brown, tramples upon the Constitution, and has shaken the Union to its foundations. We do vaguely hope that they would be speedily aroused to the full extent of their power.

The day was one of repeated heavy showers of rain; the invaders having choices of positions and shelter; while the effects of weather upon the arms they bore were trifling compared with that upon the unarmored citizens in the hands of the military and citizens opposed to them; yet with all that and many other disadvantages which might be mentioned; in a few hours and before day was over; with the loss of several valuable lives, and a number wounded on our part, the whole party of these miscreants with the exception of five, so far known, were either killed, wounded, or virtual prisoners in the notable Engine House, to which they had been driven.

They were then not at once assaulted and destroyed in their strength, before the arrival, late at night, of the U. S. Marines?

Simple for the double reason, that the large number of valued citizens, held as hostages, were mingled with them in this Engine House, thereby embarrassing at every step, during the day's operations against them; and because towards the close of the day, they offered to parley with a view to surrender, and negotiations to that end, which could not have been entertained, but for the sake of the hostages, were continued until the next morning.

These discussions were submitted to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Free Press and other country papers, and the Whig papers of Richmond were requested to publish the resolutions, and then the meeting adjourned.

JOS F. ABELL, Chmn.

C. H. STEWART, Secy.

HON. JOHN M. OTTS.

The Baltimore Patriot in reviewing the latter, says—

Hon. J. M. Ott's, in reply to a request from several members of the Legislature, has written and published a long letter, giving his views on public affairs at the present time. It is full seven or eight of the broad columns of the Richmond Whig. The general who requested Mr. Ott's to express his opinions and views, are Messrs. Rice, Carter, Marshall, Wickham, and others of the Senate and Meigs' Regt., McKenney, Martin, Bottom, Hibble, and others of the House of Delegates. Mr. Ott's letter is a full, bold political address, able, frank, and manly, and manly. His political friends who do not always agree with him in the views he takes, and even his opponent, admit that what he thinks he speaks, and speaks fairly and openly, with equanimity, and with manly independence. The note inviting him to write his letter, says that there are manifestations of a design in his state to prepare the hearts and hands of the people for disunion and civil war; and that the delay in providing for the military is a disgrace to the State—and we make the no-knowledge with humiliation.

P. S.—Both Houses have passed a bill appropriating \$150,000 to pay the expenses of ARMING THE STATE.

The bill for arming the State has passed both branches of the Legislature, by large majorities. The bill is entitled "an act making an appropriation for the purchase and manufacture of arms and munitions of war."

The expenses, if correct, should be paid. Those who are now in service as well as those heretofore should be paid without delay. It is more easy to talk about the safety of Virginia and her capacity to protect the interests of the State, if she expects poor men, dependent alone upon their own labor for the support of themselves and families to play the soldier for nothing. This delay in providing for the military is a disgrace to the State—and we make the no-knowledge with humiliation.

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The bill for arming the State has passed both

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE Jefferson Land.

To the Editors of the Free Press:
A Judge having transmitted to me his warrant holding a Special Term of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County on the 1st day of February next, I send a copy of it to you for publication. At the time of the sale that the business of the Court will be fully dispatched at the Special Term, all debts are hereby remitted to the Plaintiff, and actions are hereby remitted to the Plaintiff. It is expected that the Plaintiff will be fully compensated by the sale. The first six months of the year will be set apart for Common Pleas, Courts of Law, Probating and Master's suits, and no action will be brought before the Plaintiff. The residue of the Term, the Plaintiff will be entitled to the trial of jury cases, which are to be decided by the presence of two Justices.

ROBT T. BROWN, Esq.,
Judge and Notary.

Jan. 12, 1860.

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VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

POETICAL.

LOVE ME LAST.
Friend whose smile has come to be
Very precious unto me—
Though I know I don't see first
Of your love's bright lounsin burst,
Yet I grieve not for the past,
You only love me last!

Other souls may find their joy
In the blind love of a boy—
Give me that which years have tried,
Disciplined and purified—
Such as, braving storm and blast,
You will bring me at last!

There are more fair than mine—
Eyes of more bewitching shine—
Other hearts more fit in truth,
For the passion of your youth—
But she transient empire past,
You will surely love me last!

Wing away your summer time—
Find a love in every clime—
Roam in liberty and light—
I shall never, sive four right;
For I know when all is past,
You will come to me at last!

Change and flitter as you will,
I shall smile serenely still—
Patiently I trust and wait,
Till you come again and late;
Pray, my spring will be to you—
Grief, where does it go?

VARIETY.

WOULDN'T OWN UP.
Joe Stetson was a wild, rollicking fellow who spent most of his time in drinking and sparring with his wife. Polly was left at home to do the chores. Upon a certain occasion Joe left home to be with his wife, he said that a girl night came but Joe did not. The next day passed, and about sunset Joe came up the worst condition imaginable; his clothes dirty and torn, one eye in deep mourning and his face presenting more the appearance of a pug than anything else. And when he met him at the door, and noticing his appearance, exclaimed:

"Why, Joe, what in the world is the matter?"

"Polly," said Joe, "do you know that long Jim Andrews? Well, him and me had a fight."

"Who whipped, Joe?" asked Polly.

"Polly, we had the hardest fight you ever did see. I hit him and he hit me, and then we clinched. Polly, ain't upper most ready? I ain't had nothing to eat since yesterday morning!"

"But tell me, who whipped, Joe?" continued Polly.

"Polly," replied Joe, "I tell you, you never did see such a fight as me and him had. — When he clinched me I jerked loose from him, and then he gin me three or four of the most sufficient lies you ever hear — Polly, isn't supper ready? I'm nearly starved."

"Do tell me who whipped, will you?" continued Polly.

"Polly," said Joe, "you don't know nothin' bout fightin'. I tell you, we fought like tigers; we rolled and we tumbled, first him on top, then me on top — an then the boys would pat me on the shoulder, and hollay, 'Oh! my! Stetson!' We gouged and bit and tore the dirt in Seth Rudulph's grocery yard worse nor two bulls. Polly, you'll supper ready, I'm monstrous hungry!"

"Joe Stetson," said Polly, in a tone brimming with anger, "will you tell me who whipped?"

"Polly," said Joe, drawing a long sigh, "I balleder!"

THROWING STONES AT THE DEVIL. — A late reverend divine, well known for his quaint wit, as well as for his kindness of heart, walking out back of his house where a new street was opening, saw an Irishman hard at work with a crowbar, striving to dislodge a huge stone from the ground, where it was held fast by the roots of a tree. Pats' patience was fairly exhausted by the vain struggles he had made, and at last exclaimed: "The devil take it! the devil take it!"

The old pater approached him, and quietly remarked that he ought not to make such free use of the name of the Evil One, and certainly not to throw such a big stone at him as that. Pats' was quiet in a minute, and striking his crowbar into the ground, and striking leisurely on it, he turned up his face at once to the pastor and the sun light, and while over it roughly played those indescribable forecurers of true Irish wit, he replied:

"Och, then 'n' it's yourself that's findin' a fault wi' me for sayin' the same. Truth it's yeas an' the like o' yeas that's aint by the year for abusing the old git-galtee all the time, sure!"

The o'p' pastor turned away to smile and enjoy the sport.

Rev Thomas Whittimore tells a story of his having attended church to hear an eminent divine, and the subject of the morning discourse was, 'Ye are the children of the devil.' He attended the same church in the afternoon, when the text was, 'Children, obey your parents!'

In Australia, when a bank suspends, the usual practice is to take the President to the o'reat court and serve him in the same manner. The public is simple, and is believed by some to be effeminate, but we would hardly recommend an introduction here.

A Louisiana paper in recording "the death by lighting of ten likely negro men says:

"The electric fluid of 10,000 coulombs would be enough to kill a negro white fifteen hundred and two thousand as a poor white can't nor worth the powder and lead that would take to blow his brains out."

If Young America is here all over — Little Tommy T — is five years old. He is in a mischievous mood the other day, and his mother asked him what he was thinking about. "Oh," said he, "I was thinking of old times."

To dream gloriously, you must get gloriously while you are awake, and to bring angels down to converse with you in your sleep you must labor in the cause of virtue during the day.

There never was a goose so gay — But some day soon or late, An honest gander came that way, And took her for his mate.

There, John, that's twice you've come home and forgotten that lard." La, mother, it was so greasy it entirely slipped my mind!

The earth is a tender and kind mother to the husbandman, and yet at one season be always harbors her bosom, and at another he pulls her ears.

MEDICAL HOUSE.



No. 11 SOUTH FREDERICK ST., BALTIMORE MD.

Established in order to afford the afflicted sound and resolute medical advice for the suppression of Quackery.

DOCTOR SMITH, the ONLY REGULARLY EDUCATED Physician in America, has for many years devoted his whole attention to the treatment of various diseases, and has had great success in those long stand and difficult cases, which quacks and charlatans are unable to effect. It is sufficient to commend him to those who have received, Within the extensive practice which he has received, Dr. Smith, Dr. D. R., has treated more than 20,000 cases of Private Practice, and a large number of different persons and classes, a practice which no other physician in Baltimore and not far off, has equalled, and his directions were strictly followed, and directed with care and skill, without affecting a radical and permanent cure. His practice consists of cases of disease of the above nature, "no matter how difficult they may be, and with a high degree of success." His practice may be well done in call to him.

The physician should best in the city, Dr. Smith, is a regular physician advertising who has given up his practice, and has a good reputation.

Great Oscillating Washing Machine, and will visit the country with the machines in short time. This machine is considered the best.

LUTHER MILLIGAN & CO., President.



FREDERICK CITY, Md.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Jefferson that he has purchased the rights of that county for the manufacture of JEWELRY & FANCY ARTICLES.

For Circles and other particular articles, address H. WINCHESTER, President.

Aug. 11, 1859.

LOOK BEFORE YOU BUY!

The subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Jefferson that he has purchased the rights of that county for the manufacture of JEWELRY & FANCY ARTICLES.

For Circles and other particular articles, address H. WINCHESTER, President.

Aug. 11, 1859.

NOTICE.

The Co-Partnership herewith existing between J. D. Lock and J. D. Line has decided to sell the business to W. M. Lock, who will attend to it in the future.

JOHN D. LOCK, JOHN D. LINE.

April 14, 1859.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having this day dissolved the Partnership will offer to the public after May 1st, 1859, for Cash or to purchase on credit, the stock of material and accounts in the hands of W. M. Lock, who will attend to it in the future.

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