

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Our deep and heart-felt gratitude is due to that Almighty Power which has bestowed upon us such varied and numerous blessings throughout the past year. The general health of the country has been excellent; our harvests have been unusually plentiful, and property smilings throughout the land. Indeed, notwithstanding our calamities, we have much reason to believe from the past events in our history, that we have enjoyed the special protection of Divine Providence ever since our origin as a nation. We have been exposed to many threatening and alarming difficulties in our progress; but on each successive occasion the impending cloud has been dispelled at the moment it appeared ready to burst upon our head, and the danger to our institutions has passed away. May we ever be under the divine guidance and protection!

Whilst it is the duty of the President "from time to time to give to Congress information of the State of the Union," I shall not refer in detail to the recent sad and bloody occurrences at Harper's Ferry. Still, it is proper to observe that these events, however bad and cruel in themselves, derive their chief importance from the apprehension that they were but symptoms of an incurable disease in the public mind, which may break out, will surely manifest itself through and terminate in an invasion by the North to subjugate slaves in the South. Whilst, for myself, I entertain no such apprehension, they ought to afford a salutary warning to us all to beware of the approach of danger. Our Union is a stake of such inestimable value, as to demand our constant and watchful vigilance for its preservation. In this view let me implore my countrymen, as North and South, to cultivate the feelings of mutual forbearance and good-will towards each other, and strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land. This advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary whose service commenced in the last generation, among the wise and conservative statesmen of that day, now nearly all passed away, and whose first and dearest earthly wish is to leave his country tranquil, prosperous, united, and powerful.

We ought to reflect that in this age, and especially in this country, there is an incessant flux and reflux of public opinion. Questions which in their day assumed a most threatening aspect, have now nearly gone from the memory of men. They are "volcanoes burnt out, and on the lava and ashes and scalding scums of old eruptions grow the peaceful olive, the cheering vine, and the sustaining corn." Such, in my opinion, will prove to be the fate of the present sectional excitement, should those who wisely seek to apply the remedy, continue always to confine their efforts within the pale of the Constitution. If this course be pursued, the existing agitation on the subject of domestic slavery, like everything human, will have its day and give place to other and less threatening controversies. Public opinion in this country is all-powerful, and when the good sense of the people within safe limits, renews and brings back its results.

Still, to hasten flight to remember that "in every nation there must be presumed to intend the natural consequences of his own acts."

Those who announce abstract doctrines in opposition to the Constitution and the Union, must not be surprised should their heated partisans advance one step further, and attempt by violence to carry these doctrines into practical effect. In this view of the subject it ought never to be forgotten that, how great may have been the political advantages resulting from the Union to every portion of our common country, these would all prove to be as nothing should the time ever arrive when they cannot be enjoyed without serious danger to the personal safety of the people of fifteen members of the confederacy.

If the peace of the domestic slave through-out these States should ever be invaded—if the mothers of families within this extensive region should not be able to retire to rest at night without suffering dreadful apprehensions of what may be their own fate and that of their children before the morning—it would be vain to recount to such a people the political benefits which result to them from the Union. Self-preservation is the first instinct of nature; and therefore any state of society in which the sword is all the time suspended over the heads of the people, must at last become intolerable. But to indulge in such gloomy forebodings. On the contrary, I firmly believe that the events of Harper's Ferry, by causing the people to pause and reflect upon the possible peril to their cherished institutions, will be the means, under Providence, of allaying the existing excitement and preventing future outbreaks of a similar character.

They will resolve that the Constitution and the Union shall not be endangered by rash counsels, knowing that, should "the silver cord be loosed or the golden bowl be broken" at the fountain, "human power could never reunite the scattered and hostile fragments."

I cordially congratulate you upon the final settlement by the Supreme Court of the U.S. of the question of slavery in the Territories, which had presented an aspect so formidable at the commencement of my administration. The right has been established.

Every citizen to take his property of any kind, including slaves, into the common Territories belonging equally to all the States of the Confederacy, and to have protected there under the Federal Constitution. Neither Congress nor a territorial legislature nor any human power has any authority to annual or impair this vested right. The supreme judicial tribunal of the country, which is a co-ordinate branch of the Government, has sanctioned and affirmed these principles of constitutional law, so manifestly just in themselves, and so well calculated to promote peace and harmony among the States. It is a striking proof of the sense of justice which is so inherent in our people, that the property in slaves has never been disturbed, to my knowledge, in any of the Territories. Even throughout the late troubles in Kansas there has not been any attempt, as far as I can credibly inform, to interfere, in a single instance, with the right of the master. Had any such attempt been made, the judiciary would doubtless have afforded an adequate remedy. Should they fail to do this, however, it will then be time enough to bring their hands by further legislation. Had it been decided that either Congress or the territorial legislature possessed the power to annul or impair the right to property in slaves, the evil would be intolerable. In the latter event, there would be a struggle for a majority of the members of the legislature at each successive election, and the sacred rights of property held under the Federal Constitution would depend for the deciding on the result. The agitation would thus be rendered incessant whilst the territorial condition remains, and its baneful influence would keep alive a dangerous excitement among the people of the United States.

There has the status of the Territory, during the intermediate period from its first settlement until it shall become a State, been irreversibly fixed by the final decision of the Supreme Court. Fortunately has this been for the prosperity of the Territories, as well as the tranquility of the States. Now, emigrants from the North and the South, the East and the West, will meet in the Territories on a more equal platform, having brought with them that

species of property best adapted, in their own opinion, to promote their welfare. From natural causes the slavery question, will in all cases soon virtually settle itself; and hence the Territory is prepared for admission as a State into the Union the sooner, one way or other, will be seen.

Fortunate has this been for the protection of the rights of popular sovereignty, which without the settlement of the Territory will proceed without serious interruption, and its prospects and prosperity enlarged or retarded by violent political struggles.

When the progress of events the inhabitants of any Territory shall have reached the number required to form a State, they will then proceed, in a regular manner, and in accordance of the rights of popular sovereignty, to form a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. After this has been done, the competition of rival African slave-traders.

Should this ever be the case in our country—which I do not deem possible—the present useful character of the domestic institution, wherein those too old and too young to work are provided for with care and humanity, and those capable of labor are not overtaxed, will undergo an unfortunate change.

The feeling of "radical" dependence attachment which I have described, will now

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passing through the territory in the occupation of the constitutional government. The most expedient and least difficult mode of settling that difficulty will be to set in concert with that government. Their consent and their aid might, I believe, be obtained; but if not, our obligation to protect our own citizens in their just rights, secured by treaty, would not be less imperative. For those reasons, I recommend to Congress to pass the bill authorizing the President, under such conditions as they may deem expedient, to employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future. I purpose to avail myself from any suggestion as to whether this force shall consist of regular troops or volunteers, or both. This question may be most appropriately left to the discretion of Congress. I would merely observe that, should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country among those who sympathize with the suffering of our unfortunate fellow-citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy condition of that republic. Such an association of friends of a constitutional government would enable us to soon reach the city of Mexico, and demand its removal over the whole republic. In that event, there is no reason to doubt that the just claims of our citizens would be satisfied and adequate redress obtained for the injuries inflicted upon them. The constitutional government deserves every strong desire to do its justice, and this might be secured in advance by a preliminary measure.

It may be said that these measures will at least indirectly be inconsistent with our wise and settled policy not to interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign nations. But does not the present case fairly constitute an exception? An adjoining republic in a state of anarchy and confusion from which she has proved wholly unable to extricate herself. She is entirely destitute of the power to maintain peace upon her borders, or prevent the incursions of bandits into our territory. In her fate and in her fortune—in her power to establish and maintain a settled government—we have a far deeper interest, socially, commercially, and politically than any other nation. She is now a wreck of the ocean, nothing about her is impelled by a different current. Her good neighbor, shall we not extend a helping hand to save her? If we do not, it would not be surprising should some other nation undertake the task, and thus force us to interfere at last, under circumstances of increased difficulty, for the maintenance of our established policy.

I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message that authority may be given to the President to establish one or more temporary military posts across the Mexican line in Sonora and Chihuahua, where those may be necessary to protect the lives and property of American and Mexican citizens against the depredations of the Indians, as well as of lawless savages on that remote region. The establishment of one post at a point called Arizpe, in Sonora, in a situation almost beyond the limits of the Indian country on our side of the line, would, it is believed, have prevented much injury and many atrocities during the past season. A state of lawlessness and violence prevails on that distant frontier. Life and property are there wholly insecure. The population of Arizona, now numbering more than ten thousand souls, are practically destitute of government, of law, or of any regular administration of justice. Murder, rapine, and other crimes are committed with impunity. I, therefore, again call the attention of Congress to the necessity for establishing a territorial government over Arizona.

The treaty with Nicaragua of the 16th of February, 1857, to which I referred in my last annual message, failed to receive the ratification of the government of that republic; for which I need not censure. A similar treaty had been concluded between the parties bearing date the 10th of March, 1857, which has already been ratified by the Nicaraguan Congress. This will be immediately submitted to the Senate for their ratification. Its provisions cannot, I think, fail to be acceptable to the people of both countries.

Our claims against the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua remain unredressed, though they are presented in an earnest manner, and not without hope of success.

I deem it to be my duty once more earnestly to recommend to Congress the passage of a law authorizing the President to employ the naval force to protect the lives and property of American citizens passing in transit across the Panama, Nicaragua, and Tehuantepec routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations. I shall not repeat the arguments employed in former messages in support of this measure. Suffice it to say, that the lives of many of our people, and the security of vast amounts of treasure passing and repassing over one or more of these routes between the Atlantic and Pacific, may be deeply involved in the action of Congress on this subject.

I would also, again recommend to Congress that authority be given to the President to employ the naval force to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and lawless seizure and confiscation in the ports of Mexico and the Spanish American States where these countries may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition.

The more knowledge that such an authority had been conferred, as I have already stated, would, in a great degree, prevent the evil. Neither would this require any additional appropriation for the naval service.

The chief object urged against the grant of this authority is, in the Congress, by conferring it, would violate the principles—that it would be a transfer of the war-making, or, strictly speaking, the war-declaring power to the Executive. If this were well founded, it would, of course, be conclusive. A very brief examination, however, will place this objection at rest.

Congress posse the sole and exclusive power, under the constitution, "to declare war." They alone can "raise and support armies," and "provide and maintain a navy."

But after Congress shall have declared war, and provided the force necessary to carry it on, the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, can alone employ this force in making war against the enemy. This is the plain language, and history proves, that was the well-known intention of the framers of the Constitution.

It will not be denied that the general power to declare war is without limitation, and extends within itself not only what rights on the law of nations, but all public order, war, and all other perfect rights, in short, every species of hostility, however conducted or limited. Without the authority of Congress, the Presidents, as far as practicable, in any case, except to repel the attacks of an enemy. It will not be doubted that under this power Congress could, if they thought proper, authorize the President to employ the force at his command to seize a vessel belonging to an American citizen which had been illegally and unjustly captured in a foreign port and restore it to its owner. But can Congress only act after the fact—after the mischief has been done? Have they the power to confer upon the Presidents the authority in advance to furnish instant redress should such a case afterwards occur? Must they wait until the mischief has been done, and can they apply the remedy only when it is too late? To confer this authority to make such cases as these circumstances strictly provided, is to clearly within the words

power as such an authority conferred upon the President by act of Congress after the deed had been done. In the progress of a great nation many exigencies must arise, imperatively requiring that Congress should authorize the President to act promptly on certain conditions which may or may not afterwards arise. Our history has already presented a number of such cases. I shall refer only to the latest.

Under the resolution of June 26, 1856, "for the adjustment of difficulties with the Republic of Paraguay," the President is "authorized to adopt such measures, and such force as in his judgment may be necessary and advisable in the event of a refusal of just satisfaction by the Government of Paraguay." Just satisfaction for what? For the attack on the "Water Witch," and "other vessels referred to in the annual message of the President." Here the power is expressly granted upon the condition that the government of Paraguay shall refuse to render this "just satisfaction." In this and other similar cases, Congress have conferred upon the President power to advance to employ the army and navy upon the happening of contingent future events; and this most certainly is confined within the power to declare war.

Even if this conditional and contingent power could be constitutionally conferred upon the President in the case of Paraguay, why may it not be conferred for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens in the event that they may be persecuted and unlawfully attacked in foreign overland routes to California, and elsewhere? The same considerations which require the President to act in the case of Paraguay, require him to do so in the case of California, and elsewhere.

This question may be most appropriately left to the discretion of Congress. I would merely observe that, should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country among those who sympathize with the suffering of our unfortunate fellow-citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy condition of that republic. Such an association of friends of a constitutional government deserves every strong desire to do its justice, and this might be secured in advance by a preliminary measure.

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I deem it to be my duty once more earnestly to recommend to Congress the passage of a law authorizing the President to employ the naval force to protect the lives and property of American citizens passing in transit across the Panama, Nicaragua, and Tehuantepec routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations. I shall not repeat the arguments employed in former messages in support of this measure. Suffice it to say, that the lives of many of our people, and the security of vast amounts of treasure passing and repassing over one or more of these routes between the Atlantic and Pacific, may be deeply involved in the action of Congress on this subject.

I would also, again recommend to Congress that authority be given to the President to employ the naval force to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and lawless seizure and confiscation in the ports of Mexico and the Spanish American States where these countries may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition.

The more knowledge that such an authority had been conferred, as I have already stated, would, in a great degree, prevent the evil. Neither would this require any additional appropriation for the naval service.

The chief object urged against the grant of this authority is, in the Congress, by conferring it, would violate the principles—that it would be a transfer of the war-making, or, strictly speaking, the war-declaring power to the Executive. If this were well founded, it would, of course, be conclusive. A very brief examination, however, will place this objection at rest.

Congress posse the sole and exclusive power, under the constitution, "to declare war." They alone can "raise and support armies," and "provide and maintain a navy."

But after Congress shall have declared war, and provided the force necessary to carry it on, the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, can alone employ this force in making war against the enemy. This is the plain language, and history proves, that was the well-known intention of the framers of the Constitution.

It will not be denied that the general power to declare war is without limitation, and extends within itself not only what rights on the law of nations, but all public order, war, and all other perfect rights, in short, every species of hostility, however conducted or limited. Without the authority of Congress, the Presidents, as far as practicable, in any case, except to repel the attacks of an enemy. It will not be doubted that under this power Congress could, if they thought proper, authorize the President to employ the force at his command to seize a vessel belonging to an American citizen which had been illegally and unjustly captured in a foreign port and restore it to its owner. But can Congress only act after the fact—after the mischief has been done? Have they the power to confer upon the Presidents the authority in advance to furnish instant redress should such a case afterwards occur? Must they wait until the mischief has been done, and can they apply the remedy only when it is too late? To confer this authority to make such cases as these circumstances strictly provided, is to clearly within the words

power as such an authority conferred upon the President by act of Congress after the deed had been done. In the progress of a great nation many exigencies must arise, imperatively requiring that Congress should authorize the President to act promptly on certain conditions which may or may not afterwards arise. Our history has already presented a number of such cases. I shall refer only to the latest.

Under the resolution of June 26, 1856, "for the adjustment of difficulties with the Republic of Paraguay," the President is "authorized to adopt such measures, and such force as in his judgment may be necessary and advisable in the event of a refusal of just satisfaction by the Government of Paraguay." Just satisfaction for what? For the attack on the "Water Witch," and "other vessels referred to in the annual message of the President." Here the power is expressly granted upon the condition that the government of Paraguay shall refuse to render this "just satisfaction." In this and other similar cases, Congress have conferred upon the President power to advance to employ the army and navy upon the happening of contingent future events; and this most certainly is confined within the power to declare war.

Even if this conditional and contingent power could be constitutionally conferred upon the President in the case of Paraguay, why may it not be conferred for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens in the event that they may be persecuted and unlawfully attacked in foreign overland routes to California, and elsewhere.

This question may be most appropriately left to the discretion of Congress. I would merely observe that, should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country among those who sympathize with the suffering of our unfortunate fellow-citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy condition of that republic. Such an association of friends of a constitutional government deserves every strong desire to do its justice, and this might be secured in advance by a preliminary measure.

It may be said that these measures will at least indirectly be inconsistent with our wise and settled policy not to interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign nations. But does not the present case fairly constitute an exception?

An adjoining republic in a state of anarchy and confusion from which she has proved wholly unable to extricate herself. She is entirely destitute of the power to maintain peace upon her borders, or prevent the incursions of bandits into our territory. In her fate and in her fortune—in her power to establish and maintain a settled government—we have a far deeper interest, socially, commercially, and politically than any other nation. She is now a wreck of the ocean, nothing about her is impelled by a different current. Her good neighbor, shall we not extend a helping hand to save her? If we do not, it would not be surprising should some other nation undertake the task, and thus force us to interfere at last, under circumstances of increased difficulty, for the maintenance of our established policy.

I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message that authority may be given to the President to establish one or more temporary military posts across the Mexican line in Sonora and Chihuahua, where those may be necessary to protect the lives and property of American and Mexican citizens against the depredations of the Indians, as well as of lawless savages on that remote region. The establishment of one post at a point called Arizpe, in Sonora, in a situation almost beyond the limits of the Indian country on our side of the line, would, it is believed, have prevented much injury and many atrocities during the past season. A state of lawlessness and violence prevails on that distant frontier. Life and property are there wholly insecure. The population of Arizona, now numbering more than ten thousand souls, are practically destitute of government, of law, or of any regular administration of justice. Murder, rapine, and other crimes are committed with impunity. I, therefore, again call the attention of Congress to the necessity for establishing a territorial government over Arizona.

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VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

Lindell, Webster & Co.
202 Baltimore Street, Baltimore,
Manufacturers of IMROVE, TIGHT
STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILIES
and Manufacturing Establishments.

ILL Manufacturers, Plasterers, Farmers, House
keepers, & any other persons, are invited
to call at our establishment, for a free examination
of our machines, and see how secure the test, by exam-
ining ours before purchasing. Samples or work sent
by mail.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD SEWING MACHINE?

1. It should be well made, simple in its construction,
and easy to learn.

2. It should make a tight close-stitch, alike on
both sides of the material.

3. It should make a very strong stitch, alike on
both sides of the material.

4. It should be able to turn corners, and without
difficulty.

5. It should be able to sew from coarse to fine, and
from thick to thin, with rapidity, and without
difficulty.

6. It should be able to make a straight needle; curved ones
are liable to break.

7. It should have a straight needle; curved ones
are liable to break.

8. The needles should have perpendicular motion.
This is absolutely necessary for heavy work.

9. It should be capable of taking in the largest
pieces of work.

10. It should be able to bind with a binder, both
with a straight needle, and with a curved one.

11. It should be always ready to work.

12. It should be capable of using the same size
of thread both sides of the work, and of different
colors, without any trouble, in correspond-
ence with two sets of cloth to be used.

13. It should be able to take up a long sheet stitch,

14. It should be able to take up a short sheet stitch,

15. It should readily and well take little ones,
and commence sewing tightly at the first stitch.

16. It should be able to take up a large one, and others
in constant contact with the work.

17. It should not be liable to get out of order.

18. It should not be liable to break the thread, nor
the needle.

19. It should not be necessary to use a screw driver
or wrench to set the needle.

20. It should be able to end the operator's
work.

21. It should not form a ridge on the under side,
nor raise the fabric so as to interfere, as is the case
with all chain-stitch machines.

22. It should not be more trouble than it is worth.

23. All of these advantages are possessed by our
machines.

June 16, 1859.—17.

LESTER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES;

Price \$50 to \$150

This is the most reliable Sewing Machine ever
offered in this market, both in quality of its
work, its durability and simplicity. The
Machine is constructed on the principle of the
sewing machine, while it works on the final
stitch or hem cloth, which it works in a very
superior manner, making a straight, even, and
smooth, durable and lasting seam. It can
sew both sides of the cloth simultaneously. It
easily gets out of working order requires repairing
and is so simple that an operator can perform an
ordinary repair on it until it is put in order.

It is the best Sewing Machine we feel
confident Lester's Patent Sewing Machines will
best meet the wants of families, all kinds of man-
ufacturing clothers, tailors, or any others requir-
ing a sewing machine to do their work, in a rapid and substantial
manner, and much neater than the ordinary way.

Families who require much sewing will find this
Machine peculiarly adapted to their wants, as
it is the best Sewing Machine to be had, and
will save time and labor, and cost less to gas-
tation will find a great saving by using this Sew-
ing Machine, besides being always sure of a su-
perior quality of work that does not rip, and the
looks much neater than hand work.

Reference to a few Persons using them.

J. W. Richardson, Merchant Tailor, Gay St near
the Church, Boston, Mass.

L. F. Perry, Dr. O. Shore, 175 Baltimore St.
J. F. Rawlins, Baltimore Street.

M. Brider, Mantilla Factory, Balto. Street over
Parr's China store.

J. Evans, No. 48 Baltimore Street.

J. H. Jones, No. 16 Baltimore Street.

Miss Kate Willard, 19 Constitution Street.

Mr. E. A. Board, No. 90 Bond Street.

Mr. Buckley, 78 Constitution Street.

Mr. C. W. Moore, 139 Constitution Street.

Mr. P. Brooks, 147 Baltimore Street.

Office and Sales room, 103 Baltimore St.

Marble Building, opposite the Adams'

Express Office, Baltimore Md.

June 16, 1859.—17.

MILLINERY

Mrs. Mary E. Davis,
Most recently announces to the Ladies of
Charleston, that she has returned from Baltimore with the latest styles of
Fall and Winter Millinery, and a complete stock.

PATTERNS AND STRAW BONNETS,
SILKS, SATINS, &c.

She sends thanks for past favors, and
invites the sending of custom.

October 30, 1859.

PAIY YOUR TAXES & FEES

The Tax and Fees for the year 1859, are
now due and in the hands of the undersigned
for collection. Prompt payment is demanded.

J. W. CAMPBELL, Sheriff

JAMES D. GIBSON, D. R.

S. S. MOORE, D. E.

July 31, 1859.

NOTICE.

This undersigned having been annoyed by per-
sonal thieving, and other malefactors trespass-
ing upon their lands, give notice that in future
they will cause the law to be rigidly enforced
against such offenders.

SAMUEL D. BRYARLY,

A. S. ANDRIDGE,

GEO. A. PORTERFIELD

Aug. 4, 1859.

CANNON BILLET, Honduras Co., Hampton
County, South Carolina, L. K. Kastin, Major
General, R. W. McLean's Vermilion
Fibers, Ticonderoga Linen, Kastin, Major
General, R. W. McLean's Vermilion
Fibers, Rockwood, Holloway's Worm Confectionary,
together with many other patent preparations
which I can warrant as being genuine, and
which I have direct from the proprietors. Forwards
by express to name of WM. HUNTER.

September 1, 1859.

CUTLERY.

We are now opening a large stock of Table
and Pocket Cutlery, of superior quality and
at low prices, viz:

TABLE CUTLERY, with Knives, Forks, and Spoons,
and Forks to match, Buck, Horn, Ebony and
Horn handle Knives and Forks, Carvers and
Spoon.

POCKET CUTLERY—Nestham & Sons
Grosvenor's Cutlery, & B. & H. Webster's
Knives, & C. Parker's Pocket Knives, also the genuine old
British.

RAZORS—We have manufactured in
England, a large number of very superior Razors
for our own sales, which we warrant of superior
quality.

SCISSORS—Ladies' Shears the Scissors
Button hole and Pucker Scissors.

June 30, 1859.

Notice.

All persons who are engaged in the
business of law, and in the practice of law, are
assured that they can always find a particular
attorney at a moderate price. Terms Cash.

E. R. BURKE.

DANIEL B. LUCAS,

Attorney at Law.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Will practice in all the Courts held in

RICHMOND CITY AND HENRICO COUNTY.

Att. R. T. Daniel, Esq.

August 25, 1859.

FAMILY FLOUR.

H. FAMILY FLOUR No. 1, the public
will assure that they can always find a particular
attorney at a moderate price. Terms Cash.

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August 25, 1859.

WAGON, Carriage and Riding Whip La- bor.

T. RAWLINS.

SPICED OYSTERS, Baked, &c.

TEA, SUGAR, & CLOTHES.

YARNS AND PLAINWEAVERS, just received
by KEARSLY SHEEGER & CO.

DEPTON'S hair dyes Powder, also Shoo-

T R A M L I N E.

COPAL VARNISH, for sale by

RAWLINS.

March 24, 1859.

MEDICAL HOUSE.

Frederick Female Seminary.

No. 11 SOUTH FREDERICK ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Established in order to afford the affected sound
and energetic, and for the suppression of Quan-

ts.

DOCTOR SMITH, THE ONLY BOSTONIAN EDU-
CATED PHYSICAL ADVISOR, has for a term of

years devoted his whole attention to the treatment of

Private Complaints, in all their various and complex

forms, and has made many successful cures.

He has treated more than 25,000 cases of Private Complain-

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