Virginia Free Press.

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

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THE

Virginia Free Press

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents

PER ANNUM:

Strictly in advance—but, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents will be received in payment in full, if paid entirely in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, but at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid, unless it be ordered to be continued beyond the expiration of the year subscribed for, which will be considered a new engagement.

Communications, letters or remittances, should be addressed invariably in advance, to

H. N. GALLAHER & CO.

ADVERTISING.

The terms of advertising are, for a square of twelve lines, for three insertions—three cents per line for the same proportion for more than three insertions. Each continuance 25 cents per square.

Advertisements not ordered for a specific time, will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

APPOINTED AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are our authorized agents, in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and are duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. Their receipts will be regarded as payments. Their offices are—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Building; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets.

Dr. Johnston,

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL,

WHERE may be obtained the most speedy cure only for all private complaints, Gleets, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose and Skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces Constitutional Debility, renders Marriage impossible, and so the evil destroys both body and mind.

YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually consigns to an untimely grave, thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brightest intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates, with the thunders of his eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

Married Persons, or those contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, should immediately consult Dr. J. and be restored to perfect health.

CURED IN TWO DAYS OR NO CHARGE MADE.

OFFICE, No 7 South Frederick Street, 7 Doors from Baltimore Street, East Side, up the step.

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

DR. JOHNSON,

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 ringing in the ears and head, when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and hashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgences, that secret and Solitary Habit, which ruins both Body and Mind—unfitting them for either business or society.

The sure sense of the mind and quickness of perceptions produced by early hours of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the head, Dullness 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. Such persons should before contemplating Marriage consult Dr. Johnston, and be at once restored. Let not the Delicate, Timid, Shy, apply immediately and save yourself from the dreadful and awful consequences of this terrible malady.

DR. JOHNSTON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

By this great and and important remedy, weakness of the organs are speedily cured and all vigor restored. Thousands of the late Nervous and Debilitated individuals who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediment to

MARRIAGE,

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

☞ All letters must be post paid.—Remedies sent by mail. April 20, 1855.—1y.

1855. **Fall Trade.** 1855.

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of Pratt & Conine, the subscribers are now supplied with

The Largest and Most Varied General Assortment,

of Dry Goods, Carpets, and Fancy Dress Goods ever offered in Harpers Ferry, to all who invite the attention of the public.

The one price system will be established and adhered to. Having to do but one, only the principle of selling goods. W. ALLEN & CO.

New Goods Weekly.

The subscribers are receiving their customers the advantage of every new style as soon as received.

Country merchants bear in mind no one but Earl Street is ENTIRELY NEW.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

We are receiving and always keeping on hand a full assortment of the choicest FAMILY GROCERIES LIQUORS &c. Also, Hardware, Cut Stoves and Stoves of all kinds. Wood for Coal.

October 25, 1855. COONS & BECKHAM.

NOTICE.—Having disposed of all my interest in the Stock of goods heretofore advertised I respectfully invite the patronage of my friends and the public generally for my successor.

In the same time, I take the request of persons indebted to me, to do their respective dues, otherwise all such as do not pay, must expect their accounts and evidences of debt to be placed in the hands of Lawyers for collecting. No further indulgence will or can be given

PHILIP COONS.

Oct 25, 1855.

Guano.

THE subscriber is prepared to sell the best PERUVIAN GUANO, to the Farmers of Jefferson and Clarke at fifty cents ($50) dollars per ton for any two hundred and fifty pounds delivered on the Cars in Baltimore. The Peruvian Government agents place is five dollars per ton, any amount less than two hundred lbs. The advantage to the agent of this arrangement is, that he can buy just enough for his own use and get his guano direct from the Agent and not from the Inspector. *The cash must accompany the order*, and as it is to suit the Agent will advance the price again in fifty cents for orders for larger small quantities, orders had better be put in early as possible.

August 2 1855. E. M. ASQUITH

Blacksmithing.

The undersigned returns his grateful acknowledgements for the strange extended to him in his line business—and assures an anxious public generally that he intends to carry on the Black and Smithing near the Charlestown Depot, where everything in his line will be done at short notice, in a substantial and workmanlike manner, at fair prices. He will also attend to shoeing horses as indeed to everything of blacksmithing—therefore give him a call.

GEORGE W. SPOTTS.

August 10, 1854—tf

Patent Churns.

THOSE who engaged Churns of Messrs. Hale, Tracy & Gallaher, are informed that they are ready for delivery. Those wishing Churns can have their names put on the

FREE PRESS OFFICE

Jan 12, 1855.

For Sale.

A CHEERLY SERVANT WOMAN, aged about 18—sold for no fault. A home in the country would be preferred.

Enquire at the PINTER

August 2, 1855

LIGINS Ointment, Loudon's or Healing Salve, McAllister's do., Mustard, Moorhead's Plaster, Mustang Liniment, Little's White Oil, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Fullington's Balsam, for sale by

E. BELLAIR & CO.

Nov 22 1855.

EMBROIDERED SWISS ROBES

T. C. SIGAVOOSE.

May 17, 1855.

ASH SALID OIL, for sale by

T. C. SIGAVOOSE.

CARPETS AND CARPET RAGS, for sale by

J. L. GOFF.

Nov 29, 1855.

COUNTING HOUSE

18 ALMANAC. 56

Month	Days of Month	Days of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Sets
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
January	1	1	7 7	4 31	7	37
	2	2	7 8	4 32	8	29
	3	3	7 9	4 33	9	22
	4	4	7 10	4 34	10	17
	5	5	7 11	4 35	11	14
	6	6	7 12	4 36	12	12
	7	7	7 13	4 37	13	12
	8	1	7 14	4 38	14	14
	9	2	7 15	4 39	15	17
	10	3	7 16	4 40	16	21
	11	4	7 17	4 41	17	26
	12	5	7 18	4 42	18	31
	13	6	7 19	4 43	19	36
	14	7	7 20	4 44	20	41
	15	1	7 21	4 45	21	46
	16	2	7 22	4 46	22	50
	17	3	7 23	4 47	23	54
	18	4	7 24	4 48	24	57
	19	5	7 25	4 49	25	59
	20	6	7 26	4 50	26	60
	21	7	7 27	4 51	27	60
	22	1	7 28	4 52	28	59
	23	2	7 29	4 53	29	57
	24	3	7 30	4 54	30	54
	25	4	7 31	4 55	31	50
	26	5	7 32	4 56	32	45
	27	6	7 33	4 57	33	39
	28	7	7 34	4 58	34	32
	29	1	7 35	4 59	35	24
	30	2	7 36	5 0	36	16
	31	3	7 37	5 1	37	8
February	1	4	7 38	5 2	38	0
	2	5	7 39	5 3	39	52
	3	6	7 40	5 4	40	45
	4	7	7 41	5 5	41	38
	5	1	7 42	5 6	42	32
	6	2	7 43	5 7	43	27
	7	3	7 44	5 8	44	23
	8	4	7 45	5 9	45	20
	9	5	7 46	5 10	46	19
	10	6	7 47	5 11	47	19
	11	7	7 48	5 12	48	21
	12	1	7 49	5 13	49	24
	13	2	7 50	5 14	50	28
	14	3	7 51	5 15	51	33
	15	4	7 52	5 16	52	39
	16	5	7 53	5 17	53	46
	17	6	7 54	5 18	54	53
	18	7	7 55	5 19	55	1
	19	1	7 56	5 20	56	10
	20	2	7 57	5 21	57	19
	21	3	7 58	5 22	58	29
	22	4	7 59	5 23	59	39
	23	5	7 59	5 24	60	50
	24	6	7 58	5 25	61	1
	25	7	7 57	5 26	62	12
	26	1	7 56	5 27	63	23
	27	2	7 55	5 28	64	34
	28	3	7 54	5 29	65	45
March	29	4	7 53	5 30	66	56
	1	5	7 52	5 31	67	7
	2	6	7 51	5 32	68	18
	3	7	7 50	5 33	69	29
	4	1	7 49	5 34	70	40
	5	2	7 48	5 35	71	51
	6	3	7 47	5 36	72	62
	7	4	7 46	5 37	73	73
	8	5	7 45	5 38	74	84
	9	6	7 44	5 39	75	95
	10	7	7 43	5 40	76	6
	11	1	7 42	5 41	77	17
	12	2	7 41	5 42	78	28
	13	3	7 40	5 43	79	39
	14	4	7 39	5 44	80	50
	15	5	7 38	5 45	81	61
	16	6	7 37	5 46	82	72
	17	7	7 36	5 47	83	83
	18	1	7 35	5 48	84	94
	19	2	7 34	5 49	85	5
	20	3	7 33	5 50	86	16
	21	4	7 32	5 51	87	27
	22	5	7 31	5 52	88	38
	23	6	7 30	5 53	89	49
	24	7	7 29	5 54	90	60
April	25	1	7 28	5 55	91	71
	26	2	7 27	5 56	92	82
	27	3	7 26	5 57	93	93
	28	4	7 25	5 58	94	4
	29	5	7 24	5 59	95	15
	30	6	7 23	6 0	96	26
	31	7	7 22	6 1	97	37
May	1	1	7 21	6 2	98	48
	2	2	7 20	6 3	99	59
	3	3	7 19	6 4	100	70
	4	4	7 18	6 5	101	81
	5	5	7 17	6 6	102	92
	6	6	7 16	6 7	103	3
	7	7	7 15	6 8	104	14
	8	1	7 14	6 9	105	25
	9	2	7 13	6 10	106	36
	10	3	7 12	6 11	107	47
	11	4	7 11	6 12	108	58
	12	5	7 10	6 13	109	69
	13	6	7 9	6 14	110	80
	14	7	7 8	6 15	111	91
	15	1	7 7	6 16	112	2
	16	2	7 6	6 17	113	13
	17	3	7 5	6 18	114	24
	18	4	7 4	6 19	115	35
	19	5	7 3	6 20	116	46
	20	6	7 2	6 21	117	57
	21	7	7 1	6 22	118	68
June	22	1	7 0	6 23	119	79
	23	2	7 0	6 24	120	90
	24	3	7 0	6 25	121	1
	25	4	7 0	6 26	122	12
	26	5	7 0	6 27	123	23
	27	6	7 0	6 28	124	34
	28	7	7 0	6 29	125	45
July	29	1	7 0	6 30	126	56
	30	2	7 0	6 31	127	67
	31	3	7 0	6 32	128	78
August	1	4	7 0	6 33	129	89
	2	5	7 0	6 34	130	100
	3	6	7 0	6 35	131	111
	4	7	7 0	6 36	132	122
	5	1	7 0	6 37	133	133
	6	2	7 0	6 38	134	144
	7	3	7 0	6 39	135	155
	8	4	7 0	6 40	136	166
	9	5	7 0	6 41	137	177
	10	6	7 0	6 42	138	188
	11	7	7 0	6 43	139	199
	12	1	7 0	6 44	140	210
	13	2	7 0	6 45	141	221
	14	3	7 0	6 46	142	232
	15	4	7 0	6 47	143	243
	16	5	7 0	6 48	144	254
	17	6	7 0	6 49	145	265
	18	7	7 0	6 50	146	276
	19	1	7 0	6 51	147	287
	20	2	7 0	6 52	148	298
	21	3	7 0	6 53	149	309
	22	4	7 0	6 54	150	320
	23	5	7 0	6 55	151	331
	24	6	7 0	6 56	152	342
	25	7	7 0	6 57	153	353
	26	1	7 0	6 58	154	364
	27	2	7 0	6 59	155	375
	28	3	7 0	7 0	156	386
	29	4	7 0	7 1	157	397
	30	5	7 0	7 2	158	408
	31	6	7 0	7 3	159	419
September	1	7	7 0	7 4	160	430
	2	1	7 0	7 5	161	441
	3	2	7 0	7 6	162	452
	4	3	7 0	7 7	163	463
	5	4	7 0	7 8	164	474
	6	5	7 0	7 9	165	485
	7	6	7 0	7 10	166	496
	8	7	7 0	7 11	167	507
	9	1	7 0	7 12	168	518
	10	2	7 0	7 13	169	529
	11	3	7 0	7 14	170	540
	12	4	7 0	7 15	171	551
	13	5	7 0	7 16	172	562
	14	6	7 0	7 17	173	573
	15	7	7 0	7 18	174	584
	16	1	7 0	7 19	175	595
	17	2	7 0	7 20	176	606
	18	3	7 0	7 21	177	617
	19	4	7 0	7 22	178	628
	20	5	7 0	7 23	179	639
	21	6	7 0	7 24	180	650
	22	7	7 0	7 25	181	661
	23	1	7 0	7 26	182	672
	24	2	7 0	7 27	183	683
	25	3	7 0	7 28	184	694
	26	4	7 0	7 29	185	705
	27	5	7 0	7 30	186	716
	28	6	7 0	7 31	187	727
	29	7	7 0	7 32	188	738
	30	1	7 0	7 33	189	749
October	31	2	7 0	7 34	190	760
	1	3	7 0	7 35	191	771
	2	4	7 0	7 36	192	782
	3	5	7 0	7 37	193	793
	4	6	7 0	7 38	194	804
	5	7	7 0	7 39	195	815
	6	1	7 0	7 40	196	826
	7	2	7 0	7 41	197	837
	8	3	7 0	7 42	198	848
	9	4	7 0	7 43	199	859
	10	5	7 0	7 44	200	870
	11	6	7 0	7 45	201	881
	12	7	7 0	7 46	202	892
	13	1	7 0	7 47	203	903
	14	2	7 0	7 48	204	914
	15	3	7 0	7 49	205	925
	16	4	7 0	7 50	206	936
	17	5	7 0	7 51	207	947
	18	6	7 0	7 52	208	958
	19	7	7 0	7 53	209	969
	20	1	7 0	7 54	210	980
	21	2	7 0	7 55	211	991
	22	3	7 0	7 56	212	1002
	23	4	7 0	7 57	213	1013
	24	5	7 0	7 58	214	1024
	25	6	7 0	7 59	215	1035
	26	7	7 0	8 0	216	1046
	27	1	7 0	8 1	217	1057
	28	2	7 0	8 2	218	1068
	29	3	7 0	8 3	219	1079
	30	4	7 0	8 4	220	1090
	31	5	7 0	8 5	221	1101
November	1	6	7 0	8 6	222	1112
	2	7	7 0	8 7	223	1123
	3	1	7 0	8 8	224	1134
	4	2	7 0	8 9	225	1145
	5	3	7 0	8 10	226	1156
	6	4	7 0	8 11	227	1167
	7	5	7 0	8 12	228	1178
	8	6	7 0	8 13	229	1189
	9	7	7 0	8 14	230	1200
	10	1	7 0	8 15	231	1211
	11	2	7 0	8 16	232	1222
	12	3	7 0	8 17	233	1233
	13	4	7 0	8 18	234	1244
	14	5	7 0	8 19	235	1255
	15	6	7 0	8 20	236	1266
	16	7	7 0	8 21	237	1277
	17	1	7 0	8 22	238	1288
	18	2	7 0	8 23	239	1299
	19	3	7 0	8 24	240	1310
	20	4	7 0	8 25	241	1321
	21	5	7 0	8 26	242	1332
	22	6	7 0	8 27	243	1343
	23	7	7 0	8 28	244	1354
	24	1	7 0	8 29	245	1365
	25	2	7 0	8 30	246	1376
	26	3	7 0	8 31	247	1387
	27	4	7 0	8 32	248	1398
	28	5	7 0	8 33	249	1409
	29	6	7 0	8 34	250	1420
	30	7	7 0	8 35	251	1431
December	31	1	7 0	8 36	252	1442
	1	2	7 0	8 37	253	1453
	2	3	7 0	8 38	254	1464
	3	4	7 0	8 39	255	1475
	4	5	7 0	8 40	256	1486
	5	6	7 0	8 41	257	1497
	6	7	7 0	8 42	258	1508
	7	1	7 0	8 43	259	1519
	8	2	7 0	8 44	260	1530
	9	3	7 0	8 45	261	1541
	10	4	7 0	8 46	262	1552
	11	5	7 0	8 47	263	1563
	12	6	7 0	8 48	264	1574
	13	7	7 0	8 49	265	1585
	14	1	7 0	8 50	266	1596
	15	2	7 0	8 51	267	1607
	16	3	7 0	8 52	268	1618
	17	4	7 0	8 53	269	1629
	18	5	7 0	8 54	270	1640
	19	6	7 0	8 55	271	1651
	20	7	7 0	8 56	272	1662
	21	1	7 0	8 57	273	1673
	22	2	7 0	8 58	274	1684
	23	3	7 0	8 59	275	1695
	24	4	7 0	9 0	276	1706
	25	5	7 0	9 1	277	1717
	26	6	7 0	9 2	278	1728
	27	7	7 0	9 3	279	1739
	28	1	7 0	9 4	280	1750
	29	2	7 0	9 5	281	1761
	30	3	7 0	9 6	282	1772
	31	4	7 0	9 7	283	1783

Carrier's Address

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

THE New-year comes, again, to greet
The numerous readers of his sheet;
To wish them, in his humble lay,
A cheerful, happy New Year's Day!
And, mollify, to see the empty PURSE,
Then, on the PRESS'S behalf, to discourse.
Behold! he is, this time, a member
The very jest-ended with November.
The Newsboy's on a hard vocation—
A toilsome, constant occupation;
And well he may—all day, alone,
Thro' storm, he goes his round to pay.
Heed not when sleety tempests roar,
Or hail, the cloud into terror pours,
Or when the sun, with fiercest beams,
Burns up the grass or dries up streams,
He comes, regardless of their rage,
To touch you his ample page!
Sunshine he cares not, nor care whether
The night be gentle weather;
He comes with heart quite light and merry,
To bring us news and at the Ferry;
And all throughout the wide spread county,
Who feel inclined to show their bounty—
Or, cheer or cold, or hot or hill,
He finds us ready to be paid.

The year just ended was quite prolific
Of scenes both warlike and pacific
The world goes on, both land and ocean,
Somewhat like perpetual motion.
It never stops to take a breath,
We get—not a few of them
It goes ahead 'gainst all flatter,
Nor deigns to ask what is the matter
The Sun, in the East, North is cold;
The lamb's shy, the lion bold;
They change not; and the world, we see,
The same old thing still wears
Still governed by the self same rules,
Resorted to have a stock of tools,
The world was vast field of plunder—
Each tries to keep his neighbor under
That another has hundreds, pounds and shillings—
Another seeks his fame in battles
Thus, from the time that Cain slew Abel,
The world has been an Arena visible—
Throughout all ages and all climes,
A scene of ill, and of crimes
Beyond the flood and Rainbow ocean,
Still is hard die and wars commotion.
There still goes on the dire battle;
There still is heard the cannon's rattle!
But while on bloody battle fields,
Nations meet to pound the sea,
Here peace her richest blessings yields,
And happy makes the brave and free.
'Tis true our great and growing nation,
Has been the source of liberation;
For we've had our Kansas troubles,
Our Irish mobs and negro bubbles;
And while we hear the Free Soil action,
Spread much the South dissatisfaction,
The man who is not a slave—
Were taught in foul corruption's school;
They think or care for naught but self—
Their only aim is world pelf
There, Pierces, think of WASHINGTON,
The fields of story our sires have won!
The time's you gow should take alarm,
And unfold the conquering arms
The sceptre [illegible] the tyrant's hand,
And peace will smile throughout the land.
Build up the fabric of the free,
Tell it shall spread from sea to sea!
Let it overcome time,
Tell it shall angle with the skies!
Then on its top our flag unfurled
Shall be a sight to all the world
Its lofty position, as a star,
Let the oppressed with courage cheer!
But ere we close, I've had to
Tell you of a sad, sad, sad
Of our beloved editor
Oh! How can I do it, poor soul
Make grief so [illegible]
May the grandest sorrow
Tell it! but [illegible]
Tell it—we [illegible]
Kind patrons, [illegible]
And if I have [illegible]
Some smile upon a smile
For hard and weary task!
Then be you father, [illegible]
Some smile upon the [illegible] PAPER
But chuse long [illegible]
A GOLDEN DOLLAR [illegible]

☞ The Pierce Sentinel [illegible] is, says the Abingdon [illegible] the greatest source [illegible] Southwestern Virginia [illegible] our broad continent [illegible] be made more accessible or [illegible] more abundant. All that is wanting [illegible] into market is a railroad 16 miles long [illegible] Bell's gap to the Dove, which would [illegible] this article without even the use of an engine. The plaster being near the surface, and [illegible] rated without the use of machinery, and there is about 240 feet descent in the whole distance.

☞ An ounce of fact is worth a pound of theory; and the sworn affidavits of consumptive facts that cluster around that incomparable preparation, Brown's Gingerbread Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, establishing its virtues as a tonic and restorative, are a sufficient guarantee for its efficacy in curing dyspepsia, nervousness, &c. In all cases of a debilitated stomach whether acute or chronic it may be recommended for its soothing, central and invigorating influence. Nervous irritation and debility, &c., are relieved by the Bitters in a short space of time, so do perseverers in their use never fail to work a thorough cure.—See advertisement.

☞ Kid Gloves for Gentlemen's Ladies [illegible] Gloves, [illegible] OCTOBER, 1855.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

DELIVERED DECEMBER 2ND, 1855.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall assemble annually on the first Monday of December, and it has been usual for the President to make a communication of a public character to the Senate and House of Representatives, until advised of their readiness to receive it. I have deferred to this usage until the close of the first month of the session, but my convictions of duty will not permit me longer to postpone the discharge of the obligation enjoined by the Constitution upon the President to 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.

It is matter of congratulation that the Republic is tranquilly advancing in career of prosperity and peace

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—CENTRAL AMERICA.

Whilst relations of amity continue to exist between the United States and all foreign powers, with some of them grave questions are pending, which may require the consideration of Congress.

Of such questions the most important is that, which has arisen out of the negotiations with Great Britain in reference to Central America.

By the convention concluded between the two governments on the 19th of April, 1850, both parties covenanted that neither will ever occupy or fortify or colonize or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America.

It was the understanding of the United States, in making this treaty, that all the present States of the former republic of Central America and the entire territory of one would thereforth enjoy complete independence; and that both contracting parties engaged equally and to the same extent, for the present and for the future, that either then had any claim of right to Central America such claim, and all occupation or authority under it, were irrevocably relinquished by the stipulations of the convention; and that no domination has thereafter to be exercised or assumed in any part of Central America by Great Britain or the United States.

This government consented to restrictions in regard to a region of country, wherein we had specific and peculiar interests, only upon the conviction that the like concession were in the same sense obligatory on Great Britain. But for this understanding of the force and effect of the convention, it would never have been concluded by us.

Scarcely was this understanding on the part of the United States that, in correspondence contemporaneous with the ratification of the convention, it was distinctly expressed, that the mutual covenants of non-occupation were not intended to apply to the British establishment at the Balize. The qualification is to be ascribed to the fact that, in virtue of successive treaties with previous sovereigns of the country, Great Britain had obtained a concession of the right to cut mahogany or dye woods at the Balize, but with positive exclusion of all human or sovereignty; and thus it was from the natural construction and understood import of the treaty as to all the rest of the region to which the stipulations applied.

It, however, became apparent at an early day after entering upon the discharge of my present functions, that Great Britain still retained in the exercise or assertion of large authority in all the part of Central America commonly called the Mosquito coast, and covering the entire length of the state of Nicaragua, and a part of Costa Rica—that she regarded the Balize as her absolute domain, and was gradually extending its limits at the expense of the State of Honduras, and that she had formally colonized considerable tract of group known as the Bay Islands and belonging of right, to that State.

All these acter pretentions of Great Britain being contrary to the rights of the States of Central America and to the mutual tenor of their stipulations with the United States, as understood by this government, have become the subject of negotiation through the American Minister in London. I regret here to add, that no satisfactory result has yet been reached. The correspondence between this and the British Foreign Office, by which you will perceive that the two governments differ widely and irreconcilably as to the construction of the convention, and its application to the respective relations to Central America.

Great Britain so construes the convention as to maintain the changed all her pre-existing pretensions over the Mosquito coast, and to dominate portion of Central America [illegible] political [illegible] Great Britain and the remainder of the same coast, as a [illegible] the whole country in [illegible] possession of Spain. It can [illegible] be converted, that, by [illegible] of Europe and America, no [illegible] British or their predecessors [illegible] Central America any [illegible] Britain does not allege the assent [illegible] the original other claims on the [illegible] Spain. On the contrary, [illegible] renounce [illegible] Great Britain gain to the Central American States the ultimate sovereignty [illegible] all the ancient jurisdiction of Spain in that region. They were first applied on [illegible] a defined part of the coast of Nicaragua [illegible] forwards to the whole of its Atlantic coast [illegible] State, are as distinctly colonial governments as those of Jamaica or Canada, and therefore contrary to the very letter as well as the spirit of the convention with the United States as it was at the time of ratification, and now is understood by this government.

The interpretation which the British Government, thus in assertion and not persists in ascribing to the convention, entirely changes its character. While it holds us to all our obligations, it in a great measure releases Great Britain from those which constituted the consideration of this government for entering into the convention. It is impossible, in my judgment, for the United States to acquiesce in such a construction of the respective relations of the Governments to Central America.

To a renewed call by this Government upon Great Britain, to abide by, and carry into effect, the stipulations of convention according to its obvious import, by withdrawing from the possession or colonization of portions of the Central American States of Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the British Government has at length replied, affirming that the operation of the treaty is prospective only, and did not require Great Britain to abandon or contract any possessions held by her in Central America at the date of its conclusion.

This reply substitutes a partial issue, in the place of the general one presented by the United States. The British Government passes over the question of the rights of Great Britain, real or supposed, in Central America, and assumes that she had such rights at the date of the treaty, and that those rights comprehended the protectorship of the Mosquito Indians, the extended jurisdiction and limits of the Balize, and the colony of the Bay Islands, and thereupon proceeds by implication to infer that if the stipulations of the treaty be merely future in effect, Great Britain may still continue to hold the contested portions of Central America. The United States cannot admit either the inference or the premises. We adhere to our

ed for the current expenses of the government should remain for active employment in the hands of the people, and the conspicuous fact that the annual revenue from all sources falls far, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of public affairs cannot fail to suggest the propriety of an early revision and reduction of the tariff of duties on imports. If it now not generally conceded that the purpose of revenue alone can justify the imposition of duties on imports, that, to read justing the tariff tables and schedules, which occasionally require essential modifications, a departure from the principles of the present tariff is to anticipate.

ARMY.

The army during the past year has been actively engaged in defending the Indian frontier, the greater portion of the troops have already been sent to the field. All the duties which devolve on the military establishment have been satisfactorily performed, and the dangers and privations incident to the character of the service required of our troops have furnished additional evidence of their courage, zeal and capacity to meet any requisition which the country may make upon them. For the details of the military operations, the distribution of the troops, and additional provisions required for the military service, I refer to the report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying documents.

Experience, gathered from events which have transpired since my last annual message, has but served to confirm the opinion then expressed of the propriety of making a revision, by a retired list, for disabled officers and for increased compensation to the officers retained on the list for active duty. All the reasons which existed, when these measures were recommended on former occasions, continue without modification, except so far as circumstances have given to them additional force.

The recommendations heretofore made for a partial reorganization of the army, are also renewed. The thorough elementary education given to those officers, who commence their service with the grade of cadet, qualifies them, to a considerable extent, to perform the duties of every arm of the service; but to give the highest efficiency to artillery requires the practice and special study of many years; and it is not, therefore believed to be advisable to maintain, in time of peace, a larger force of that arm than can be usually employed in the duties appertaining to the service of the field and siege artillery. The duties of the staff in all its various branches belong to the movements of troops, and the efficiency of an army in the field would materially depend upon the ability with which those duties are discharged. It is not, as in the case of the artillery, a speciality, but requires, also, an intimate knowledge of the duties of an officer of the line, and it is not doubted that, to complete the education of an officer for either the line or the general staff, it is desirable that he shall have served in both. With this view, it was recommended on a former occasion that the duties of the staff should be mainly performed by details from the line; and, with conviction of the advantages which would result from such exchange, it is again presented for the consideration of Congress.

NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith submitted, exhibits in full the naval operations of the past year, together with the present condition of the service, and it makes suggestions of further legislation, to which your attention is invited.

The construction of the six steam frigates, for which appropriations were made by the last Congress, has proceeded in the most satisfactory manner, and with such expedition, as to warrant the belief that they will be ready for service early in the coming spring. Important as this addition to our naval force is, it still remains inadequate to the exigencies of the protection of the extensive sea coast and vast commercial interest of the United States. In view of this fact, and of the acknowledged wisdom of the policy of a gradual and systematic increase of the navy, an appropriation is recommended for the construction of six steam sloops-of-war.

In regard to the steps taken in execution of the act of Congress to promote the efficiency of the navy, it is unnecessary for me to say more than to express entire concurrence in the observations on that subject presented by the Secretary in his report.

POST OFFICE.

It will be perceived by the report of the Postmaster General, that the gross expenditure of the department for the last fiscal year was nine million nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars, and the gross receipts seven million three hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars, making an excess of expenditure over receipts of two millions six hundred and twenty-six thousand two hundred and six dollars; and that the cost of mail transportation during that year was six hundred and seventy-four thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dollars greater than the previous year. Much of the heavy expenditures, to which the Treasury is thus subjected, is to be ascribed to the large quantity of printed matter conveyed by the mails, either franked, or liable to no postage compared with that charged on letters; and to the great cost of mail service on railroads and by ocean steamers. The suggestions of the Postmaster General on the subject deserve the consideration of Congress.

INTERIOR.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior will engage your attention, as well for the useful suggestion it contains, as for the interest and importance of the subjects to which they refer.

The aggregate amount of public land sold during the last fiscal year, located with military script or land warrants, taken up under grants for roads, and selected as swamp lands by States, is twenty-four million five hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred and nine acres; of which the portion sold was fifteen million seven hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred and twenty four acres, yielding in receipts the sum of eleven million four hundred and eighty-five thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. In the same period of time, eight million seven hundred and twenty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty-four acres have been surveyed; but, in consideration of the quantity already subject to entry, no additional tracts have been brought into market.

The peculiar relation of the general government to the District of Columbia renders it proper to commend to your care not only its material, but also its moral interests, including education, more especially in those parts of the district outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

The commissioners appointed to revise and codify the laws of the District have made such progress in the performance of their task, as to insure its completion in the time prescribed by the act of Congress.

Information has recently been received, that the peace of the settlements in the Territories of Oregon and Washington is disturbed by hostilities on the part of the Indians, with indications of extensive combinations of a hostile character among the tribes in that quarter, the more serious in their possible effect by reason of the undetermined foreign interests existing in those Territories, to which it is believed, will restore quiet, and afford protection to our citizens.

In the Territory of Kansas, there have been acts prejudicial to good order, but as yet none have occurred under circumstances to justify the interposition of the Federal Executive. That could only be in case of obstruction to federal law, assuming the character of insurrection, which if it should occur, it would be my duty promptly to overcome and suppress. I cherish the hope, however, that the occurrence of any such untoward event will be prevented by the sound sense of the people of the Territory, who, by its organic law, possessing the right to determine their own domestic institutions, are entitled, while deporting themselves peacefully, to the free exercise of that right, and must be protected in the enjoyment of it, without interference on the part of the citizens of any of the States.

The southern boundary line of the Territory has never been established. The rapidly extending settlements in that region, and the fact that the mile-route between Independence, in the State of Missouri, and New Mexico, is contiguous to this line, suggest the probability that embarrassing questions of jurisdiction may consequently arise. For these and other considerations, I commend the subject to your early attention.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION OF GOVERNMENT.

I have thus passed in review the general state of the Union including such particular concerns of the federal government, whether of domestic or foreign relation, as it appeared to me desirable and useful to bring to the special notice of Congress.—Unlike the great State of Europe and Asia, and many of those of America, these United States are not waiting held strength in foreign war nor domestic strife. Whatever of discontent or public dissatisfaction exists, is attributable to the imperfections of human nature, or is incident to all governments, however perfect, which human wisdom can devise. Such aspects of political agitation as occupy the public mind, consist, to a great extent of exaggeration of inevitable evils, or over-zeal in social improvement or mere imagination of grievance, having but remote connexion with any of the constitutional functions of duties of the federal government. To whatever extent these sentiments exhibit a tendency to encroach on the stability of the constitution or the integrity of the Union, and so further, the demand the constitutional duty of the Executive, and require to be pressed by him to Congress.

Since the Thirteen Colonies became a confederation of independent States they were associated only by community of trans-atlantic origin by geographical position, and by the mutual ties of common dependence on Great Britain. When that tie was sundered, they severally assumed the powers and rights of self-government. The municipal and social institutions of each, its laws of property and personal relation, even its political organization, were such only as each one chose to establish, wholly without interference from any other. In the language of the Declaration of Independence, each State and tribe could power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States of right do. The several colonies differed in climate, in soil, in natural productions, in religion, in systems of education, in legislation, and even in the forms of political administration; and they continued to differ in these respects when they voluntarily allied themselves as States to carry on the war of the revolution.

The object of that war was to disenthral the United Colonies from foreign rule, which had proved to be oppressive, and to separate them permanently from the mother country. The political result was the foundation of a federal republic of the free white men of the colonies, constituted, as they were, in distinct and reciprocally independent State governments. As for the subject of races, who her Indian or African, the wise and brave statesmen of that day, being engaged in no extravagant scheme of social change, left them as they were, and thus preserved themselves and their posterity from the anarchy, and the ever-recurring civil wars which have prevailed in other revolutionized European colonies of America.

When the confederated States found it convenient to modify the conditions of their association, by giving to the general government direct access, some respects, to the people of the States as such, they proceeded to frame the existing constitution, adhering steadily to one guiding thought, which was, to delegate only such power as was necessary and proper to the execution of specific purposes or, in other words, to retain as much as possible, consistently with those purposes, of the independent powers of the individual States. For objects of common defence and security, they intrusted to the general government certain carefully-defined functions, leaving all others as the undelegated rights of the separate independent sovereignties.

Such is the constitutional theory of our government; the practical observance of which has carried us, and us alone, among modern republics, through nearly three generations of time without the cost of one drop of blood shed in civil war.—With freedom and concert of action, it has enabled us to contend successfully on the battle-field against foreign foes, has elevated the feeble colonies into powerful States and has raised our industrial productions, and our commerce which transports them, to the level of the richest and the greatest nations of Europe. And the admirable adaptation of our general political institutions to their objects, combining local self-government with aggregate strength, has established the practicability of a government like ours to cover a continent with confederate States.

The Congress of the United States is, in effect, that Congress of sovereignties, which good men in the Old World have sought for, but could never obtain, and which imparts to America an exemption from the mutable leagues for common action, from the wars, the mutual invasions, and vague aspirations after the balance of power, which convulse from time to time the governments of Europe. Our co-operative action results in the conditions of permanent confederation prescribed by the constitution. Our balance of power is in the separate reserved rights of the States, and their equal representation in the Senate. That independent sovereignty in every one of the States, with its reserved rights of local self-government assured to each by their co-equal power in the Senate, was the fundamental condition of the constitution.—Without it the Union would never have existed. However desirous the larger States might be to reorganize the government so as to give to their population its proportionate weight in the common councils, they knew it was impossible, unless they conceded to the smaller ones authority to exercise at least a negative influence on all the measures of the government, whether legislative or executive through their equal representation in the Senate. Indeed, the larger States themselves could not have failed to perceive, that the same power was equally necessary to them, for the security of their own domestic interests against the aggregate force of the general government. In a word, the original States went into this permanent league on the agreed premises, of exerting their common strength for the defence of the whole, and of all its parts; but of utterly excluding all capability of reciprocal aggression. Each solemnly bound itself to all the others, neither to undertake, nor permit, any encroachment upon, or intermeddling with, another's reserved rights.

Where it was deemed expedient, particularly rights of the States were expressly guaranteed by the constitution; but, in all things beside, these rights were guarded by the limitation of the powers granted, and by express reservation of all powers granted, in the compact of Union. Thus, the great power of taxation was limited to purposes of common defence and general welfare, excluding objects appertaining to the local legislation of the several States; and those purposes of general welfare and common defence were alterwards defined by specific enumeration, as being matters only of correlation between the States themselves, or between them and foreign governments, which, because of their common and general nature, could not be left to the separate control of each State.

Of the circumstances of local condition, interest, and rights, in which a portion of the States, constituting one great section of the Union differed from the rest, and from another section, the most important was the peculiarity of a larger relative colored population in the southern than in the northern States.

A population of this class, held in subjection existed in nearly all the States, but was more numerous and of more serious concernment in the South than in the North, on account of natural difference of climate and production; and it was foreseen that, for the same reason, while this population would diminish, and, sooner or later, cease to exist in some States, it might increase in others. The peculiar character and magnitude of this question of local rights, not in material relations only, but still more in social ones, caused it to enter into the special stipulations of the constitution.

Hence, while the general government, as well by the enumerated powers granted to it, as by those not enumerated, and therefore refused to it, was forbidden to touch this matter in the sense of attack or offence, it was placed under the general safeguard of the Union, in the sense of defence against either invasion or domestic violence, like all other local interests of the several States. Each State expressly stipulated, as well for itself as for each and all of its citizens, and every citizen of each State became solemnly bound by the allegiance to the constitution, that any person, held to service or labor in one State, escaping into another, should not, in consequence of any law or regulation thereof, be discharged from such service or labor, but should be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor might be due by the laws of his State.

Thus, and thus only, by the reciprocal guaranty of all the rights of every State against interference on the part of another, was the present form of government established by our fathers and transmitted to us; and by no other means is it possible for it to exist. If one State ceases to respect the rights of another, and obtrusively intermeddles with its local interests,—if a portion of the States assume to impose their institutions on the others, or refuse to fulfil their obligations to them,—we are no longer united friendly States, but distracted, hostile ones, with little capacity left of common advantage, but abundant means of reciprocal injury and mischief.

Practically, it is immaterial whether aggressive interference between the States, or deliberate refusal on the part of any one of them, to comply with constitutional obligations, arise from erroneous conviction or blind prejudice, whether it be prepared by direction or indirection. In either case, it is full of threat and of danger to the durability of the Union.

CONSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS OF SLAVERY.

Placed in the office of Chief Magistrate as the executive agent of the whole country, bound to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and specially enjoined by the constitution to give information to Congress on the state of the Union, it would be palpable neglect of duty on my part to pass over a subject like this, which, beyond all things, at the present time, vitally concerns individual and public security.

It has been matter of painful regret to see States, conspicuous for their services in founding this Republic, and equally sharing its advantages, disregard their constitutional obligations to it. Although conscious of their inability to heal admitted and palpable social ills of their own, and which are completely within their jurisdiction, they engage, in the offensive and hopeless undertaking of reforming the domestic institutions of other States wholly beyond their control and authority. In the vain pursuit of ends, by them entirely unattainable, and which they may not legally attempt to compass, they peril the very existence of the constitution, and all the countless benefits which it has conferred. While the people of the southern States confine their attention to their own affairs, and pursuing sedulously to intermeddle with the social institutions of the Northern States, and many of the inhabitants of the latter are permanently organized associations to inflict injury on the former, by illegal acts, which would be cause of war, between foreign powers, and only fail to be such in our system, because perpetrated under cover of the Union.

It is impossible to present this subject as truth and the occasion require, without noticing the reiterated, but groundless, allegation, that the South has persistently asserted claims and obtained advantages in the practical administration of the general government, to the prejudice of the North, and in which the latter has acquiesced. That is, the States, which either promote or tolerate attacks on the rights of persons and of property in other States to disguise their own injustice, pretend or imagine, and constantly cry out, that they, whose constitutional rights are thus systematically assailed, are themselves the aggressors. At the present time, the imputed aggression, resting, as it does, only in the vague, declamatory charges of political agitators, resolves itself into misapprehension, or misinterpretation, of the principles and facts, of the political organization of the new Territories of the United States.

What is the voice of history? When the ordinance, which provided for the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and for its eventual sub-division into new States, was adopted in the Congress of the confederation, it is not to be supposed that the question of future relative power, as between the States which retained, and those which did not retain, a numerous colored population, escaped notice, or failed to be considered.—And yet the concession of that vast territory to the interests and opinions of the northern States, a territory now the seat of five among the larger members of the Union, was in great measure, the act of the State of Virginia and of the South.

When Louisiana was acquired by the United States it was an acquisition not less to the North than to the South; for while it was important to the country at the mouth of the Mississippi to become the emporium of the country above it, so also it was even more important to the whole Union to have that emporium; and although the new province, by reason of its imperfect settlement, was mainly regarded as on the Gulf of Mexico, yet, in fact, it extended to the opposite boundaries of the United States, with far greater breadth above than below, and was in territory as in everything else, equally at least an accession to the northern States. It is mere delusion and prejudice, therefore, to speak of Louisiana as an acquisition in the special interest of the South.

The patriotic and just men, who participated in that act, were influenced by motives far above all sectional jealousies. It was in truth the great event which, by compelling for us the possession of the valley of the Mississippi, with commercial access to the Gulf of Mexico, imparted unity and strength to the whole confederation, and attached together by indissoluble ties the East and the West, as well as the North and the South.

As to Florida, that was but the transfer by Spain to the United States of territory on the outside of the river Mississippi, in exchange for large territory, which the United States transferred to Spain on the west side of that river, as the entire diplomatic history of the transaction serves to demonstrate.—Moreover, it was an acquisition demanded by the commercial interests and the security of the whole Union.

In the meantime, the people of the United States had grown up to a proper consciousness of their strength, and, in a brief contest with France, and in a second serious war with Great Britain, they had shaken off all which remained of undue reverence for Europe, and emerged from the atmosphere of those transatlantic influences which surrounded the infant Republic, and had begun to turn their attention to the full and systematic development of the internal resources of the Union.

Among the evanescent controversies of that period, the most conspicuous was the question of regulation by Congress of the social condition of the future States to be founded in the territory of Louisiana.

The ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio had contained a provision, which prohibited the use of servile labor therein, subject to the condition of the extradition of fugitives from service due in any other part of the United States. Subsequently to the adoption of the constitution, this provision ceased to remain as a law; for its operation as such was absolutely superseded by the constitution. But the recollection of the fact excited the zeal of social propagandism in some sections of the confederation; and, when a second State, that of Missouri, came to be formed in the territory of Louisana, proposition was made to extend to the latter territory the restriction originally applied to the country situated between the rivers Ohio and Mississippi.

Most questionable as was this proposition in all its constitutional relations, nevertheless it received the sanction of Congress, with some slight modifications of line to save the existing rights of the intended new State. It was reluctantly acquiesced in by Southern States as a sacrifice to the cause of peace and of the Union, not only of the rights stipulated by the treaty of Louisiana, but of the principle of equality among the States guaranteed by the constitution. It was received by the northern States with angry and resentful condemnation and complaint, because it did not concede all which they had exactingly demanded. Having passed through the forms of legislation, it took its place in the statute book, standing open to repeal, like any other act of doubtful constitutionality, subject to be pronounced null and void by the courts of law and possessing no possible efficacy to control the rights of the States, which might thereafter be organized out of any part of the original territory of Louisiana.

In all this, if any aggression there were any innovation upon pre-existing rights, in which portion of the Union are they justly chargeable?

This controversy passed away with the occasion, nothing surviving it save the dormant letter of the statute.

But, long afterwards, when by the proposed accession of the Republic of Texas, the United States were to take their next step in territorial greatness, a similar contingency occurred, and became the occasion for systematized attempts to intervene in the domestic affairs of one section of the Union, in defiance of their rights as States, and of the obligations of the constitution. These attempts assumed a practical direction, in the shape of persevering endeavors, by some of the representatives, in both houses of Congress, to deprive the Southern States of the supposed benefit of the provisions of the act authorizing the organization of the State of Missouri.

But, the good sense of the people, and the vital strength of the constitution, triumphed over sectional prejudice, and the political errors of the day, and the State of Texas returned to the Union as she was, with social institutions which her people had chosen for themselves, and with express agreement, by the re-annexing act, that she should be susceptible of subdivision into a plurality of States.

Whatever advantage the interests of the southern States, as such, gained by this, were far inferior in results, as they unfolded in the progress of time, to those which sprang from previous concessions made by the South.

To every thoughtful friend of the Union—to the true lovers of their country—to all who longed and labored for the full success of this great experiment of republican institutions, it was cause of gratulation that such an opportunity had occurred to illustrate the advantageous power on this continent, and to furnish to the world additional assurance of the strength and stability of the constitution. Who would wish to see Florida still a European colony? Who would rejoice to hail Texas as a lone star, instead of one in the galaxy of States? Who does not appreciate the incalculable benefits of the acquisition of Louisiana? And yet narrow views and sectional purposes would inevitably have excluded them all from the Union.

But another struggle on the same point ensued, when our victorious arms terminated the war with Mexico, and it devolved on Congress to provide for the territories acquired by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The great relations of the subject had now become distinct and clear to the perception of the public mind, which appreciated the evils of sectional controversy upon the question of the admission of new States. In that crisis intense agitation pervaded the nation. But the patriotic impulses of the popular heart, guided by the admonitory advice of the Father of his Country, rose superior to all the difficulties of the incorporation of a new empire into the Union. In the counsels of Congress there was manifested extreme antagonism of opinion and action between some representatives, who sought by the abusive and unconstitutional employment of the legislative powers of the government to interfere in the condition of the inchoate States, and to impose their own social theories upon the latter; and other representatives, who repelled the interposition of the general government in this respect, and maintained the self-constituting rights of the States. In truth, the thing attempted was, in form alone, action of the general government, while in reality it was the undue exercise by legislative power, to force the ideas of internal policy, entertained in particular States, upon allied independent States.

Once more the constitution and the Union triumphed signally. The new Territories were organized without restrictions on the disputed point, and were thus left to judge in that particular for themselves; and the sense of constitutional faith proved vigorous enough in Congress not only to accomplish this primary object, but also the incidental and hardly less important one, of so amending the provisions of the statute for the extradition of fugitives from service, as to place that public duty under the safe-guard of the general government, and thus remove it from obstacles raised up by the legislation of some of the States.

Vain declamation regarding the provisions of law for the extradition of fugitives from service, with occasional episodes of frantic effort to obstruct their execution by riot and murder, continued for a brief time, to agitate certain localities. But the true principle, of leaving each State and Territory to regulate its own laws of labor according to its own sense of right and expediency, had acquired firm hold of the public judgment, to such a degree, that, by common consent, it was observed in the organization of the Territory of Washington.

When, more recently, it became requisite to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, it was the natural and legitimate, if not the inevitable, consequence of previous events and legislation, that the same great and sound principle, which had already been observed in Utah and New Mexico, should be applied to them; that they should stand exempt from the restrictions proposed in the act relative to the State of Missouri.

These restrictions were, in the estimation of many thoughtful men, null from the beginning, unauthorized by the constitution, contrary to the treaty stipulations for the cession of territories, and inconsistent with the equality of the States.

They had been stopped of all moral authority, by persistent efforts to procure their indirect repeal through contradictory enactments. They had been practically abrogated by the legislation attending the admission of Utah, New Mexico, and Washington. If any vitality remained in them, it would have been taken away, in effect, by the new territorial acts, in the form originally proposed in the Senate at the first session of the last Congress. It was manly and ingenuous as well as patriotic and just, to do this directly and plainly, and thus relieve the statute book of an act, which might be of possible future injury, but of no possible future benefit; and the measure of its repeal was the final consummation and complete recognition of the principle, that no portion of the United States shall undertake, through action of the power of their general government, to dictate the social institutions of any other portion.

The scope and effect of the language of repeal were not left in doubt. It was declared, in terms, to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States."

The measure could not be withstood upon its merits. It was attached with violence, on the false or delusive pretext, that it constituted a breach of faith.—Never was objection more utterly destitute of sub-stance. The compact, which it is imagined by sensible men, that a regulative or declarative statute, whether enacted ten or forty years ago, is irrepealable, is that an act of Congress is above the constitution? If, indeed, there were in the form any ground to impeach faith, it would attach to those only, who have never ceased, from the time of the enactment of the restrictive provision to the present day, to denounce and to condemn it; who have constantly refused to complete it by needful supplementary legislation; whether spared no exertion to deprive it of moral force; who have themselves again and again attempted its repeal by the enactment of incompatible provisions; and who, by the inevitable restrictionary effect of their own violence on the subject, awakened the country to perception of the true constitutional principle, of leaving the matter involved to the discretion of the people of the respective existing or incipient States.

It is not pretended that this principle, or any other, precludes the possibility of evils in practice, disturbed as political action is liable to be by human passions.—No human government is exempt from inconsistency; but in this case they are the result of the abuse, and not of the legitimate exercise, of the powers reserved or conferred in the organization of a Territory. They are not to be charged to the great principle of popular sovereignty; on the contrary, they disappear before the intelligence and patriotism of the people, exerting through the ballot-box there peaceful and silent but irresistable power.

If the friends of the constitution are to have another struggle, its enemies could not present a more acceptable ground, than that of a State, whose constitution clearly embraces "a republican form of government," being excluded from the Union because its domestic institutions may not in all respects comport with the ideas of what is wise and expedient entertained in some other State. Fresh from groundless imputations of breach of faith against others, men will commence the agitation of this new question, with indubitable violation of an express compact between the independent sovereign powers of the United States and of the republic of Texas, as well as of the older and equally solemn compacts, which assure the equality of all the States.

Such a struggle, if it should be such a violation of compact in itself, and in all its direct consequences, that is the very least of the evils involved. When sectional agitators shall have succeeded in forcing on this issue, can their pretensions fail to be met by counter pretensions? Will not different States be compelled respectively to meet extremes with extremes? And, if either extremes carry its point, what is that so far forth but dissolution of the Union? If a new State, formed from the territory of the United States, be absolutely excluded from admission therein, that fact of itself constitutes the disruption of union between it and the other States. But the process of dissolution could not stop there. Would not a sectional decision, producing such result by a majority of votes, either northern or southern, of necessity drive out the oppressed and aggrieved minority, to the presence of such other two irreconcilably hostile confederations?

It is necessary to speak in no plainly of projects, the offspring of that sectional agitation now prevailing in some of the States, which are as impracticable as they are unconstitutional, and which, if persevered in, must end in civil war, or in a mere angry, idle, aimless disturbance of public peace and tranquility. Dissolution for what? If the passionate rage of fanaticism and partisan spirit did not force the fact upon our attention, it would be difficult to believe, that any considerable portion of the people of this enlightened country could have so surrendered themselves to a fanatical devotion to the supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States, as totally to abandon and disregard the interests of the twenty five millions of Americans,—to trample under foot the injunctions of moral and constitutional obligation,—and to engage in plans of vindictive hostility against those who are associated with them in the enjoyment of the common heritage of our national institutions.

Nor is it hostility against their fellow-citizens of one section of the Union alone. The interests, the honor, the duty, the peace, and the prosperity of the people of all sections are equally involved and imperilled in this question. And are patriotic men in any section of Union prepared, on such an issue, thus madly, to invite all the consequences of the forfeiture of their constitutional engagements? It is impossible. The storm of phrensy and treason must inevitably dash itself in vain against the unshaken form of the constitution. I shall not believe so. I know that the Union is stronger a thousand times than all the wild and chimerical schemes of social change, which are generated, one after another, in the unstable minds of visionary sophists and interested agitators. I rely confidently on the patriotism of the people, on the dignity and self-respect of the States, on the wisdom of Congress, and above all, on the continued gracious favor of Almighty God, to maintain, against all enemies, whether at home or abroad, the sanctity of the constitution and the integrity of the Union.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, December 31, 1855.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, Tuesday, a resolution was adopted, at the instance of Mr. Brodhead, directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of reporting the general appropriation bills, or adopting other measures with a view of obtaining more speedy action on those bills; the object being to avoid the evils of night sessions, and to insure proper action in the premises. An adjournment until Thursday took place.

In the House of Representative, four ineffectual trials were made for the election of a Speaker. Ninety-eight votes for that purpose have, thus far, been taken. The House adjourned till Wednesday.

The Senate was not in session on Thursday.

In the House of Representatives another ineffectual effort was made to elect a Speaker by a plurality vote. Two additional trials were then made, *viva voce*. Mr Banks, as heretofore, received the highest number of votes and an adjournment took place without the House coming to a definite result on this interesting question.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, several ineffectual attempts were made to elect a Speaker. Two votes were taken *viva voce*; on each occasion resulting precisely the same: Banks 104 Richardson, 73, Fuller 34, Pennington 9, scattering four; one hundred and eleven votes were necessary to a choice.

Married,

On Tuesday Evening, January 1st, on the Bridge, Harpers-Ferry, by the Rev. Mr. Roscoe, JOHN H. BISHOP and Miss SARAH HICKS, both of Charlestown.

At Morgantown in this State, January 1st, by the Rev. Mr. Biggs, Dr. M. W. TATE, of Sabine County, Mo., to Miss JEANETTEE GAY, daughter of Mathew Gay, Esq., of that place.

On Tuesday, the 1st instant, by Rev. Samuel Gover, in Leesburg, Mr. HEZEKIAH GARDNER to Miss AMANDA M. GARDNER, all of Loudoun.

Near Lovettsville, by Rev. Wm. Jenkins, on Thursday, December 27th, Mr. DANIEL EVERHART to Miss ANN E. Saughes of Samuel Fry, all of Loudoun.

On the 29th ultimo, by Rev. William H. Chapman, Mr. THOMAS H. McGARTY to Miss ANN ELIZABETH JENKINS, all of Loudoun.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. Jas. H. Brown, Mr. JOSEPH THOMPSON to Miss ELIZABETH D. GAGEBY, both of Martinsburg.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. Jas. H. Brown, Mr. JOHN NEELY, of Huntingdon County, Pa., to Mrs. ELLEN R. OTT, of Martinsburg.

Died:

In Hedgesville, on the 2d instant, ANN ELIZA HEDGES, daughter of the late Hezekiah Hedges, in the 16th year of her age.

At the same place, on the 3rd instant, LUCETTA T. HEDGES, in the 18th year of his age.

Local Memoranda.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The 4th Quarterly Meeting of the M. E. Church, for Jefferson Circuit, will be held in Charlestown on the 26th and 27th January.—The Presiding Elder, Rev. Wm. Hunt, will be present. [January 10, 1856.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Rev. James E. Armstrong, by Divine permission, will preach at the White House next Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and at Kabletown at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Jan. 10, 1856.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Voters of Clarke County:

I offer myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Clarke County, at the next ensuing election.—Having in the capacity of Deputy become familiar with the duties of that office, should you deem me worthy of the trust and capable of discharging its duties, I solicit your votes.

Dec. 13, 1855. C. B. HANCOCK.

CORN.

We will now take Corn from some of our patrons, as soon as possible.

☞ NOTICE.—The Pew rents in the Presbyterian Church are now due. Payment can be made to either.

J. HUMPHREYS,
G. W. EICHELBERGER,
October 4, 1855. CHARLES STEWART.

PEW RENTS—The Pew Rents of the Episcopal Church, Charlestown, are now due. Payments of be made to LAWSON BOTTS.

October 4, 1855.

Dissolution.

THE firm of C. E. Beller & Co. was dissolved on the 1st day January, 1856—Jas. W. Beller retiring from the firm. C. E. BELLER & CO.

Notice.

C. E. BELLER and Dr. HENRY P. COOKE, having purchased the Stock of Drugs, &c of C. E. Beller & Co. have entered into a Partnership, and will conduct the business of Druggists and Apothecaries at the Store house in Charlestown. The name and style of the firm will be before. C. E. BELLER & CO

January 10, 1856

Corn.

50,000 BUSHELS OF CORN wanted at the Charlestown Distillery.

Jan. 10 [illegible]

Virginia Free Press.

BY H. N. GALLAHER & CO.

THURSDAY MORNING.

JANUARY 10, 1856.

APOLOGY.—The weather has been so cold, and mails so irregular, that all our arrangements have been impeded. Our readers will please make due allowance. The snow and drift has been unprecedented.

WOOD! WOOD!!

Some of our friends who promised us Wood, having disappointed us, we will be thankful to any humane friend who will send us a few cords. We have a holy horror against *freezing*, as our antipathy is against *burning*. Be friends, save us.

LEGISLATURE.

In the House of Delegates, on Wednesday January 2d, the Speaker laid before the House the following communication from the 2d Auditor, which was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed:

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
January 2d, 1855.

SIR: In reply to a resolution adopted by the House of Delegates, on the 7th day of December, 1855, I beg leave to report that the amount of the registered debt of Virginia is $11,490,742 00, of which $3,906,243 81 is held in this State, $806,099 00 in other States of the Union, and $2,678,409 22 in Europe. The commonwealth has issued $12,193,000 of coupon bonds, of which $11,193,000 are payable in the city of New York, and $1,875,000 in London. Very respectfully, &c.,

WM. L. JACKSON, Second Auditor.

The following resolutions were offered the same day:

By Mr. Towner—of refunding to the heirs of Josiah T. Kersey, the amount of taxes erroneously paid by them into the treasury, on 507 acres of land in the county of Jefferson, from the year 1844 to 1854 both inclusive.

By Mr. Towner—of incorporating the Jefferson county Agricultural and Mechanical Society.

REV. JOSEPH H. PLUNKETT.

This most excellent Divine, who has been the Pastor of the Catholic Congregation at Martinsburg for the last eleven years, we regret to learn, is about to separate with his charge there, and take up his residence in Portsmouth, Virginia. He will leave with the best wishes not only of those of his own religious belief, but of those of every other denomination. We have long known Mr. P. and we have never heard his christian zeal doubted, whilst we have heard much praise. He has been liberal not only in his religious but political views. His place will not be easily supplied. During the cholera season he was ever at his post in the discharge of his ministerial duties. The people of Portsmouth will be fortunate in procuring the services of a minister of the Gospel combining so many of the traits of character which will make him acceptable to the community.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Richmond Dispatch of Saturday, announces the death of Dr. Wm. H. Hanbury, the delegate from the counties of Lancaster and Northumberland, Va. He died at the Powhatan House on Friday. He was about 35 or 40 years of age, and was a most estimable gentleman. Having had an attack of Pneumonia, he is supposed to have taken through mistake an over dose of medicine which was intended to have been applied internally, from which effects he lost his life.

MESSAGE OF GOV. GARDNER.—The message of Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts, recommends two years' residence of foreign born citizens, and ability to read and write, before they are allowed to vote, deprecates the passage of the personal Liberty bills by the last Legislature, and urges its speedy repeal, suggests a reduction of the number of members of the popular branch of the Legislature, and denounces lobbying legislation. The Message is horrors to the Native American in his tone.

Wm H. Travers, of Baltimore, has been elected Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates, and Thos. H. Kent, Clerk—both Americans. Thos. Wells, of Anne Arundel, is President of the Senate.

☞ The Bank of the Valley has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5½ per cent—the usual cent being retained as a bonus to the State. The Bank of Winchester declares a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.—*Win. Republican.*

HON THOMAS H BAYLY:—The Alexandria Gazette learns on good authority that the hon Thos Jude Bayly, of Virginia, is not improving so that in consequence he intends to resign his seat in Congress. He is now in Havana.

Rev. John C. McCape, who has for many years past, had charge of the Protestant Episcopal church at Hamton, Va., has received and accepted the St Paul's Protestant Episcopal congregation Baltimore, a call to the assistant pastorship of that parish.

☞ Mr. Corcoran has retired from the Washington Republican. Mr. SENNEWEY is now the sole proprietor.

☞ Dr. PIERCE is now in Smithfield.

Baltimore Market.

Randolph & Latimer's

For the week ending Jan. 10, 1856.

CIRCULAR OF PRICES IN THE BALTIMORE MARKET Reported expressly for the *Free Press*.

APPLES—Supply large and in good demand. We quote nominally at $1,25@$2 0 per bbl.

BUTTER—The receipts are so large and demand more active. We quote Western at 15@17 Common Roll at 14 to 18 cts. Glades 19 to 21—Prime 16@26 cts.

BREESWAX—No demand, we quote 26 cts.

BACON—Active and prices remain as quoted. Sales of Shoulders 9 at to 9½ cts. Sides 10 to 10½ Hams prime 13 to 14 cents. Fairly 12 to 15.

BEANS—Sales of Mixed $1,00 to $1,50 per bushel White $1,50 to $2,00.

COUNTRY SOAP.—In good demand with sales at 6 to 7 cts.

CATTLE.—The offering on Thursday was about 700 head 600 of which was sold at $6 to $5,00 on the hoof, equal to $6,0 to $9 75 net and $15, 61 unsold. The balance was taken off the market.

CORN—Large receipts and market dull. We quote yellow at 72 to 75 cts, White 70 to 72 cts.

CLOVERSEED.—Sales of old at $8,50 to 9,0.

CHESNUTS.—Sales at $2,00 to $3 00

DRIED FRUIT.—Sales of Apples paired at $3,00 to $3,12½ unpaired 75 to 87½ Peaches paired $2,00, to $3,50 cts., Peaches unpaired $2,00 to $1 50.

BEESWAX.—Sales at 25 to 30.

FLOUR.—Receipts very light good the demand is dull but moderate holders are firm and prices are steady Notwithstanding the abundant crops, the accounts from Europe are that the prices will be well sustained—We quote City Mills at $8,95 to $8.50. Howard street at $8,50.

FLAXSEED.—Sales at $180 to $190

FURS.—Sales of Otter at $1 to $3. Red Fox 50 to 75 cts. Mink 62 to 75 cts. Coon and Cat Fox 15 to 20. Muskrat 6 to 7. Rabbit 1 to 2½

GINSENG.—Market dull. Held nominally at 25 to 30 cts.

LARD—Sales in bbl at 11 to 12 cts. Kegs 12 to 13 cts.

MUSTARD SEED.—Sales at 6 to 7 cts.

OATS.—Sales of Md. at 35 to 40 cts. Pa 40 to 43 cts.

RYE.—Sales of Md at $1,08 to $1,10. Pa $1,15 $1,20

SNAKE ROOT.—Seneca is in demand and sells readily at 70 to 75 cts.

TALLOW.—Sales at 11 to 12 cents.

TIMOTHY SEED.—Sales at $3.50 to $4.

WOOL.—Market dull and prices low. We quote unwashed 18 to 20 cts. Washed 28 to 30 cts.

VENISON.—Prime saddles at 10 to 12½, Whole Dear at 6 to 7 cts.

HOGS.—Receipts are fair and demand firm. Sales at $7,95 to $7,00.

WHEAT.—The market is improving. We quote inferior to good Red $1 90 a $2,00, good prime $1,90 to $2,00. Good White $2,00 to $2,10.

Notice! Notice!

LL persons indebted to the late firm of Davis & Douglass

M. ANSEL & CO.

DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, AND LOTTERY BROKERS,

Corner of Baltimore and Liberty Sts.

RESPECTFULLY present to the (Va.,) public some very Splendid Lotteries which will be drawn in January, 1856, and hope by their strict attention to the selection of Prizes, they will be enabled to supply the Virginia Public with good Prizes. All our Lotteries in which we sell are all the State of Maryland Lotteries, and the State is bound for all the prizes sold. During 15 years we have sold more than $200,000 in prizes, and we hope that the year 1856 will bring many large prizes to our customers. Address,

M. ANSEL & CO.
Box 729 P. O. Baltimore, Md.

Saturday Jan. 5, Grand Consolidated Lottery. Capital Prize $40,000: $19,475; $6000; $4000; 200 of $100.

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

	Cap.	Whole Tick.	Prize
Mon. 7 Patapsco	$9,114	$3	$9
7 W. County,	9,000	8	26
Tues. 8 Patapsco,	4,000	1	3 50
8 Bell Air,	21,000	5	18 00
Wed. 9 Patapsco,	10,214	2½	10 00
9 Susq. Canal,	30,000	10	30 00
Thur. 10 Patapsco Inst.	4,000	1	3 75
10 C. County,	20,000	5	18 00
Fri. 11 Patapsco,	6,376	2	7 50
11 Consolidated	15,000	4	14 00

CAPITAL PRIZES $50 000.

On Saturday Jan. 12, Grand Consolidated Lottery. Capital Prize $50 000; 10 of 5000; 100 of 1000; 100 of 400.

Tickets $10—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3.75—Eighths $1 87.

Packages of Whole $9 25—Halves $1 11—Quarters $55 50—Eighths $27.75

	Cap	Tickets	Package.
Mon. 14 Patapsco Inst.	$20 000	5	½ 15
14 W. County,	26,000	8	" 26
Tues. 15 Patapsco,	4,000	1	" 3,75
15 Bell Air,	20 000	5	" 17
Wed. 16 Patapsco,	10 000	2½	" 9
16 Susq. Canal,	30 000	10	" 31
Thur. 17 Patapsco Inst.	44,000	1	" 3,75
17 C. County,	20,000	5	" 15
Fri. 18 Patapsco,	8,000	2½	" 8
18 Consolidated,	24,000	5	" 18

Saturday 19, Grand Consolidated Lottery. Capital Prizes $50,000; 25 000; 8000; 4000; 2000; the above Lottery contains $140,000 in prizes, and on the day of drawing, they will be all drawn out, there being 20 000 Tickets.

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

	Lottery Whole Tick.		Package
Mon. 21 Patapsco,	$20000	$3	½ $10
21 W. County,	25 000	8	" 30
Tues. 22 Patapsco,	3 973	1	" 3 75
22 Bell Air,	20 000	5	" 18
Wed. 23 Patapsco,	9 000	2½	" 7 50
23 Susq Canal,	30 000	10	" 35
Thur. 24 Patapsco 2 of	3 000	1	" 4
24 C. County,	24,000	5	" 17
Fri. 25 Patapsco,	8 000	2	" 8
25 Consolidated,	15 000	4	" 12

Whole amount $1,258 390. Mammoth Lottery. On Saturday Jan. 26, will be drawn Grand Consolidated Lottery. Capital Prize $60 000 $40 000; 20 000; 10 000; 7 500; 4 503 10 of 2500 10 of 2000; 50 of 1 500; 50 of 1000.

78 No. drawn 20 drawn Ballots

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

	Cap.	Tickets	Package
Mon. 28 Patapsco Inst.	$2 144	5	½ $15
28 W. County	25 000	8	" 26
Tues. 29 Patapsco,	4 000	1	" 3,75
29 Bell Air,	18 000	5	" 18
Wed 30 Patapsco,	8 577	2 0	" 7 50
30 Susq. Canal,	30 000	10	" 36
Thur 31 Patapsco,	6 000	1	" 4
31 W. County,	17 716	5	" 15

All correspondence strictly confidential, and the private drawing certified by the State Commissioner will be sent to all who may order Tickets from us. All letters are carefully pump in good envelopes and answered the day we receive them. All Prizes are Cash'd by us at sight. In addressing be particular in naming your P. O. County and State.

For a good Prize, address the old and Lottery firm of

M. ANSEL & CO.,
Box 729 P. O. Baltimore, Md.

January 3, 1856.

Wanted,

A young lady, a situation, as Governess, in a private family; or as Teacher of a small school. Apply to

Jan. 3 1856. EDITOR OF FREE PRESS.

School Commissioners.

THERE will be a meeting of the School Commissioners of Jefferson county, at the Court House, on Friday 11th inst at 12 o'clock.

W. J. HAWKS,
January 3, 1856—3pt Sec'y

Attention, Beef Eaters!

THE undersigned deem it an appropriate period to return his thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal patronage of the patronage since his engagement in the Butchering Business, and trusts that his efforts to supply the market with the best Beats the country affords have been appreciated. He still hopes to be able to furnish the people of Charlestown and vicinity, in the same way. Whilst he does not expect to do an exclusive Cash business, he only asks a fair proportion of the needful, whereby he may carry on his business with pleasure to himself, and satisfactory to his customers. This is necessary, as all his purchases of stock require the cash. This hint will be sufficient to the reflecting he feels assured. Those who have not paid him for years cannot expect further favors, indulgence.

Dec. 27, 1855. WM. JOHNSON.

FOR SALE.

THREE fresh superior Durham Cows with their Calves, also fifty head of sheep, and a few good Brood Sows with their pigs.

P. H. ROUSE.
December 27, 1855—3t

Bell Hanging.

HAVING been solicited to give my attention to putting up & repairing House Bells, I offer my services in the vicinity of Jefferson & adjoining counties. I will keep a supply of the most Modern knobs & plates, both brass & plated with all the requisite fixtures.

Any orders through the Charlestown Post Office or left with Messrs. Keyes & Kearsley will receive prompt attention.

W. F. WHITLOCK.
Keyes & Kearsley, Charlestown.
Dr. J. J. H. Harmanson.
Dec. 20, 1855.

Shutter Doors & Gates,

THE undersigned having received the agency of the above patterns for Jefferson county, offers for sale Shutter Doors and gate for the premises, and guarantees the springs or hinges to be equal to any in the country. These are the premises in every instance to stand the test with competition, their simplicity, neatness, durability, as well as total freedom from liability to get out of order, is attested by the certificates of persons who have purchased them. These are warranted for five years and we can recommend them to the public as the best article now in use.

KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Warrant Lost.

A WARRANT, No. 28,604, dated the 20th day of October, 1855, in favor of Humphrey Keyes, for 160 acres of land, has been lost or strayed or stolen. The warrant has been entered at the Land Office, and application will be made for a duplicate.

HUMPHREY KEYES.

CARD.

THE undersigned, having taken this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to the public of this and the adjoining counties, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, begs to inform them that he is still prepared to execute House, Sign and Ornamental Painting, Block Letter Cutting, &c., &c., on short notice, made to order, and hopes by diligent attention to business and fair dealings with all, to merit a share of public patronage.

R. H. CLARKE.
Dec. 13 1855.

Notice.

THE subscriber wishes to get a small quantity of Timothy Hay, for which he will pay the cash on delivery. Persons having such hay for sale will please call on the subscriber at Charlestown.

T. C. SIGAFOOSE.

Sale, or Hire,

A man, 24 years old, without encumbrance, and understands house-work.

W. B. DANIELL.

Sales for Sale.

Sales, on my premises, at Bill Cook's Mill, Jefferson Co., about 30,000 Staves. Apply to

LEVI HENSHAW.

Notice.

The Mercantile house of Page & Walker will be named and known after the 1st of January next as Beckham & Co.

JAMES A. BECKHAM,
LOUIS S. COONS.
January 3, 1856—4t.

Hire.

CHARLES H. LEWIS.

Printing Office for Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the undersigned on the 8th day of September, 1854, by Wm. Lucas, Jr., and S. K. Donavin, the undersigned, trustees, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Office of the "Spirit of Jefferson," in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, on

FRIDAY, the 1st day of February next,

THE GOOD WILL

OF THE

"SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON,"

a newspaper printed in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, and the

Press, Type, Material and Fixtures,

connected therewith. The "Spirit of Jefferson" has been established 12 years, is a paper of high character, and has a large circulation, exceeding 1,300 subscribers, which may doubtless be largely increased, with a large advertising patronage. The Press is the largest size, the 8, 27 by 40, with a large assortment of Type in good condition, and all purchased new since April, 1854, including a large variety of JOB TYPE for printing bills, circulars, &c. The fixtures are all complete.

The terms of sale will be, $1 250 in cash, $1,120 on the 8th day of September, 1856, and the balance on the 8th day of September, 1857—bond and good security, and a deed of trust on the property, will be required to secure the deferred payments.

NATHAN S. WHITE,
THOMAS C. GREEN
Trustees.

January 3, 1856. (December 13, 1855.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale, at the Court House, Jefferson County, Va.

On Monday the 21st inst.,

the following articles of Household & Kitchen Furniture.

1 Mahogany Sideboard;
2 Mahogany Clay Tables; Bureau Mahogany;
1 Bureau & Looking Glass;
Chairs; 1 Rocking do; 4 Bedstead;
Tin Ware; A lot of stone jars filled with preserves;
Shovels; Tongs &c., &c., and a variety of other articles not necessary to mention.

TERMS.—A credit will be given on all sums of $5 and upwards of 9 months, the purchaser giving Bond with approved security, for smaller sums than $5 the cash will be required.

Jan. 3, 1856.—4ts WM. H. LEVI.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Land lying in Jefferson County Virginia, two miles from Kearneysville Depot on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, four miles from Shepherdstown, and two from Martinsburg, containing one hundred and eighty acres of land, two-thirds of which are cleared, having on it a neat two-story Log House, a Barn, Corn House, and all other necessary out buildings, with the advantage of a quantity of Limestone used for manuring land, and an unusually large Spring, known as Morgan's big spring, watering every field on the premises except one.

Terms of Sale.—Two thousand dollars will be required for the first payment. The deed will be made at once, but possession will not be given before the fifteenth of March. The deferred payments to be secured by Deed of Trust upon the premises, and bearing interest from 1st of March, 1856, and to be made in two equal annual payments, the interest to be paid annually. The crop of Wheat now growing is reserved. For further particulars address the subscriber at Kearneysville, Jefferson County, Va.

SALATHE MORLAN.
January 3, 1856.

Valuable Town Property,

At Public Auction.

AS I intend removing to Knoxville, Tennessee, shortly, I will offer at public auction, in front of the premises, on Monday, the 14th of January next, (Court day,) the THREE-STORY BRICK

Store House and Dwelling,

at present occupied by me, being the best location on town for business—and the most central. The house is 26 feet front and 70 feet deep, with brick wing and substantial out buildings, all in good repair.

☞ Terms accommodating—and made known on the day of sale.

JOHN W. BOYD.
December 27, 1855—3t

For Sale.

I HAVE for sale a pair of young Kentucky horses calculated chiefly for harness or the saddle, which I will sell upon reasonable terms. They are in possession of Mr. James H. Briscoe and can be seen at any time upon application to him. I have also another good saddle horse which I will sell upon reasonable terms.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.
January 3, 1856.—tf

Public Sale.

WILL be offered at Public Sale five miles North of Harpers Ferry and adjoining (Reynold's) now Daniel Knott's Little Mill, on

Tuesday the 10th day of January, 1856,

the following property, to wit:

First-rate Family Horse.
Milch Cows;
Head of Stock Cattle;
Head of Sheep; 5 fat Hogs;
3 Stock Hogs; 1 Saw and seven Pigs;
Harness and Harness;
Good Cart;
Corn Sheller; 1 Log Chain;
Grind-stone; Several Hogsheads;
1 Ten Plate Stove; 1 Parlor do;
A lot of Timothy Hay; 1 Carpenter's Bench;
500 Bushels of Wheat; 500 Bushels of Corn;
A lot of Rye; A lot of Oats;

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

and many other articles to tedious to mention.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over five dollars and under cash. No property to be removed until the terms of the sale are complied with.

The Wheat and Corn will be sold for cash.

JAMES FLANAGIN
December 27, 1855. Adm'r

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to relinquish farming, will expose at Public Sale on the Farm on which he resides known as the "Grove Farm," on the Warm Springs road, in the adjoining neighborhood of the Tuscarora,

On Thursday the 10th day of Jan. 1856,

if fair; if not, the next fair day, the following property to wit:

6 head of good Work Horses; 1 gentle for saddle or harness;
3 two year old Colts; 1 yearling Colt;
19 head of Horned Cattle, among which are 6 good Milch Cows; 1 fine rate Brood Sow;
11 Shoats and Pigs; 11 Sheep;
2 good Wagons, nearly new; 1 Wagon Bed;
1 Cart; 1 Spring Sleigh, new; 1 Corn Shaver, (Zimmerman's make;)
2 Barshear Ploughs;
2 Double Shovel Ploughs; 3 Single Shovel Ploughs;
2 Harrows, double and single tree;
3 first-rate Grain Cradles; 3 Mowing Scythes;
1 Wheat Fan; Wagon and Plough Gears for six horses;
1 Fifth Chain; Manures, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, &c. Also 140 barrels Corn by the bbl., and my interest in 9½ acres of Wheat in the ground.

At the same time and place I will also dispose of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

consisting in part as follows: Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding; 1 Bureau; 1 Safe; Tables, Chairs, Stands, &c.; Pots, Ovens, Kettles and Pans, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit until the 1st day of September, 1856, will be given on all sums over $5, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. All sums of $5 and under, cash, except the corn, which will be sold upon a credit of thirty days the purchaser giving a negotiable note with approved security. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN T. BRUSSELL.
J. W. McGINNIS, Ass't.
Dec. 20, 1855.

Colton's Maps.

COLTON'S Map of the United States, the British Provinces, Mexico, the West Indies and Central America, with parts of New Granada and Guatemala. This Map is one of the finest productions ever presented to the public. The vast extent of country embraced in this Map, and the importance of the Territories now settled, render it one of the most useful to the merchant and all others connected with or interested in the onward progress of the United States. It is peculiarly adapted to the present times, showing, as it does, the whole sphere of American Steam Navigation on both sides of the Continent, and giving the new boundaries of the States of our New Territories on the Pacific. All the Railroads and Canals are laid down with accuracy. There is also appended to the Map a diagram of the Atlantic Ocean, in reference to steam communication between Europe and America; and a detailed plan of the Isthmus of Panama, showing the exact lines of inter-oceanic communication. The Map is engraved on steel and highly embellished. A fresh supply of copies can be seen at the Drug Store of L. M. Smith.

December 13, 1855.

TOWN ORDINANCE.

The following enactments have been passed by the Board of Trustees of Charlestown, and will be carried into effect for the first violation:

A fine of $10 will be imposed upon any person who builds a fire out of doors for the purpose of killing hogs, or for any other purpose, whereby property of our citizens are endangered,—and fine to be recovered by warrants before the Mayor or Recorder, on complaint of those endangered, or the Town Sergeant.

WHEREAS,—The peace and quiet of the good citizens of Charlestown has, heretofore, been frequently disturbed—even to alarm—by persons at untimely hours of the night, hallooing and whooping, at the corners of the streets or alleys, *Resolved and declared by the Trustees of said town,* That if any persons shall so offend in future, after the hour of 10 o'clock at night he or they shall be liable to a fine of not less than one, nor more than five dollars, to be recovered by warrant, before the Mayor or Recorder, on the complaint of those annoyed, or the Town Sergeant. Should the offender or offenders be minors or apprentices, the fine is to be recovered of the parent, guardian or master, as the case may be, and should a slave or slaves so offend, he or they shall receive not less than five nor more than twenty stripes on the bare back, by order of the Mayor or Recorder and the master or mistress of such slave or slaves for the time being to pay all costs.

It is hereby further enacted and declared, That if any person shall hereafter run or strain a horse, mare or gelding, or other riding animal or ride or drive at an unreasonable gait, either in harness or otherwise, in any of the streets or alleys of said town, such person (if free or an apprentice) shall incur a fine of not less than one, nor more than five dollars, for every such offence—to be recovered by warrant before the Mayor or Recorder, of the parent, master or guardian, if such free person or apprentice, as the case may be, if such person be under the age of 21 years, and if above the age of 21 years, against the person so offending. If the offender be a slave, and unless the owner of such slave or some other person for him will pay such fine and costs, the offender shall, by order of the Mayor or Recorder, receive such number of lashes as he may adjudge; not exceeding fifteen, on his or her bare back, and the owner of such slave for the time being shall pay all costs.

And it is further enacted and declared, That if any free person shall hereafter ride on any of the side pavements or side walks of said town, whether they be paved or not, he shall be fined not less than one, nor more than five dollars, for ever such offence—to be recovered as above, of the master, parent or guardian or of the offender if over the age of 21 years; and if a slave, to receive not exceeding ten lashes, by order of the Mayor or Recorder, and the owner, to pay all costs.

It is further enacted and declared, That it shall not be lawful to throw up or roll *fire balls* or fire, nor throw about crackers in the streets and alleys of said town, and the person or persons so offending shall pay a fine of not less than one, or more than five dollars, for every such offence—the fine to be recovered of the parent, master or guardian, if the offender be under the age of 21 years, by warrant, as aforesaid; and if the offender be a slave, to receive stripes not exceeding ten at the direction of the Mayor or Recorder, the owner for the time being paying all costs."

Be it further enacted, That a fine of $10 be imposed upon any person who may sell fire crackers, or any other description of fire works. Said fine, to be recovered, as in every other case of violations.

Be it further enacted, That any Negroes caught in town after nine o'clock at night, or any negro caught off his or her's premises, without a written permit from his or her owner, will be punished by stripes.

I request all good citizens to make known any violation of the above ordinance, in order that the law may be enforced.

WELLS J. HAWKS, *Mayor.*
December 20, 1855.

A New and Valuable Medicine!!

HOLLWAY'S WORM CONFECTIONS—This medicine is put up in such a form that it is not at all distasteful to children, for sale by

Dec. 6, 1855. L. M. SMITH.

Notice.

THE notes given at the sale of the personal estate of William Brown, dec'd, will become due on the 15th December next.

HUMPHREY KEYES,
THOMAS A. BROWN,
Executors.
Nov. 29, 1855.

Wanted,

10,000 BUSHELS OF CORN, for which the highest market price will be given in cash on delivery.

JOHN H. DEENER.
Harpers Ferry, Dec. 6, 1855

HOW TO MAKE of the Soil!! Attention Farmers has been appointed Agent for the sale of *LEAVITT'S EXCELSIOR*

Corn and Cob Mill,

Manufactured by Douglas, Smith & Co., Zanesville, Ohio.

This Mill combines all the good qualities of the best mills in use, with essential improvements in the Crushing, and other arrangements. Every farmer should consult his interest and purchase one. *One bushel of Corn ground, is equal to two bushels in the ear.*

At the Ohio State Fair, the first premium was awarded this Mill, after a fair contest with the "Little Giant," and the "Star Mill,"—this proving its superiority over all other mills. The mill can be seen in Charlestown. Price $50

The operation of this Mill can be seen at any time on the farm of John Humphreys. All letters addressed to me at Charlestown will receive prompt attention.

J. HENRY NOLAND, Agent
November 29, 1855.

Coal.

CONSUMERS of Coal will do well to leave their orders early with me, as I shall commence the delivery of it the first week in August. Those who get their coal before the winter sets in will get it lower, as the freight will be put up on the Baltimore Road.

E. S. AISQUITH.
July 26, 1855.

Trusses.

A LARGE lot of Chases—Trusses, just received by

C. E. BELLER & CO.
November 29, 1855.

Hodgson's Diamond Cement.

FOR joining broken China, Glass, Wood and every description of fancy articles—For sale by

C. E. BELLER & CO.
November 29, 1855.

Maps, Maps, Maps,

COLTON'S Map of the U. S.—62 by 55 inches.
" " " " 45 by 36 inches.
World on Mercator's Projection, 45 by 33 inches. For sale low by

L. M. SMITH.
December 6, 1855.

Barrell's Indian Liniment.

THIS article has had great reputation in Western Virginia, and is now for the first time offered to the citizens of this county. For sale by

Dec. 6, 1855. L. M. SMITH.

Crude Potash.

CRUDE POTASH.—A small quantity of Crude Potash for sale low by

L. M. SMITH.
Charlestown, September 13, 1855.

Perfumery.

PERFUMERY.—A large assortment of Perfumery, Fancy Soap, &c.

J. L. HOOFF.
October 25, 1855.

Ink.

MAYNARD & NOYES superior Writing Ink, for sale by

C. E. BELLER & CO.
Nov. 29, 1855.

Horse Powder.

THIS Medicine will on trial, be found to answer all the purposes intended. Prepared and sold by

C. E. BELLER & CO.

Porter.

FRESH Porter just received, and for sale by

C. E. BELLER & CO.
November 29, 1855.

Carpetings.

2500 YARDS CARPETING, many of them bought at auction, and will be sold very low, from 6 cents to 1,50 dollars, among them some beautiful brussels carpeting.

KEYES & KEARSLEY.
October 18, 1855.

New Goods.

WE are now receiving our new GOODS.

CRAMER & HAWKS.
October 18, 1855.

New Goods.

WE are now receiving a large supply of seasonable goods.

KEYES & KEARSLEY.
October 18, 1855.

Water Filters.

THE latest and most approved Filters for sale by

C. E. BELLER & CO.
October 18, 1855.

BITTERS—Hutching's, Hampton's, Cramer's & Smith's, for sale by

L. M. SMITH.

WHITE. LAWSON BOTTS.

WHITE & BOTTS ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.

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

December 6, 1855—1y.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.

LOCATED IN YORK, Pa.,—Offers young men all the advantages of a thorough Business Education.

Course of Study.—Embraces Double-Entry Book-Keeping, as applied to Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Shipping, Steam Boating, Individual, Partnership, and Compound Company Business. PENMANSHIP, in all the Ancient and Modern Hands. Also, Lectures on Commercial Law and Political Economy, by Thomas Cochran, Esq.

For Circulars, &c., address the undersigned.

WHITE & EPPLEY,
December 13, 1855—6m York, Pa.

Special Term of the Circuit Court

THE Circuit Court of Jefferson County, not having dispatched all its business at the October term last, Judge Parson, under existing provisions of law, has issued a Warrant directed to the Clerk of the Court, appointing a Special Term of said Court to commence on Monday the 28th day of January, 1856. The Special Term hereby held exclusively for the dispatch of Chancery cases.

(December 13, 1855.

Goods for Sale.

THE undersigned, expecting to change his business on the 1st day of April next, will offer his Stock of Dry Goods at Cost for Cash, or 3 days credit from date of purchase.

JOHN D. LINE.
December 6, 1855.

Corn Sheller.

FARMERS are requested to call and see the most remarkable CORN SHELLER now at the Depot, that was ever offered for sale. They shell from four to eight hundred bushels of corn a day, and can be had for from ten to eighteen dollars.

E. M. AISQUITH.
December 6, 1855.

Wagon Making Business.

THE subscriber having secured the Wagon Maker's Shop, adjoining the Blacksmith's Shop of Thomas Davis, and having a large stock of well seasoned Timber, will carry on the Wagon Making business in its various branches, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Wagons and Wagon Beds, Carts, Barshear Ploughs, &c., can be had at the shortest notice. All kinds of Repairing will be promptly attended to.

JOHN W. ROHR.
Charlestown, Nov. 15, 1855.

Smith's Compound Syrup of SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been in use for the last three years, but is now, for the first time, brought before the public. It is manufactured with great care, from the best materials, and is intended to supercede as far as possible the various preparations of Sarsaparilla which are in market, whose composition is not known.

As regards its value as a Therapeutic agent, it is sufficient to state that many of our most eminent physicians in this county have invariably used it, in preference to the oldest established remedies of the kind; and if necessary, many certificates from well-known citizens could be obtained attesting its efficacy.

It is not advertised as a popular nostrum, but simply as a safe and valuable family medicine, and a trial will be its best recommendation. Manufactured at for sale, wholesale and retail, by

L. M. SMITH.
September 13, 1855. *Charlestown, Va.*

NEGROES.

PERSON having NEGROES for sale, would advise their interest by calling at Thompson's Hotel, Berryville, before making a disposition of them.

September 1855.

Plough Irons.

WE have on hand, a large assortment of first rate Plough Irons from the Columbia Furnace, Shenandoah County, which we offer for sale on reasonable terms. Also bar iron, all sizes nails &c., &c.

S. J. C. MOORE & CO.
Summit Point, July 19, 1855.

Brick for Sale.

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

July 19, 1855. C. G. BRAGG

Administrators' Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Thomas B. Washington are hereby requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands against said estate will present them properly proven.

REBECCA J. WASHINGTON,
RICHARD B. WASHINGTON,
March 29, 1855. Administrators.

Take care of the Pence.

I HAVE a few many small and some larger Accounts unsettled. All those that know themselves, if they will do so, save cost, but better come forward and settle.

THOS. RAWLINS.
August 9, 1855.

Marinoes.

FRENCH and English Marinoes, (in col)
do do do do Black,
Tasima Cloth, Cosburg do.
Plaid and Fancy Cashmere;
Worsted and Silk Gala Plaid.
For sale by

T. C. SIGAFOOSE.
Nov 8, 1855.

Land Warrants

WANTED by

KEYES & KEARSLEY.
July 4, 1855.

Christmas and New Year PRESENTS.

L. M. SMITH has just returned from the Eastern Markets and has the pleasure of offering a choice selection of articles for the approaching Holidays's embracing a varied assortment of splendidly bound and valuable Books—an unusually large stock of richest Perfumery, and the most beautiful Fancy Goods, which for elegance and variety exceed those of any former years purchase. He flatters himself that seven years experience in the selection of appropriate Gifts for the season, has enabled him to please every taste, and he confidently invites a careful examination of his assortment.

Charlestown, Nov. 20, 1855.

Ho! for Christmas.

THE undersigned having just returned from the City, offers to his friends and the public generally, a large assortment of goods in his line to please the eye and tempt the palate. They have been brought with the express reference to the coming season and the wants of Santa Claus. His stock consists in part of

1 Barrel of Currants;
50 Boxes of Raisins;
50 " " Figs;
5 " " Candy;
5 " " Citron;
40 Drum Figs;
2 cases Preserved Ginger;
1 " " Fancy boxes;

Besides every variety of Cakes, Candies, Toys &c., which manhood, or childhood can desire. All of which will be sold low by

F. BLESSING.
Dec. 20, '55.

Notice.

THE notes given at the sale of Geo. W. Ranson, Esq., in March last, will be due the 20th of this month December, 1855, and payment at maturity is expected.

The notes given at the sale of the late Telly Moore, are effects due the same time, and will be put in suit the January next, unless paid before.

N. A. WHITE.
December 20, 1855.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of S. V. H. Snider & Co., are hereby notified, that their accounts have been closed and are now in my hands for collection. If not paid before the 10th January, 1856, the accounts will be collected by law.

WHITE & BOTTS.
Dec. 29, 1855.

Notice for Sale.

FOR sale a young Mare about 12 years old with foal by my Mare. The sale to be at the residence of the subscriber, near Kearneysville, Jefferson county. For further particulars apply to

T. W. ROWAN.
December 1, 1855.

Notice.

15 HEAD OF STEERS, belonging to the premises of the subscriber, will come forward pay for pasturing and take them away.

J. HANSON.
December 6, 1855.

VERMIFUGE, for sale by

L. M. SMITH.
Nov. 8, 1855.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

F. G. MEALS & 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—3m.

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.

Liverpool Salt.

10,000 SACKS Coarse Salt, and 2,000 sacks Fine do.—all "ten to the ton. The Fine Salt is in full bleached sacking, factory filled. We are importing regularly *direct* to this Port from Liverpool, and are prepared to supply the section of country trading with our city, at very low rates, compared with other markets.

FOWLE & CO.
Alexandria, November 22, 1855—1y

Virginia to wit:

In the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Va., October term 1855:

Thomas Gummert, and Ellen Gummert suing by their father and next friend Christian Gummert,

AGAINST

Plaintiffs,

J. W. Greenwood, Hannah Matilda Greenwood, Sebastian Ealy Greenwood, John McFull and Susan his wife, Henry C. Unseld, John C. Unseld, Benjamin Unseld, —— Grove and Mary his wife,

Defendants,

and

John McFull and Susan his wife, Plaintiffs,

AGAINST

J. W. Greenwood, Hannah Matilda Greenwood, Sebastian Ealy Greenwood, Henry C. Unseld, John C. Unseld, Benjamin Unseld, —— Grove and Mary his wife, Thomas Gummert, Ellen Gummert and Joseph Entler, Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

COMMISSIONER BOTTS having made his report to which there is no exception, and these causes coming on to be heard again upon the papers and the report was argued by counsel, and it appearing from said report that the property in the bill of McFall and wife mentioned, is not separate but joint property; it is decreed and ordered that the said bill of McFall and wife, be dismissed and that the defendants recover their costs in the cause expended, to be deducted from the share of the said McFall and wife, in the distribution of the sale hereafter to be made, and it is further decreed and ordered, that the same commissioner do proceed in pursuance of the decree of the County Court heretofore made in the case of Gummert, &c., against Greenwood, to apportion the proceeds of the sale of the negro boy, and the said Commissioner is authorized to give notice to the parties by publication in some convenient newspaper once a week for four successive weeks, which publication shall be in lieu of personal service.

A Copy—Teste.

ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTOWN, December 20, 1855.

All parties interested in the above causes, are hereby notified, that on Monday the 28th day of January 1856, at the office of White and Botts in Charlestown, at the hour of o'clock, A. M., I will proceed to execute the foregoing decree, at which time and place they are required to attend. Given under my hand as Commissioner this 19th day of December 1855.

LAWSON BOTTS, Comm.

Virginia to wit:

In the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Va., October Term, 1855.

Wm. Goode, Jr. *Plaintiff.*

AGAINST

Charles Johnson, administrator of Wm T Daugherty who was Executor of Mary Good, dec'd Richard Henderson, Samuel Hickerson adm'r of Wm. C. Worthington, Jacob Good as security of said Daugherty in the bond given by him as Executor of Mary Good and as guardian of Harriet Good, Elizabeth Good, William Good, George W. Good, Defendants

IN CHANCERY.

COMMISSIONER Botts made his report which is filed, and it being suggested that there may be other unadjusted debts due by William T. Daugherty. It is ordered that this cause be again referred to Commissioner Botts, with instructions to give notice to the parties and other creditors of William T. Daugherty by publication in some convenient newspaper once a week for four successive weeks to the parties and all creditors of said William T. Daugherty, to produce their claims before him to be audited which publication is to be in lieu of personal services; And the said Commissioner is directed to audit any claims that may be so presented and apportion the funds in the hands of said William T. Daugherty's administrator among those entitled thereto, and if required by any of the parties so audited, to re-settle the accounts of the said Charles Johnson as administrator of said William T. Daugherty.

A Copy—Teste.

ROBERT T. BROWN.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTOWN Dec. 10, 1855.

All persons interested in the above cause are hereby notified that at 10 o'clock on Thursday the 31st day of January 1856, at the office of White & Botts in Charlestown, I will proceed to execute the foregoing decree at which time and place they are required to attend, given under my hand as Commissioner this 19th day of Dec'r. 1855.

LAWSON BOTTS.

Virginia to wit:

In the Circuit Court of Jefferson County Va.

Wm. Bateman and J. A. W. Downey, Plaintiffs

AGAINST

Wm. R. Collins, Administrator of William Collins, George B. Stephenson Thomas W. Miles and Samuel W. Strider, Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS cause came on to be heard this 21st day of October 1855, upon the bill and exhibits of the plaintiffs, and was argued by counsel, and it appearing from the Court, that there has been an order of publication duly made, and published according to law against the absent defendants Wm. R. Collins administrator of William Collins and Thomas Miles, this cause is set for hearing as to them, and the other defendants having been duly served with the subpoena for more than two months, and they having failed to appear and answer, this bill is taken for confessed as to them; upon consideration whereof, the Court doth adjudge, order and decree that the administration account of William R. Collins administrator of Wm. Collins dec'd be and the same is referred to Commissioner Botts, to state, settle and adjust, ascertaining the amount of assets or effects which came, or should have come to the hands of the administrator, the debts which are due from said estate, and the respective proportion which each creditor is entitled to receive from said assets.

In executing this order, the said Commissioner will give notice to the parties and all others interested, by a publication of the term and place of taking said accounts, once a week for four successive weeks in some convenient newspaper; which publication shall be equivalent to personal service upon the parties and others interested.

A Copy—Teste.

ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTOWN, December 18, 1855.

All persons interested in the above cause are hereby notified, that I will proceed to execute the foregoing decree, at the office of White and Botts in Charlestown on Wednesday the 23d day of January 1856, at which place they will attend by 10 o'clock A. M., on the day last named, with their proof. Given under my hand as Commissioner this 18th day of December, 1855.

LAWSON BOTTS, Comm.

M. De Lanes.

M. De Lanes warranted not all wool at 62 cts. per yard for sale by

T. C. SIGAFOOSE.
Nov. 15, 1855.

Cheap Clothing.

I AM running off my stock of Clothing at Cost—persons wishing to fix themselves out for the winter will save 25 per cent. by giving me a call.

T. C. SIGAFOOSE.
Nov. 15, 1855.

Crude Potash, for sale by

L. M. SMITH.
Nov. 15, 1855.

Saleratus, Pearl Ash, Soda, for sale by

L. M. SMITH.
Nov. 15, 1855.

Gelatine, Irish Moss, Arrow Root, for sale by

L. M. SMITH.
Nov. 15, 1855.

Spirits of Hartshorn, by the Carboy, for sale by

L. M. SMITH.
November 15, 1855.

New Hats—One Case of new style Hats, for sale by

CRAMER & HAWKS.
Nov. 15, 1855.

Fresh Salad Oil, for sale by

CRAMER & HAWKS.
Oct. 18, 1855.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me as trustee, by Charles Brooke, on the 10th day of February 1854, to secure the payment of a bond given by the said Charles Brooke, Horace L. Brooke and Thomas R. Brooke, dec'd, to Richard B. Washington, for the sum of one thousand dollars, dated February 10, 1854, payable at twelve months, but bearing interest from date. I will on the 31st day January 1856 in front of the Court House door of Jefferson County, sell the following tract of land (or so much thereof as is necess

DR. G. H. PIERCE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAVING located in Charlestown, offers his professional services to its citizens and vicinity.
Office at Sappington's Hotel.
Sept. 22, 1855.

Dr. Cooke

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity.
Office on Main Street, one door east of Carter's Hotel. (May 11—1855)

DANIEL W. FRYATT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLESTOWN,
Jefferson County, Va.

WILL practice in the Circuit and Superior Courts of Jefferson and the adjacent Counties. All letters addressed to him will receive prompt attention.
August 9, 1855.

SAMUEL STONE,
Commissioner in Chancery of the Circuit and County Court of Jefferson County

OFFICE in the Court House, (up stairs, the room formerly occupied as an office by the late Robert Worthington, Esq.
Entrance (except Court days) at the east door.
July 13 1854—tf

JOHN S. GALLAHER,
Late Third Auditor of the Treasury,

WILL attend to claims before Congress or the Departments. His familiarity with the outline of business will enable him to be useful to claimants. (Jan 12

MRS. M. EVANS,
(Late of Cumberland, Md.)

HAS taken that new and elegantly situated HOUSE 84 Hanover Street Baltimore, is now open for the accommodation of permanent and transient BOARDERS. She has a number of single rooms. Warm Cold and Shower Baths on hand for boarders.
May 23 1855

E. M. BOSLEY,
IMPORTER OF
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
HARDWARE,
No. 4 LIGHT STREET WHARF,
Four Doors South of Pratt Street
BALTIMORE

September 13, 1855—1y

J. E. WYSHAM. W. E. HOPKINS.

WYSHAM & HOPKINS,
FLOUR, GRAIN,
AND
General Commission Merchants.
No 360 BALTIMORE STREET
CORNER PACA STREET,
Baltimore.

August 9, 1855—1y

WILLIS & CO.
FLOUR DEALERS
AND
General Commission Merchants,
246 PRATT-ST., & 33 SOUTH HOWARD ST
BALTIMORE.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS
August 9 1855—1y

R. B. HARTLEY. R. D. HARTLEY.

General Commission Merchants.

THE undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm and style of HARTLEY & BROTHER for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS at No 101 WATER STREET.
Having a thorough practical knowledge of the business, we respectfully offer our services to the purchase, and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN SEEDS, &c.
In offering our determination to devote exclusively to Business, we feel confident that our efforts will give satisfaction to all consignments.
Georgetown, September 13, 1855. HARTLEY BROTHER.

RANDOLPH & LATIMER
General Commission Merchants,
62 SOUTH & BOWLY'S WHARF
BALTIMORE, MD.,

ATTEND particularly to the sale of *FLOUR WHEAT CORN* and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, and are prepared to furnish bags to farmers wishing to consign to them.
Baltimore Nov 25, 1852

S. H. SMITH,
IMPORTER AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
BRANDIES, WINES,
Rum, Gin and Old Rye Whiskey
OFFICE, 37½ SOUTH STREET, (OPPOSITE WATER-ST.)
BALTIMORE.
All Brandies in U. S. Bonded Warehouses
April 5 1855—1y

WILLIAM H. FREK,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Segars, Snuffs, Manufactured and Leaf
TOBACCOS,
AND
Importer of Havana and Principe Segars.
No 96 Lombard Street
BALTIMORE, MD
April 5 1855—tf

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 5 South Charles St.
BALTIMORE

JAMES S. ROBINSON,
Has on hand at Manufacturer Prices
Printing, Writing, Wrapping Paper,
Printers' Cards, Box Board and Straw Boards.
And will purchase for cash,
Rags, Cordage, Rope, Waste Paper, &c. &c.
August 10, 1854.

WM. P. TOWLES,
(Successor to O. F. WINCHESTER & Co)
Patent Shirt Manufactory,
145 *Baltimore Street, under Carroll Hall.*

THE CELEBRATED SHIRTS made by the above firm are now ready for the Spring Trade, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of every description.
FORMULA:
1st measure the neck
2d Lay a shirt of the same size from the back to the front
3d Measure the wrist and arm
4th Measure the breast
5th Measure the length of the arm
6th Measure from collar to the place where the bosom is to be (if a dress shirt or person.)
7th Measure from shoulder to shoulder across the back
8th Measure the length of the body
9th Measure the length of the back
10th Measure the length of the sleeve
11th Measure the length of the collar
12th Measure the length of the bosom
13th Measure the length of the wristband
14th Measure the length of the shirt
Prices from $1 to $6—all new styles always on hand.
Nov 8 1855—1y

Great Improvement.

THE subscribers have just received from Baltimore a new ordering and operating very superior COLLAR.

Fall and Winter Goods.

Every description of goods now in the market and for sale generally at very small advance on cost. Gentlemen's Clothing made to order at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Ready made Clothing of every description constantly on hand. Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Glass and Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, &c. &c. Cheap, as cheap as any other Store in the County.
Having taken great pains in selecting for the Fall and Winter a fine assortment of DRY GOODS and hope to merit a share of the patronage of Merchants' WEAR, at every description. I would say especially to the people of this vicinity, become one and all, and prove to your neighbors that it is all humbug to go all the way to Ferry or Charlestown for your Goods, when they can be had near home better and cheaper.
GEORGE W. FOX.
Halltown, October 4, 1855.

To the Farmers.

THE LITTLE GIANT is offering all to him in the way of premiums at the Charlestown Fair, to be held on the Charlestown Course, on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th days of October next, with one horse $55 up to $100 with two horses and $50 to $20 with one horse. For sale at the above place, or address with the twenty dollars.
Nov 1, 1855. E. M. ASQUITH.

Jefferson Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his FARM which contains in Jefferson county Va. situated on the east side of the Shenandoah river 3 miles south of Charlestown. The farm contains

350 ACRES,

chiefly of limestone and red or iron ore soil in which mineral large deposits are supposed to exist. About 140 acres are under cultivation, 30 which is Wheat, and the residue in Grass principally Timothy and Clover to which it is peculiarly adapted. The remaining part of the farm is chiefly with a valuable growth of TIMBER, chestnut and locust predominating, interspersed with other varieties such as oak, hickory, red pine, ash &c.
This Farm produces wheat, the different grasses and Indian corn equal to the best land in the country, and possesses remarkable advantages for fine stock, being entirely free from a single acre of Poison Weed, and within 3 miles of Smith's Mill, Furnace and Forge, which are now in full blast, and which will afford a ready market for all the produce of the farm. The farm is well watered by never failing springs, and is within a few miles of Shenandoah Springs and Furnace, within 3 miles of Smith's Mill, Furnace and Forge, 1 mile from Saw Mill, and within half a mile of the Branches and Forge, and within 1 mile of the Shenandoah River, which affords a ready market for all the produce of the farm. The Alexandria, Loudoun & Hampshire Railroad has been located within a mile of this farm and will greatly enhance its value.
As he undersigned has a favourable opportunity to dispose of his crop he will sell a great bargain in the above property. Application to the subscriber on the premises or person, or by letter through the Charlestown Harpers Ferry Post Office will be promptly attended to.
NATHANIEL W. MANNING
December 11 1854

Papers copying Jefferson Lodonia Democrat and Washington copy and send bills to the office.

Banking House of
A. L. YERBY & CO.,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue 14th Street,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

THE undersigned have taken the office recently occupied by Morris Saunders Lee & Co. for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL

Exchange and Banking Business,

and respectfully beg leave to offer their services in the business you may have in this city or vicinity. They receive deposits, make collections on all accessible points and remit proceeds on the day of payment at the current rate of exchange. They also deal in *Uncurrent Money, Bills of Exchange Gold and Silver Coin, Land Warrants &c.* and will at all times be prepared to sell their correspondents at the lowest rates.
Having availed themselves of the services of Messrs. J. H. Pleasants and Wm. P. Ridgely late of the Third Auditor's Office Treasury Department, *who possess extraordinary facilities* for successful prosecution of claims of every description, they will be enabled to give *prompt attention to claims against the Government, including Pensions or the settlement of accounts of Officers of the Army.* They will also supply on any business of the kind that may be entrusted to them.
Very respectfully your obedient servants,
A. L. YERBY & CO

REFERENCES:
Hon. JOHN WILSON *late Commr Gen'l Land Office, Washington, D. C*
C. GRAMMAR *Pres't Patriotic Bank,* "
Messrs SETON LEE & CO. *Bankers,* "
" CROPS BROTHERS, " "
" SWEENY, BITTENHOUSE & CO " "
" E. W. CLARKE, DODGE & CO *New York.*
" VANVLECK, HEAD & DREXEL " "
" GILMORE & BROTHERTON, *Cincinnati, O*
" COPE & SARGENT, *Davenport, Iowa.*
Washington, December 13, 1855—3m.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Corner Main and Morgan streets, (only two squares from the Packet Landing,)
SAINT LOUIS, MO

Baggage carried to and from the House free of charge.
Board $1.50 per day. Transient Boarders $2 per day.
The Omnibus of the House will be found at the Landing on the Levee on the arrival of every Steamboat.
A CHEAP HOUSE, with the best accommodations for the money, and at moderate rates.
A NEW omnibus will be upon the Boat and Train to and from Chicago for Boarders and to the Landing and Depot to pick up and convey passengers to the House which has been thoroughly renovated and painted throughout, and furnished entirely new in a new manner.
The Chambers and Parlors are large and pleasant and well adapted to families where a large addition of fine and handsome Sleeping Apartments has been added to meet the wants of the travelling public in general.
The Missouri Hotel is but two squares from the Packet and Steamboat Landing and Railroad Depot—is a resort to the Wholesale Stores on Main street, and situated in a most convenient part of the city.
The patronage of my friends and the public generally is respectfully solicited.
P. W. STEPHENSON
St. Louis December 6 1855 1y S&I Ehr

BERRYVILLE HOTEL.

THE subscriber having taken the above well known Hotel, in Berryville Clarke county, begs leave to inform the travelling public that he is now ready to receive guests. He is also prepared to accommodate Boarders either by the day, week month or year.
HIS TABLE will always be furnished with all the varieties which the season and market will afford. His Bar with the choicest Liquors, and his Stable with the best hay, grain and ostler.
As he intends to make this his permanent residence he will spare no pains in endeavoring to render those who give him their patronage both comfortable and happy. He flatters himself from his long acquaintance with business and manners of the world that he can please most tastes. His charges will be as moderate as any respectable public house in this section of country and quality. He therefore invites all to extend to him a share of their custom.
WM. N. CHAMPION.
Berryville April 5 1855

THE CELEBRATED
HYDro-THERMAL CHURN,
INVENTED BY
ROBT. H. HARRISON AND J. S. GALLAHER JR.,
OF WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
And by them Patented March 20th, 1855.

THIS invaluable article, although but a short time before the public, was awarded the highest premium at the *Maryland State Fair* Sept. 1854, besides receiving one of Greeley & Brown's silver medals at the *Mechanics' Institute Fair* in Washington City. It also received the highest premium at the *Valley Agricultural Fair* held at Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. on the 19th 20th and 21st days of October 1854, and at the *Jefferson County Agricultural Fair*, held at Charlestown on the 18th and 19th of October 1855. Also the highest premium at the *Virginia State Fair* held in Richmond Oct. 30th and 31st and November 1st and 2d 1855—which never this churn has been used it has been pronounced by *Great Dairymen and Dairy Women* as deserving the approbation of numerous competitors.
It is capable of producing butter without cold, in any season, and of a superior quality, in from THREE TO TEN MINUTES, and churning the milk of one cow in half a minute. It is simple in its construction, easily operated, and can be purchased by any family.
Churns known as above, are now being used at the residence of the subscriber, and may be seen by all who may call.
J. & W. G. RUSSELL, Winchester, Va.
E. J. SENSENEY,
And Public Place—OFFICE, Charlestown, Va.
December 6, 1855.

Rights for sale. Apply to A. A. GALLAHER Chapline, Va.

GRATIS!

JUST PUBLISHED:
A New discovery in Medicine!

FEW works on the Rational Treatment with Success, Malformation of Sperm, Gleet, Lost Weakness, Nervous Debility, Low Spirits, Inactivity, Weakness of the Limbs and Back, Indigestion, and Incapacity for Mental and Labor, Dullness, Apprehension, Loss of Memory, Averages, Secrecy, Love of Solitude, Timidity, Self Distrust, Dizziness, Headache, Involuntary Discharges, Pains in the Side, Affection of the Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Dreams and other Infirmities.
Sent free by the author, B. B. Jackson.
The important fact that these alarming complaints may easily be removed without medicine is, in the small treatise, clearly demonstrated, and the simple, new and highly successful treatment, adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which a cure is effected, at a trifling expense, and without exposure, exposure, or publicity. A pamphlet containing the author's address, sending thereto all the Author's address, sent free to any address, gratis, and post free to all who send two stamps, to pay the U. S. postage. Address B. DE LANEY, No. 17 Lispenard street, New York.
(October 4, 1855—6m.

CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the bowels, liver, lungs, and other glands of the body and by restoring their regular action to health, correct wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Physicians, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cases of dangerous character, deemed hopeless, were thought substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the supposition of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agent below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquirers.
Annexed are the *Directions* for those suffering the complaints which they have been found to cure.
FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of Fever, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.
FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *symptoms, nausea, and sensation of dyspepsia* will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what caused you.
FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and ruin health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses of the same, until activity and stool thus restored to the system.
FOR NAUSEOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Heartburn*, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will soon depart from the system. Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.
FOR FEVERS, ERYSIPELAS, *Cold and Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful cures and cures have been effected by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some diminutive diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the nauseous diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.
TO PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which are the seeds of miserable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.
LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Feverish symptoms, headache, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side, the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, *and all Inflammatory Fevers* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.
AS A DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.
PREPARED BY
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.
AND SOLD BY
L. M. SHEAR, *Charlestown.*
T. D. RAYMOND, *Harpers Ferry.*
S. H. FORNEY, *Shepherdstown.*
by Druggists everywhere.
Feb 8, 1855—1yeo

Look to You Interest.

Wisner's Patent Washing Machine.

ANDREW HOUSH has the sole right to manufacture and sell this Machine in the Counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, Virginia. These machines are being used by many of the most respectable families, and they give entire satisfaction. Every housekeeper should have one as it is the most complete labor saving machine ever offered to the public. One girl can do the washing with one of these machines in an hour that would require a day in the ordinary way, and the price is fixed at so reasonable a rate that none need be without one.
Price for one Machine—$7.00
TERMS CASH—OR SHORT CREDIT CLOSED WITH NOTES.

Directions for using Wisner's Patent WASHING MACHINE

Put the clothes in the washer (my lady, if a single) together with hot water (quantity of water and soap for the only) then place the rubber on them and cause it to perform an operation similar to that of rubbing on the board. Time for washing from 5—8 minutes. The weight of the rubber and the motion given to it causes the rise upon the clothes and the bottom of the tub, so that a gentle beating takes place, which quickly removes the impurities without injury to the garment. This machine for simplicity of construction, facility of operation, and cheapness is superior to all washing machines in use and only requires a trial to render its merits apparent. Any one wishing it may try it for that purpose, and return it if not satisfactory.
All orders addressed to Andrew Housh Mill, near Berkeley Mills, Va. will be promptly attended to.
May 22 1855.

BOUNTY LAND.

THOSE persons who have received Bounty Land Warrants through the Agency of JOHN S. GALLAHER Jr. or WM. W. B. GALLAHER, and who are eligible under the *Additional Bounty Land Act* of March 3d 1855 will be in time on application for their warrants if addressed to Free Press Office, or to John S. Gallaher Jr. Washington D. C. through whom all claims can be most expeditiously established *without delay or cost for prosecution charges.*
Persons applying through said Agents and Attorneys will have no difficulty in establishing their claims as the undersigned have a full *record form* and Master Roll necessary to prove services.
JOHN S. GALLAHER Jr.,
Washington D. C.
WM. W. B. GALLAHER,
March 8 1855

The Valley of Virginia Fire
AND
Marine Insurance Company,
Will insure Policies on all kinds of Property, Merchandise, &c. at fair and equitable rates.
Capital $150,000, with power to increase the same to $200,000.

THE attention of the citizens of Virginia is especially invited to this Company as a Home Institution based upon ample capital and guaranteed by the best of references, and conducted in the strictest principles of equity, justice, and economy.
HOME OFFICE—WINCHESTER, VA.
JOS. S. CARSON *President*
C. S. FUNK, *Secretary.*
G. F. BRESEE, *Actuary.*
DIRECTORS.
Jos. S. Carson, Wm. L. Clark,
Daniel F. Richey, James H. Rutherford,
Lloyd Logan, N. W. Greenstreet,
John Kerr,
B. W. HERBERT,
Agent for Jefferson County.
August 4, 1855—1y.

Testimonials.
WINCHESTER, May 27, 1853.
We, the undersigned Insurance Agents in the various towns and cities in the Counties of the Valley of Virginia have no hesitation in saying that we have the utmost confidence in the ability and integrity of the President and Directors of that Company.
The fact that they have chartered our own citizens in the Company is perhaps the strongest evidence we can give as to our opinion of its merits.
T. H. Sheetz Geo. Flash Farmers Bank of Va.
Hon. J. M. Mason U. S. Senator.
Jacob Swartzwelder Esq. Merchant Winchester.
T. A. Tipton, Pres't of Bank of Valley Va.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
World's Fair, New York United States of America—Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations.
EXCELSIOR.

THE Association of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations awarded to ELISHA S. SNYDER, of Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. the highest premium Bronze Medal, with general approbation for the combination he has effected, and the practical application he has given the same, in our Large Sun flower Machine for Threshing, Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain.—Hon. Theodore Sedgwick President of the Association, Hon. Henry Wager, Western New York Chairman, Watson Newbold, Esq. Columbus N. J. Chas. Ellis W. Prescott, Danvers, Mass., Maj. Philip A. Pheas, Jr. Germantown, Penn.; Hon. Henry A. Bacon, Brooklyn, L.I., acting Secretary in Class 4, Jury G.
Mr. Snyder's Premium Threshing, Separating Cleaning and Bagging Grain Machine is not a sale which received the first premium at the Crystal Palace, New York, and Threshing, Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Machines of exceedingly low price, simplicity of construction, compactness, price and durability in any machine, is being fully appreciated, and the old and now costly system of complicated separating Machines must yield their places to a superior Labor Saving Machine. The only Machine for Threshing, Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain in one operation. The greatest labor saving Machine in the world for separating all grain and impurities. This Machine throws the straw to itself the chaff to itself, the separated grain, the separated to itself, and the smut and chaff to itself. Everything has a place and everything is in its place so as the convenience of the farmer. For simplicity, durability, cheapness and capacity it has no equal in the world. As for what has been stated in the different papers concerning Mr. Zimmerman's Machine receiving the first premium at the Crystal Palace, New York, is false and untrue. It is also stated that Mr. Zimmerman received a number of premiums at——and other fairs. That I know is a thing absurd—perhaps he did, but it is very easy to win the race, as the boy said when he ran by himself. But one honorable friends, this was not the case at the World's Fair New York. Mr. Zimmerman had a number of other boys to run with, some of which made the race more difficult for him—so much so, that he Mr. Zimmerman was neither first nor second—so you may judge where he was.
These are facts that cannot be denied. The undersigned would inform the public that his farmers' labor saving Machine for Threshing, Separating, Cleaning, Screening and Bagging all kinds of Grain, is for sale. Farmers wishing to buy the best Machine in use, will address Joseph Glaze, Frederick City Md. Who is manufacturing them in the best and most substantial manner and can furnish any orders at a few days notice. Those wishing to purchase the Patent Right to manufacture the Machines will address me at Charlestown Jefferson County Va. ELISHA S. SNYDER
June 28 1855—1y*

Ho! For Purchasers!

LATE ARRIVAL OF
Fall and Winter Clothing.
JOHN STRAUSS

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers in general that he has just received a large stock of DRY GOODS which he manufactures to CLOTHING at the price (and which he will sell at the lowest cash prices. Having been manufacturing Fall and Winter Clothing for the past 4 months, I can only say people in want of any article in my line will do well by looking at my stock before purchasing elsewhere as it is one of the largest and best made assortment of Clothing in Jefferson or Loudoun County. Goods will be made up to order at the shortest notice and lowest prices. Cloth by the common to the fine quality—Having an experienced cutter Goods can be made to order in the neatest style and warranted to fit. I have also received a large assortment of Hats, Shoes, Hats Caps, Trunks, Carpet-Bags, Stocks, Gloves, Gingham Handkerchiefs, Silk and Gingham mitts &c. Gloves of all kinds.
GOODS AND Country Produce Taken in Exchange. Note and good account very need of money.
Purchasers will look out for my name at the JOHN STRAUSS
Near Carroll's Hotel, Harpers Ferry, Virginia
Oct 18, 1855.

Candles!! Candles!!

I AM now in full operation at my CANDLE MANUFACTORY AT HARPERS FERRY, and am prepared to furnish the best quality of MOULD CANDLES (as good as any made) and upon as reasonable terms as any house in the country. Orders from those in the trade will be promptly attended to.
Merchants who have received my Candles last year, and found them to be of the best quality, and to give satisfaction, will find it to their advantage to call on them before purchasing elsewhere.
Orders will be filled at the shortest notice and on the lowest terms.
D. EIGLE & CO.
Harpers Ferry October 26 1854

Wanted, 1000 lb. of Tallow, for which the highest price will be paid in Cash, or Mould Candles 10 000 lb. of Tallow.
D. S. & CO.

IMPORTANT.

UNDER the Act of Congress approved March 3d 1855 (Additional Bounty Land Act) 160 acres of Bounty Land will be given to all Officers, who have served 30 days in the Revolutionary War, and 80 acres to all who have served 14 days.
Heirs of Officers who have served 30 days, and of those who have served 14 days, are entitled to the same quantity of land.
The Revolutionary Officers are the only heirs who have never received Bounty Land in the United States are entitled to 160 Acres. Entitled their heirs.
Surviving Officers and Soldiers who have served in Navy during the Revolutionary War, are entitled to the same.
For further information and proof of Service and obtainment of claims address (postage paid) to the undersigned.
WM. W. B. GALLAHER
Free Press Office,
JOHN S. GALLAHER
Washington D. C.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO ALL PERSONS Young, Middle aged or Old, who are suffering under the SOLITARY WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE GONORRHŒA GLEET SYPHILIS & &c.
The HOWARD ASSOCIATION of Philadelphia in view of the serious destruction of human life and health caused by the unskilful treatment of the various forms of such disease by Quacks, have directed their consulting surgeon to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all persons who address them (post paid) with a description of their condition (Syptomatic Advice of the Age) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE.
The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution established to afford relief to the sick and distressed afflicted with Venereal and Epidemic diseases, and in this case it can be used for another purpose. It has now a surplus of means which the Directors have voted to devote to the relief of the sick and distressed afflicted with the above diseases.
It is needless to add that the Association enjoys the highest Medical skill of the country.
Address (as above) DR. GEO. R. CALHOUN Consulting Surgeon Howard Association Philadelphia Pa. Mention this Paper.
GERARD HALLOWELL, *President*
GEORGE FAIRCHILD *Secretary*
May 1, 1855—1y

Goods at Cost

THE undersigned have made arrangements to sell his Store House goods according to the U. S. Government sale by the yard.
STOCK OF DRY GOODS AT COST
Those wishing to get CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH will please give us a call, as we shall sell at a large Stock and well assorted suited to the present and approaching season. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.
JOHN WILSON.
Harpers Ferry November 23 1854—tf

LAND WARRANTS.

I WILL give the highest cash price for LAND WARRANTS locating Virginia military land. Persons who have them to sale may either enclose them direct to me at Washington or leave them at the Free Press Office.
JOHN S. GALLAHER.
June 14, 1855.

The Freder[illegible]
FEMALE SEMINARY,
The Scholastic exercises will be resumed on Monday [illegible]

THIS School is located in Fr[illegible] as healthy and pleasant [illegible] the Southern States.
The building is one of great [illegible] and commodious [illegible] and is furnished in the best style [illegible] expense of more than $7 000.
The instruction has been ample [illegible] of Professors and Teachers, [illegible] Musical Instruments, [illegible] and Philosophical Apparatus [illegible] believe that it offers as great [illegible] a thorough and [illegible] as any Seminary in the [illegible]
The Board is now accurate [illegible] the young ladies are [illegible] Church as parents designate [illegible] by a teacher.
Scholars will be received at [illegible] year, and will be charged [illegible] date of their entrance to close [illegible] in July.
Board and Tuition [illegible] Rooms, Lights, Fuel, We[illegible] scholastic year, payable half [illegible]
For Circulars and [illegible]
H. W. [illegible]
August 23 1855.

Charlottesville Female Seminary.

THE next session of this Institution will open on the First Monday in October next.
W. C. LIPSCOMB, A. M. Principal and Professor of Mathematics.
Miss S. A. LIPSCOMB Assistant, English Department.
J. F. D. ALFONCE, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting.
J. M. DYMES, Instrumental and Vocal Music.
Terms per Session of Ten Months.

English course,	$150 00
Algebra Geometry each	50
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	25 00
Music on Guitar, and use of Instrument	25 00
Vocal Music class, per session	5 00
Months,	12 00
Drawing,	5 00
Fuel,	10 00

Boarders are charged sixty dollars per session, including washing, lights and fuel.
Catalogues may be obtained on application to the Principal.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
V. W. SOUTHALL.
E. R. WATSON.
JOHN H. TIMBERLAKE.
COL. JOHN R. JONES.
WILLIAM A. BIBB.
REV. WILLIAM P. FAUNTLEROY.
R. T. W. DUKE.
August 16, 1855

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

THE undersigned have just opened in town in the store room formerly occupied by Banks & Moore, opposite to the states of Harris & Moore, a fresh and well selected assortment of

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, &c.

which have been most carefully selected and the medicines will be compounded with the care and attention.
They desire also to keep connected with their Drug Store a GENERAL VARIETY OF FANCY STOCK which they will sell on as low terms as any house in the country, if a call is only given when they may be in want of the articles enumerated.
Their means being limited they will be able to sell only for CASH, and they hope by being obliged to pay cash for their goods they will be enabled to offer to the public articles at as low prices as any house in the country.
Their motto being Quick sales and small profits, they hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of the patronage of the public.
Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received they would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, and by strict attention to business and a desire to please all who may call upon them, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.
CHARLES [illegible]
July 26 1855

The Allman Steam Dye Depot [illegible]
DEPOT of Hardware, Cutlery and complete gas fixtures [illegible]
AND GROCERIES [illegible]
[illegible] Dyes [illegible]
[illegible] Dyes [illegible]
[illegible] Dyes