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Virginia Free Press.

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

VOL. 49. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1856. NO. 35.

ummer Arrangements
856,
ntral Railroad!
Open from Cape to Dunkirk, the length and through the rolling unequaled facilities from New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, South, to Rochester and Western Northern Iowa, and territory, via Baltimore and Ohio, Central Ohio, Little Miami, Indiana Central through Illinois

pass over this road the entire connecting at Lafayette with road west to Rock Island and Iowa City, and all towns in great Valley of the Mississippi; the Chicago and Rutland and Quincy, by meeting with them in Iowa and Northern Illinois, with a daily

GER STEAMERS.
arrival of trains for La Crosse, St. Anthony, and all Upper and at Dubuque opposite Dunlin or Stages for Northern Iowa Minnesota
of settling in Iowa and all points west
operation of Freight and all conveniences afforded to passengers passing through the most country on the Globe
ntral Railroad Company offer of the choicest PRAIRIE and sale—to be seted from land each side of their Road through the State, giving almost every and production, and as no of Northern and Southern climate of the year commencing New Orleans and all S. with
sold at reasonable rates and on a very low rate of interest within the reach of the most which will enable any one to obtain a good and comfortable home will be crowned with paroleous
tion for meeting these lands, apply Chicago, Ill.
JAMES C. CLARKE,
Sept. 4—1856—1y. Supt. North. Div.

WN MARBLE YARD.
Main Street, nearly opposite the House, Hagerstown.
respectfully announces to the he is prepared to furnish those who may favor him with a patronage with OR-ORK in all its various branches.
mbs, Cenotaphs, Head-Stones, ercean Lattices, Vases, Fonts, &c., &c.
is confined to give him a call and ves as to his superiority of work that it cannot be surpassed either Charges moderate
on application for Monuments ering free of charge
intend to give entire satisfaction, a distance desiring orders filled ter, and will receive prompt attention manner as if attended in quality price &c.
red free of charge
S. B. BUIR,
Hagerstown, Md

W GOODS.
Summer Dry Goods.
has just completed opening at his old selected Stock of SUMMER DRY GOODS he announces to the public generally and vicinity. His Stock is large and elegant, having been at the best Houses in Baltimore. A call is respectfully solicited of his goods and bargains.
S—In this department may be Dress Material of the very a full and elegant assortment of ch
ES—A large Stock of all kinds; Silk Mitts all qualities, and Russet Tritmings, Every price Misses' and Children's Hoop & Grass
CHARLES JOHNSON.
April 24 1856

ndles!! Candles!!
would take this method to inform and the purchasing community that they have established a FACTORY AT HARPERS have a large quantity of the best CANDLES (6s and 8s) ready solicit orders from those in
be materials for Cash; have the gentlemen employed in manufacture, if not bearing who it they may, gentlemen desirous of purchasing quantity will find it to their to them before purchasing elsewhere.
D. SEIGLE & CO.
October 23, 1851.
which the market price will be Mould Candles 10 000 lbs.
D. S. & CO.

E PUBLIC.
to the public as HOUSE, NAMENTAL PAINTER.—to me, shall be done in the very of workmanship, to any job offered in the County. The best of references WM KIMES.
HANGING executed in the and finish. W. K.
8, 1856

Notice.
finding it impossible to get business, and meet their needs promptness, are forced to decline that in and after the time they can sell Meats for cash to persons. They would they could but this is the last your money and you shall Meat of the Valley.
UEL C YOUNG, & SON
6

for Negroes.
wanted
use a large number of Southern negroes, for which the highest price will be paid in cash. Any persons having slaves to sell will personally or by letter will receive prompt W. L. Campbell
Baltimore
ELIJAH McDOWELL.
B M & W L Campbell.
ember 4, 1851

ains in Dry Goods.
additional supplies of Brown Sheetings Lawns D. Cheese, and Kid Gloves. Parties in want of which I promise to sell cheap. Ladies are respectfully invited to look at my assortment.
JACOB NOAH.
opposite the Court-house.

for Negroes.
having Negroes for sale can find purchasers calling on the subscriber. Application in person or by letter will be attended to.
C. G. SPANGLER.
B and W. Harrows, Single, Cedar Rockers of various shall be sold cheap and
JACKSON & WOOD.

ON DOUBLE SHOVEL made of hammered iron, and Model—a large assortment.
JACKSON & WOOD'S,
Agricultural Emp.

THE
Virginia Free Press
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents
PER ANNUM,
payable quarterly; but Two Dollars will be received if paid strictly in advance.
No discontinuance of publication, except at the option of the editors, until all arrearages are paid, unless the payment is deferred beyond the expiration of the year; interest will be charged.
Subscriptions for six months, $1 25, to be invariably in advance.
ADVERTISING.
Terms of advertising are, for a square or less, for three insertions—larger ones in the same proportion. Each continuance 25 cents per square.
Advertisements not ordered for a specific time will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

JOHN J. H. STRAITH, M. D. J. ALEX STRAITH, M. D.
STRAITH & SON.
HAVE under the above title associated my Son with me in a partnership for the practice of Medicine in all its branches, dating from January 1st, 1856. The partners offer to the public a faithful and prompt discharge of professional duty.
JOHN J. H. STRAITH.
April 10, 1856—tf

HENRY HUNTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia.
PRACTICES in the Courts of Jefferson and the adjacent counties. His office is in that occupied by his father—whose aid he will have at all times.
February 28, 1856.—1y

M. S. WHITE. LAWSON BOTTS.
WHITE & BOTTS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.,
Practice in the Counties of
JEFFERSON, FREDERICK, BERKELEY AND CLARK.
December 6 1855—1y.

Dr. Joseph E. Clagett,
OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and its vicinity. Office at Drug Store, Harpers-Ferry.
January 10, 1856—1y.

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 no sale is to please. Shop next door to G. W. Spurr's Blacksmith shop opposite the Depot.
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.
Nov 21 1855—tf

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

DR. G. H. PIERCE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
HAVING located permanently in Charlestown, offers his professional services to its citizens and vicinity.
Office at Sappington's Hotel.
September 6, 1855—1y

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, 1854.

DANIEL W. FRYATT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLESTOWN,
Jefferson County, Va.
WILL practice in the Interior 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,) in the room for many years occupied as an office by the late Robert Worthington, Esq. Entrance (except Court days) at the east door.
July 13, 1854—tf

CARTER'S HOTEL,
POSITIVE NOTICE.
MY Books and Accounts are ready for settlement; those wishing to save trouble will call and make arrangements. All neglecting this warning may look out from and after 15th March
I. N. CARTER.
February 14, 1856—tf

Valuable Farm for Sale.
THE subscriber offers at private sale, a valuable LIMESTONE FARM, in Jefferson county, Va., containing about
240 Acres:
The said farm is situated immediately upon the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and is within one fourth of a mile of Kearneysville Depot, a point of much trade. The land is of the best quality, inferior to none in the county. There is also an excess of timber, for which the Rail Road affords a ready market. Application must be made to the subscriber
ADAM S. DANDRIDGE.
May 1, 1856.

LAND FOR SALE.
1800 Acres of Land, Mostly Limestone.
THE subscriber offers for sale privately, his farm in Botetourt county, lying on both sides of Catawba Creek, four miles from Fincastle—There are upon the place all necessary improvements, with the addition of a
Saw Mill and Grist Mill.
If desired, the farm would be divided into four tracts, with improvements on each.
Upon the purchase money, if desirable, extended time will be given, if the payments be secured and the interest thereon be paid annually.
For further information address the subscriber at Fincastle, Va. Dr. WM. M. WOODSON.
April 24 1856—tf

For Rent.
AS I intend strictly to confine my business to repairing and Making Machines, I will offer my MACHINE SHOP and Saw Mill and Plaster Mill attached. Also, the POUNDRY, and one fire in the Smith shop if required.
March 27, 1856—tf WM ROWE

Negro Woman for Sale.
WANTED to sell to a good home a SERVANT WOMAN about twenty years of age, acquainted with all kinds of house work industrious and of good disposition. Enquire at the
FREE PRESS OFFICE.
May 22, 1856.

ICE CREAM.
THE Ice Cream Saloon, is now open. I am prepared to furnish Orange, Lemon, Vanilla, Strawberry and Pine Apple Cream, &c.
JOHN F. BLESSING.
June 5, 1856

FOR SALE.
A SERVANT BOY about 16 years of age, a good door work, dining-room servant, but capable of outdoor work, healthy and of good temper. Enquire at the FREE PRESS OFFICE.
July 24, 1856—tf

EXTRACT, Lemon, Orange, Pine Apple, Strawberry Vanilla, Peach, Rasberry for flavoring Pies, Puddings, Cakes, and all kinds of fancy cooking, for sale by
August 4, 1856. BELLER & COOKE.

B. W. HERBERT,
CONTINUES to give prompt attention to all branches of the Insurance Business, and is prepared to negotiate LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE, in any amounts required, in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford Connecticut, Franklin Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, and the Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia.
A wide experience of nearly six years in the business, and being possessed of peculiar advantages for ascertaining the strength of all Insurance Companies doing business in this and the Northern States, special attention will be given to placing risks only in Companies of undoubted responsibility, and where fair dealing may be relied upon in case of loss.
Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Barns, Factories, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and every description of Personal Property, in country or town, may be insured against loss or damage by fire for a term of one year, or for a less period.
Life Assurance in the best Companies in the United States.
The Lives of slaves insured for two-thirds of their value, at lowest rates for a period of one to five years.
In all cases of loss, particular attention is given to secure to the parties insured a liberal adjustment and prompt payment of their claims.
Applications either in person or by letter will be promptly attended to, and any information on the subject cheerfully given, if addressed to Louis P. Brown, Post Master, Charlestown, or
B. W. HERBERT,
Agent for Jefferson County, Va.
P. S. Agent's Post Office Charlestown.
May 15, 1856.—1y

Agency of Insurance.
B. W. HERBERT is Agent for the following Companies of FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE:
FIRE,
Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
HARTFORD CONNECTICUT.
Incorporated in 1810—Charter Perpetual—
Capital $300,000.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Statement of Assets, $1,761,408 January 1, 1856 published agreeably to an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
B. W. HERBERT, Sub-Agent for J. S. Carson, Esq. Winchester, Va.
THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA
Cash Capital $300,000. All paid in and securely invested.

Bonds, Mortgages and Stocks,	$237 395 00
Bills receivable,	96 054 30
Cash,	9 780 23
	$343 229 53

LIFE:
THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY & TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Assets, January 1st, 1856 $1,427,612 42.
B. W. Losses promptly adjusted and paid thro' the Office of General Agency at Richmond Va.
International Life Assurance Society OF NEW YORK AND LONDON.
Capital $2,500,000.
MR. A Guarantee Fund of $100 000 deposited with the Comptroller of the State of New York, for the security and benefit of ALL policy holders in the United States.
The Insurance of the lives of Slaves not exceeding five fourths and two thirds of the actual cash value of Slaves will be taken.
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Newark, N. J., 1st January, 1856.

Net accumulation,	$2 230 005 47
Total assets to Jan. 18, 1856,	715,492 66
Total amount	$2,926,990 84
Total amount of Policies in force,	$8,000,000 00
Grand Total,	$8 283,488 97

Medical Examiners—G. F. Mason, M. D., H. P. Good, M. D., John A. Straith, M. D., R. P. Mason, M. D.
Agent will give his prompt attention and personal service to all risks whenever and wherever required so to do.
Applications to be made to J. P. BROWN, Esq. Post Master, Charlestown, or to the Agent through the Post Office, Charlestown.
May 15—1y.
Spirit of Shepherdstown Register copy 1y.

The United States
LIFE INSURANCE
ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
HAVE PREMIUMS.
The following are the rates of Insurance for $100 on the life of a Slave, for the term of Four Years:
RATES INCLUSIVE
14 to 19 $1; 20 to 24 $2 10; 25 to 29 $2 40; 30 to 34 2,70; 35 to 39 300; 40 to 44 3,30; 45 to 50 360.
A single payment in advance of three and a half Annual Premiums on the above table, will entitle a party to a paid Policy for the whole term of four years.
The following Special Rules will Regulate Insurance upon the 4th of March.
1st. Policies to be granted for the term of One, Two, Three or Four Years, at the same rate of annual premium either term, an advantage peculiar to this office yet before proffered to insurers.
2d. Any sum exceeding three-fourths of the actual cash value of Slaves will be insured.
3d. Policies to be transferred irrespective of the Company.
4th. The Premium first stated in the Policy, (if for more than one year,) is the same each year, in payment of which renews the Policy in force for its term, irrespective of the health of the slave; but the Policy may be discontinued by the holder thereof at his pleasure.
5th. Policies the whole term of Four Years will be granted in the payment in advance of three and a half annual Premiums.
6th. With this no difficulty need occur as to the exact age of slaves insured, inasmuch as the Premiums vary every Five Years.
7th. In case of urgence of opinion as to the actual cash value of a slave, it may be determined by a reference to disinterested persons, chosen mutually by the Agent and Agent of the Company.
8th. A change of occupation no one more hazardous, renders void a Policy unless the consent of the Company be obtained in writing, and a commensurate premium paid thereon.
9th. No application for insurance will be entertained for a less period than one year, unless at the full year's premium.
10th. One Dollar includes the whole charge for a Policy fee.
11th. Losses promptly adjusted and paid at Richmond, Virginia.
All further necessary information as to blanks, books, statements, &c., will be furnished on application to the Agent at Harpers Ferry.
May 22, 1856.

Paints, Oil, Turpentine, &c.
2,000 LBS White Pure Lead;
100 lbs Lewis' Chrome Green, ground in Oil;
50 lbs. Chrome Yellow, ground in Oil;
50 lbs. Verdigris;
2 bbls Pure Linseed Oil;
1 do Spirits of Turpentine;
200 lbs. Putty in bladders;
All of which we offer at very low prices.
HURSON & BURNETT.
June 19 1856

J. R. AEDMAN,
HAVING just rec'd from New York with a large and carefully selected stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS for Gentlemen's wear, respectfully apprises his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to execute the work in the latest mode and in the manner.
Charlestown May 16

GROCERIES—A fine Stock of all kinds just received at low prices and for sale by
GILES JOHNSON.
Harpers Ferry, May 1856.

SEED OATS, for sale
ES & KEARSLEY.
March 27, 1856.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.
Dr. Johnston,
THE FOUNDER OF THIS CELEBRATED Institution offers the most Certain, Speedy, and only effectual remedy in the world for
SECRET DISEASES.
Gleets, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Pains in the Loins, Constitutional Debility, Impotency, Weakness, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose, or Skin; these serious and melancholy Disorders arising from the Destructive habits of Youth, which destroy both body and mind. These secrets and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of the Syrens to the mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering Marriage, &c., impossible.
YOUNG MEN,
Especially who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to premature graves thousands of the most exalted talents and brightest intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunder of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.
Dr. J. addresses young men and all who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgences.
These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the head, Dimness of sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.
MENTALLY—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded: Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c. are some of the evils produced.
Thousands of persons, of all ages, can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, have a singular appearance about the eyes, cough, and symptoms of consumption.
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
immediately cured and full vigor restored.
This dreadful disease is the penalty most frequently paid by those who have become the victims of improper indulgencies. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of Procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent. Besides being deprived the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the physical and mental powers weakened, nervous debility, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, a wasting of the frame, cough, symptoms of consumption, etc.
MARRIAGE.
Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., should apply immediately.
He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a Gentleman and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.
OFFICE, NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK ST. 2 DOORS FROM BALTIMORE STREET, EAST SIDE. UP THE STEPS.
Be particular in observing the Name and Number, or you will mistake the place.
DR. JOHNSTON,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the first Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known, many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.
CERTAIN DISEASE.
When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him; delaying till the constitutional symptoms of his horrid disease make their appearance, affecting the head, throat, nose, skin, &c.; progressing on with fearful rapidity, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, stagnate the blood, ruin the constitution and make the residence of life insufferable.
YOUNG MEN
who have injured themselves by a certain practice, indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school—the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.
What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must before contemplating MARRIAGE, reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.
DR. JOHNSTON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR GENTAL DEBILITY.
This great and important remedy has restored strength and vigor to thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, many of whom had lost all hopes, and been abandoned to die. By its complete invigoration of the Nervous System, the whole faculties becoming restored to their proper power and functions, and the fallen fabric of life raised up to beauty, consistency and duration, upon the ruins of an emaciated and premature decline, to sound and pristine health. All impediments to
MARRIAGE,
Physical or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Irritability, Trembling and Weakness, or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind speedily cured by Dr. Johnston.
TO STRANGERS.
The many thousands cured at this Institution within the last fifteen years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the papers and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.
THE ONLY PHYSICIAN ADVERTISING.
Dr. Johnston is the Only Regularly Educated Physician in Baltimore advertising to cure Private Complaints. Ignorant and worthless Quacks, swarming in these large Cities, with innumerable and impossible artifices—the principle of which is small Pox, for pale faces of useless and noxious compounds, various false names, and separate addresses, combined quack-shops, so that the afflicted stranger escaping one is sure to tumble headlong into the other—copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements and call themselves regularly educated physicians.
The class of persons falling a victims to these cunning and contemptible Pretenders, are not the wise and intellectual, who capable of discovering at a glance the true sons of the Star eyed Science, from the ignorant and lying quack, but the simple and unreflecting, who do not value their health, as long as they can get medical advice for a trifle.
Or the unsuspecting stranger, unacquainted with their various modes of trickery, attracted by small fees, different assumed Names, &c., quickly falls into the snare set for him, but finds, alas! when too late, that instead of being cured he has not only lost both time, money and patience, but that his future health has been inevitably ruined by the filthy and poisonous compounds of so impudent and Illiterate Impostor.
How can it be possible for an individual, destitute of knowledge, name, or character, whose life has been spent at the most degrading and menial of employments, either as a boot black, or at a cobbler's lap stone, attendant in a shoe store, or earning $5 per week as a scullion, sweeping out and trimming the lamps of a Gambling Quack Shop, to be capable of understanding that most difficult and complicated of all Sciences, the noble and practical science of medicine. A single glance at the Physicians' Directory, will show that not one of the Quack Doctors, who are so numerously advertised, are regularly educated Physicians, but are mere empirics, or mercenary Quacks, who are morally incapacitated in be any thing more than what in reality they are a set of base and paltry knaves, whose disgraceful and unworthy existence is spent in duping by their low bred stupidity, the afflicted, the unfortunate, and the unsuspecting; incapable of curing, they keep vomiting mouth after mouth, taking their filthy and deadly compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment.
Persons Desirous of being rem ved from the care of these impostors, be restored to health, and be cured.
Dr. Johnston wants no Patrons; but those fully capable of appreciating and distinguishing the services of a regular thorough bred Physician from the paltry, designing and unlearned Quack.
To those unacquainted with his reputation, the Dr. deems it necessary to say that his Credentials or Diplomas always hang in his Office.
His remedies and treatment are entirely unknown to all others. Prepared from a life spent in the Great Hospitals of Europe and the First in this country, viz: England, France, the Blockley of Philadelphia, &c., and a more extensive practice than any other Physician in the World.
No Letters received unless post paid and containing a Stamp to be used for the Reply. Persons writing should state Age and send that portion of advertisement describing symptoms.
(April 17, 1856.

Give me a Call.
AFTER harvest give me a call and I will give you $1 50 worth of goods for $1. There is no mistake about it. The goods will speak for themselves. Store opposite the Court House door from Carter's Hotel.
July 3, 1856. T. C. SIGLER.

POETRY.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.

THY HOME'S NO MORE MY HOME!

This is the saddest hour, Mother,
That I have ever known,
And yet a spell of untold bliss,
I'm sad to think that I, Mother,
Must go away from thee,
But blest to think so true a heart
Is plighted unto me.

Thy home's no more my home, Mother,
The parting hour is near,
And then I leave its sacred haunts,
Another home to cheer;
Each affection yields, Mother,
And fain would bid me stay;
But stronger is the voice of Love,
That's calling me away.

I live no more for self, Mother,
For holy is the vow,
Ascended from my lips to Heaven,
And binding on me now,
This noble heart most ne'er, Mother,
Know aught from me of pain—
To me he looks for happiness—
Nor shall he look in vain.

But oh! if I should fail, Mother!
There's nothing left for me—
A joyless blank, far worse than death,
Must all my future be!
Oh! many hopes and fears, Mother,
Within my bosom swell,
As now I leave my youthful home,
And say to thee, farewell!

One boon before I go, Mother,
I fain would ask of thee,
Thy blessing and good will, Mother,
I pray bestow on me.
Oft will I think of thee, Mother,
When cares oppress my heart!
How patiently thou didst endure,
The ta ks, for me in part.

[From the Home Journal.

I GIVE THEE ALL, MY DEAREST.

BY R. M. M'LEAN.

I give thee all, my dearest!
All that I have on earth;
'Tis better far than riches,
Than fortune's pride of birth.
For riches, love, may fly us,
And pride but cause a smart;
Then take the gift I offer—
A pure and loving heart!

The world may look on coldly;
Well, let it look and frown!
The sun that rose unclouded
Has gone in lustre down!
Then say you truly love me,
And never from me part,
And take the gift I offer—
A true and loving heart.

The lords of earth may revel
In wealth and idle ease;
And thousands worship Mammon,
Upon their bended knees;
But we, though poor and needy,
Will bear each other's smarts,
And go through life together
With true and trusting hearts!

MISCELLANY.

WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN?

"When Adam delved and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?"

To be a gentleman, a person must possess a high standard of morality, an unflinching love and practice of truth, honesty unimpeachable, virtue and justice untainted. These qualifications, constitute what may be truly termed the distinctive marks of the gentleman. Elevation of mind and nobleness of soul, are prominent characteristics of the gentleman, and stand out boldly in the foreground, and marks every action. Some there are, who think fine clothes makes the gentleman, some think wealth, some think birth. But the gentleman is known at a glance, by his conduct, for it is ever marked by that kindness of heart, that attentive avoidance of wounding the feelings of others, by a respectful deference to the opinion of his fellow men, which betrays the innate generosity of soul. What is it in the conduct of men that creates within our bosom the feelings of pleasure when in contact with them? Is it their birth, their wealth, or their station of life? No! if the feeling was analyzed, it would be found to arise from the fact that the pleasure is occasioned by the conviction that we observed the attentive consideration of our views, the appreciation of our feelings, the careful abstaining from saying or doing aught to embarrass or offend us. Such then, are the emotions we experience when in contact with the true gentleman.

We go even farther and say, that unless a man is born with an innate generosity of soul, he can never be by education, a gentleman. For kindness of heart and charity of soul cannot be a cultivated thing, as far as the producing it goes, for like the fire of true genius, it must be an inherent possession. True gentlemen are found in every sphere of life, among the lowly and humble, as well as the rich and high born; they can, and do well in the hut as well as the palace. A true gentleman needs not the plumage of the peacock to make him as such. Fine clothes more frequently encases the person of the low and vulgar churl than the gentleman. Wealth is oftener the possession of the knave and hypocrite than the good and deserving; so it is oft'ner the only distinctive mark of the low-bred bully, than the mild and benevolent in heart. "A gentleman," says a celebrated French author, "is one who has reflected deeply upon all the obligations which belong to his station in life, and who has applied himself honestly, and early to fulfil them with grace and courtesy." He is always polite, kind and considerate without importunity, gallant and attentive to all and to their comfort without being offensive, and employs and exercises his kindness of the proper time; is wary, discreet, indulgent and generous, when he should be. He

[illegible] he betrays the kindness of his heart, relieves the mind of his company of any approach to condescension of manners. He is studiously careful not to ridicule or make light of the manners, opinions or faults of others, and employs a well-regulated propriety in the observance of the conventionalities of society. He is sincere, is honorable in every act, expresses himself boldly without presumptuousness, is courageous without bullying, is chivalric without fawning, is respectful to his superiors and equals, courteous and kind to his inferiors, and strives to deserve the esteem of all good and honest men, and feels true benevolence for the vices of the bad and vicious. In a word, a true gentleman is a man full of charity of heart for all, whether men, women or things.

☞ If we would give ourselves only half an hour's serious reflection at the close of every day, we should preach to ourselves seven of the best sermons that could be uttered, every week.

☞ Let a villain do her worst, if she bring not consciousness of crime or dishonor [illegible]

SONS OF LABOR.

The dignity of labor forms a loving theme for the poet and the prosist. There is an exultation in its self reliant strength, and calm consciousness of power, that triumphs over inglorious ease and sneering idleness with a brilliant glory. The worker, with his brawny hand and muscular frame, commands respect by his intrinsic worth. Place him in poverty, he is not poor; entangle him with the Briareau arms of debt, he will work out his escape, deprive him of what you will, save his Bible, his Paper, and his limbs, yet he rises above all satisfied and victorious. The nervous weakness of indulged inactivity, he never knows; the murderous pangs of malcontent, and discontent, not its spectral shadows on his life; and, more than all, scepticism, baleful unbelief in good, and purity, and Heaven, can find no lair in his thoughts wherein to crouch its envenomed carcass. Healthful toil and exercised energy keep his mind sane in a sound body.

Great learning he has not, save in remarkable instances. Gifford a shoemaker, and Burritt a blacksmith; but the pale student of books may lean from the bench, the foundry, the field, many useful, profound lessons of that noblest study, human nature, that he will look for in vain elsewhere. We have experienced so much instruction in the hard common sense views of men and things derived from such sources, which we have never encountered in book or classic conversation, that we are fain to assert the weakness of an education unmindful of these springs of knowledge. We have in mind one noble specimen a son of labor, by whose side we have stood, while his industrious, dirty, hands were busy with his tools, and from his tongue have heard ideas and worldly wisdom which would grace the tutelage of a philosopher, and stamped him one of the greatest. His mind was never bent on frivolous jokes, or slang talk; he showed in his conversation that higher and nobler subjects pleased his soul. We take him as a type of his kind; they are all alike.—Though little is seen of the sons of labor beyond their toil—yet when the enquiring glance penetrates to the reality within the door of appearance there it will see noble self sacrifice, ardent desire for knowledge, and that real respectability which mark the noblemen of nature and truth. Look at them in sickness they are faithful; in misfortune, generous. They patiently toil on in the days of work; they reverently rest on the day of their Maker. The rich may have faith and hope; the laborer, even though without either, never lacks the greatest—charity. True to their creator, their employer, their neighbor, and themselves, the workers and delvers rise mightily to the grandest peak of enviable excellence.

NECESSITY OF LABOR.

Honest, legitimate labor is the price demanded of Heaven for her earthly benefits. We sometimes see men trying to evade this condition, endeavoring to take some short and easy road to their object. In material things, for instance, as in money-making, this is frequently observable. We see it in heading speculation; and, more emphatically still, in gambling. But, as though Heaven would justify herself of the Divine requisition of labor, there is a peculiar curse connected with all such effort, even if successful. And what is this curse?—An unaccountable slighting and undervaluing of the object, when attained. Look at the gambler: he seems to lose a just appreciation of his very gold, and the valuable uses to which it may be put: that appreciation of the blessing, which Heaven, in his days of natural and healthy desire, kindly vouchsafed to him. What was lightly gained he lightly values; and the blessings and the thousand comforts which follow closely upon the footsteps of honest gold, his eyes are fatally blinded to—they virtually forsake the track of diligent gold. Extravagance, wasteful expenditure, insane risk follow. 'The Gods, said the Greeks, "first madden whom they would destroy." bereft of judgment, bereft of a just appreciation even of what he possesses, the gambler cannot keep his money; he throws it away as though there were a curse on it—and there is.

The divine condition of labor holds true in less material acquisitions than money. In the pursuit and acquisition of happiness. We have to "work out our own salvation"—that highest development of happiness. And so, even in the pleasures and enjoyments of the world; we have to earn them, or they possess no relish for us. No man enjoys himself who lives for enjoyment, and makes this his only aim. Toil and effort are the previous conditions of enjoyment.—Toil is the discord that sweetens our after music of relaxation. without it, the continuous harmony of life is flat and insipid. No discord or toil is very sweet in itself; but it is sweet in its revolving—when loosed into a reposing harmony. Our very pleasures then, must be legitimately earned. The man who has not to work for his pleasures, does not come by them, or come to them, in Heaven's own way: and therefore the blight is on them—they possess no relish for them.

☞ The condition of woman in society is really one of the measurements of the progress of nations; exactly as civilization advances does woman's condition rise, and woman's influence in society increase. The equality of woman with man is a natural fact; but the two spheres, the male and female, are so incomparably distinct, that the equality lies in their being a female equivalent for every male attribute, and that female [illegible] comes wiser. In man's own special sphere, woman is inferior to man; in woman's own special sphere, man is inferior to woman.—The domestic sphere is feminine; the political sphere is masculine. Man is adapted by nature for continuous labor of one kind, woman is liable to periodical interruptions. The two spheres are alike important and indispensable but they cannot be compared. It is foolish to compare the two sexes for the purpose of ascertaining the superior; when one is indispensable to the other, where lies the superiority? Even if man has a stronger head, it will not make him superior; intellectual is not superior to moral character.

☞ There, leave the entrenchment, and go tell your captain that you are the idlest rascal in the regiment. 'Please yer revirence an' honor,' replied the soldier thus addressed, 'please yer revirence, you would not have me go with a lie in my mouth.'

☞ When you go to drown yourself always pull off your clothes—they may fit your wife's second husband.

POLITE RULES FOR THE ESCORTING OF LADIES.

Never, or very rarely, offer to carry a lady's shawl or parasol, or put your hand on her waist (as is so often done) in assisting her out of the carriage, or into her seat.—To a delicate woman all such clapping, clawing is the most unsufferable rudeness. The proper, and only right, is to offer your left arm as a support for the lady's hand, and to hold your right hand in readiness, should the exigencies of skirts, &c., permit her taking it with her left. In ascending a stair case, keep side by side with the lady, but do not be too ostentatious in offering your arm, lest in attempting to take it she neglects the management of her skirts, steps on her dress, and either falls or comes out at the waist.

If you attend two ladies, place the one next you who is entitled, either by rank or preference, to the post of honor; but on no account whatever walk between them. A man with a lady on each arm is a laughable paraphrase of a donkey laden with two panniers. Observe a different rule, however, in taking your place in a concert room.—The gentleman in those should be preceded and followed by a lady. At table, a gentleman and lady who who have a guest, (I speak now of the hotel table, for we are really getting to know scarcely any other in this country,) always place him or her between. If the guests are also two, then you place the lady guest between your wife and yourself, while the gentleman takes the other end of the line, leaving the ladies in the middle.—The logic, as well as the convenience of all these arrangements, will be suggested by a single thought; and how much awkwardness, and consequent mortification and annoyance, would be avoided by a careful observation of these simple rules.

There is one practice among gentlemen, at concerts, theatres, &c., which out to be condemned and tabooed as a monstrous barbarism; that is, leaving a lady alone once or twice in the course of the evening, and going out to "take a drink." This detestable habit is purely American, and it certainly is a slight which no lady of spirit ought to endure. As to chewing, of course no gentleman, can do that in the presence of ladies. Another disgraceful thing is the way in which ladies sit all the evening with a gentleman's arm pressed closely around the back of the neck, in a manner which anywhere else would be called downright ging.

☞ Among the attractions at a ladies' fair, recently, in Benicia, California, there was a post office, whence letters were given out to those present, of which the two following are racy specimens. One is to a Mr. Holladay.

Although I'm yet a school-girl,
Fond of study as of play,
My heart delights in thinking
Of my coming Holliday.
Soon my studies will be over,
Then with thee I'll flee away,
To realize bright visions
Of future long Holliday.

The other is to a Mr Moore, and is entitled a "A Moore-ish Ballad".—

Take courage, o an! don't droop and sigh,
And your loss our Moore deplore!
'Tis true I have a dozen beaus,
Yet I have room for "Moore."

☞ The following appears in the Augustus Gazette:

The village of Madana, in Wallachia, offers a curious ethnographical singularity, having been inhabited by women only for the last thirty years. At one time this female population amounted to two hundred. The ladies did not live as warriors, like the Amazons of old, but avoided all intercourse with men, and drove away all who appeared with matrimonial intentions. This settlement is now on the decline—at least, no more recruits are made from the disappointed and love cross d, and the members of the population are rapid

Virginia Free Press.

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

THURSDAY MORNING.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
AND. J. DONELSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

THINGS TO BE WELL CONSIDERED.

We know of some two or three men who have placed themselves on the Buchanan side of the political fence, and for the weakest and most absurd reasons. They were formerly members of the Whig party; and still claim to be old line Whigs. They prefer Fillmore to Buchanan. They dont like the platform of either the American or Democratic party, and cannot, therefore, subscribe to the cardinal principles of either.

FILLMORE, whom they freely admit was a model Whig, true conservative, and Washington-like President, accepted the nomination of the Americans, and referred to his past course as a guarantee of his future conduct in the administration of the government, and expressed a coincidence in sentiment with the leading features of the American platform. He forsakes none of his former opinions. He gives up none of his former conservatism. He throws aside none of those eminent qualities that distinguished his former Chief-Magistracy, but expressly declares that he will follow the same line of conduct in his coming administration. In this attitude he now stands before the country.

BUCHANAN, whom they just as freely admit was generally conservative in his views, was never a Whig. He was one of the bitterest foes of that party. He spurned its principles, and denounced them as unsound and ruinous to the country. He deliberately traduced the character of Henry Clay, the very embodiment of that party — He refused ever to do the simple act of justice of retracting his false charge of bargain and corruption, against Henry Clay, though he was, as a man of honor and truth, bound so to do. He permitted Henry Clay to go down to his grave, without speaking that one word, which he alone had the knowledge of, and which would have removed all suspicion of wrong on the part of Mr. Clay.—He accepted the nomination of the democratic party, the only foe of the old Whigs He did not refer to his past life for any assurance of what he would do in the future. He sunk whatever conservatism he may have theretofore possessed,—he even sunk his very identity. He was no longer James Buchanan. He suddenly transformed himself into the platform of his party, built at Cincinnati, neither taking away a single plank therefrom, or adding a single feature thereto. In this attitude he now stands before the country.

The man we refer to admit there to be the positions of the respective candidates. The only reason, therefore, that induces them to support Buchanan, is the opinion that he is a stronger man than Fillmore, and is more likely to beat Fremont. If such was the fact, why should these old line Whigs, *living here in Virginia*, a State claimed for the democracy by 20,000 votes, do violence to all their former and all their present sentiment and vote for Buchanan? The reason might be a good one in a whig State. It cannot be a good one in *democratic* Virginia. It seems that they really fear that Fillmore will, as numbers think, carry this old citadel of Loco-focoism.

But is it true that Buchanan is the only man that can save the Union from the foul hands of the Republicans? There is no man, who, looking soberly and without partisan prejudices, at the signs of the times, will say he honestly believes that Buchanan could be elected if Fillmore was out of the way. There is hardly a man, who, on the contrary, does not honestly believe that Fremont would carry every northern State, or, at least, a sufficient number of them to give him a majority over Buchanan, in the absence of the American nomination.

Take the other view. Suppose Buchanan was not in the field, and no one doubts the success of Fillmore. Every southern State would then vote for the latter, and he would be able to carry more than one half of the northern States. These are conceded facts; and they clearly show that Fillmore is a stronger man than Buchanan, and that he is the only one of the two who can, by any possibility, beat Fremont.

As the contest now stands, it seems very certain that Fillmore will receive the vote of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Florida, in the South; New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and California, in the North. He has equal chances with Buchanan to secure the vote of Georgia, Missouri, and possibly, Alabama and North Carolina. He has better chances than either Buchanan or Fremont, of carrying Indiana, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and perhaps all the other northern States, saving, possibly, Illinois and Pennsylvania. We believe this to be a fair calculation of chances. We cannot see how any man can, for one moment, doubt its general truth.

As to the State of Virginia: The American party is stronger now than it was in the spring of 1855. It polled then, in round numbers, 74,000 votes. The Democrats polled 84,000. It does not need any admission of Mr. Wise to prove that this democratic vote was made up by a large number of old line Whigs, who were dissatisfied with the American creed. This number is variously reckoned from 5 to 20,000. 92 out of each 100 think Fillmore is the best man for the times; and if, in the language of Mr. Winthrop, "every man votes as he thinks," Fillmore will carry the State by a decided majority.

In any aspect in which the contest can possibly be presented, is it not positively wrong in any genuine old line Whig to throw away his vote on Buchanan? Does he not, in thus voting, play into the hands of the Republicans? We ask our readers to ponder well these things—to pause and reflect before they commit such violence to their own feelings, perpetrate such wrong to the South, and endanger the safety of the Union, as we truly believe they will do, in voting for the 'Cincinnati Platform' for the Presidency. We ask them to remember that the issue is no longer merely partisan, but the very existence of the United States is at stake; and that Millard Fillmore has *proven* himself to be able to preserve them in their Union.

EXTRAORDINARY POLITICAL EVENT.

The Louisville Journal brings to the attention of the reader a singular fact. Everybody recollects how loudly the Democracy swear that the Kansas-Nebraska act contains "a great principle"—that of "leaving the people perfectly free to form their own institutions." It is the doctrine of "popular sovereignty" which Gen. Cass considers so dear to freemen, and which has been known as "squatter sovereignty." According to the doctrines heretofore preached, Congress had surrendered all the power it possessed over the new Territories, and could not in any manner interfere with their legislation. In the organic act the power of revisal by Congress of the Territorial laws was not reserved as in all other acts, and Douglas and the whole host of spouters declared that the acts of the Legislature when approved by the Governor, or when passed by two-thirds over his veto, should be supreme within the Territories.

Gen. Cass admitted that he believed in the power of the Legislature of Kansas to establish or prohibit slavery—his colleague, Mr. Stuart, admitted the same thing. So did Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, and Mr. G. W. Jones, of Tennessee. The party cry, however, has been "non-intervention on the part of Congress," and yet the whole Democracy have just practically asserted a different doctrine. Some of the acts passed by the squatter legislature are so atrocious, so violative of the fundamental principles of civil liberty, that Congress felt bound to interpose. Gen Cass declared certain acts referred to, abridging the freedom of speech and of the press, so infamous as to digrace any age. Accordingly, in Toombs' bill in the Senate, an effort was made to abrogate them, and, so far as that body was concerned, they were abrogated; but the House of Representatives on both sides were too busy with partisan schemes to allow them to enter upon anything practical in relation to Kansas. But let the Journal state the case:

"One of the most remarkable events of the age is the passage of the new Kansas bill by the U. S. Senate. *It is a direct repeal of the main substance of the Kansas and Nebraska bill of 1854.* It is not only a recognition, but a practical assertion of the right of Congress to legislate for the Territory, and even to repeal its legislation. Moreover it is an express practical recognition of the Native American principle. It annuls the chief provisions of the boasted bill of '54: it sets at open defiance and wipes out an important resolution of the Cincinnati Democratic National Convention; and it flies directly and fiercely in the face of the loud preaching of the entire Democracy for the last two years.

"Fellow countrymen! look at this thing! The Democratic party of the nation staked itself upon the Kansas and Nebraska bill. That bill was originally made a party measure by the Democracy in Congress, and when it became a law, the law was made a party measure by the Democracy everywhere. The whole Democracy made the law a Democratic test. Not to support the law in all its provisions was treason to the party. The Cincinnati Convention declared the unconstitutionality of the interference of Congress in territorial legislation; and the party has endorsed the declaration. And yet now our Democratic Senate does away with the Nebraska law, legislates for the Territory, repeals the legislation of the Territory, and enacts that none but native and naturalized citizens shall vote in the Territory. What the Democratic party one week ago boasted of as its great distinctive measure, its test measure, is annihilated by its own hand. Here is a party catastrophe without the shadow of parallel in party history. The Democratic party is suddenly transformed into a huge crab, making back tracks as never mortal crab did before. The spectacle is a monstrous one.

THE GERMAN ELEMENT OF THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.

One of the alarming features of the present contest is the fact, that the Germans to a man, are deserting the Democracy and going over to the Black Republicans. A fact too significant to be mistaken, and glaringly pregnant with danger to the South. A fact too, that indubitably proves how little dependence can be placed in the democracy North.

Here we have the spectacle of the foreign element of the Northern democracy, in this,—now claimed to be by the Democrats a sectional contest—going *en masse*, in support of Fremont. In this, the very first sectional onset, the foreign element of the democratic party, in the North, arrays itself against the South. What more significant fact should the South require, to make it rally in an undivided front to the support of Fillmore and Donelson? The old line Whigs, and the truly conservative men of the North see in it danger to the Union.—They are coming upbodily, in solid columns to the support of that man, who, in times past, has been tried in the balance, and *not found wanting*. We believe that the election of Fillmore will be hailed as a triumph of the entire Union, and a man above all petty influences of a sectional character.

GEN. GIDEON J. PILLOW ON FILLMORE.

This gentleman in a speech made soon after the nomination of Mr. Buchanan, said:

"That Millard Fillmore was a safe, sound, and reliable man, and if elected would impartially discharge the Presidential duties."

Here we have in a nutshell, as it were, all that is necessary to say of Mr. Fillmore and his pre-eminent qualifications for the Presidency.

TYRE MAUPIN, ESQ.

The Fillmore and Donelson Club, of this County, will be addressed on to-morrow afternoon, at the Court-House, at 2 o'clock, by Tyre Maupin, Esq., of Richmond City. The well known ability of this gentleman will insure a full attendance.

TAR AND FEATHERS.

The 'Spirit of Jefferson' (a news paper printed in this town,) says that it is a shame that the citizens of this county have invited Henry Winter Davis, of Baltimore, to address them on the political topics of the day; and expresses the *"hope that truly Hard he may receive tenfold, for such purpose; that he will be well home with a "coat of tar and feathers."*

The wrath of the editor of that paper has been excited to this pitch, and he has suggested this most inhuman outrage, because Mr. Davis, voted for the Army Bill with the Kansas Proviso attached. In casting that vote, we believe, that Mr. Davis acted honestly. The issue was the preservation, or destruction of the Army, and Mr. Davis voted, as he says, for its preservation. But does that vote necessarily prove that he is false to the South? We think not. And we think that it could not have proved any such treachery, even though he had cast no other vote.

What are the facts? Mr. Davis, on the passage of the Bill by the House, voted for it. The Bill had the odious Kansas Proviso attached to it, it is true. The maintenance of the Army,—its very existence, depended upon the passage of *some* bill appropriating funds for its support. Mr. Davis, doubtless, thought that the army was of such importance to the country, that it was better to retain it, even at the expense of the passage of the Proviso—which Proviso, for the way, would have been perfectly nugatory and not binding *for the simple* reason of its manifest unconstitutionality. But Mr. Davis did not stop at this reason, in his vote. In every single instance, when the question was on the striking out this very same Proviso, he voted to strike out. And, finally, when the Bill, passed by the House, was sent back from the Senate with the Senate's amendment striking this Proviso out, he voted *for* the bill as thus amended. Now, the conclusion is irresistible, that Mr. Davis was utterly opposed to the Kansas Proviso feature of the bill; and that he only voted for the bill, with that feature in it, because he knew that the salvation of the Army, (and the maintenance of the laws of the land, the Fugitive Slave Law, among them) depended on the passage of some bill for its support, and the House, up to that time, had refused to pass any bill that had not this Proviso attached.

Mr. Bocock, of this State, voted once, precisely the same way; but, as he says, for the purpose of moving a reconsideration. Some one step caught the eye of the Speaker, and moved the reconsideration, and then the motion to reconsider was laid on the table. Thus Mr. Bocock's vote stands recorded for the Proviso. We do not mean to say that Mr. Bocock was wrong in this. We believe that he was right, but we, also, believe that Mr. Davis was equally honest in the motives that prompted his vote. No one, we again say, when he bears in mind that Mr. Davis invariably voted to strike out this odious provision of the bill, whenever the question was raised, can say that Mr. Davis is untrue to the South. His whole course in Congress has shown him to be, not only a brilliant, able, and eloquent, but a true, firm and patriotic friend of the Union as it stands.

We sincerely hope that Mr. Davis will visit the county, and address our citizens, not alone for the pleasure we would feel in listening once more to his splendid oratory, but for the further purpose of convincing him that a "COAT OF TAR AND FEATHERS" does NOT await him—*except in the wish of the editor of the* 'Spirit of Jefferson,' which wish, it is needless for us to add, he will never attempt to put into action.

THE FREMONT ELECTORAL TICKET IN VIRGINIA.

We copy from an exchange the following electoral ticket, said to have been placed in nomination by the abolition Democrats of Western Virginia. The list is complete save two electors for the State at large.

1st. Dist. Charles W. Newlon, of Taylor.
2nd. " And S. Holden, of Harrison.
3rd. " John S. Barnes, of Marion.
4th. " R W Caruthers, of Monongalia.
5th. " Job Crabtree, of Lee.
6th. " Absalom George, of Tyler.
7th. " Wm. Lants, of Monongalia.
8th. " James T. McIver, of Scott.
9th. " Isaac Parsons, of Hampshire.
10th. " James B Lee, of Pendleton.
11th. " Joseph Kelley, of Russell.
12th. " Hiram Riggs, of Scott.
13th. " E. T. Brandon, of Preston.

We ask the reader to inspect this list, and he will find that they are thirteen *democratic* members of the last legislature of Virginia. Brush up your memory a little, and you will further remember that *they are the identical thirteen democrats, who voted against the Virginia Fugitive Slave Law in the last legislature.* We hope now the foreign press will cease its endless gabble about the unsoundness of the American party, and the immaculate purity of the loco-foco-foreign faction. Remember then, citizens of Virginia, that the Virginia Fremont electoral ticket is composed altogether of democrats; that Fremont himself is a full blooded democrat; that he was a democratic Senator in Congress, if he *did'nt* open his mouth while there, and lastly, that the foreign vote wherever it is possible will go *en masse* for the Republican candidates.

We think this nomination makes Mr Fillmore's chances for Virginia far greater than those of James Buchanan. The Fremont vote will be almost wholly democratic, and all we have to do is, to work; to give "a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether," and the "Old Dominion" will be redeemed from the hands of the spoils party.

GAS! GAS!!

Our town, hitherto so dark and drear at night is soon to be lighted with Gas. Several of our prominent citizens have taken the matter in hand, and are pushing ahead the erection of a Gasometer, the location of which, is immediately in rear of the Court House.

We understand the capacity of the Gasometer will be three thousand feet, hardly, in our opinion, large enough for the wants of a community such as ours. If we are to have Gas—give us a sufficiency—make it reasonable in cost, and place it within the means of all classes.

OUR PASTE CUP.

We are glad to have friends visit us, but do protest against an abuse of the fixtures of our "Sanctum." To the man who spit Tobacco juice in our Paste Cup, we must say that if he will inform us when we shall again have the pleasure(?) of his company we shall procure for his especial use—an "old hat"—probably a *Boot*.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION.

It is expected that Messrs. Bouteller and Hoge, the electors of this district, will discuss political topics at the Court House, in this town, on Monday next, (Court-day.)

☞ The meeting of the Fillmore Club was postponed last Friday afternoon, till to-morrow, the 12th, when it is expected there will be speaking by some of the gentlemen to whom invitations have been extended.

TACTICS OF THE ADVERSARY.

The following article, from the Savannah (Geo.) Republican, portrays so truly and forcibly the tactics of the sectionalists North and South that we adopt it as stating the case more happily than we could possibly do it. Read it, and see if every sentence does not present a striking truth which nobody can dispute. In the South, the Democratic babblers have the effrontery to refer to Fillmore's 'antecedents' as proving him unsound, and in the North, with equal effrontery, they accuse him of being a tool of the "slave power!" Audacity now wears a triple front of brass.

"A stranger to our mode of conducting political campaigns, were he to read the locofoco papers of the South and the Black Republican papers at the North—which are making common cause against the American candidate—could come to no other conclusion than that there were *two Fillmores* in the field, the one based at the very feet of the Abolition Gamaliel, and the other the very worshiper and accomplice of Mrs. Stowe's celebrated Red River character, Legre. This is no new game on the part of the Southern Democracy. With them, for years, everything that is not Democratic is Abolition, hail from whence it may. They put the black cap on Clay, a Kentucky slave holder, on Taylor, a Southern planter, and indeed, nearly every man of opposite politics who has been a candidate for office, state or federal. But two or three years ago, Mr. Stephens was a fit disciple for the school of Garrison, and, according to the *Constitutionalist* unfit to live among southern people; while we have a distinct recollection of a column of certificate got up by these same immaculates a few years ago to prove that Mr. Toombs held doctrines unsafe in a slave-holding community. It is also remarkable that, however grave may be the charge, and satisfactorily established, the offender has only to join the Democratic party to cleanse himself of the pollution! From the vilest of sinners, he instantly becomes an angel of light! This will be found illustrated in the cases of the two gentlemen last named.

"But our object now is to show that Fillmore, though the very chief of Abolitionists at the South is regarded as "infatuated with slavery" and under complete "subserviency to the Slave Power," by his neighbors at the north, who certainly ought to know him best. The following is the portrait offered to the public by the New York *Courier & Enquirer*:

"Now, in 1856, this same Millard Fillmore, is *so in love with Slavery*, that he *stands pledged*, if elected to the Presidency, to oppose any Legislation which shall exclude slavery from Kansas, on the tendency of which shall be, to restore the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the restriction of slavery to south of 36 deg 30 min !! But this is not all. Such is his *infatuation with slavery*, and such his *subserviency to the Slave Power*, that in the desperate hope of carrying a portion of the South, he publicly proclaims that the election of Fremont *by the People of the United States*, is good cause for a dissolution of the Union!!! If this be not treason to the Union, it evinces such consummate folly, and such abject subserviency to the Slave Power, that honest and intelligent men, will not vote for him."

BUCHANAN'S NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN FACE.

As the Democracy profess to stand, (says the Augusta *Sentinel*,) on the same platform, and to act in perfect concert on all questions, the unsophisticated will doubtless be surprised to see that they present very different faces on the slavery question at the South and the North.

His Southern face is presented by the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Sentinel*, a zealous Buchanan organ, thus:

"We dare and defy any one to point to a single vote that Mr Buchanan ever gave during his Congressional career, involving the question of slavery, that was not on the side of the South, and opposed to the Abolitionists."

That is to certify a very bold front for the South.

Let us now see how his Northern friends exhibit him to the Free soilers. The Providence (Rhode Island) *Post*, as zealous a Buchanan organ as the Vicksburg *Sentinel*, introduces him to a New England public thus:

"Mr. Buchanan never uttered a word in defense of slavery, or whispered a sentence in favor of its existence, or cast a vote which any honest man would construe into a wish to support the institution."

There, reader, you have his Free soil front—What think you of it, as compared with the Southern presentation? They do not harmonize precisely—not altogether as well as the Southern Democracy seem to harmonize with the Van Burens and Buffalo platform men.

SENATOR JONES OF TENNESSEE.

Some of our democratic friends have been exulting over the speech, recently made by Mr Jones of Tennessee. We have read it, and really cannot discover, wherein he has elucidated so very satisfactorily his reasons for deserting the Whig party. He has, however, most ably proven his claim to that name; which to all honest, truthful men is most abhorrent—a Traiter.

'A giant traitor,' is Mr. Jones of Tennessee—nothing more—and in a speech of ingenious sophistry endeavors to place himself right before the public. But it will not do. Out of his own mouth does he stand condemded, for,

"Thus do all traitors;
If their purgation did consist in words,
They are as innocent as grace itself."

Notwithstanding Mr. Jones of Tennessee has gone over to the ranks of the "Purrin Party,"—that glorious old state will prove in November, how true she is to the Union, by rolling up a strong majority for Fillmore and Donelson.

What a sweet trio to be sure—*Jeems* Buchanan, *Jeems* Pearce, *Jeems* Jones.

GOOD FOR "OLD BUCK."

Some weeks ago, while Mr. Buchanan was spending a few days in Philadelphia, a black republican approach a white insolently asked him if he really ever thought or said "ten cents a day was enough for a laboring man?" With intrepid coolness, and without a moment's hesitation, "Old Buck" replied that he *would not give ten cents a day* for the labor Abolitionist, or intellectual, of any man *who would ask such a silly question!* The fellow waddled!

The above we copy from the Washington Union, the leading organ of the party whose yelept "Spirit of Jefferson." As nine hundred and ninety nine of every thousand of the mechanics of this country have been asking this question, for years past, (and have never had the charge therein contained denied by Mr Buchanan) it follows, at least according to the wise system of logic heretofore used by that paper, that Mr. Buchanan is really opposed to giving more than ten cents a day for the labor of the vast majority of American Mechanics.

☞ Wm. T. Porter, the founder of the *N. Y. Spirit of the Times*, which he so ably Edited for 26 years, has issued the prospectus of a new sporting periodical to be called, *Porter's Spirit of the Times*. We learn from his circular that the enterprise starts under the most favorable auspices. We wish friend Porter every success in his undertaking, and hope he will remember us on his exchange list.

TOURNAMENT AT BERKELEY SPRINGS.

We are indebted to a friend for the following account of a tournament at Berkeley Springs, on Wednesday, September 3rd, 1856:

Chief Marshal.—David H. Strother.

Assistants.—Philip Pendleton, of Winston, Md., Wm. Pennington, of Baltimore, Charles Green, of Berkeley Springs.

Heralds.—James Brown, and A. M. Vanarsdale, of Martinsburg, Charles Magill, of Md., Mr. Kirk, of Louisiana.

Judges.—Francis Peters, of Philada., A. S. Chambers, Edmund Pendleton, Adam Small, and John Wm. Hooper, of Martinsburg, Va.

The procession moved from Strother's Hotel about 11 o'clock, A. M., in the following order:

Officers and Knights on horseback,
Carriage with music and flags,
Private carriages and coaches with ladies,
Spectators on horseback and on foot.

The procession moved through the town and down the Hancock road to the beautiful meadow of James Jack, one mile distant.

The grounds were decorated with Pavilions, Flags and Wreaths, and hundreds of fair and interested spectators.

The carriages took position in line at the sides.

The body of Horsemen rode through the lists three times at full speed and then wheeled off to their respective positions.

The riding was spirited and highly exciting—the honors of the day were awarded as follows:

1st, Magill Turner,—Knight of Berkeley; 2d, George H Murphy, Knight Hiawatha; 3d, Wm. M. Morrison, Knight Ivanhoe; 4th, Dr. J. B Delaplane, Knight Rob Roy; Johnson Orrick, Knight of Morgan.

Queen, Miss Inez Ellis, of Natchez, Miss., 1st Maid of Honor, Miss M Betty Smith, of Clarke County, Va., 2d Maid of Honor, Miss Nannie Vandoren, of Berkeley County Va., 3d Maid of Honor, Miss Ellen D. Wolf, of Martinsburg, Va., 4th Maid of Honor, Miss Corinne Miller, of Natchez, Miss.

Francis Peters Esq., addressed the Knights and the Queen on presenting her the crown.

The company returned to the Hotel where a splendid dinner awaited them. During dinner the following toasts were drank:

1. God save the Queen.
We'll fill a cup
To one made up
Of loveliness alone,
To one, of all her gentle sex,
The queening paragon.

2. The eagle of Victory has perched upon the crest of the Knight of Berkeley. Honor him for his chivalric bearing in the Tournay and for his taste in the choice of a Queen of Love and Beauty.

3. Hiawatha. If merit and gallantry do not always command fortune, they invariably carry away the hearts and good wishes of the ladies.

4. Morgan County,—she was not fully prepared to make a demonstration on the present occasion, but when the bugle shall sound for the Tournament of 1857, she will be there.

"Then Wat, of Harden shall come with speed,
And William, of Deloraine, good at need,
And stark moss troopers from Capon Bridge,
And yeomen tall, from Tumber Ridge,
With stalwart Burghers, many a one
From Oakland fair and Mt John's Run,
From Sleepy Creek to Potomac River,
They'll gather in a lance to shiver."

Col. Chas. Lee Jones, of Washington, the appointed orator of the day, made a handsome and satisfactory apology for his failure to act.

Francis Peters, Esq., then addressed the company with brilliant effect.

Col Jacob Hollingsworth, of Md, made a handsome speech, proving conclusively that whatever advances have been made in physical science,—the high toned chivalric spirit of 1812 has not been improved upon in the present age.

In the evening the Queen ascended a splendid throne which had been prepared for her, and there surrounded by her court, received the congratulations and compliments of the brilliant company.

When this was over her majesty called Hiawatha before her and publicly expressed her admiration for his dashing and brilliant riding in the Tournament, and graciously presented him a rich bouquet, which he received on bended knee with the free grace of the Indian Ideal which he represented.

A Ball concluded the day.

THE FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Below we give the vote in this County, on the Free School System. It will be seen that the majority in favor of the present system is very large, being over seven hundred. We cannot but exclaim, how great the change in the minds of the *people of this County* since the year 1848.

	For Free Schools.	*Against.*
District No 1,	85	24
" " 2,	79	50
" " 3,	70	14
" " 4,	125	26
" " 5,	109	43
" " 6,	80	45
" " 7,	155	4
" " 8,	263	7
Total,	975	209

Majority in favor of the present Free School System is *seven hundred and seventy-six*.

HOW NOW!

On Friday last a democratic farmer of this county, showed us a pamphlet, containing charges against Mr. Fillmore—among them one charging unsoundness on the slavery question from the fact of his having *voted to receive Abolition Petitions*—This farmer then declared that if Mr Fillmore had ever voted to receive such petitions, nothing on earth could induce him to support him.

For the benefit of our neighbor, we state the fact. There were 40 Abolition Petitions presented to the 35th Congress, and 32 of them were offered by James Buchanan. Vide the Congressional Globe, at that Congress.

Who will you vote for now, friend?

LAND SALES.

Dr. L. S. Eichelberger, sold lately, his farm at Duffields Depot, to Samuel Wright Esq., of this County, for 806 per acre.

Messrs. White & Hite, Commissioners, sold a part of the Blue Trust, near Kernesyville, in this County, to Bayliss Trussell, Esq., for 887 per acre.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow-citizens: There are circumstances which call for the opinion of the maker to your most earnest attention. The times appear take startling and critical—There are aspects in the political sky central to the Republic, which are very ominous and important. We cannot, therefore, forbear freely to communicate some of our apprehensions, before we separate here, and to call upon you at once to look full in the face any dangers which may seem to impend over the greatest popular government on earth.

Two of the political parties in the country have pitched a Presidential battle upon sectional issues, and so pitched a character as to stir the deepest passions of the American people. Though in some sense a conflict it cannot be disguised, that those parties have in such sort co-operated, as to press upon the country one unending sense after another, until, by dint of continued perspiration, they have nearly succeeded in arraying, in hostile columns, one half of the States of the Union against the other. They appear mutually to have employed all the energies of party power to engender sectional distrust, prejudice, and crimination, and now, for the first time in the history of the government, we find a truly formidable party, fully organized, and using every effort in their power to combine the one slaveholding against the other, and holding States of the Union, in a struggle for the Executive power of the Confederacy. In that organization are included men who are supposed to be conservative and national, but who are bewildered to be led, by excitement or misconception, into a movement, which, in their entire intention, they cannot but recoil from, as they would from treachery and treason.

Its management has been eminently controlled by leaders who, under an assumed name, have steadily kept up an attitude of hostility, and implacable warfare upon the institutions of the slave holding States. Should such a party fortunately succeed, in its present determined state of the public mind, in electing a sectional President, supported alone by the voters of the non-slave-holding States, we have no much reason to apprehend that some leading minds will be drawn into a movement of resistance, the consequences of which no human wisdom can foretell, and which it is the duty of every patriot to deprecate, as calling down a storm of coming ruin, sadly to deplore.

We do not believe they can succeed, but we may be really threatening upon the brink of a volcano, that is liable, at any moment, to burst forth and overwhelm the nation.

But the Republican party is not alone responsible for those appaling issues, nor is its success the only danger to the stability of the Government in its present form. The Democratic party have not rashly reared upon these momentous issues, and wielded them as the thunder bolts of party warfare. They have striven to madden the South, and to concentrate its citizens votes upon their candidates, as the Abolitionists have striven to madden the North and to concentrate Northern votes upon their candidates.

When these extreme measures are resisted they taunt us, that we, in the South, are "moderate" or worse than submissionists; and Abolitionists taunt national men in the North as "dough faces" or worse than dough faces.

They have apparently struggled to bring about the formation of great political parties, such as the Father of his Country so emphatically warned us against, based upon questions, which, if rightly understood, they must, in the end, have seemingly, done this for the petty purpose of securing a temporary party triumph. The Union, in the mean time, is in a struggle for the success of such a party for the present, but its triumph would probably keep the furnaces of sectional passion and hate, and distrust, and fire, and blood burning. At least day, its rash errors would engender a storm of sectional conflict beneath which the government would sink and be lost. We think this is not wise.

But we believe the time has come when the common sense requires that the raging sectional heats of these parties should be cooled, and that the great masses of American party, now represented in these parties, should rally as one man, supporting the Constitution, true to their whole country, and undeviatingly true to uphold the Union. We believe that such a party would unite on shoulder, and motto in placing at the head of the government a Chief Magistrate in whose capacity, honesty, and patriotism all could confide. For the sake of American party, have now presented such a man—one who has been tried and found faithful to every trust—who has been entrusted upon every side, in the form of government, at a time when the Heavens were lured with the angry tempest of 1812—'16, so extremely portentous of evil, that it was regarded gallantry worth the safety of the union of States, as to wish to be thought admiring proofs the most heartfelt plaudits, "Well done!" "Well done!" and last in extent.

We point you to another fearful cancer on the body politic—the inordinating struggle now growing up between the Monarchical and Republican principles of the Old World, as in the tremulous apprehensions expressed of the fate of liberty on the other side of the ocean, as well as the sympathy felt for the cause of liberty on this side of the water. We warn you that the time is at hand, when great governments can be rapidly depredated by the combination movements of those mighty powers, from the monarchies of Europe. Large portions our Union are not unwilling with a strong popular government, to see the experiment made, that would end in the overturning of popular government in the Old World. Self-interest is now the influx that we can scarcely be regarded as the same, or the descendants of those people we were twenty years ago. Where, I ask you what, is this to end? Mr. John Fitzgerald, one of the candidates for the Presidency, has refused to call this gigantic and growing element of power. What has so hostility to foreigners, he frankly warns his entire friends that it is time for American feelings to rule in the decisions of America. Having witnessed for the shipwreck conditions to their own fortunes, from the friends of the Union. They have the power to elect them and thus strengthen the bonds of that friendship and mutual trust between the North and the South which in other days added such power and glory to the Republic.

Let us now pledge ourselves each to the other that EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY to our candidates and our cause; and you may rely upon it the country will be saved from the dangers which threaten it, and restored to the quiet and confidence which blessed it at the close of Mr. Fillmore's administration.

Wm. W. Yale,
Honorary Managers,
S. G. Hayes,
F. K. Zollicoffer,
Henry Winter Davis,
O P. Moore,
Henry M. Fetter,
J. R. Ricaud,
J. Scott Harrison,
W. A. Tyler,
J. Morrison Harris,
Jno S. Gallaher,
H. W. Hoffman,
Thomas R. Worthy,
Jacob Brown,
Washington, August 16, 1856.

Wm. R. Smith,
W. L. Underwood,
A. K. Marshall,
Thomas Rivers,
F. S. Edwards,
Wm. H Sneed,
Samuel F Swope,
E. D. Culley,
Charles Reid,
Gen. Kenton,
N. G. Foster,
Jas. J Lindsey,
R. C. Powers,
Jno P. Campbell,
L. M. Cox.

EDITORIAL REMEMBRANCE.

A lady friend has kindly remembered, and shown her appreciation of our "Press gang," by sending us a choice lot of most delicious grapes. We say to feel our want of country and gallant terms in which to express our acknowledgements, and must forsooth hope that our thanks will go and appreciable, will be deemed a fitting tender at our hands wishes—that every joy may attend her whole life.

JORDANS' SPRINGS.

The Tournament exercises which take place at this place, September 3rd, will be concluded to night with a Grand Fancy Ball.

FILLMORE CLUB.

The *Members* of the FILLMORE and DONELSON CLUB are requested to meet at the Court House, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. As business of importance will be brought before the Club a punctual attendance is desirable.

September 11, 1856. PRESIDENT.

PEW RENTS

The Pew rents of the Episcopal Church are now due. Payment is urgently requested.

September 11 1856. 6pt. L. BOTTS

Married,

On the morning of the 4th inst., at 7 o'clock, by Rev. T. Smith, John W BARLEY and Miss MILLIE C. Ident daughter of Maurice Parker all of Winchester.

Died:

In the 19th ult., at her residence in Jefferson, at an advanced age, Mrs. ELLEN THROCKMORTON, wife of the late John Throckmorton, and for many years a member of the Episcopal Church.

In this place, on the 21st ult., MARY ANN GILL, daughter of Thomas J and Mary D Bragg, aged 4 years, 8 months and 23 days.

In Kabletown, on the 4th inst., Mr. DOLPHIN DREW, in the 80th year of his age. He died in the full enjoyment of Methodist Honors.

In this place, on the 2nd inst., Mrs. MARGARET DUKE, aged 69 years and 5 months. She was discharged the duties of Mother, Wife and Christian with a fidelity to the rules of the M. E. Church for 50 years and died in the full triumph of faith.

A STORE FOR SALE!

BUSINESS MEN
TAKE NOTICE!

THE Hat, Cap, Boot, Shoe and Trunk Establishment of the late A S Pergrue, located in Harpers Ferry, Va., is for sale! The Store room is a corner building—large and in my opinion in the business portion of Town. The Stock is nearly new, and is well selected, consisting of BOOTS AND SHOES, of Gentlemen and Ladies wear. The store is the only one of the kind in the place. It has a large and well established custom and a profitable trade. *Persons about four thousand* will be in Country custom from Jefferson and the adjoining Counties of Virginia and Maryland. The good business man, with some capital, and strict attention to business, cannot fail to make a fortune. To a person desiring to purchase the Stock, Books of the Dead will be open to his inspection, and information desired, as far as in my power, honestly given. The terms of sale will be made easy to the purchaser.

WILLIAM J STEPHENS
Sept 11, 1856.—3t Administrator.

SIMES' Cordial Elixir of YELLOW PERUVIAN BARK

THIS Elixir comprises all the principles of Peruvian Bark in their native combination, and derives additional energy from its combination with aromatic grateful aromatic tonics. It is an energetic strengthener and restorative, and is adapted to those cases of weak and languishing of women and children, where the system is enfeebled, muscular system flaccid and incapable of performing vigorous exertion (proper exercise.)

For sale by HUTCHISON & BURNETT
Sept. 11, 1856.

Chalfant's Balm Of Thousand Flowers,

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

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

HUTCHISON & BURNETT
September 11, 1856.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County rendered at the last Mar. term thereof, on the suit of Mason Boyd against John Longshake and others, I will sell at public auction, at the Market House, in Shepherdstown, on *Saturday, the 4th day of October next*, a negro girl in the possession of the defendant John Longshake, in the possession of the defendant John Longshake.

ROBERT LUCAS, Sheriff, J C
Sept. 11, 1856—1m

A Drawing Class,

IS now being formed for instruction in any or every style of Artistical or Mechanical Drawing for young Ladies, every Saturday morning from 10 to 12 o'clock. For the young Gentlemen, every Saturday afternoon, from 2 to 4 o'clock. To have the class off and advantageous to most on for Engineering Surveying, Bonn Lay & Mr Kerr Sewell will be seen at his room over Messrs Beltzer & Cook's Drug Store, next Saturday, 13th from 10 to 11, A. M.

September 11 1856.

Books! Books!! Books!!!

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

HUTCHISON & BURNETT
September 11 1856.

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cross Road and Summit Point Company, will be held at Summit Point, on Tuesday, September 30th at 10 o'clock, A M. A President and two Directors will then be elected.

Sept 11, 1856—2t LEWIS FRY, Sec'y.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me, are requested to call and settle the same immediately, as no further indulgence will be given.

ISAIAH GEORGE.
Harpers Ferry, Sept 11, 1856—2m Spt

Wanted to Hire!

WANTED to hire until Christmas, an elderly NEGRO WOMAN, to act as nurse. A liberal hire and a good home will be given—Apply to V. M. BUTLER.

Shepherdstown, Sept. 11, 1856—3t

Teacher Wanted

A SCHOOL Teacher in District No. 17 is now wanted. Apply any time between this and the 1st of October. JOHN MOLER,

September 11 1856 Commissioner.

Concentrated Lye.

JUST received another supply of Concentrated Lye, to be had at the Market House.

Sept. 11, 1856. T. RAWLINS.

ORCHARD GRASS SEED, for sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY.

September 11, 1856.

SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, for sale by CRAMER & HAWKS.

September 11, 1856

CORN MEAL, to be had at the Market House.

Sept. 11

They have the power to
then the bonds of that friend-
en the North and the South
such power and glory to the

ires each to the other that
ovy to our candidates and
ly upon it the country will
that encompass it, and reste-
ence which blessed it at the
ministration.

W. R. SMITH,
W. L. UNDERWOOD,
A. K. MARSHALL,
THOMAS RIVERS,
F. S. EDWARDS,
WM. H. SHERD,
SAMUEL F. SWOPE,
E. D. CULLEN,
CHARLES READY,
GEO. EUSTIS, JR.,
N. G. POSTER,
JAS. J. LINDLEY,
R. C. PUSTRAN,
JNO. P. CAMPBELL,
L. M. COX.

16, 1856.

REMEMBRANCE.

ully remembered, and shown
"Press gang" by sending
delicious grapes. We shd-
rdly and gallant terms, in
nowledgements, and must
thanks so deep and unuttere-
a fitting tender of our best
ing attend her thro' life.

SPRINGS.

SPRINGS, which have
dans', will be concluded
nd Fancy Ball

RE CLUB.

FILLMORE and DON-
re requested to meet at the
on Saturday, the 11th
ing, at 7½ o'clock, when
ness will be brought before
tendance is desirable.
der of the

PRESIDENT.

RENTS.

Episcopal Church are now due.
ested. L. BOTTS
6pt

Married,

6th inst., at 7½ o'clock, by Rev.
CARLEY and Miss MOLLIE
aurice Parker all of Winches-

Deaths

residence in Jefferson, at an
N THROCKMORTON, wi-
ckmorton, and for many years
al Church
ah inst., MARY ANN GUN-
ears 4 and Mary D. Bragg
23 days
7th inst., Mr. DOLPHIN
of the age. His remains were
ners.
inst., Mary MARGARET
5 months. She faithfully
other, Wife and Neighbor.—
M. E. Church for 20 years.
ph of faith

FOR SALE!

ESS MEN
NOTICE!

Shoe and Trunk Estab-
ate A S Stephens dec'd,
for sale! The Store room
arge and 16 my—is in the
n. The Stock is nearly
ic plenty of BOOTS AND
n and Ladies' wear. The
the best in the place, has
ished custom and has paid
four thousand, with a large
Jefferson, and the adjoin-
ia and Maryland. To a
e home capital and proper
ccess is by no a doubt!—
to purchase the Stock, the
be open to his inspection
desired, as far as in my
ers. The terms of sale, will be
ser.
IAM J STEPHENS,
Administrator.

MES!

Elixir of
RUVIAN BARK
e all the principles of Calis-
native combinations, and
gy from its combination
matic tonics. It is a most
nd restorative, admirably
weak and languid habits
n, where the digestion is
tem flaccid and incapable
its proper functions.
HISON & BURNETT.

's Balm
nd Flowers,

effectually cure all diseases
nity the complexion by
reckles and Pimples from
the Face and delicately
Shave or Washing the
n article for the Toilet, it
tle. A liberal deduction
HISON & BURNETT.

's Sale.

Circuit Court of
ndered at the term, Mar-
of Mason Bennett and
ntake ant others, will be
r cash, at Daniel Butler's
on, on Saturday, the 11th
ro girl in the proceedings
of Jacob Longbrake, now
Defendant John Longbrake.
LUCAS, Sheriff, J. G.

ng Class,

or instruction in any of
al or Mechanical. For
ardor inquiring from 10 to
young Gentlemen, every
2 to 4½ o'clock. To those
es desirous of engaging
ching, &c. Mr KETTLE-
room over Messrs. Bel-
next Saturday, 13th inst.

ll Books!!!

the attention of Teach-
our large and general as-
viz: Parker's Revised
and Fitch's Physical and
hich are now being intro-
the States.
HISON & BURNETT.

lice.

the Stockholders of
Hospital
Summit Point and
Summit Point on Tues-
Feb'ry, A. M. and A. Pres-
LEWIS TATE, Sec'y.

ce.

to me, are requested to
me immediately, as no
given.
ISAIAH GEORGE.
, 1856—9m Spt

o Hire!

t Christmas, an elderly
N, to act as nurse
home will be given.—
V. M. BUTLER.
1856—3t.

Wanted.

District No. 17 is now
time between this and
JOHN MOLER,
Commissioner.

ted Lye.

supply of Consecrated
Market House.
T. RAWLINS.

ED, for sale by
LS & KEARSLEY.

CLOUK for a Year

AMER & HAWKS.

at the Market House,
T. RAWLINS.

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

A. WALTER. J. WALTER. N. FRANK.

Fall and Winter for 1856.

Baltimore Branch Clothing Emporium.

WE are continually receiving from our manufacturing House in Baltimore, a large, superior, and well selected stock of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Fall and Winter

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

for the present spring and summer trade, where purchasers can be accommodated with the following assortment of Ready-Made Clothing, Viz: Coats, Pants, Vests, all prices, qualities and sizes, Rough & Ready Hats Slouch and Wide-Awakes, do. Blk. Silk and Fur do., all kinds of Men's and Boys' Caps, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms, and prices that cannot fail to please. Also, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes. Also, a lot of Silk, Cotton and Gingham Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs, Cravats Gloves, Socks, Suspenders Umbrellas, Canes, Pen Knives, Razor Strops &c. &c.

TRUNKS, VALICES & CARPET BAGS.

☞ Embracing the largest and best assortment of Ready-Made Clothing ever offered in this place, they ask a call from all purchasers desirous of being served on reasonable terms either Wholesale or Retail.

N B Persons at a distance can be accommodated with a present stock of Clothing are informed that we are prepared to have Clothing made to order at short notice and a guaranteed FIT at the same low prices.

☞ We return our sincere thanks to the citizens of this place and vicinity for the very liberal patronage we have received, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, as we pledge ourselves there shall be nothing wanting on our part to render satisfaction, both in Goods and Prices.

☞ Come one, come all. Come to Walter, Bro. & Co.'s cheap Clothing Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.

WALTER, BRO. & CO.,
Shenandoah Street.

Harpers-Ferry, September 11, 1856.

Re-Sale of a Valuable Jefferson Farm.

THE purchaser at the sale made by the undersigned on the 30th of July, 1856, having failed to comply with the terms of sale, we shall, in pursuance of the terms then made known, and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County rendered on the 4th day of June, 1856, in the cause therein depending of the Cumberland Savings Institution, and others plaintiffs, vs. F. and I. W. Reynolds, and others, defendants, as Special Commissioners appointed for the purpose, proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder on

Thursday, 2nd day of October, 1856,

the valuable and productive Farm, situate in the county of Jefferson adjoining the lands of Jacob Staley, John Wysong and others containing

318 Acres, 2 Roods, and 5 Perches,

as appears by survey thereof, lately made by the surveyor of Jefferson County.

A person disposed to purchase will do well to view the premises for themselves; it is deemed unnecessary to describe the property further than to say, it has extensive improvements and that by general consent it is considered one of the most valuable and productive Farms in the County of Jefferson.

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

Sale to take place on the premises about 3 o'clock, P. M. on the day above named.

ANDREW HUNTER,
EDMUND I. LEE,
Special Comm'rs.

September 11, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE OF Household and Kitchen Furniture.

I OFFER for sale at my residence in Charlestown, on

Friday 26th of September,

the 26th, the following valuable property, consisting of 1 excellent Feather Bed, Bedstead and Mattress, and a variety of excellent Bedding such as Sheets, Pillow-cases, Quilts of a superior kind, Counterpanes, both Woollen and Cotton, Chairs, Tables, 1 pair of large Looking Glasses, 1 Tea Table, 1 Mahogany Bureau, 1 Dressing Bureau, Washstands, Wardrobes, Parlour Lounge, 1 Set of Silver Table Spoons, Soup Ladles, 1 carpet, 1 China Water Urn, 1 Tea Urn, 1 Coffee Urn, 1 Tea Urn, 1 Coffee Urn, 1 Tea Urn, 1 Coffee

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

POETICAL.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

O, WHO CAN SAVE OUR COUNTRY?

BY FIRLEY JOHNSON.

O, who can save our country
From ruin and disgrace;
And stay the threatened danger
That stares us in the face;
Who, who, can stem the torrent—
Impede the mighty flow
Of "issue" which are bringing
A train of endless woe?
O, who can keep untarnished
What our forefathers won;
And protect the sacred rights
Of the land of "Washington?

Can it be "tis cash *finang*,"
He, whom they style "old Buck"
Whose sire was "Federalism?"
Where does they roll "bad luck?"
Is he the honest Statesman
In whom we can confide;
With whom we could in safety
Above the billows ride;
Or when around, shout up
Dimmock's waves do roar;
Is not our country's saviour
The good and wise Fillmore?

Or, is the Millard Fillmore,
The poor, the tried, the true,
Who can save us from the breakers
And steer us safely through;
And the people are determined
That they never will be stuck
By the broken, twisted horns
Of a Pennsylvania "Buck,"
And the "*Locos*" and the "*Niggers*"
May settle in content?
For Fillmore the patriot
Shall be our President.

CHANGES IN FAVOR OF FILLMORE.

Several leading journals have within a short time, taken ground in favor of Mr. Fillmore—among these we may mention, the Trenton State Gazette, the Salem Standard, the Hudson County Gazette, the Salem National, the Utica Courier, the New Orleans Daily Watchman, the Gazette, the Ithaca Independent Watchman, the Bloomfield Mirror, the Culpeper Observer, and last, not least, the Mayesville Eagle.

We may add, that the National Defender is the title of a new weekly, which has just been started in Norristown, Pa., which is also in favor of Fillmore for the next Presidency.

The American Banner is the title of a new Fillmore and Donelson paper just established at Indianapolis. It is to be the central organ of the American party in Indiana. It starts into life with a subscription of ten thousand.

The Somerset, Pa., Whig, has also run up the Fillmore flag. The editor, in allusion to the fact, says: "We do this at the urgent instance and request of numerous party friends, and in accordance with what we believe to be the largely prevailing sentiment of the county."

The editor of the Brownsville (Tenn.) Journal has abandoned the Democratic party, and declared his adhesion to Fillmore and Donelson. So it spreads. With this past week, papers in all parts of the country are turning from Buchanan and Fremont, and flocking to the standard of Fillmore. The good work has commenced, and "the end is not yet."—*Baltimore Argus.*

DEMONS OF THOUGHT,

FOUND IN THE MINES OF READING.

Men, when they marry, have a thousand resources, should their choice prove ill-assorted or unwise. Life to them has so many occupations, pursuits, and interests, that their ties not centered round the domestic hearth. Put to the wife, home is a slave.—She has one its mistress and priority of him. As iron he makes her the property of him she wels—a thing to trample on and oppress, to love and cherish, according to the temper of his mind.

If woman's be happy long way, be happy in another. And this facility of disposition wards but little against her philosophy for health and good humor are almost the whole stock. Many men are about after folly, the an abscondmind man looking for his hat while just on his head.

To make anything very terrible, obscurity seems in general, to be necessary. When we know the full extent of any danger, when we can accustom our eye to it, a great deal of the apprehension vanishes.

Flowers so strictly hung to youth, that we adult men soon cease to feel that their beautiful generations concern not us; we have had our day; let the children have theirs.

To be a good traveller argues one no ordinary philosophy. A sweet landscape must sometimes be allowed to atone for an indifferent inter, and an interesting ruin charm away remembrance of a hard bed.

A pleasant or cheerful *wife* is a rainbow set in the sky when her husband's mind is tossed with storms and tempests; but a disagreeable and *fretful wife* is like a thunder cloud.

One line of a page of which every sentence sparkles with points of a sentimental kind is worth a page pumping the tears from the eyes or tears.

Absence dim, lessens little passions, and augments the large; as the wind extinguishes the flame, a candle, but makes a fire burn brighter.

If thou art rich thou art poor—for like the ass whose back was ingots bears, thou bear'st thy heavy riches, a journey—and death unloads thee.

To be thankful for what we enjoy, is to grasp exceeding our proportion, is to add hypocrisy to injustice.

An entire life of solitude contradicts the purpose of our being, since man itself is scarcely an idea of more terror.

The eye is the index of the soul, and it is well to beware of him whose visual organs avoid your honest regard.

The more accurately we search into the human mind, the stronger traces we every where find of His wisdom who made it.

Monarch, thou wishest to cover thyself with glory; be the first to submit to the laws of thy empire.

The path of duty may be a rugged one, but sweet flowers are generally found towards its close.

Never ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem as such, however absurd they may appear to you.

Always take the part of an absent person, who is censured in company, as far as truth and justice will allow.

Never think worse of another on account of his differing from you in political and religious subjects.

Never dispute with a man who is more than seventy years of age, nor with a woman, nor any enthusiast.

Never court the favor of the rich by flattering either their vanities or their vices.

Speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions, especially in circumstances which tend to irritate.

Frequently review your conduct and note your feelings.

Nations are now dependent upon principles, not upon men.

Never show levity when people are engaged in worship.

It is a great folly to wish to be wise all alone.

Never affect to be witty, or just so as to wound the feeling of others.

Say as little as possible of yourself and of those who are near to you.

Look, what a little vain dust we are!

Aim at cheerfulness without levity.

Virginia, to wit:

At rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, on the 6th day of August, 1856.

James F. Stone, Plaintiff

AGAINST

John K. White, John M. Atwell, trustee, Henry Berry, trustee, Alfred P. White, James W. Campbell, Henry S. Forney, David Bumgardner, George W. Fox, J. Workman, Lewis E. Harrison, J. A. Lane, William Rightitine, Robert G. Harper, Francis Reynolds and Jacob W. Reynolds partners under the firm of F. and J. W. Reynolds, Andrew Kennedy, trustee John W. Kennedy, trustee Willoughby L. Wells, Daniel G. Hendle, S. S. Moore, N. F. Blackford, the mercantile firms of Kelly, Ball & Co., Saunders & Co., Hofman, Burnside & Co., Francis B. Pease, John F. Hunt, Bank of the Valley in Virginia, Pollard, Byrd & Co., Selden, Withers & Co., William Hunter, Levy Taylor and William McMurran,

IN CHANCERY. [Defendants.

THE object of this suit is to settle up the trust, trusteeship of John M. Jewett as Trustee in a Deed of Trust from John K. White, of date March 18, 1853, and to subject the property therein conveyed to the payment of the debts and liabilities provided for in said Deed.

It appearing on affidavit filed in this suit, that the defendants John F. Walter, Henry B. Sweeny, Francis Reynolds, Willoughby L. Wells, Keith Ball & Co., Saunders & Co., Hofman, Burnside & Co., Pollard, Byrd & Co., Selden, Withers & Co. and William McMurran, are not residents of this state, they are hereby required to appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interests in this suit.

A copy—Teste, R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

Publication, Price $5, Charles Town, Va.

Published once a week for four successive weeks in the "Virginia Free Press," a newspaper printed in Jefferson County, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of said county, on the first day of the next County Court.

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

Awful!

LOOK AT THIS.

T. C. SIGAFOOSE is still selling goods at a tremendous Slaughter from cost prices.—Look at the Catalogue:

Calicoes, fast colors 10 cts.
Do. do 6¼ worth 12;
Barage De Laine 12 cts. worth 25;
Fine Lawns 6¼ to 12 cts. Gingham's 10 to 17 cts; Hosiery and Gloves at cost; Mens English and French, from 25 to 50; Silk at 75 price; Alpaca from 12 to 75; Splendid Shawls at any price you will give; Childrens and Misses Shoes from 25 to 63 cts; 4 boxes Ladies 50 Shoes; 2 boxes Ladies Gold Gaiters; Linen Cambrics 50 cts. below cost; Men's Silk pocket Handkerchiefs reduced in cost; Ready made Clothing, a great bargain; Kid Gloves since the fire, worth 75 and 50; Ribbons cost from 6¼ to 25 cts. Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Shawls, Dress Trimmings