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Virginia Free Press.

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

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The Virginia Free Press,

OFFICE, SECOND STORY OF MARKET HOUSE.

☞ The Free Press is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, if paid in advance; TWO DOLLARS.

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

☞ Advertisements to be considered by the month or quarter, must be marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and payment exacted accordingly.

☞ Business Advertisements—To avoid any misunderstanding on the part of the Annual Advertisers, it is proper to state distinctly, that their privilege is confined to their immediate business. Real Estate, Legal and all other Advertisements must be paid for as heretofore.

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GALLAHER & CO.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

F. G. MEALS & BROS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

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

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

Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Va.

Nov. 29, 1855—tf

JOSEPH A. CHAPLINE. A. H. DILLON

CHAPLINE & DILLON,

ATTORNEYS at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, will devote themselves to the practice of the law exclusively.

Particular attention paid to COLLECTIONS in the Northern and Western Counties of this State.

A. H. Dillon, Jr., NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of Deeds for the States of Vermont and Massachusetts.

Office, No. 21, Main street, 2d door, 4th door from 5th.

Dubuque, Iowa, October 30 1856—tf

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

A. L. KNIGHT,

(Successor to J. S. Robinson,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PAPER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

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

WILL PURCHASE FOR CASH, Rags, Canvas and other Stocks.

January 31, 1856—tf

JAMES S. ROBINSON,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 33 S. CHARLES STREET,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE LOMBARD STREET,

BALTIMORE,

KEEPS on hand and has made to order all descriptions of paper.

☞ Purchases Rags, Rope, Canvass and other Mill Stock. (January 22, 1857.

SPRIGG HOUSE,

WHEELING, VA.

MAC POLLARD, PROPRIETOR.

J. A. SCOTT, GENERAL SUP'T.

(Late proprietor Stacy House, Zanesville, Ohio)

☞ This house is immediately in front of the Steamboat Landing, and near the Railroad Depots. (June 11, 1857—1y.

RANDOLPH & LATIMER,

General Commission Merchants,

62 SOUTH ST. BOTTL'S WHARF,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

ATTEND particularly to the sale of FLOUR, WHEAT & CORN, and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, and are prepared to furnish bags to farmers who wish to come to them.

Baltimore, Nov. 27, 1856.

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.

W. O. LINTHICUM,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

CALVERT STREET, OPPOSITE BARNUM'S

Baltimore.

Is prepared to attend to orders from the country promptly.

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

To Farmers and Others

HAVE consigned to me, from the manufactory of Peter Kefferlin, Frederick City, Md., 2000 lbs. No. 1 MOULD CANDLES, Which I will sell at his prices for cash, or exchange for Bacon, Lard or any other country produce. CHARLES JOHNSON.

Harper's Ferry, August 6, 1857.

A CARD.

DR. PHILIP D. GROVE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Leesburg, and vicinity. He will be found—when not professionally engaged at the residence of Capt. Thomas Hite.

Aug. 14, 1857—6m.

SAM'L J. C. MOORE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BERRYVILLE, CLARKE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and County Courts of Clarke, Jefferson and Frederick Counties.

☞ Office with G. W. Scarpighe, Esq.

May 21, 1857—1y.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

NEAR THE COURT HOUSE,

Martinsburg, Virginia.

JAMES LIMBS, Proprietor.

August 13, 1857—1y.

Columbian Gunne.

THE undersigned Sole Agents in this city, of the Philadelphia Guano Company, have constantly on hand a full supply of best COLUMBIAN GUANO of their importation, which they offer for sale at the lowest Cash price.

FOWLE & CO.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., March 19, 1857.

BIG VEIN COAL,

From George's Creek Valley,

(Free from all objectionable matter.)

AT LOWEST MINE PRICE.

All orders promptly attended to.

ADDRESS

Joseph McGraw

Harper's Ferry, October 1, 1857.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

Dr. Johnston,

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

SECRET DISEASES,

Gleets, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Pains in the Loins, Constitutional Debility, Impotency, Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Affections of the Kidneys, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose, or Skin; those arrious and mortally 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 an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant 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. 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 sincular appearance about the eyes, cough, and symptoms of consumption.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

immediately cured and full vigor restored.

This dreadful disease is the penality 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 severe and distressing symptoms of 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, &c.

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 Dr. Johnston's care may religiously confide in his honor as a Gentleman and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

OFFICE, NO. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK ST. 1 DOOR FROM BALTIMORE STREET, EASTSIDE, 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 his active 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 stopping in the head and ears when asleep, deafness, weakness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

CERTAIN DISEASES

When the delegated and impotent victory 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 bourn whence no traveller returns". It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

YOUNG MEN

who have injured themselves by a certain practice, indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school—the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and unknown to them, 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 enjoyment of life by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating MARRIAGE, reflect that a sound mind and body are the most essential requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect looks darkness to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despondency, and the poor victim anxiously reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DR. JOHNSTON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR GENTIAL DEBILITY.

This great and important remedy has restored strength and vigor to thousands of the most worthy and debilitated, many of whom had lost all hopes, and been when doomed to die. By its complete invigoration of the Nervous System, the whole faculties becoming restored to their proper power and functions, and the whole tenor of life raised up to beauty, consistency and duration, upon their sinks or 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 for cure Private Complaints. Ignorant and worthless Quacks, swarming these large Cities, with innumerable and inexhaustible artifices—the principle of which is small Fees, for packages of useless and noxious compounds, various false names, and separate combined quack-shops, so that the affected stranger escaping one is sure to immediately fall into the other—copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements and call themselves regularly educated physicians.

The class of persons falling victims to these cunning and contemptible Pretenders, are not the wise and intellectual, who capable of discovering at a glance the true sons of the Star eyed Science, from the ignorant and ly ing 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 the various modes of trickery, allured by small fees, thinking, I 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 heavily ruined by the filthy and poisonous compounds of an impudent and illiterate Impostor.

How can it be possible for an individual, destitute of knowledge, name, or character, whose life has been spent at the most degrading of all employments, either as a boot black, or at a cobler's lap-stone, attendant in a shoe-store, or earning $5 per week as a scullion, sweeping out and trimming the lamps of a little Quack Shop, to be capable of understanding that most difficult and complicated of all Sciences, the noble and beautiful science of medicine. A single glance at these vile and unlearned pretenders, will convince the most simple and inexperienced, that they are both bodily and mentally incapacitated to be any thing more than what in reality they are, a set of base and paltry knaves, whose disgraceful and unworthy existence is spent in doping by their low brutal stupidity, the afflicted, the unfortunate, and the unsuspecting; incapable of curing, they keep you trifling month after month, taking their filthy and deadly compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair leave you with ruined health to sigh over your gulling disappointment.

Persons Desiring these remarks can see these impostors, be raised in health, and be convinced

Dr. Johnston wants no Patients, but those fully capable of appreciating and distinguishing the services of a regular thorough bred Physician from the quilting 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 30, 1857.

Fall Style of Hats.

J. L. McPHAIL & BRO,

No. 132 Baltimore Street

HAVE just introduced the STYLE OF HAT FOR FALL, which have also just received an invoice of fine Paris HATS. (Oct. 8, 1857.

POETICAL.

DAD IS GROWING OLD, JOHN.

Ay, Dad is growing old, John,
His eyes are getting dim,
And years have on his shoulders laid
A heavy weight for him;
But you and I are young and lithe,
And each a stalwart man,
And we must make his load as light
And easy as we can.

He used to take the brunt, John
At ploughs and the plow,
And earned our porridge by the sweat
That trickled from his brow;
Yet never heard we him complain,
Whate'er his toil might be,
Nor wanted o'er a welcome seat
Upon his solid knee.

But when our boy-strength came, John,
And sturdy grew each limb,
He brought us to the yellow field,
To share the toil with him;
But he went foremost in the swath,
To sing aside the grain
Just like the plow that heaves the soil,
Or ship that shears the main.

Now we must lead the van, John,
Through weather foul and fair,
And let the old man read and doze,
And till his easy chair;
And he'll not mind it, John, you know,
At eve to tell us o'er
Those brave old tales of British times,
Of Grand-dad and the War.

I heard you speak of Ma'm, John;
'Tis gospel what you say,
That caring for the like of us
Has turned her head so gray;
Yet John, I do remember well
When neighbors called her rain,
And when her hair was long and like
A gleaming sheaf of grain!

Her lips were cherry red, John,
Her cheek was round and fair,
And like a ripened peach it swelled
Against her wavy hair;
Her step fell lightly as the leaf
From off the summer tree,
And all day busy at the wheel
She sang to you and me.

She had a buxom arm, John,
That wielded well the rod
Whene'er with willful step our feet
The path forbidden trod;
But to the heaven of her eye
We never looked in vain,
And evermore our yielding cry
Brought down her tears like rain.

But that is long agone, John,
And we are what we are,
And little heed we day by day,
Her fading cheek and hair;
Ah; when beneath her faithful breast
The tides no longer stir,
'Tis then, John, that we most shall feel
We had no friend like her.

Sure, there can be no harm, John,
That speaking softly o'er
The sacred ashes of those, are long
Shall welcome us no more!
Nay! hide it not—for why should et thou
An honest tear disown!
Thy heart one day will lighter be,
Remembering it has flown.

For Dad is growing old, John,
His eyes are getting dim,
And Ma'm is treading softly down
The dim descent with him;
But you and I are young and lithe,
And each a stalwart man,
And we must make their path as smooth
And level as we can.

SELECTED STORY.

LIFE FOR LIFE.

A SKETCH OF THE REVOLUTION.

'Father is there no hope for him? Is the British General so heartless as to condemn one so noble, so brave, so young, to die without mercy?'

These words were used by a pale, tearful girl of great beauty, in the middle portion of that Revolution which gave freedom a home on our loved soil. During that period when cruelty was too prevalent with both parties—when a father was found on one side and his son upon the other—when tories, American born, were if possible, more relentless and cruel than the British troops.

The father, a noble-looking man of middle age, turned to glance out of the window, which opened towards Long Island Sound, the green waters of which could be seen sparkling beyond a grove which fronted his dwelling, near Hurl Gate. He turned to this to hide from her his emotions, for she was his only child, and he feared that her young heart would break when he told her all the sad news which lay heavily on his heart.

'Speak, father, tell me, is there hope? I will go myself, and kneeling to the tyrant, will plead for the life of him whom I love as only women can love!' she continued.

'Alas! my child, mercy is dead within the British General's breast—his heart is callous to pity! I have risked much by pleading for him, but, for your sake, would be almost willing to die in Nathan's place.'

'Cruel, cruel fate! When is he to die? There may be some hope for his rescue—He is a favorite with Washington, and if he is at White Plains I will go to him!'

'Alas! dear child, nerve yourself for the news. It is already too late!'

'Dead, dead?' shrieked the poor girl. 'Oh! father, say that it is not so!'

'Alas! my child I cannot! He was hung at sunrise, and was even refused a Bible to look at ere he was summoned to the presence of his Maker!'

For a moment that pale girl stood silent, not a tear come from her large eyes, but a wild light illuminated them, a flash as bright as fire itself gathered over both face and brow; she clenched her fair hands together until the nails seemed to be entering the flesh, and, with a cold, bitter tone, she cried:

'Life for life! I shall be revenged—yes deeply revenged!'

'Child, dear child, be calm,' said the fond parent.

'Father, I am calm—very calm! Calm as he is, almost. But I swear he shall be revenged if my own hand has to reach the tyrant's heart who sealed his doom! I loved, oh! how I loved him—and were not our betrothal vows plighted? I will act as a widow—as the widow of a soldier should act!'

'My dear child, you will bring ruin upon our heads!'

'Not upon your's, father; but to me what is ruin now? But I will not be rash; I will go to my room and pray and think—think of him who now lays cold in death!'

She turned and left the room, while the father still stood looking from the window out upon the waters, which were shed with a rising storm, and the trees, which already began to wreathe beneath the force of the rising gale like some huge giant wrestling with some unforseen power.

Meanwhile his daughter had gone up to her room in one of the cheerful gables of the old fashioned house; and, forgetting to pray in the mad tumult of her wronged heart, was also gazing out upon the storm, which was not wilder than the tempest in her breast. From the position she could look over the tree tops and the serried clouds, as, like a battling host, onabrined to the charge, amid sulphurous flame and smoke, they rose and sped athwart the sky. She could see Hurl's Gate addying with eddies, tossing the foam caps white as the drifting snow in the air—the breakers tumbling up against the black rocks, as if they would hide their danger from the mariner's view.

Suddenly the booming sound of a cannon was heard, and, as she looked upon the Sound, she saw that a ship-of-war had hove to above the narrow gorge of the Gate. A signal for a pilot was flying at the foretop, and the hated cross of St George flew from her spanker gaff.

With a wild cry of fierce delight she fair girl bounded from the room. 'Life for life—Nathan Hale shall be revenged!' she cried.

What was her idea? Within another room, in that house was the clothing of a brother, who long since had been laid to rest beneath the sod; and to this room she fled, and soon was arrayed in a suit of such clothing as young men generally wear when they go on boating expeditions. Without hesitating she cut the long glossy tresses of hair from her head, and, in a very brief period, bore the appearance of a young man of eighteen, not more than her angel. Having made these arrangements with a rapidity that only desperate resolve could cause, she instantly left the house, passing down the avenue towards the Sound before her father's eyes, he little thinking that the apparently spruce young waterman who chose to breast such a storm, was the person of his accomplished daughter.

Hurrying down to a boat-house which fronted the avenue, she loosened one of those small light skiffs which are still the model pilot of Hurl Gate, hoisted a small sail, and in a few moments, was out upon those angry waters running up on the last of the flood tide as freely and boldly as if she had been in a stout ship, instead of so small, and frail a boat. It was no new thing for her to be upon the water, being reared so close to it, and hundreds of times had she been dashing over those waves, but never, perhaps, in such a gale as that—Yet coolly she steered her tiny craft, avoiding the dangerous whirl pool, and rocks, and heading towards the frigate, which, impatient for a pilot, had already fired another gun.

Within less than twenty minutes from the time she started, she luffed up along side of the man-of-war, and having caught the line cast out to her, and fastening the boat, had mounted the vessel's side, and stood upon the quarter deck, in presence of the Commander.

'Are you a pilot?' asked the latter, impatient in tone as well as looks.

'I am, sir!' was the reply.

'Young for such business. Can you take us through Hurl Gate?'

'As well as my father, who has been a pilot here these thirty years, was the ready reply.

'Why did he not come out, instead of sending a boy like you in a blow as fresh as this?'

'Because he is laid up with the rheumatism, sir; and then he knows that I can pilot you through as well as he can. Sir Henry Clinton knows me sir!'

'Ah, does he? well, that is all right.—Can we beat away yet?'

'No, sir; not for an hour—till the tide runs ebb.'

'That is bad—this gale keeps rising. Is there no anchorage hereabouts?'

'No, sir; not within twenty miles above where your anchor would hold.'

'Then we must go through!'

'Yes, sir—as soon as tide comes. I would not risk it yet, for if the current should catch you on either bow, you'd go on the rocks, sure!'

'That is true, young man. Let me know the earliest moment we can go through!'

'Aye, aye, sir!'

And while the English Commander turned off to speak to one of his officers, the patriot pilot calmly went to the main gangway and looked over the side as if watching for the change of the tide.

But what was passing in her heart then? There were between three and four hundred souls in that fated vessel. She had lost the only loved thing, besides her father, on earth. Nathan Hale was hanged as a spy on that morning. She was not thinking how many hearts would be broken by her intended act; she was not thinking of the mothers and sisters and wives in England, who would soon mourn for her deed—she was only thinking that soon, very soon, she would join him in the spirit land, and that dearly his life would be revenged. For her own life she cared not—not even did she think of that worshiping father, who sadly paced his room, believing that she was praying for patience to bear his loss.

Meanwhile, there was those three or four hundred hearts beating with gladness, that they have got over a long and sickening voyage, and soon would be anchored in front of the shores that looked so lovely in their sheen of green even though the storm clouds hovered over them.

As last after looking to the home in which she was born—and she knew that it would be her last look—she turned and went to the Commander and said:

'The tide is slack; it changes suddenly, and we had better fill away at once!'

The commander gave the necessary order to his first Lieutenant, and the next moment the main top sail, which had been laid aback, was braced around, the head sheets eased away, and the vessel headed for the narrow channel, where a thousand crafts have, ere this, laid their oaken bones.

As they approached the channel and saw the black rocks, the whirling eddies, the thunding breakers, dashing high on every hand, the officers and crew looked anxiously upon the danger. But so calm and fearless seemed the young pilot, that no assurance had a home in every heart—so clear above the gale his bugle voice sounded as he gave his orders. 'Port! steady so—luff, a point!' &c.

They were more than half through. The tumbling breakers of the 'punch bowl' and 'hog's back' had been passed; a few hundred fathoms more, and they would be safe from every danger. Then one quick glance at her home, one murmured prayer, one glance toward Heaven, and the disguised girl cried:

'Port—port! Hard!'

The helmsman obeyed. The vessel eased off before the wind and flew on with accumulated speed for a moment no more!—With a crash which sent her tall spars tumbling over her bows, and sent her crew reeling to the deck, she brought up on a huge rock near the perpendicular shore to the right. Then, amid the rush of waters, the curses of officers, and the shouts of frightened men was heard the pilots shrill cry:

'If one of you survive this wreck, go tell your British General that Nathan Hale is revenged, and that by a woman, too! Sink—sink! said she, my curse go with you!'

And before hand could reach her, had they wished it, she leaped into the eddying tide, and ere she sank, the proud frigate, with its shivered spars and sails, its flags still flying, and its crew of stout men, was going down into its cold waters and the murdered Hale was avenged!

And thus the brief sketch is closed. The guns of the sunken frigate rust beneath the tide of Hurl gate; but the memory of the Patriot Pilot lives in more than one breast yet.

MISCELLANY.

THE LOAF.

Once, upon a time, during a famine, a rich man invited twenty of the poorer children in the town to his house, and said to them:

'In this house there is a loaf of bread for each of you; take it, and come back every day at this hour till God sends us better times.'

The children pounced upon the basket, wrangled and fought for the bread, and each wished to get the largest loaf, and at last went away, without even thanking him.

Francesca alone, a poor but neatly dressed little girl, stood modestly apart, took the smallest loaf which was left in the basket, gratefully kissed the gentleman's hand, and then went home in a quiet and becoming manner.

On the following day the children were equally ill behaved, and poor Francesca this time received a loaf which was scarcely half the size of the others. But when she came home, and when her sick mother cut the loaf, there fell out of it quite a number of bright silver pieces.

The mother was alarmed, and said, 'take back the money this instant, for it has no doubt, got into the bread through some mistake.'

Francesca carried it back, but the benevolent gentleman declined to receive it.

'No, no,' said he 'it was no mistake. I had the money baked in the smallest loaf simply as a reward for you, my child. Always continue thus contented, peaceable, and unassuming. The person who prefers to remain contented with the smallest loaf rather than a quarrel for the larger one, will find blessings in this course of action still more valuable than the money which was baked in your loaf.'

'Blessed are the peaceable!'

'The meek shall inherit the earth.'

THE TURN OF LIFE.

Between the years of forty and sixty, a man who has properly regulated himself may be conside ed in the prime of life. His matured strength of constitution renders him almost impervious to the attacks of disease, and experience has given soundness to his judgment. His mind is resolute, firm, and equal; all his functions are in the high est order; he assumes mastery over business; builds up a competence on the foundation he has formed in early manhood, and passes through a period of life attended by many gratifications. Having gone a year or two past sixty, he arrives at a stand still. But athwart this is a viaduct called 'The Turn of Life,' which, if crossed in safety, leads to the valley of old age, round which the river winds, and then beyond without a boat or causeway to effect its passage. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile materials, and it depends upon how it is trodden, whether it ben't or break. Gout apoplexy, are also in the vicinity to way lay the traveler, and thrust him from the pass; but let him gird up his loins, and provide himself with a fitter staff, and he may trudge in safety, with perfect composure. To quit metaphor: 'The Turn of Life' is a turn either into a prolonging walk, or into the grave. The system and powers having reached their utmost expansion, now begin to either close like flowers at sunset, or break down at once. One injudicious stimulant, a single fatal excitement, may force it beyond its strength; while a careful supply of props, and the withdrawal of all that tends to force a plant, will sustain it in beauty and vigor until night has entirely set in.

HANDLE THEM CAREFULLY.

A gentleman just returned from a Western county, informs us that a little boy, three years of age, in Clarkson, riding upon a load of straw, fell to the ground, and suffered the fracture of a leg and an arm. In Greece, a little boy of the same age, sleeping with his parents, got up in the night. On returning to bed, his father carelessly tossed him into the middle. The child cried out 'with pain, and could not be pacified.' The father supposing the boy had no occasion for his anteries, punished him. He ceased crying, but continued to sob and moan through the night. In the morning it was discovered that the child's arm was broken. The father was so distressed by this incident, that he was nearly insane. A young mother, residing in this city, visiting her friends in Orleans county, was leading her little girl of three into the house, on Saturday week, and the child preferring to remain out of doors hung back. A jerk of the arm by the mother, not intended to do any injury, dislocated the infant's elbow joint.—It may be doubted which felt the keenest, the mother or the child. Handle the little ones carefully. A slight wrench may cause a life-long lameness or distortion.—Rochester Democrat.

☞ Quaint old Fuller says: 'Let him who expects one class of society to prosper in the highest degree while the other is in distress, try whether one side of his face can smile while the other is plucked.'

CALIFORNIA POETRY.

When from my room I chance to stray,
to spend an hour at close of day. I ever find
a place most dear, where some friend treats
to lager beer.—Sacramento Age.

Ah! yes, my friend of city life, sure such
a treat cures such a strife, but better than
such by far, are the pleasures of a fine cigar.—Placer Herald.

Such pleasures may suit baser minds, but
with the good no favor finds; we think the
purest joy in life, is making love to one's
own wife.—Volcano Ledger.

Most wise your choice, my worthy friend,
in Hymen's joys your cares to end; but we
though tired of single life, can't boast of
having our own wife, and so when 'neath our
cares we faint, we fly to kiss some gal that
ain't—yet.—Napa Reporter.

That 'Lager-beer' will bile provoke, while
fine Havanas, cool in smoke. To court
one's wife is better far, than lager beer or
vile cigar. Kisses, the dew of love's young
morn, break on the lips as soon as born.—
These all are naught to that greatest joy—
the first-born boy.—Evening Ledger.

'Tis true a boy's a wished for blessing, but
then suppose the first's a gal! A dear sweet
child with says caressing, with pouting lips
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So whether boy or whether t'other, embrace
the babe and then the mother.—San Francisco Globe.

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What is the difference between the looker-
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One rings a bell, and the other brings
a yell.

A TOUGH CUSTOMER.

A letter from Carrolton, Mo., to the
Fairmount Virginian, says:

Our nearest neighbor is Joseph Webb,
who was born in Richmond, Va., in the
year 1758. September 2, he fought under
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William Henry Harrison excepted. He
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A RECEIPT WORTH FIFTY HORSES.

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sage in a quart of milk, and sweeten with
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three quarters of an hour after, drench with
three-fourths of a pound of salt, and your
horse will be well in three hours, or as soon
as the salt operates. The tea will make the
horse lose; the laudanum will put them
to sleep, and the salt will cause them to
pass from your horse. I warrant a cure on
a fair trial.

DIED POOR.

As if anybody could die rich, and in that
act of dying did not loose the grasp upon
title deed and bond, and go away a pauper,
out of time. No gold, no jewels, no lands
or tenements. And yet men have been bu-
ried by Charity's hand, who did die rich—
died with a thousand pleasant memories,
and a thousand hopes of glory.

——A woman's life was curiously pre-
served by her husband in Staffordshire, late-
ly, by the process of transfusion. She lay
at the point of death, when as a last resource,
a vein was opened in her arm, and one in
the arm of her husband, and as the blood
flowed from the latter it was transmitted by
suitable apparatus in the veins of the wife.
After seventeen ounces had been thus in-
jected, the pulse became perceptible, and
the colorless lips reddened, the glassy eye
brightened, and she thankfully said, 'I am
better.' The case has progressed very fa-
vorably, and the woman is recovering.

A CASH JOKE.—'You call that good don't
you?' said Mr. Fussbaw, offering a five dol-
lar note on a Providence bank at the bar of
one of our hotels. O, yes' replied the at-
tendant, 'it is good undoubtedly,' but like
Deacon Cranston's piety, when he gets
swearing mad, it is not immediately availa-
ble.'

A LANDLORD OUTWITTED.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press
relates the following anecdote of one of the
citizens of Lock Haven, Pa. Ben W. Mer-
rison is the person spoken of, and it said to
be one of those free-and-easy, good hearted,
humorous fellows, that are always ready to
crack a joke or perpetrate a 'sell'.

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Virginia Free Press.
BY GALLAHER & CO.
THURSDAY MORNING.
OCTOBER 29, 1857.

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper, who made a visit to Frederick city, Md, in noticing various objects of interest, says that the new Building, that during the last year had been added to the Female Seminary under the charge of Mr Winchester, is of the same size and appearance of the former edifice, and the two together make it a magnificent establishment. There is no school in Baltimore, Philadelphia or Washington, that will compare with it in extent and beauty of building, elegance of furniture, apparatus, &c. The large number of students, the numerous and accomplished teachers, the order, regularity, the air of neatness and comfort apparent in every part of this extensive institute, are ample evidence that it is ably and properly conducted, and that it fully merits the confidence of the people and the wide spread reputation which it enjoys.

The writer is not extravagant in his assertion, as we know from personal observation; and we often wonder that parents who are able to send their daughters away from home to school, do not select the Frederick Female Seminary. The entire buildings have been erected with an eye to the comfort and convenience of the students. Every apartment is arranged with a special regard to convenience and health. Those who visit Frederick City should not fail to call at the Seminary. They will be amply compensated for their trouble. They will find the Messrs. Winchester whole souled gentlemen.

THE RIGHTS OF NEGROES.

The New York Journal of Commerce states that in Boston itself, the city that so strongly desired to retain Burns, which boasts of the cradle of liberty," and claims the honor of nursing Wendell Phillips, there is a dispute in the Superior Court, as to whether a negro has a right to sit in the family circle of a theatre, having purchased a ticket therefor. The Court, by consent, rendered a decision against the colored plaintiff, McCrea, who was denied admittance to the family circle of the Howard Athenæum, and that person has taken an appeal to the Supreme judicial Court. This trial does not appear to create an excitement in Boston, wherefore we judge that even the abolitionists of that city are not fond of granting to the colored people "rights" which interfere with their own tastes. We conclude, also, adds the Journal, as they seem unwilling to sacrifice this little prejudice of theirs against color, to the great cause of human freedom, that if they had a few thousand dollars invested in Virginia negroes, they could hardly find it in their hearts to shriek for freedom so loudly as they are accustomed to do.

HERNDON FUND.

A meeting of the Ladies of Charlestown and vicinity will be held in Charlestown at the Court House at 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesday the 3d November, for the purpose of responding to the suggestion made that the Women of this country should contribute a fund sufficient for the support of Mrs. Herndon, widow of Lt Herndon, and daughter, &c. As has already been remarked the proposition is one which appeals directly to the heart of those who must appreciate the heroism and christian chivalry of him who sacrificed his own life to secure the safety of all the women and children aboard his ill fated ship, the "Central America."

Andrew Hunter Esq., has consented to address the Ladies on the occasion.

CIRCUIT COURT—WRIT OF ERROR.

Commonwealth vs. David Shirley.

This case was originally tried before the County Court. That Court refused to quash the presentment and information, and the defendant was convicted. He appealed to this Court, which reversed the action of the County Court, quashed the presentment and information, and acquitted the defendant.

A. E. Kennedy and H. C. Hunter, for defendant.

PREMIUM VEGETABLES.

Mrs. Ellen Cockrell, with her accustomed kindly regard for us, presented us with a large variety of Vegetables, of most excellent quality. They were the 'premium' Vegetables, at the late Fair, and well deserved the award. We wish for Mrs. C. a long life and a happy one—a flourishing garden, and a continued good opinion of the "Old Family Journal."

FACT.

We have thought to day, since having accepted of an invitation to dine with Capt. Sappington and his most estimable lady, that if our delinquent patrons would 'settle up,' we would quit 'housekeeping,' and board at 'Sappington's Hotel.' Really to look in upon the well filled board of Capt. Sappington is sufficient to dispel all thoughts of 'hard times.'

FATAL OCCURRENCE.

Mr. Edward Young was accidentally shot & killed near Jackson, Botetourt county, on last Saturday week, by Mr. John Lindsberger. The gun was fired at a mark, but struck a hickory tree some twelve yards beyond the target, and glancing took effect in the breast of Mr Young, passing through his heart and killing him instantly.

A FORTUNE AT HAND.

Those desiring a speedy fortune, are referred to the Lotteries published to-day.—A streak of luck may follow a small expenditure.

☞ Wm. L. Jackson, Esq., of Parkersburg, has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, Jas L Carr, Esq. of Kanawha, having declined the office.

CHARLESTOWN.

We take the following from the *Winchester Virginian:*

On Wednesday last we took a run on the Winchester and Potomac railroad, down to Charlestown, a distance of 23 miles, in our neighboring county of Jefferson. It was not our first visit—and we had the pleasure of meeting with many old and valued acquaintances. The town has undergone many changes, and all for the better, (in the way of houses, we mean,) since we first knew it. It is now a decidedly bright and handsome village of some 1600 inhabitants, located in the centre of the most fertile and beautiful county in Virginia. During the two days we tarried there, (Wednesday and Thursday) the town was all life and activity. The Circuit Court was in session—Judge Parker presiding—and this, unfortunately for so favored a county, brought many persons to town. There were some important and exciting cases, we learned, set for trial at the present term. Gentlemen of the green bag were numerous, among whom we noticed several of the most distinguished from Winchester. Senator Mason was also present. A man named Coffman, charged with stealing a horse from Miss Hannah Huser, was tried on Wednesday, and acquitted. It was doubtful, we believe, whether he was a knave or fool, and the jury gave him the benefit of the doubt—so we were informed. The Commonwealth was represented by C. B. Harding, Esq., and the defence conducted by A. E. Kennedy, Jr., and Henry Hunter, Esqrs.

The Jefferson Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show was also progressing at the time of our visit, at the handsome show grounds, half a mile east of town, on the Harpers-Ferry turnpike. This exhibition also brought many people to town, and added to the lively scene. The weather was raw and unfavorable for a large turn out of the Fair, yet the exhibition and the attendance were creditable. It was only a County Fair. We saw a number of fine horses, oxen, sheep, hogs, and fowls; and amongst the farming implements we met with a very superior plantation wagon, made by Mr. J. Hoover of Winchester. A yoke of oxen, the property of Mr. John Humphreys, were very large and fine; and some Nubian sheep, the property of Col. Braxton Davenport, were quite a novelty. They are spotted animals, with straight wool or hair, and bear some resemblance to goats. In the vegetable department there were some very large and fine specimens. A pumpkin exhibited by Mr. John M. Coyle, was truly a monster in size, but we did not learn its weight. But the Ladies' department was creditable in the highest degree.—The building set apart for their contribution was well filled with handsome articles. The embroidery, of which there was a large quantity, showed that the Jefferson Ladies occupy a high position in that line. It was really beautiful—and without disparagement to others, we must be permitted to allude particularly to that of Mrs. Charles Yates Galloway and Miss Davenary. We have never seen any embroidery to surpass it in beauty. The sweet-meat department was also well filled with choice preserves, jellies, pickles, domestic wines, cordials, &c. We observed Mr. John J Lock and some ladies, testing the qualities of these good things, and regretted, as it was about the hour for dinner, that we were not one of the Judges of that interesting part of the exhibition:

There was also a Ladies' Fair—an eating Fair—open during our sojourn stay in Charlestown. It was held in a large room of the Market House building, which had been very tastefully fitted up by the ladies, with carpets, curtains, evergreens, &c., for the occasion.—This fair was particularly interesting and popular. On all sides it was graced with pretty women and a great variety of nice and delicious things in the eating line. Paddy has said he wanted nothing better than 'taters, cider, and gale—but here was something surpassing Paddy's requirement of happiness. There were besides 'the gal,' roast turkeys, roast pigs, ducks, chickens, oysters, coffee, tea, pound cakes, ice creams, and many fancy dishes. Every thing was very tasty. We speak from practical knowledge. At this Fair we had the pleasure of meeting Mr Beall, of the "Spirit of Jefferson," who appeared to take no little interest in the success of this praiseworthy enterprise of the ladies. Mr Gallaher, of the "Free Press," had gone on a visit to the Baltimore Fair, but was handsomely represented by his "better half," a lady foremost in all good works. This Fair was gotten up by the ladies, for the benefit of the Methodist E. Church in Charlestown. The house of worship having become too small to accommodate the increased and increasing congregation, an addition is being made to it—a fact which speaks well for the prosperity of the Church. And this is the second enlargement within our recollection.—The original small log building, in which we have listened to the straight-forward, solid, and sensible sermons of the Rev. Seely Bunn, a truly good and pious man, whose spirit has gone to Heaven, and whose body lies in the grave yard near his old Church, was superseded by a more commodious stone edifice, some time since; and now another enlargement is required. We were pleased to learn that the Ladies realized a handsome sum from their efforts on this occasion. The new Church is to be carpetted, is to be made comfortable, and to receive a finish corresponding with the spirit and taste of the present age. To accord with that beautiful country and the taste and intelligence of the people, a comfortable and handsome Church is demanded.

A little incident at the Ladies' Fair, showed the depravity of human nature. The Ladies had placed several nicely cooked chickens on a window to cool. An outsider, evidently a greater rogue than christian, slipped his hands through the bars, which it was supposed would be a protection against pilferers, and abstracted and carried off three or four of the chickens. This was undoubtedly a *fowl* transaction, but the ladies bore it with a christian like spirit—laughing heartily over their loss.

In the way of town improvements, there is not much doing at present. The gas works recently erected, furnish a beautiful light, and have to some extent dispelled the uncomfortable darkness which heretofore enshrouded the streets at night. We noticed workmen preparing the foundation for a splendid brick residence, for Andrew Hunter, Esq., on the hill, at the eastern termious of the town—a beautiful location, but rather airy in the winter season. The foundation walls are to be of hard-burnt brick, it having been ascertained that brick is preferable to stone. Rats do not burrow in brick walls, and repairs to them are easily made.

Charlestown, like the splendid county in which it is located, has the appearance of ease and prosperity—but people there, as well as elsewhere, complain of "hard times." But, who has ever known or acknowledged "easy times?"

THE RICHMOND CUSTOM HOUSE ROBBERY.

Over $17,000 of the $20,688, of which the Custom House at Richmond was recently plundered has been recovered. Elias Wheeler *alias* Pulling, who was arrested at Washington on the promise from the officers that they would allow him to go unmolested with the balance if he would return $15,000 of the stolen money went on to Richmond with Constables Allen and Boss, of Washington, and pointed out to them the spot where the gold was buried. They took $15,000 and allowed him to go a short distance with the balance and then re-arrested him. His accomplice, Somerville, who had remained at Richmond, upon being informed of these facts confessed his share in the transaction. He declares that Pulling had induced him to come on with him from New Orleans, and that this was his first offense. He states that had he remained in New Orleans he was to have had an appointment on the police. Both Pulling and Somerville have been committed for trial.

☞ By the upsetting of a stage Colonel Faunteroy, chief in command of the U. S. army in California, received a fracture of the shoulder bone, but the injury will not be permanent in its character. The Colonel was under orders for active duty in Oregon at the time.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

We take the following from the Walkulla (Fla.) Times of the 14th inst., and give it to our readers for what it is worth: A friend informs us of the following occurrence, which is reported to have taken place recently at Attapulgus, Georgia. A gentleman who had received a considerable sum of money was compelled to go from home, leaving his wife alone in the house, situated some distance from any other dwelling.—Towards evening two negroes entered the house and demanded of the lady the money, or they would take her life. Being a woman of great coolness, she saw at once that it would be useless for her to attempt to evade the demand, so she produced the money, and gave it to them. The negroes then remarked that, as supper was nearly ready, they would stay and eat with her.—She told them to be seated until she got it ready. The woman had a vial of strychnine in her cupboard. The woman, in sweetening their coffee, managed to put a dose of the poison in their cups. They drank, and in a few moments were dead. The neighbors were called in, and the negroes discovered to be white men in disguise—near neighbors and friends of her husband, who had known of his receiving the money and his absence.

THE DEAD OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

Capt. Berry, of the ship Suttana, at New Orleans, reports that on the 22d ultimo, at 9.30 A. M., in lat. 34 50, long. 72 24, passed the corpse of a man dressed in a black frock coat and pants, with a gutta percha life preserver around him. The ship passed a short distance to leeward of the corpse, which appeared as if it had been in the water a long time. At 10 A. M. passed three more to leeward, one of whom was dressed in dark clothing and the other in light. At the same time saw a piece of spar, apparently a part of a steamer's mast, with one horn of the cross-trees attached, near which was a tin life-preserver and an iron-bound barrel. A good look out was taken at the time from the mast-head with a glass, but no other objects were visible. They were doubtless from the wrecked steamship Central America.

GERRIT SMITH'S NEGRO FARMERS.

A few years ago, the Hon. Gerrit Smith gave small tracts of land in Essex and Franklin counties, New York, in severality, to about three thousand negroes, hoping to induce them to engage in farming, and so provide for the support of themselves and their families. In a recent letter to the *Tribune* he states the result thus far, as follows:

"Of the three thousand colored men to whom I gave land, probably less than fifty have taken and continue to hold possession of their grants. What is worse, half of the three thousand, as I judge, have either sold their land or been so careless as to allow it to be sold for taxes. Much, however, can be said in excuse for them. The great body of land which I gave to colored men is in the counties of Essex and Franklin, some twenty to thirty miles west of Lake Champlain. The winters there are long, the snows deep, and the soil thin.—White men who dwell there can support their families only by very hard work and very frugal habits. Why, then, considering the character of the colored people, should we expect them to do much in such a country? Most of the parcels I gave them in the cent. part of the State they are occupying. It is reasonable to suppose that they would be occupying the other parcels also, had they been equally inviting?"

CANDID CONFESSION.

Our neighbors of the *Spirit* in the course of their remarks in reference to Senator Hunter's letter, make the candid confession, which seldom falls from the Democratic press, that their party is not "infallible." The *Spirit* sustains the course of Hunter. But to the extract:

For our own part, we have no desire to be represented by a man, either as Senator, Representative or Delegate, who pledges himself to follow blindly the lead of parties in their present mixed up and uncertain condition. We are Democrats from conviction and education, but we have no idea that the Democratic party is infallible, and that it cannot err. We have too much evidence to the contrary, to believe that we are always right. In these days of party observiency, there are too many who occupy prominent positions, willing to bow the knee to Baal, for us to say that the Democratic party, as now constituted, is immaculate. The purity of the days of Jackson marked an epoch that had passed away, but its impress is faintly discernible in the measures that are now advocated as constituting the Democratic creed."

THE BIG PUMPKIN.

One of the curiosities of the late Agricultural Fair, was a monster Pumpkin, exhibited by Col. John M. Coyle, of this county, and which might well be considered one of the largest of its species. It was labelled the "Baker Pumpkin," in honor we presume, of the gentleman from whom Col. Coyle procured the *seed*. The article was of a kind rarely seen in this section, its color and shape having more the resemblance of a cantelope than Pumpkin. Its weight was eighty pounds, and it measured around the middle 5 feet and 3 inches. We expect to raise some of this species next year, if Col. Coyle should be kind enough to send us some of the seed of this big fellow.—*Spirit.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.

An accident which resulted fatally, occurred near Duffield's Depot in this county, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on Tuesday last. A man whose name we have not learned, who has been for some time in the employ of the Company, was caught by a train of cars, and his foot so completely crushed as to require amputation. It is supposed that his head received some injury from the violence with which he was thrown against the ground and to this his death is attributed.—*Spirit.*

P. S. The man alluded to above, is named Christopher Slavenan, and leaves a large family.

SALES OF CATTLE.

Several cows and calves belonging to Mr. Richardson were sold on the fair grounds at Wytheville, Va., last week. A thoroughbred cow, Tulip, and her calf, were sold to Capt Robert Raper for $275. Two yearling heifers, Milkmaid and Maggie Lawton, were bought by Mr. Henry Richardson for $255 each. Eighth of January, a four year old cow, was knocked off at $130. A thoroughbred calf, belonging to Mr Alexander Mathews, was sold to Mr Z Johnson, of Rockbridge, for $175.

LOUDOUN AFFAIRS.

We clip the following items from the Leesburg Washingtonian of Friday last:

The Circuit Court for this County has been in session during the present week. The Trial of Veal for the murder of Robert Saunders occupied two days of the Court. He was prosecuted by the Commonwealth's Attorney, C. B. Tebbs, Esq., and defended by Matthew Harrison, Esq—both of whom discharged their responsible trusts with ability and fidelity. The case was given to the jury late on Tuesday evening, and, after two hours' deliberation, it gave a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, and fixed his time in the penitentiary for eighteen years. The judge pronounced the sentence, and the prisoner was remanded to jail, from whence he will soon be carried to enter upon his prison life. He is a venerable exemplification of the truth, that the way of the transgressor is hard.

The Fair Grounds are being prepared for the coming Fair, and will be in readiness, with all the necessary conveniences, for the Exhibition. It is now substantially enclosed with a high board fence. Remember the Fair commences on the 10th of November.

A recent visit to the studio of Mr. D. E. Henderson, afforded us the pleasure of seeing a life portrait of one of our fellow-citizens, recently executed by him. If our people wish to avail themselves of the services of an accomplished artist, now is their time.

☞ The Baltimore Sun of Friday says Capt. Jno. Snyder, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, reports that when his train passed Altamont on Monday night the snow was coming down in regular old January style. Ice of considerable thickness had also formed on the pools along the line. The mountains beyond Cumberland also presented a white mantle. On Tuesday night snow fell to the depth of between one and two inches on the Central road, about one hundred miles beyond Albany. The weather was very cold in that region of country.

The Great Race in England.—*Triumph of Prioress.*—It was announced by telegraph that at the Newmarket races in England the Cesarewitch stakes, worth $20,000, were won in gallant style by the American mare Prioress over thirty competitors. Very heavy bets had been made against her previous to the day of contest. The well known horse Lecompte, also the property of Mr. Ten Broeck, died suddenly of colic. Pryor has been ruled off from all his engagements for the season.

☞ The Financial Management of the municipal affairs of New York appears to be at loose ends. A report has just been made to the Council which shows that nearly eight millions of dollars are due to the City Treasurer, which ought to have been paid long ago. On assessments unpaid there is the sum of $4,759,000, and of unpaid taxes $2,836,000. It is strongly suspected that these amounts have been intercepted on their way from the tax payers to the Treasury.

☞ Mrs. Margaret C. Peterson died in Alleghany county, Pa, in her 91st year, on the 8th October. She was the widow of Captain Gabriel Peterson, of the army of the Revolution, and daughter of Capt Henry Heath, who emigrated with his family to Winchester, Va., to the valley of the Monongahela, in 1779, being one of the earliest settlers in that region of the country.

☞ The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian of last week, says of the persons thrown out of employment by the times: "Of our numerous factories, few, if any, have at present their full compliment of hands. Indeed, all have restricted, most of them entirely suspended operations. We have little doubt but that in Philadelphia and her vicinity, between 30,000 and 40,000 operatives, combining males, females, adults and minors, are subjected to compulsory idleness and its concomitant evils."

☞ The treaty recently concluded by Commissioner Denver with the Pawnee Indians secures to the United States ten or twelve millions of acres of land. These Indians not only pledge themselves to remain at peace with the United States, but that they will use their influence with the neighboring tribes to the same end.

Extravagance in New York.—The Providence Post speaks of a lady in New York expending five thousand dollars to give a fashionable party, and says that ten thousand dollars for a dress, with diamonds and jewels to match, is no uncommon affair now-a-days, especially with those ladies who "have nothing to wear."

Banks that don't Suspend.—Down East, the fishermen are bousting because their banks have not suspended. The discounts in cod, haddock, halibut, &c., are reasonably large, and the deposits and drawers fair for the times. May they never be less, as a good fishing bank is both a necessity and a luxury.

Paper from Chinese Sugar Cane.—The Boston Journal has seen a specimen of wrapping paper made from the fibre of the Chinese sugar cane, in Newton, Mass. It says the specimen proves conclusively that paper can be made from that plant.

Railroad Damages.—The widow of Mr. Secord who was one of the killed at the terrible railroad accident at the Desjardines Bridge, Canada West, last spring, has recovered damages to the amount of $19,000 against the Great Western Railroad Company—$9,400 to the widow, and $3,200 each to three children.

A Printer in Luck.—A young English Printer, named Henry Lloyd, lately engaged on the Savannah Georgian, sailed from that port for Liverpool last Monday week in the ship Georgia, having received intelligence that he was the heir to an estate of £00,000.

Death of an Estimable Lady.—Mrs. Broaddus, wife of the Rev. John A. Broaddus of Charlottesville, died at the residence of her father, Dr. Gessner Harrison, at the University of Virginia, on Wednesday week.

Will Resign.—It is understood that Judge William Leigh, of the Halifax circuit, will resign his position this fall. Hunter Marshall, Esq., W. P. Bocock, Esq., and others, are spoken of as candidates for the office.

☞ A large meeting of the merchants of St. Louis was held at the Exchange on Wednesday. It was resolved that the notes of all solvent banks of the country be taken at par. Several private banking institutions are receiving all currency on deposit.

☞ No less than eighteen schooners, laden with wood, arrived in the port of New York, on Tuesday morning, from Virginia, besides other sailing vessels with flour, potatoes, &c.

☞ One thousand two hundred and twenty three tons of coal arrived at Georgetown, on Thursday, by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, in twelve boats.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

We do not expect to see another bank of the United States in our day. Even Mr. Clay gave it up as hopeless, because he found that the people were against it, and Webster was compelled to pronounce it "an obsolete idea." Yet both these great statesmen continued, to the last, to believe that it was the only great regulator of the currency, and that until it was re-established in some form or other the currency would always be liable to those spasms of which we have just had such a fearful example.

It is our opinion, that many years hence, perhaps, when the child that is now in the cradle shall have become an old man, the returning reason of the people will direct them once more to the resuscitation of the old, and only reliable commercial system. Their first object will be, then, to undo all the mischief that demagogues and currency tricksters have been doing, and they will begin by establishing a bank of the United States. They will read, by the light of history, everything connected with the old bank, and they will see the knavery of one half of those who assisted in destroying it, and the folly of the other. They will look for precedents of a constitution for the new Bank, and they will find none so perfect as that of the old Bank. Certainly, it was more admirably adapted to answer the ends proposed than any other constitution of which we have ever had the model, in this country, at least.

During the existence of the bank of the United States, we had the best currency that has probably ever been known to the world. A Bank note of the United States was at par and could pass current all over the world. It commanded as much at Calcutta as it did at New York. There was no discount upon it anywhere. It was equal to gold gold all over the face of the earth. The Bank was not only good in itself, but it made the notes of all other banks equally good with its own. Brokers, in those days, instead of discounting notes, were at a prodigious discount themselves. There was no reason for a man coming here with New Orleans money in his pocket, to get it shaved before he could buy what he wanted. The mer hant took it just as he would take a note of the Bank of Virginia. The United States Bank was the most vigilant sentinel that was ever placed upon a watch-tower. It knew the condition of every Bank in the country. Wherever it found a bank in difficulty, provided it was acting honestly, it always assisted it. Wherever it found a bank acting dishonestly, trading upon no capital, or extending its circulation in a manner not warranted by its means, it checked it instantly. It always had at its head, men of large minds, who understood the course of trade, and who knew when to contract and when to expand. When contraction was necessary they pulled the string so gently that the gradual closing of the purse could hardly be felt. When expansion was deemed advisable, they expanded so gradually that men felt the times growing easier, without scarcely knowing how it came about. If Nicholas Biddle or Langdon Cheeves had been at the head of a great National Bank two years ago, they would have felt alarmed at the exhibit of the Secretary of the Treasury, and would have begun, in time, to contract. Then, we should have had none of those frightful convulsions into which the money market has of late been thrown.

The Bank never ought to have been made a party measure. It had been established, and voted against in turn by both parties. The Federalists established the old Bank in 1791. Mr. Madison and the Republicans killed it 1811. The same Mr. Madison and his Republicans re-established it in 1816, having become convinced that they had been wrong, and not being ashamed to own that they had been so. It was believed, until Jackson's time, that the matter was settled. Jackson was a man of very peculiar temperament. He was vastly combative, and an enemy was, to him, a necessity. He had so completely demolished all his foes, in the election of 1828, that he had nothing to fight. His advisers ought to have fitted up a lay figure, with a red coat, such as a British soldier wears, named it Packingham, and let him indulge his favorite taste on that. But to the misfortune of the country, they set him upon the Bank, which he was the more willing to attack, because Biddle had refused to remove an officer who had given him umbrage. Then the fray began in earnest, to the great delectation of the President, to the great profit of some of his advisers, and to the infinite terror of every man in the country who had anything to lose by a commercial convulsion. It was a great pity that his keepers had not found out some less expensive method of gratifying his ruling passion.

That Jackson ever had any just conception of the extent of the mischief he was doing, we have never believed. He was like a bull in a china shop. He went stumbling, blundering, kicking, and pushing about, making havoc at every step, and caring nothing for the value of the materials he was destroying. His keepers worked him up to the pitch, and kept him there, by playing upon his pugnacious disposition. The "Monster" was his personal enemy, as everybody and everything was, that crossed his path in the slightest degree. The great truth is, he was the last man on earth that ought ever to have been entrusted with the Government, and he inflicted injuries, moral, social, political and commercial, from which it is scarcely possible that she will ever recover.

[*Richmond Whig.*

SICK OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

A large proportion of the Southern Democracy, we are assured by Democrats themselves, (says the Rich Whig) are already sick of the Administration. The double dealings of the President and the course of Walker in Kansas have excited the indignation and disgust of all true Southern men. But the Whigs, during the canvass last fall, foretold what has happened, and are therefore not to blame for the South having been again deceived by a "Northern man with Southern principles." Read the following from the New Orleans *Delta*, a Democratic paper and a vigorous supporter of the election of Buchanan:

"The truth is, the Southern people—not the place hunters and politicians—are already sick of the Administration. Elevated as Mr. Buchanan was to the Presidency by the South, he has signally failed to meet its wants and wishes. On the contrary, his persistence in the unrighteous policy inaugurated by Walker in Kansas, has well nigh annihilated what little popularity he possessed among Southern men. Never a favorite in this section—regarded by the ardent hearts of our people as cold, strait-laced and New Englandish—a politician and not a statesman—Mr. Buchanan was simply the choice of evils. The South voted for him in order to put down the Black Republican candidate. That is all.

"The "enemies of the Administration" at the South and to whom the Enquirer alludes, are enemies of Mr. Buchanan's own creation. Had he pursued a cautious policy, and retrained from any attempt to drive Slavery from Kansas—had he acknowledged his obligations to the South for the great honor conferred upon him in placing him in the Executive chair, by steadfastly adhering to non-intervention, but few of such "enemies" as perplex and confuse our very disinterested and profoundly patriotic cotemporary, would be seen. The President has brought into being all the obstacles of which the Enquirer now complains.

"What is the result of the interference of Mr Buchanan, through his agent, in the affairs of the people of Kansas? What has his violation of the doctrine of non-intervention effected? Look at it, people of the South, and say if there was no cause for opposition to the Kansas policy of the President. The telegraph announces that the Black Republicans will, it is estimated, have a decided majority in the Kansas Territorial Legislature. Who are to blame? Surely, the President and his Satrap and such anti-Southern journals as the Washington Union, and the Richmond Enquirer.

"Yet, in view of all this, we find those papers, with an audacity truly amazing, bitterly denouncing all those big, true, chivalrous hearts that throb for the South in her hour of prosperity and her days of tribulation. With what scorn we should look down upon this social and political Judas Iscariotism we need not tell the patriot."

Senator Hunter's Letter.

Loyd's Essex Co., Va.
October 16th, 1857.

To the Hon. Shelton F. Leake.

Dear Sir:—I received on yesterday your letter propounding to me certain interrogatories, to which without further delay, I proceed to reply. They are in substance nearly the same, with the questions upon which the Enquirer, for some time past, has been demanding my answers. But to these last I have not replied, because they were either accompanied with threats, or what were so considered, which made an answer on my part, inconsistent with self respect, or else they were founded upon my presumed responsibility for the editorials of certain newspapers within and without the State of Virginia, which were not only not authorized to speak for me, but which claimed no such authority. I was to be held responsible for the course of newspapers, unless I came before the public with a criticism of their course and a disclaimer of all sympathy with them; a responsibility, which I shall never acknowledge expressly or impliedly, by any act of mine. To admit such a responsibility, would place it in the power of any third person who chose to impute to me a sympathy with the course of any newspaper within or without the State, to call me out in a public criticism of its course upon any question of morals or politics which might be in discussion, or else fix upon me the charge of concurring in the views of that paper. No power could force upon me the office of censor of the public press. I certainly shall not assume it voluntarily. When any paper claims authority to speak for me, then it may be the time to question me in regard to it, but not before.

But to proceed with the answers to your interrogatories, I have to say first, that the imputation of hostility, on my part, towards the administration of Mr. Buchanan is founded upon nothing that I have either said or done. I voted for him for President, and not only entertain no feelings of hostility towards him, but I wish him success. He has only to carry out the principles of the Democratic party, as we understand them in Virginia, to command my cordial support. These, so far as applicable, will afford the test by which I shall judge his administration and support or oppose its acts, as they conform to, or depart from these principles. Nor shall I be disposed to apply that test in any captious or unkind spirit, but as justly and as fairly as I can. More I could not say for any administration or man. I never would commit myself to support, unconditionally, the future acts of any man, but I will judge them as they arise, to sustain them when I believe they are right, and to oppose them when I think they are wrong. My opinions upon all the great political issues, may be known through my votes and speeches, to those who feel enough of interest in them, to look into my past course, and these will afford the best evidence of the tests which I shall be likely to apply, in judging of the conduct of public affairs. Whilst I remain in the Senate of the United States, I shall stand there as the representative of the principles and interests of my State, so far as I can understand them, and in the pursuit of these objects, I should not scruple to differ, if necessary, with any administration. In saying this, it may be, perhaps, fair to add, that I hope and expect, to be able to support Mr. Buchanan's administration in the main. Entire concurrence in the views of any man would be too much to hope or expect.

In answer to your other interrogatory which you propose as to the conduct of Governor Walker in Kansas, I have little hesitation in saying that I disapprove it. The Kansas Nebraska act was passed under the hope that this, the last of the territorial questions involving the subject of slavery, might be settled upon some common ground where a party could be rallied from the North and the South, the East and the West, strong enough to defend the Constitution against the assults of its enemies and to administer the government justly upon other than purely sectional ideas. To rally a party which might be able to maintain the Union upon constitutional principles, was an object of high political importance, and justified some sacrifices of feeling, and even of interest. Accordingly, the bill was not such as would have been framed by the delegates of either section, if it had been submitted to them alone.—Many, perhaps most of the Southern men, (of whom I was one) believed that property in slaves, was as much entitled to the protection of law in the Territories of the United States, as property in any thing else; but whilst the Northern friends of the Kansas act would not concede this, they agreed to unite in repealing the Missouri restriction so as to remove the ban under which the domestic institutions of the South had been placed by Federal legislation.—Accordingly, a bill was passed upon the principle of non-intervention, in regard to slavery, so far as the General Government was concerned, and which left that whole subject within the control of the people of those territories, when they should apply for admission as States. This, although not all that we thought the South entitled to, was a great advance upon the old order of things, so far as she was concerned, because it removed an unjust and odious discrimination against her domestic institutions, from the statute book. A moral triumph which was of vital importance to the South and to the institution of Slavery itself. Nor could the North object to a bill which merely carried out a principle by which it had recently gained so largely in the series of acts, denominated as the Compromise Measures. To all it ought to have been a subject of congratulation that a common ground had been found whereon a party might be rallied from all sections of the country to administer the government justly, and without sacrificing the constitutional rights of any portion of the Union. The sole hope of accomplishing so happy a result depended upon submitting this question of slavery to the people of those territories, when they came to form their constitutions as States, without interference of any sort on the part of the general Government. With the decision of the people themselves, so far as the character of the new States was concerned, the Democratic party of all sections declared they would be satisfied. To fulfil, then, the conditions of this agreement, it was all important that there should be no interference on the part of the General Government, either through its Legislative or Executive influence. Any such interference was calculated to dissatisfy the one section or the other.

Under such circumstances, it was, in my opinion, improper for the highest Executive officer in the Territory, the Governor of Kansas, to attempt to influence the decision of the people of that Territory, upon this question of slavery. Such an interference on the part of any branch of the Federal Government, was inconsistent with the principles of the Kansas Nebraska act. Neither do I recognize his authority to declare that "if they (the convention) do not appoint a fair and impartial mode, by which a majority of the actual, bona fide residents settlers of Kansas, shall vote through the instrumentality of impartial judges, I will join you in all lawful opposition to their doings, and the President and Congress will reject their Constitution." If the convention itself was legally constituted and elected, the question of submitting their work to the people for ratification, was one of which that body had jurisdiction alone, unless indeed, the act which called them into being, had required a final ratification by the people. The practice of States applying for admission, as I understand, has been in both ways. Nor has the power of the convention to determine this question for itself ever been controverted, heretofore, so far as I am informed. The convention of Kansas, if legally constituted, has all the powers of any other convention to form a State constitution, and if Congress can limit this power in one respect, it may in all. If Congress can reject a State constitution for the manner in which the convention has exercised its undoubted powers, why not for the matter also of that constitution, even though it may be republican in its form of government? or if the Governor of a Territory may attempt to awe awe a convention of its people in the exercise of its powers in one respect, why not in another? With regard to the abstract propriety of the particular recommendations of Governor Walker, I do not feel called upon to speak. That is a matter for which the decision of the convention itself, with which I ought not to interfere. The abstract propriety of these recommendations depends upon circumstances, of which the people of Kansas, acting through their convention, are the best judges. To them I leave it as their own affair. As to which course would conduce more to their peace and a fair settlement of the question, I should require a greater knowledge of the actual state of affairs in that territory to enable me to decide.

With these answers to your interrogatories, I might here close this letter, except that I infer you desire to know how far my opinion in regard to Gov Walker's conduct may effect my course towards the Administration. What are the precise views of the President upon these questions, I know not. I await their developement in the regular course.—But, should he differ with me upon these matters, I do not see now any practical issue can arise between him and those of his friends who entertain other opinions in regard to Gov. Walker's course. I say I do not see how any practical issue could arise out of this matter between the President and those who might differ with him in regard to these things, because I do not believe for a moment that he would aid in an attempt to reject the State if Kansas should apply for admission merely because its convention did not choose to submit the constitution to the people for ratification. Upon such a question as this, in regard to the right of Congress to limit the power of a people to form their State Constitution according to their own pleasure, provided it be republican in its character, I should think there could be no division of opinion amongst the members of the Democratic party in any section of the Union. There could not be, if they remain true to what I understand as their profession of faith. To us which the great principle of the equal rights of the States to the enjoyment of the territories of the United States which no act of federal legislation can constitutionally abridge or destroy, and of the right of the people of such State to determine the character of their own domestic institutions without prejudice to their claim of admission into the Union the Democratic party has submitted to losses and sacrifices, which could only have been justified by the successful accomplishment of a great object—To obtain a common ground upon which all might rally for the defence of the constitution and peace of the country against the enemies of both, did commitate such a object. And now that the position has been conquered, after so arduous a struggle, who supposes that the Democratic party would volunteer a retrograde movement and renounce the fruits of a hard-won victory? To abandon either of these positions now, by a retrograde movement, would be an act of *felo de se* in the party, and not merely a folly, but a crime for which posterity would never forgive it. For these reasons, I do not believe that the Democratic party, or the President whom it has chosen, will aid in any attempt to restrict the power of the people of Kansas, acting through their convention, to form a constitution according to their own pleasure, both in manner and substance, provided it be republican in its character.

Having now answered fully your interrogatories, I need proceed no further; but as you are kind enough to say that you question me not because you doubted me yourself, but to save me from indecent attention by others, I feel that I ought not to conclude without thanking you for your generous motives. To those who are disposed to misconstrue me, I have only to say, that if the part even of one who has served the State in a public capacity so long as I have, affords no sufficient guaranty of his future conduct, it is idle to seek for further security in profession of faith. My past course affords the best evidence of my principles of public action, and these are the tests by which, as an honest man, I am bound to judge every administration. If therefore, I should differ from an administration because it deemed from these principles, I should be blamed, if blameable at all, not for the act of differing with a President, but because of the false principles by which I am to judge him, so that it is by these that I am to be tried, after all. It is true, that when new questions arise, one may be fairly and properly questioned as to his opinions. But what is there new here? The principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, by which I have been testing Governor Walker's conduct, and the right of the people, acting through their convention, to form a constitution of republican character, according to their own pleasure, without prejudice to their claim of admission as a State in the Union, have all been discussed heretofore, by myself and others, far more fully than would be consistent with the limits of this letter. Nor have I expressed any opinion here in regard to those questions, to which I have not been committed long since. If, then, I repeat sentiments which I have before declared, you will excuse me, as I do it in deference to your request.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
R. M. T. HUNTER.

MURDER OF A PLANTER IN SUMTER COUNTY, ALA., BY HIS NEGROES.

A correspondent of the Mobile Tribune furnishes the following particulars of a murder recently perpetrated in Sumter county, Ala. It appears that the murderers are in jail:

Several days since, (say about Thursday or Friday,) Rich'd E. Stewart, a planter near Mucow, in Sumter county, was missing, and could not be accounted for. He had no white family—the overseer, quite a young man and himself, being the only white person on the place. On Sunday last, the 11th instant, numerous persons through the country, assembled to hunt the missing man.—One of the company had his attention drawn to one of the negroes from some circumstances, and he was ordered to show the body. He then promised to disclose it they would protect him. He went and showed where the body had been buried in a hole in the cornfield, and in hauling up the corn, the wagon had been run over the place so as to obliterate all appearance of a burial.

Two of his negroes were implicated, and with the overseer, are now in jail at Livingston.

Five of these negroes say they murdered him about midnight, killing him with a maul; then hauled him off in his wagon and buried him; then took his horse and saddled him, and carried him to the back part of his farm, and there hitched him. The other five helped to bury him. The negroes implicate the overseer.

VIRGINIA PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

The Virginia New School Presbyterian Synod, which has just closed its session at Washington, adopted the report of its committee recommending the withdrawal from the General Assembly in consequence of the action of that body on the slavery question. The vote stood yeas 30, nays 3—Messrs Sunderland and Haskell, of Washington, and Dunning of Baltimore, being the dissentients. The Synod also adopted resolutions approving as a whole the resolutions adopted by a portion of the church which lately met in Richmond, pledging itself to cordially co-operate in the organization of the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church to meet at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the first Thursday of April.

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE

In the Circuit Court of Bedford county, Va., last week, Miss Almira W. Wingfield, obtained a verdict for $2,500 damages from Wm Stein, for breach of marriage contract. The plaintiff is about 34 years of age and the defendant 60. This was the second trial of the case, a former jury having given a verdict of $750 for the plaintiff, which was set aside on the motion of the defendant.

Snow.—The Wytheville Telegraph announces the first fall of snow of the season, which fell in that place last Friday morning week.

The new Sloops of War.—The Secretary of the Navy has decided to build one of the new steam sloops of war at the Gosport Navy Yard.

Generous.—Mrs. Eliza Clayton, of Lynchburg, has given $1000 to aid in the completion of the college buildings in that city.

☞ With pleasure we re-publish from the Washington *States*, the following pretty compliment:—

LOVE.

Affectionately dedicated to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dietz

BY THOMAS S. DONOHO.

To-day, this hour, in fair Virginia's Land,
My friends have spoken love's eternal vow!
Heart hath been pledged to heart, and hand to hand:
These two are one, let none divide them now!

Sweet is the rising of the light of love,
Gladness goes with it on its brightening way,
Hymns of the happy hail it from above,
And God's own smile crowns it with perfect day

Evil, that hid among the Eden bowers,
With hot breath blasted all the garden's charm,
The tale trees drooped, and death struck pale the flowers!
But love grew fonder in the strange alarm.

Love went from Eden, yet where'er love went
Was Eden still, and still where love shall go,
Beauty and joy shall cheer its banishment,
And Evil weep his ineffectual woe.

Washington, Oct. 13, 1857.

Married.

On Wednesday morning, 28th inst., by the Rev. C. E. Ambler, ROBERT V. SHIRLEY, Esq., to Miss JULIA M. BASCOM, eldest daughter of Rev. W. Baylor, Esq.—all of this county.

In Leesburg, on Wednesday morning, the 21st inst., by Rev. Jas. L. Clark, HENJ. F. SHEETS, Esq., publisher of the Democratic Mirror, (formerly of this town,) to Miss MARY M., daughter of John Saunders, Esq., all of Loudoun.

At the "Presbyterian Parsonage," on Tuesday morning, the 20th inst. by Rev. H. R. Smith, JONATHAN COOKE and PHEBE ANN, daughter of the late Joshua Nichols, of Loudoun.

On Tuesday, the 13th inst., by Rev. Joseph Helm, Mr. GEORGE GULICK and Miss AMELIA E. CARR, all of Loudoun.

On Sunday, the 4th instant, by Rev. Jno. L. Clark, Mr. CHAS. KEENE and Miss ELIZABETH DAVIS, all of Loudoun county.

On Monday, the 5th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Edwards, of Baltimore, Mr. JOHN EDWARDS, son of the celebrated divine, to Miss ROSA B., daughter of Enoch Edwards, Esq., of King George county.

On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, near Winchester, by friends' ceremony, J. R. WALKER, of Waterford, Loudoun, and Miss CORNELIA HUGH SIDWELL, daughter of Hugh Sidwell.

On the 20th inst., by Rev. S. McMullin, ABNER W. HODGSON and Miss ANNA BARR, daughter of John Barr—all of Frederick county.

On the 29th ult., by Rev. Mr. Robey, ALBERT KLSEA and Miss LETITIA JONES—both of Clarke.

On the same evening, by the same, HUMPHREY HOUGH, of Fauquier, and Miss MALISSA DRISH, of Clarke.

Died!

At Fort Inge, Texas, on the 12th Sept. of inflamation of the lungs, Mr. BENJAMIN B. BUSHMAN, formerly of Jefferson county, Va.

At the residence of John W. Stump, in Berkeley county, on the 20th inst., WILLIAM PITT HENRY, from Independence, Warren county, Indiana, aged about twenty, Esq.

On the evening of the 22d, at Winchester, Va., of Dyssentery, in the 26th year of his age, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, only son of George R. Dougherty, Esq., of Louisville, Kentucky.

[Louisville papers copy]

"Like a shadow thrown
Softly and sweetly from a passing cloud,
Death fell upon him."

Away from the place of his nativity, in a distant State he died; not as a stranger, unattended in his last moments, but as one of Virginia's own sons in the midst of sympathizing friends and watchful physicians.

He came among us when the snows of cold December covered our hills, and found warm hearts and true.—And now, he has gone as go the early autumn leaves after the summer is past, without fear, meeting death bravely.

Take him to his own loved home. Bury him with his people. And be ever generous in the grief for seldom does merit claim more tears from our hearts.

Baltimore Market.

Randolph & Latimer's

For the week ending, Oct. 28, 1857.

Circular of Prices in the Baltimore Market Reported expressly for the Free Press.

Butter.—Receipts large and market dull, prices only nominal. We quote Glades at 18 to 22 cts; Common Roll at 14 to 16 cts; Western at 12½ to 16 cts; Good Roll at 17 to 21 cts.

Corn.—Receipts large and market dull. Sales of White at 70 to 72 cts; Yellow 70 to 75 cts.

Produce.—$3.50 to $4.50; Nett Harper's Ferry, A. C. Apples unpared 50 to 68. Peaches unpared 100 to 135, pare.

Flour.—Market is prices unfavorable foreign advices have weakened it somewhat, but prices are sustained. Receipts light, a part of which is now held. Sales of City Mills $5 50 to $ 25. Howard Street $5 6 to $5.56.

Flaxseed.—Sales at $1.50 to $1.60.

Ginseng.—Sales at 40 to 50

Hogs.—Sales at $9 25 to $9.75.

Lard.—Sales at 13 to 14 cts.

Oats.—Sales at 28 to 33.

Rye.—Sales at 63 to 70.

Dark Seed.—We quote 25 to 30 cts.

Mustard Seed.—Sales at 6 to 7 cts.

Tallow.—Sales at 11 to 12 cts

Timothy Seed.—Sales at $2.50 to $2.00.

Wool.—Sales of unwashed 22 to 26 cts; Washed 35 to 38 cts.

Wheat.—Receipts are rather large, mostly new crop—prices have declined. We quote ordinary to Fair Reds at $1 to $1.05; Fair to Prime at $1 05 to $1 10; Ordinary to Fair White at $1 20 to $1.35, Fair to Prime at $1.10 to $1 23.

Bacon.—We quote Shoulders at 12½ to 13½ cts; Hams plain at 14 to 15 cts; Sides at 14½ to 15½ cts; Fancy Hams at 15 to 16 cts.

Snake Root.—Sales at 40 to 45 cts.

Furs.—We quote Rabbit at 1 to 2 cts; Muskrats 12 to 15 cts; Red fox 75 to 90 cts; Coon and Gray Fox 15 to 20 cts; Mink 50 to 60 cts; Otter $1 to $2 Beans.—We quote Mixed at 50 to 60 cts; White 1.60 to 1 25.

Country Soap.—At 5 and 6 cts.

Hammel's Essence of Coffee.

ONE package of this essence, will go as far as four pounds of roasted store coffee, and coffee made by this essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of the best roasted store coffee, but will have a more delicate and fine flavor, for sale by C. E. BELLER & CO.

Oct. 29, 1857.

☞ The Rev. C. S. Burnett, while laboring as Missionary in Southern Asia, discovered a simple and certain Cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility* and all impurities of the *Blood*; also, an easy and effectual mode of inhalling the *Remedy*. Actuated by a desire to benefit his suffering fellows, he will cheerfully send the Recipe (free) to such as desire it, with full and explicit directions for preparing and successfully using the Medicine. Address

Rev. C. S. BURNETT,
631 Broadway, N. Y. City.

August 5, 1857.—6m.

☞ By Divine permission, the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian Church of Elk Branch, on the 2nd Sabbath of November, by the Rev. Dr. Boyd, who will also preach on the Saturday previous, at 2 o'clock P. M., and at night.

WOOD WANTED.—We would be glad to receive a few loads of Wood from some of our Patrons, who know themselves indebted to

FREE PRESS OFFICE.

September 3, 1857.

OATS.—A few bushel of Oats would be acceptable, just now, at this office. Sep. 3, 1857.

PEW RENTS.—The Pew Rents of the Presbyterian Church are now due.

JOHN HUMPHREYS,
GEO. W. EICHELBERGER,
A. W. CRAMER.

Oct. 1, 1857.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to leave Jefferson co., will offer for sale, at public Auction,

On Tuesday, 10th day of November, 1857,

At Wheatlands Rectory, in said county,

The Following Property,

to wit:

1 *Horse with Saddle and Bridle;*
1 *Buggy with harness;*
1 *Fresh Cow and Calf;*
1 *Cow yielding milk and Calf;*
1 *Shoat;*
1 *Lot of Timothy Hay;*
1 *Lot of Garden Instruments;*

—ALSO—

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Bedsteads, Mattresses, Pillows; Tables, Washstands, Chairs; Carpets, China; Glass and Stone Ware; Waiters, Mirrors, &c.

—ALSO—

Buckets, Pans, Tubs, Shovel Tongs; Fender, Water Cooler, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—For all sums of $5, and under cash; for all sums over that, bond with security, payable in six months, with interest from the day of sale will be required. No property removed until terms of sale are complied with.

JOHN D. POWELL.
J. W. McGinnis, Auctioneer.

Oct. 29, 1857.—Spt.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD ON SATURDAY THE 7TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, NEXT, at the residence of Mary Dalgarn, 4½ miles North of Smithfield,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, TO WIT:

1 *First rate Milch Cow;*
1 *First rate Heifer;*
All my Entire

Household & Kitchen Furniture.

SUCH AS

1 good Cook Stove; 1 Franklin do.; Chairs; Tables; Stands; Bureaus; Safes; 1 large eight-day Clock; Beds; Bedsteads and Bedding; Pots; Ovens; Skillets; Pans; and 1 Carpet.

Terms of Sale.—Six months credit will be given on all sums over $5—on all sums of and under $5, the cash will be required.

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

No Property to be removed until terms are complied with.

MARY DALGARN.
J. W. McGinnis, Auctioneer.

October 29, 1857.

N. B. The Cow will be sold for cash. M. D.

Chemicals, Chemicals.

I CALL the attention of Physicians to the following list of Chemicals, which will be furnished at Baltimore prices, and guaranteed to be pure and genuine articles.

Nitrate Silver; Iodione;
Iodide Potassa, Eog; Iodide Sulphur;
Do. Iron; Proto Iodide Mercury;
Deuto Iodide Mercury; Iodide Lead;
Iodo Hydrate Potassa;
Oxide Silver; Oxide Zinc;
Iron by Hydrogen;
Valerianate Quinine;
Do. Iron;
Do Zinc
Sulph Quinine; Sulph Cinchona;
Veratria; Lactate Iron;
Chlorate Potassa; Citrate do.; Acetate do.;
Phosphate Ammonia;
Sulph. Manganese; Iodide do;
Phos Soda; Calc. Phos prepared.

Also a full and carefully selected Stock of Drugs, which I would be glad if Physicians would examine before buying.

Oct 29 1857 H. P. COOKE.

Books! Books!!

I RESPECTFULLY call the attention of parents and teachers to my stock of Books of which the following compose a part.

Towne's Chemistry, for students;
Comstock's Philosophy;
Arnold's Fing and Second Latin Book;
Bullion's Greek Grammar;
Davis' Bourdon;
Davies Algebra;
Webster's Dictionary unabridged;
Do. abridged for schools;
Walker's do. do. do.
McGuffey's Series of Eclectic Readers;

A complete assortment of School Books will be kept constantly on hand and furnished on the most accommodating terms. Particular attention will be paid to ordering Miscellaneous Books; and Music will be furnished at the shortest notice.

Oct 29, 1857 H. P. COOKE.

Magazines, Magazines.

NOW is the time to subscribe for the following Magazines:

Harper's Monthly;
Emerson's and Putnam's Monthly;
Knickerbocker; Graham's Magazine;
Godey's Lady's Book; Atlantic Monthly.
Wavery Magazine;
Dicken's Household words;
Edinburgh Review;
Blackwood's Magazine;
and the London Quarterly. Persons wishing to take either of the above Magazines will please send in their names as early as possible.

Oct 29 1857. H. P. COOKE

MANTUA-MAKING.

MISS M. S. HAINES, has received the FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS and will be pleased to execute work for her friends & customers, and promises neatness and dispatch. She returns thanks for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same.

Oct. 29, 1857.—3t

FOR RENT.

I HAVE for rent from the First of April 1858

Two Dwelling Houses,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON-MAKERS SHOP.

A. H. KERNEY.

Kernesyville. Oct. 29, 1857.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. PEIRCE has removed his office over C. E. Beller & Co's Drug Store. Families will be waited on at their residence as heretofore if they desire it.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

FOR the alleviation of Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Cough, Asthma, Colds, Catarrh, &c., for sale by C. E. BELLER & CO.

Oct. 29, 1857.

Etherial Oil.

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by C. E. BELLER & CO.

Oct. 29.

PATENT MEDICINES of every kind, can be found at C. E. BELLER & CO'S.

October 29 1857.

HOLLOWAY'S WORM CONFECTION—a safe and effectual remedy for Worms—for sale by C. E. BELLER & CO.

October 29, 1857.

CANNON'S VEGETABLE BITTERS, for sale by C. E. BELLER & CO.

October 29, 1857.

SWAN & CO.'S LOTTERIES.

NEW AND BRILLIANT SCHEME

CAPITAL PRIZE

$60,000!!!

THE following Scheme will be drawn by S. Swan & Co., Managers of the Port Gaines Academy Lottery, in each of their Lotteries for Nov. 1857, at AUGUSTA, Georgia, to which city they have removed their principal Office.

CLASS 61,

To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on Saturday, Nov. 7th, 1857.

CLASS 62,

To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on Saturday, Nov. 14th, 1857.

CLASS 63,

To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on Saturday, Nov. 21st, 1857.

CLASS 64,

To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on Saturday, Nov. 28th, 1857.

on the plan of single numbers.

Five Thousand Four Hundred and Ninety Prizes!
NEARLY 1 PRIZE TO EVERY 3 TICKETS.
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!
TO BE DRAWN
EACH SATURDAY IN NOVEMBER!

1 Prize of	$60,000	5 Prizes of		300
1 " "	20,000	5 "	"	600
1 " "	10,000	5 "	"	700
1 " "	7,000	5 "	"	800
1 " "	5,000	50 "	"	500
1 " "	3,600	50 "	"	400
1 " "	1,500	100 "	"	150
5 " "	1,000	230 "	"	100

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 Prizes of $400 approx to $60,000			Prize are	$1,600
4 " "	300	"	"	1,200
4 " "	200	"	"	800
4 " "	125	"	"	500
4 " "	100	"	"	400
4 " "	75	"	"	300
4 " "	50	"	"	200
5,000 " "	20	are		100,000
5,490 Prizes amounting to				$320,000

Whole Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2.50.

Plan of the Lottery.

The numbers from 1 to 50,000, corresponding with those numbers on the Tickets printed on separate slips of paper, are encircled with small tin tubes and placed in one Wheel.

The first 460 Prizes, similarly printed and encircled, are placed in another wheel.

The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the wheel of Numbers, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other wheel. The Number and Prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioners; the Prize being placed against the Number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the Prizes are drawn out.

Approximation Prizes.—The two preceding and the two succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first 7 Prizes will be entitled to the 28 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 11250 draws the $60 000 Prize, those Tickets numbered 11248, 11249, 11251, 11252, will each be entitled to $400. If Tickets No. 549 draws the $20,000 Prize, those Tickets numbered 548, 549, 551, 552, will each be entitled to $300, and so on according to the above scheme.

The 5 000 prizes of $20 will be determined by the last figure of the Number that draws the $60,000 Prize. For example, if the Number drawing the $60,000 Prize ends with No. 1, then all the tickets where the number ends in 1 will be entitled to $20. If the Number ends with No. 2, then all the Tickets where the Number ends in 2 will be entitled to $20, and so on to 0.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates which is the risk:

Certificate of Package of 10 Whole Tickets,			$80.
" "	10	Half "	40
" "	10	Quarter "	20
" "	10	Eighths "	10

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

Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

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

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

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

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

All communications strictly confidential.

Address orders for Tickets or Certificates to

S. SWAN & CO., Augusta, Ga.

☞ Persons residing near Montgomery, Ala., or Atlanta, Ga., can have their orders filled, and save time, by addressing S. Swan & Co., at either of those cities.

☞ A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prize that each one is entitled to, will be published after every drawing, in the following papers:—*New Orleans Delta, Mobile Register, Charleston Standard, Nashville Gazette, Atlanta Intelligencer, N. York Weekly Day Book, Savannah Morning News, Richmond Dispatch, and New York Dispatch, Paulding (Miss) Clarion.*

Oct. 29, 1857.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.

THE subscriber would announce to the Oyster-eating community, that he is prepared to serve up this luxury in the most approved styles. He solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and assures them that he will accommodate them in a manner calculated to give entire satisfaction. JOHN F. BLESSING.

October 29, 1857.

Bacon Hams.

COUNTRY CURED HAMS for sale by A. W. CRAMER.

Oct. 29.

Salt.

GROUND Alum and Fine Salt, for sale by A. W. CRAMER.

Oct 29.

A Valuable Small Tract

OF JEFFERSON LAND

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a power of Attorney from the widow and heirs at law of Abraham Crim, dec'd—the undersigned offers at private sale,

24 Acres of first rate Land

in the County of Jefferson, near Zion Church and School House, adjoining the lands of Valentine Dosh' heirs—Kidwiler's heirs and others. Sixteen acres of which is cleared, and the residue in Timber. The terms, as to payments, if sold privately, will be made to suit the purchaser.

If not sooner sold at private sale, (which will be ascertained by the discontinuance of this advertisement, said Land will be sold at—

Public Auction,

To the highest bidder, before the court-house door in Charlestown—on the first day of the next October term of the County Court of Jefferson—upon the terms of one third of the purchase money in hand, and the residue in two equal payments at nine and eighteen months with interest from date—the deferred payments to be secured by a lease on the land. The title will be made indisputable.

ANDREW HUNTER,
Attorney in fact, &c.

Sep. 10, 1857.

P. S. No satisfactory offer having been made at private sale, the said property will be sold, without reserve, at public auction before the Court House Door in Charlestown, on FRIDAY the 30th day of this month. (October 1857.)

TERMS.—One-third cash—the residue in two equal payments at six and twelve months, with interest from day of sale.

ANDREW HUNTER,
Oct. 22, 1857. Attorney in fact.

FALL STYLES.

MRS. M. E. JONES,

HAS returned from Baltimore with the latest and best styles, for bonnets, &c., for Fall and Winter. She asks the attention of the ladies of the town and vicinity to her assortment of RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and TRIMMINGS, which are superior to any heretofore brought into the market. She promises to do work at the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms.

Oct 22, 1857.

FASHIONS.

MRS. MARY E. DAVIS

HAS returned from Baltimore and respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies to her Pattern Bonnets, which are of the latest Fall and Winter Styles, also her Flowers and Materials which have been selected with care. She tenders here sincere thanks for past encouragement and hopes to merit a continuance.

Oct. 22, 1857.—3t.—Spt.

New Fall and Winter

CLOTHING JUST

RECEIVED AT THE

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

AT

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia

I RESPECTFULLY inform my Customers and the Public generally that I have just opened a

New Clothing Store

at Charlestown, Virginia, opposite the County-House, Making this I intend to keep a full assortment of Ready Made

Men's and Boys' Clothing,

Made up in the best Style. I will also keep a Large Stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as

HATS AND CAPS, SHIRTS, SHOES, BOOTS, COLLARS, HAND-KERCHIEFS, &c., &c.

☞ Gentlemen in want of CLOTHING, or any of the above named articles, would do well to examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere as I intend to undersell every other establishment in Jefferson County. My Motto is—"Quick Sales and Small Profits." Come all, and convince yourselves!

JOHN STRAUSS.

I would also inform my friends, that my Brother, A STRAUSS, is still carrying on in Harper's Ferry, Va., at the old stand, next to the United States Hotel, where he always keeps on hand one of the largest and best stocks of

Ready-Made Clothing,

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles, too numerous to mention. He has just received his new Stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and any in want of Winter Clothing, would do well by calling on him.

☞ In conclusion, I would say, if any of my friends should visit Baltimore city, wanting to buy any CLOTHING, just call at

129 West Pratt Street,

Where you can find one of the largest and best made Stocks of READY-MADE CLOTHING in the city.

JOHN STRAUSS.

Oct. 29, 1857.

LARGE DRY GOODS

ESTABLISHMENT.

HAMILTON EASTER & CO.

New Marble Building,

NOS. 199, 201 AND 203 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE,

HAVE now in store (mostly of their own importation) one of the largest and most complete Stocks in the United States, comprising

SILKS and SILK GOODS of every class;
DRESS GOODS—a very large stock;
IRISH LINENS;
LINEN GOODS and
HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES of every description;
MOURNING GOODS;
CLOAKS MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS;
EMBROIDERIES, LACES;
HOSIERY, GLOVES, BLANKETS;
QUILTS, DOMESTIC GOODS;

And every article generally required by FARMERS and PLANTERS for SERVANTS' USE.

☞ RETAIL ROOMS on first floor—the price affixed to each article, from which no deviation is made.

☞ WHOLESALE ROOMS on the second and third floors.

Oct. 15, 1857.—3m.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire interests of Messrs. Hutchison & Burnett, will continue the business at the old stand. They will keep constantly on hand, and order at the shortest notice, every variety of Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Books, Stationery, and Fancy Articles.

With a determination to use their best efforts to accommodate the wants of their customers, they confidently rely upon receiving a liberal share of the public patronage. One of the firm having been engaged for a number of years in compounding medicines in this place, offers his experience as a guarantee that Physician's prescriptions will be put up accurately, neatly and carefully.

C. E. BELLER,
GEO. H. PEIRCE,
Trustee of Mrs. Jane B. Peirce

October 15, 1857.

A CARD.

WE have this day disposed of our Drug Store, in Charlestown, to C. E. Beller and Dr. Geo. H. Peirce, trustee for Mrs. Jane B. Peirce, who will conduct the business under the firm of C. E. Beller & Co.

Mr. Beller will superintend the business, and will give his undivided attention to the compounding of prescriptions, and so far as the manipulation extends he has not his superior; and we therefore recommend him to those who have intrusted their prescriptions to our care knowing that they will be carefully prepared.

We offer our thanks to our friends, for the liberal patronage they have extended to us, and kindly ask a continuation of the same to the new firm, as they are gentleman worthy, in every respect, of support.

HUTCHISON & BURNETT.

Oct 3, 1857.

N. B. All who are indebted to us on account for the last year, will please call and settle, as it is necessary to close our books, preparatory to making a final settlement between the partners, which is desired at an early date.

Those who are disposed to settle their accounts for the present year, will oblige us very much, as it will facilitate the above object. H. & B.

Oct 3 1857.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has a good assortment of heavy

Boots and Shoes,

on hand and also will make to order, at the shortest notice. The Boots and Shoes are not inferior to any made in the Valley of Virginia. My shop is at my farm, near Kabletown, where I now reside.

JOHN KABLE.

Oct. 15. 1857—3t.

Negro Woman for Sale.

A STOUT, healthy, middle aged WOMAN, for Sale. She is without incumbrance, and is capable of doing all kinds of housework, cooking, washing, &c.

A home for her in the county is desired.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

Oct 22, 1857—tf. J. M.

HEAD SPRING MILLS.

THE subscribers having rented the Head Spring Mills, at the foot of Bull-Skin, and near Summit Point, are prepared to do country work promptly, at the shortest notice and in the best manner.

JOHNSON & ROWLAND.

Oct. 22, 1857—3m.

NOTICE.

DR. H. P. COOKE, will hereafter carry on the Drug business at his Store, in Charlestown, and Pledges himself to keep on hand a thorough and complete Stock of everything pertaining to the business. H. P. COOKE.

Oct. 13, 1857.

Election Notice.

AN Election for President and Directors of the Berryville and Charlestown Turnpike Company, will be held at Rippon, on SATURDAY, 7th day of November.

By order of the Board,

J. RICHARDSON, Sec'y.

Oct 8, 1857.

New Goods.

HAVING just returned from the Eastern Cities, I am now receiving a very large and generally assorted STOCK OF GOODS.

Oct 12, 1857. A. W. CRAMER.

Teacher Wanted.

A COMPETENT Teacher wanted to take charge of the Free School in District No. 14 immediately. Salary $300. Apply to

ARMSTEAD OREM.

Oct. 1, 1857.

WANTED.

A TEACHER in Free School District No. 23 Salary $325 A. FOSSETT

Bolivar, Oct. 15 1857.

"Quilts?"

A NEW NOVEL, by the author of "The Initials," just received and for sale by

BELLER & COOKE.

LYNCHBURG SMOKING TOBACCO for sale by JOHN L. HOOFF.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

OF THE

BERRYVILLE & CHARLESTOWN

TURNPIKE ROAD.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the undersigned, by the President and Directors of the Berryville and Charlestown Turnpike Company, dated August 20 1857, and duly recorded in the County Clerk's Offices of both Clarke and Jefferson counties, which Deed was made in pursuance of an order of the Board, and is under the corporate seal of said Company; the object being to secure the payment of a large Debt therein provided for—and in further pursuance of the requirement of the parties provided for in said Deed—we will proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court-House, in Charlestown, about 12 o'clock,

On Friday, 1st day of January, 1858,

1857, The Berryville and Charlestown Turnpike Road, including the land and Metal thereon, and the right of way of, and belonging to said Company; beginning at Berryville in the county of Clarke, and extending to Charlestown in the county of Jefferson—and the land with the Toll-Houses thereon adjoining said Turnpike road with the appurtenances to said Turnpike road and land, with the Toll-Houses thereon.

Terms of Sale. CASH!—But it is believed that the purchaser or purchasers, can make an arrangement with a portion of the creditors, which will supersede the necessity of paying down, a considerable part of the purchase money.

It will be further seen, by reference to the 27 s. of chap. 61, of the Code of Virginia, that the purchaser or purchasers at said sale, will become invested with the whole corporate powers of said Company.

A description of said road is deemed unnecessary as purchasers will doubtless examine for themselves. It may be stated, however, that it is now in good condition, and from having a good summer side road, nearly the whole length, it will need very little repairs for many years to come; and moreover, it is believed that the opening, as now expected at an early day, of the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad through the counties of Jefferson and Clarke, will greatly enhance its productive value.

The title is believed to be clear and indisputable but of course only such as is invested in the undersigned, Trustees, will be conveyed.

ANDREW HUNTER, } Trustees.
PROVINCE McCORMICK, }

Richmond Whig, The South, Examiner, Enquirer, Berryville Gazette and Spirit of Jefferson, once a week until day of Sale, and send bill to advertiser.

September 24, 1857.—tds.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell, at PRIVATE SALE, that valuable Hotel I now occupy in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., together with all the Furniture and fixtures belonging thereto.

This well known Hotel is situated on the south side of the main street in the thriving village of Charlestown, and is next to the Market and Court houses, and is, also, in the centre of business. It has a Stable in which can be accommodated about 100 head of horses, Ice House, Corn Crib, sheds and other buildings upon said Lot. Also a fine garden.

The Hotel is a 3 story BRICK-HOUSE covered with slate. It is in and attached thereto there are about 40 rooms. It has a Dining Room about 50 feet long and three stories high. There is also attached to the Hotel a substantial 3 story BRICK HOUSE, covered with tin, also a 2 story BRICK HOUSE, covered with tin. A Wood and Smoke House, consequently will want no repairs for years to come—together with all other out houses necessary for a first class Hotel. It also has a basement Bar.

Wood Gas has been introduced for the accommodation of guests which affords a beautiful, soft light.

Those wishing to view the property previous to purchasing it, will please call on the undersigned who will take pleasure in showing the premises.

G. W. SAPPINGTON.

September 10 1857.

A Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber having determined to leave the State, will sell the Farm upon which he resides, lying on the road about one mile North of Shepherdstown, on the road leading from that place to Bedington. Within one mile of an Academy, a private Seminary and public schools; 3 Merchants Mills and 2 Saw Mills, within 3 miles of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, 4 miles of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and contains

155 Acres,

of Limestone Land, 120 of which are cleared and the balance in Timber. The cleared land is divided into six fields of about twenty-one acres each. There are on the premises a Two story Dwelling House, (containing eight rooms,) Stables, Corn Cribs, Wagon Sheds, and all other necessary outbuildings, an orchard of 120 Trees of choice fruit. There are six springs and a never failing well of water near the dwelling.

E. C. WILLIAMS.

June 4, 1857.—tf.

Should the above Land be not sold before *Saturday the 14th day of November next* it will then be offered at public Sale, in front of Daniel Edler's Hotel, in Shepherdstown, at 12 o'clock, M.

E. C. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 10, 1857.

JEFFERSON

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, intending to relinquish farming, will sell the FARM upon which he resides. It is situated 1½ miles north of Charlestown, and contains about

210 Acres,

of well improved land. The buildings are complete.

Dwelling House,

Stone, having seven rooms, Portico, Porches, and Pantry, Servants' House, Dairy, Ice House Carriage and Corn House, Barn and Stables, with Granary large enough to hold two thousand bushels of grain. The farm is distant 4 miles from Duffield's Depot, on the B. & O. R. R. and only 1½ miles from the W. & P. R. R. and is in a high state of cultivation, about 75 ACRES of it being well set with clover and timothy. Persons wishing to purchase a good farm will, please address the undersigned, near Charlestown, Jefferson co., Va. JAMES D. GIBSON.

Sep. 10, 1857.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A Patent Bran-Duster,

IN good order. It is now in the Mill at Kabletown. If not sold previously before the first day of October Circuit Court, it will then be sold at Public Auction, before the Court-House.

Terms Cash.

ANDREW E. KENNEDY,
Trustee of Alfred H. Roberts.

Oct. 8, 1857.—ts.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between C. E. Beller and Dr. Henry P. Cooke, under the title of Beller & Cooke, is dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late concern will please call on Dr. H. P. Cooke at his Drug Store, in Charlestown and settle their accounts as it is desirable to close up the business as soon as possible.

C. E. BELLER.
H. P. COOKE.

Oct. 13, 1857.

Oil and Paints.

SMITH'S pure Flaxseed Oil,
Lewis' pure White Lead, Red Lead,
Burnt umber, Chrome yellow, Green and Red,
Yellow Ochre, Litharge, Blacks' Patent Ohio Paint, Spirits Turpentine, Copal and Japan Varnish, Window Glass, Putty, &c &c just received by

RIDDLE & BRO.

Martinsburg, Oct. 1, 1857.

Peruvian Guano

THE undersigned are daily expecting the Ship *"Granite"* with a cargo of No. 1 Peruvian Guano, direct from the *Chincha Islands*, which will be put into strong bags and offered to their customers at the lowest market rates.

FOWLE & CO.

Alexandria, Va., March 19, 1857.

Iron and Nails.

AMERICAN Hammered Iron, English refined do. do. Round and square do. Norwegian Nail rods, do. 200 Kegs Wheeling Nails just received by RIDDLE & BRO.

Martinsburg, Oct. 1, 1857.

Fall Fashions.

WE have introduced our PATENT FLEXIBLE SILK HAT, which for comfort and neatness cannot be surpassed. Call and see them.

J. L. McPHAIL & BRO.,
Fashionable Hat Store,
129 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

September 24 1857

LINEN BOSOM'S, for sale by

Sept. 7, '57. JOHN L. HOOFF.

New Fall and Winter

GOODS!

AT

GEORGE W. LEGG'S

CHEAP STORE!

THE subscriber wishes to call the attention of his friends and customers, and the public generally to his large and varied Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which he is now receiving, being the most desirable Goods in market. Making his purchases in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for CASH, he has therefore great facilities in buying Goods, and being desirous of realizing a large Trade, his motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." The

Stock of Goods

Now receiving is extremely large and consists of the following articles:

Mouslin de Laine, French and English Merinos, Solid Colored Muslin, Plain and Figured Black Alpaca, Fancy and Black Silks, Jaconets, Cambrics and Checked Muslin, Ginghams, Calico, Merino and Blanket Shawls, Plain, Embroidered and Dotted Swiss, Plain and Embroidered Handkerchief, Sleeves, Collars,

Chemisetts, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, and a great variety of FANCY GOODS, too numerous to mention. Also, a complete Stock of

DOMESTIC GOODS!

Bleached and Brown Sheeting and Shirting, white and Red Flannels, Lindseys, Pulled Cloth, Satinet, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys, Bed Ticking, Checks, Bed and Servant's Blankets in great variety. Also,

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, &c., &c

Groceries, Glass, Earthenware, and all such Goods as are generally kept in Establishments of this kind.

He is prepared with a SPLENDID STOCK, comprising every variety of the latest and most approved style, from the most common to the finest article belonging to Gentlemen's apparel, all of which he is prepared to sell *Low for* CASH. Persons wishing to buy Goods are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is prepared to sell lower than any other house in town.

N. B.—Ladies are requested to examine his Stock of DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, &c., of the latest style, at extremely LOW PRICES.

☞ Come one, come all to the CHEAP STORE of GEORGE W. LEGG

Harper's Ferry, Oct. 1, 1857.

GOODS AT COST.

WISHING to quit business, we offer our large and well selected

Stock of Goods,

AT PRIME COST. Many of the goods were purchased before the late rise and are cheaper than they can be purchased in Baltimore at this time. We have a large assortment of

*Fine Flannels, Mouslines, Cloths, Handkerchief, Calico, Cambric and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, Ribbons, Collars, Hosiery, Queensware, and

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FREDERICK CITY, MD.

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INFORMANT ANNONYMOUS.

WAGON MAKING
AND
BLACKSMITHING
COURT DAYS.

JOHN T. HILTEY.
FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER.
HARPERS FERRY VA.

JEFFER'S WAGON SHOP
Axels in Motion.

NEW GOODS.
CHARLES JOHNSON
ALL KINDS OF GOODS
LADIES DRESS GOODS
GROCERIES AND HARDWARE

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
Change of Hours.
Eastern Bound.
Western Bound.
Valley Female Institute.
HOOFER'S HOTEL,
HARPERS FERRY, VIRGINIA.
WAGER HOUSE.
J. P. A. ENTLER.
HARPERS FERRY, VIRGINIA.
THE "CARTER HOUSE."
GARTHER'S HOTEL.
Stone Building.
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.
Hotel Berry.
Harper's Ferry Aug. 6 1857.
Cheap Boots, Shoes & Gaiters.
Boots, Gaiters and Shoes.
Leather Store.
Hardware.
Groceries.
Boots & Shoes.
Hardware.
Groceries.
Boots & Shoes.
Hardware.
Groceries.
Boots & Shoes