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PURIT OF JEFFERSON.

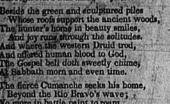
. JAMES W. BELLER, NON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK,

\$3 00 in advance—\$2 50 if paid within six onths—or \$3 00 if not paid until after the ex-iration of the year.

ADVENTIGEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents on continuance. Advertisements not marked for a ed time, will be inserted until forbid, and chance continuoux. A liberal discount made to those who

The second product of the second product of

THE LONE STAR OF THE SOUTH." THE LONE STAR OF THES BY J. E. DOW. Far southward o'er the Sabine's strea A young Republic lifts her head; Whose single star doth proudly gleam O'er valor's grave and glory's bod, That sar of empire took its flight— From freedom's coronal of light— Beamed o'er Jacinto's deathless plain, And watched a Nation's birth again. And watched a Nation's birth again. And there how sad, how strangely still, The Indian city size alone; No herd upon the verdant hill, To steleton beneath the some Forsken mart of ages, start Life's current from thy marble heart; And bid the pulse of Empire beat, Through twied hall and prosp street. Beside the green and couldtured piles Whose roofs support the ancient woods, The functor's home in beauty smilles, And by runs strongh the solitudes, And for runs strongh the solitudes, And for the western Druid trod, And offared human blood to God, The Gospel bell doil sweetly chime, At Sabbah morn and even time.



A Social month and even mile. The force Cumanche seeks his home, Beyond the Kio Bravo's wave; No more in battle paint to roam, Around his father's sunken grave; While the broad stream, whose bosom ne'er. Knew but the swan and the fallow deer, Whirls the swift steamboat's wheel along And echoes to the boatman's song.

Oh, 'is a fair and goodly land, Where resulces spirits love to roam; Where isbor spreads his rugged hand, And deeks with flowers contennment's Where prairies vast the woods embrace, And rivers rim their endless race, And wild winds whisper to the sea Of ages past—and yet to be.

To its green breat the nations eling, And raise the wall of infant life; While commerce spreads her ocean wing, And war's wild bugle wakens strife. And there the freeman from afar. Sees on its flag a pilgrim star, And strives the glorious hour to learn When the "Lost Pleind" shall return.

There shall the wave of life roll on, As rolled the north on Europe's shore, Tillethe last boundary is won. And ocean's voices crown its rear. O'er martyr's grave and monarch's tomb, O'er tyrant's throne and knighthood's ph O'tr craven hosts to shaupter lod-The northern soldier's foor shall tread.

The northern soldier's foot shall treas What! let the British Lion roam Along the prairies of the south T. Lay's fure, and "herry, and home, Dependant on his gory mouth ! Oh ! somes shoule our children fold in depest shame the stars of gold, And bury freedom's burning shield On every deathless battle-field.

Oh, for a coal of burning fire That from the Almighty's censor fell, To touch the lips of son and sire, And break the soul destroying spell ! Then should the freeman scorn the name



FERSON COUNTY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1844.

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> him who dipped his pen in sha d o'er the Revolution's urn, hade's sister State's return! BIOGRAPHY

HON. JAMES KNOX POLK.

"JAMES K. POLK, who is the oldest of ten ildren, was born in Mecklenburg county, North arolina, on the second of November, 1795, and Sarolina, on the second of November, 1795, and s consequently in the 49th year of his age. His incestors, whose original name was Pollock, has, y obvious transition, assumed its present form, migrated more than a century ago, from Irèlani, country from which most of our distinguished nen are proud to derive their origin. They es-ablished themselves first in Maryland, where ome of their descendents still sojourn. The punch of the family from which is sprung the ubject of this memoir, removed to the neighbor-nood of Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, and thence to he western frontier of North Carolina, some time effore the revolutionary war. Its connection with hat eventful struggle is one of rare distinction. In the 20th of May, 1775, consequently more han a twelvemonth anterior to the declaration of he Fourth of July, the assembled inhabitants of rg county publicly absolved themselves allegiance to the British crown, and

mal manifesto of independence in term loguence, which have become familia ce, which have the American people.homas Polk, the prime mover in this act of daring, and one of the signers of the Decla-of Independence, was the great uncle of the t Speaker, who is also connected with the aders, Chairman and Secretary of the famous ig, as well as with Dr. Ephraim Brevard, the ion itself.*

son having, sincerely, no doubt, bu negative grounds, questioned of this interesting piece of histo re of North Carolina, with a bec ned the the Legislature of World Carolina, with a becom-ing pride of patriotism, caused the evidence es-tablishing its validity to be collected in a complete shape, and deposited in the archives of the State. The people of Mecklenburg were, almost to a man, etaunch Whigs, in the genuine revolutionary ac-ceptation of the term, and have been up to the resent day remarkable for their unwavering ad-erence to democratic principles. As an evidence I the s'urdy independence which characterizes m, it is often pleasantly observed that, at the

ascribes to Thomas Polk the principal rabout the Declaration. He appears to dee for the election of the Convention) to have superinad be ogs of his count n ogs of his co or of the Des cley-get ces to the

The fast is accurate will be foreign productions of the fast in the flow in t

arose in the House, in the midst of which the vero was attacked by a torrent of passionate declama-tion, mixed with no small share of personal abuse. To a member from Ohio, whose observations par-took of the latter character, Mr. Polk replied in an energetic improvisation, vindicating the patri-otic resolution of the Chief Magistrate. The friends of States' Rights in the House rallied man-fully upon the veto. The result was that the bill was rejected, and countless 'log-rolling' projects for the expenditure of many millions of the public treasure, which awaited the decision, perished in embryo. "In December, 1832, he was transferred to the committee of Ways and Means, with which his

Strangely shall we be mistaken if these things be forgotten—sally shall we be disappointed if the hand of justice do not fall where its blow is so richly deserved. In concluding this brief sketch of the history of Mr. Polk, we are at length brought to the po-sition in which he now stands before the people of these United States, the late National Conven-tion having named him as the Democratic Candi-date for the PRESIDENCY, with a unanimity as hon-orable to him as it is the presage of a success, which will give a new impetus to those great principles of free government, for the integrity

The above woollens were manufactured out of wool sheered from the sheep last year; for, as a farmer, you know you sheered your sheep the last of May, or the present month, June, and it is im-possible for them to make them up in 10 or 15 days from the sheep's back—so there is no excuse on that head. that head.

unequal Tariff. Now, one word more. If you go into a manu-factory and ask him the reason he asks 15 cents a yard for calicoes he can sell at a profit for 10 cents a yard, he immediately replies, that you cannot import them at the present prohibitory Tariff for less. Yours, &c. Market street, Baltimore.

MR. CLAY'S TWO HEATS.-Henry Clay has een twice before the people as a candidate for the residency, and has been twice besten by large

24, and resulted as th the fol in 1832, w Candidates. Votes Jackson Jackson 99 84 41 Floyd Wirt Crawford Total

Clay nst Clay 187

His first heat was in Total 224 Clay 37

rit of Jefferson. MEABELISTOWATA Wednesday Morning, July 17, 1844. THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT Col. JAMES K. POLK. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS. DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS. District.—Arthur Smith of Isle of Wight. do. William O. Goode of Mecklenbu do. William O. Goode of Mecklenbu do. Archibald Stuart of Patrick. do. Thomas J. Randolph of Albeinan do. William P. Taylor of Caroline. do. William P. Taylor of Caroline. do. William H. Rone of Henrico. do. Robert J. Poulson of Acconnek. do. Green B. Samuels of Shennadoal do. James Hoge of Pulaski Henry Bedinger of Jeilerson. Green B. Samnels of Shenandoah. James Hoge of Pulaski. Henry S. Kane of Scott. Robert A. Thompson of Kanawha. Joseph Johnson of Harrison. William S. Morgan of Marion.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE SPIRIT OF JEFFFERSON.

WE have at length the pleasure of making our bow to the public, under circumstances that are truly favorable for while we see the prospect bright and still brightening upon the glorious cause in which we are engaged, we have had extended to our humble selves by a liberal community, a patronage alike flattering to us, and honor-able to the spirit in which they are determined to carry on the great contest now pending before the country. In assuming the responsible duties that devolve upo us as the conductor of a political journal, more especially at this crisis of such momentous import to the future his-tory of our country, we are fully aware that we take upon ourselves a task from which a stouter heart and older head than our own might well shrink from with diffidence ; yet when we reflect that we bring with us a spirit firm and unwavering in the faith that is within us, and a heart burning for the triumph of the great principles of our party our embarrassment in this respect is in no small degree relieved.

The "Spinit of JEFFERSON," as its name might see to import, will be governed in its course, and sustain to the utmost of its ability, there principles as laid down by ly say to them on the one hand, that we shall war un the great fathers of the Republican Church, but more the other, they will have no reason to complain, that we especially by that great Apostle of Human Liberty, the High Priest in the Temple of our Constitution, whose name composes a portion of our head. Looking upon the Federal Government as one not of general, but of special powers, and the Constitution as an enumeration rather than a limitation of those powers, we would leave the internal policy of the country to be controlled and reguilated by such laws as the wants of the community might suggest to their respective local Legislatüres. In deciding a question of Constitutional power, the first enquiries started should be, not whether it be EXPEDIENT, or whether it be not PROMIBITED, but whether it be GRANTED, or can be legitimately deduced as necessary to carry out the specified powers? Any act on the part of our National Legislature, unwarranted by such a con-struction of that great Magna Charta of our liberties, is a at heart the success of our enterprise, will PUNCTUALLY

erous assumption of power on the part of the Gener-wernment, tending to destroy the great fundamental rock whereon are based our institutions, the identity between the governors and the governed. There are two great principles which from our earlies

sistance with the subject of politics, we have ever regarded as sacred dogmas in the science of Government and as especially applicable to the spirit and genius o institutions ; and these are, Man's perfect Politility, and his competency for Self-Government t was for this, the great architects of our fortunes wer first aroused to throw off the yoke of British tyranny-i was this that governed them in moulding the present beautiful and noble form of our Government-and this,

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

ependent ; that Humanity and Religion alike dictate to to extend to her the healthful influence of our free and alightened institutions; that she is "bone of our bone Whigs have rejoiced, very much during he last week, because they have not been entirely and flesh of our flesh," torn and severed from us by fraue and flesh of our flesh," forn and severed from us by fraud and treachery, and her acquisition now will add fresh beauty and strength to the moble structure of our body politic. Her wide extended and ferifie plains will afford a home for our enterprising and hardy people, and as the tide of emigration runkes thither, a home market will be opened for the growing and increasing wealth of the Western States. Her proximity to our borders renders her necessary to the safety of the great mart of our west-ern commerce, and also to the protection of that great channel of the west, the Mississippi, whereon are con-stantly floating the rich treasures of an extensive and ex-haustless country, seeking the ports and markets of the world. We hope then, ere long, to hall the "Lone Star," among the glorions sisters of the Union, and the Ameri-can Flag Waving in triumph upon the banks of the 'Rio del Norte. demolished in Louisiana. In the city of New Oreans, the Whigs were driven to desperation, and vere pre-determined to carry the election at all azards. Near one half the democratic vote was rejected, or lost, in consequence of the polls hav-ing been closed. S. W. Waters, one of the denocratic inspectors, was absolutely driven from his post, insulted and intimidated in the pursuit of his duty.' In the other wards of the Gity, the Democratic inspectors were "brow-beaten, bulied, mocked, and abused in the most shameful manner." But even with all these disgraceful efforts used to defeat us, we have the authority of the New Orleans Courier for saying, that the ar-In the nominations of the late Democratic Nationa rage Democratic majority is 126. Convention at Bultimore, we have candidates whose effi-

In the first and second Congressional Districts, Mr. Slidell (Dem.) and Mr. Thibodeaux (Whig) are elected. Mr. Labranche is said to have lost his election, in consequence of his not being able. from extreme illness, to canvass his district. The popular vote exhibits a very large Democratic prominent questions that now divide the two parties of our country. We have told you frankly on what side the "SFIRIT OF JEFFERSON" will be found, battling with gain-sufficient to ensure the State for Polk and Dallas. In the above districts we have gained apwards of 2300 votes since the Presidential election, and upwards of 400 since the Governor's fundamental questions coincide with yours! If so, may we not ask at your hands, a liberal, united and steady support! The establishment of this Journal has not been along at our suggestion—it is no scheme devised by us for mere pecuniary benefit. But now, that it is estabelection of 1842, when Mr. Mouton (the Democratic candidate) was elected by 1600 majority. From the present returns received, the Democrats will no doubt have a majority in both branches of the Legislature and Convention. How can the Whigs call this a victory?

lished, and we have at stake so much, we ask at the hand of our friends, what is necessary for keeping our oraft above water. The Democratic party in this coun-P. S. The mail of this evening (Wednesday) confirms the above, together with the additional inty have felt, and that seriously, the want of a sentinel to guard the outposts of the Democratic camp. Some of our more partial friends have been induced to believe that telligence that Hon. J. B. Dawson and Hon. Mr. Morse, democrats, are elected to Congress from the our services would be of benefit in this arduous work. 3d and 4th Districts. Is not this, verily, a Whig and we have most cheerfully undertaken its performance That you are fully able to sustain us, if you so detervictory! e, no one can doubt. Scarce any county in the State,

WHIG MEETING AT THE COURT-HOUSE .- On Fuesday night of last week, the Clay Club of this town held a meeting at the Court-room. The Whig thermometer having gotten down quite low. and much of the enthusiasm previous to the late Democratic Convention at Baltimore having eked out, great exertious were made to get up a "Whig Rally." With the Democrats who were present, the meeting, in point of number, was quite respectable. PHILIP WILLIAMS, Esq. of Winchester, was the first speaker introduced. And though many of the positions taken by Mr. W. were al-

together untenable, we have no reason to complain. In behalf of the Whigs, he presented their principles in the best possible light-and to the Democrats, he extended that courtesy which as men of reason and common-sense they have the right to ask. He said, [the assertions of some small-fry politicians to the contrary,] that it was useless to disguise the fact, that the Whig party [spite of their boasted indifference] had a work to "SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON" has been established solely with perform which would call forth all their exertions. That the Democratic party, with Colonel POLK as their leader, were united, and determined quaintance with political questions, cannot fail of provto do battle to the last.

Mr. W.'s advocacy of the U.S. Bank, Protective Tariff, &c. upon constitutional ground, struck us as somewhat novel, and requiring at least one or two more speeches to sustain. His censure of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren for certain high crimes and misdemeanors which he charged against them, seemed also to jingle somewhat strangely in coming from a man who had been the warm and enthusiastic supporter of the measures which he now deprecates so strongly as subver-

The next speaker presented; was, as he himself stated, Thomas Jefferson McKay, of Md., who claimed from his name alone, we presume, to be a Democrat of the first water. In consequence of may not be so interesting as we should other-Mr. W. having anticipated all he could say on wise be able to give. Bear with us, friends, a few the several subjects which go to make up a Whig weeks, until we get fully under sail, and we think we orator's speech, he thought he would not make one, but favor the anxious multitude with a song. After some half hour or more, occupied in eulogizing Virginia, denouncing the Locofocos of Maryland [not Virginia, oh no !] as levellers and destructives, presenting some exceedingly flimsy and ridiculous arguments in reference to the Tariff, Sub-Treasury, Distribution, Texas and Federalism, he concluded, without doing however, as he promised, "singing the devil out of locofocos." The Whig Elector for the 11th District would not have said a word, but for the allusion made by those who had preceded him, in reference to the apathy and supineness which seemed to o'ershadow the Whig party in this region, and indeed throughout the limits of the Commonwealth .--But, sir, it won't do-something even worse than General Apathy has surrounded your crazy "old gate," and you may apply as much as you please the froth and oil of Whiggery, and every time it turns upon its hinge, you and your party will be thrown but the farther back. WHAT DOES IT MEAN? The feelings of anxiety and solicitude on the part of the Whigs, can no longer be concealed. Hand bills are struck, distributed, and posted up at almost every corner, and in every bar-room, calling on the party to 'wake up, and to rally,' as if they were slumbering in a state of inactivity and indifference as to the fate of their oft-tried candidate. We expect to see these and even more powerful appeals frequently made to their party before this campaign shall have closed; but all that we have to say to them, is, ' he not disappointed if your appeals prove unavailing.' But a little more than one month has elapsed since the names of POLK and DAL-LAS were presented to the nation as our standard bearers, and already the current of popular sentiment seems to be running so strongly in favor of Democracy and equal rights, that we very much fear that the hero of three unsuccessful efforts for the presidency, will have to add another to the list of his defeats, and content himself in the enjoyment of that peace and comfort which he seemed so much to crave when he retired from public life, In view of the unparalleled unanimity with which our party have united upon the nominees; in view nittect of the second to it in reported by that Com-mittect of the second to it in reported by that Com-mittect of the second to it is second to it is second to it it is the second to it is second to it it is the second to it it it it is the second to it it it it is the second to it it it it is the second to it it it is th plete and most triumpliant victory.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. At a meeting of the Democratic party of Jef-ferson County, at the Court House on Monday, Ju-ly 15th, 1844, on motion of Samuel Cameron, Col. BRAXTON DAVENTORT, was called to the chair, and J. W. BELLER, appointed Secretary,

The object of the meeting was e Hume Butcher Esq., in a few pertinent On motion, the chair appointed a co four to report Resolutions for the acti eeting: Whereupon the chair appointed R. Butcher, A. J. O'Bannon, James Clothi Benjamin Wilson, who, after retiring for a time, returned, and presented through their c man, B. Hume Butcher, the following Resolu for the consideration of the meeting, which read and unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That we hail the nomination by the late Republican Convention at Balan of JAS. K. POLK of Tennessee, and GEORE

of JAS, K. POLK of Tennessee, and GRUANE M. DALLAS of Pennsylvania, as Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, as most pron-tious to the cause of free principles and to the triumph of the Républican party. 2. Resolved, That we recognise in both of these Statesmen, true, and able expounders of the Con-tinuit of the interact of our phole counbled, the waters that were then in egitation have

bled, the waters that were then in signation have become tranquil, and now every thing works to-gether to ensure a safe passage for the old De-mocratic ship, whilst the pilots of the opposition, have full and fairly run aground. Rejoice, Dem-ocrats, and be exceeding glad, for you have once stitution, friends to the interests of our whole coun stitution, friends to the interests of our which and policy of try, able supporters of the principles and policy of the Democratic Republican party—men of pure and unblemished character and conduct in pt vate more recovered your lost fortune. The sun of Democracy is again in the ascendant. As evidence of the great work that is going on life, whose distinguished abilities have been ex-erted in firm, consistant, and uncompromising sup port of the true principles of the constitution, and the best interests of the country, and that we will throughout the Union, we subjoin a few extracts, the best interests of the country, and that we will give to them our earnest and zealous support 3. Resolred, 'That we regard the unanimity which characterized the consummation of the pro-ceedings of that body, as a sure presage of certain and brilliant success in the approaching political conflict, and that we feel justified in view of the generous enthusiasm which ushered forth, and has every where hailed, the above nominations, in preclaiming to cup brothem. that the whole ble as indicative of the "signs of the times." Next wdek, if space permit, we will follow up the cheer ing accounts that are coming in upon us. In the language of the Baltimore Argus, we give this precautionary notice out of respect for the feelings and sensitive nerves of our erring fellow country men, who are misled and infatnated with Whigproclaiming to our brethren, that the whole le-publican party is one and indivisible, and to our opponents "more terrible than an army with tangery. We don't want to shock them too severe-

ly at first 4. Resolved, That we are opposed to the F de-ral projects of a National Bank-a tariff for protec-THE NOMINATIONS-SPIRIT OF THE PRESS. MISSISSIPPI .- The nomination of POLK and rai projects of a National Bank—a tarm for protec-tion—a Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands—the Assumption of the State debts by the General Government; and that we would regard the election of Henry Clay as a great DALLAS has been received in Mississippi, as in every other quarter, with rapturous delight. An immense Mass Meeting and Democratic Jubilee, characterized by unusual enthusiasm, was held at Vicksburg on the 6th inst., to ratify and confirm public calamity, because we believe that his ele-vation to the Presidency would lead to the adopthe unanimous choice of the convention. "At an early hour in the morning," says the Sentinel, "a signal gun was fired, which immediately brought together a large body of Democrats, whose num-bers were hourly increased by the arrival of deltion of all these dangerous and latitudinous measures-That we go for a total separation of Bank and State-an Independent Treasury-a strict re-venue Tariff-and for confining the action of the Federal Government to its constitutional limits. 5. Resolved, That the declaration of the British egations from the neighboring towns. Two field pieces had been provided and placed on the ram-Minister, that " it is a part of the policy of Engparts of the castle, to express the joy and hopes of the people; and the forests of Louisiana rolled back to the Walnut Hills echoes of triumpfi and land to abolish Slavery throughout the world," is proof conclusive of the insidious designs that Gov-ernment has long entertained of dissolving the American Union,--that England desires Texas to rejoicing. At 9 o'clock the grand salute of an hundred guns commenced, and at ten, the news of the proceedings of the National Convention were read amidst the loudest huzzas, and at every remain an independent power in name, in order that she may be better enabled to carry on her machinations against the commercial power of mention of the name of Polk, the unwavering ad

the United States. 6. Resolved, That we cordially respond to the vocate of equal rights, equal justice, and equal laws, cheers, long, loud and deep, told how highly truly American sentiment of our Candidate for the Presidency, embodied in the following sen-tence, "that Texas be re-annexed, and that the auis services were appreciated by the people." There is now no division in our party. shall all go for the nominees zealously, enthusias thority and laws of the United States be establishtically. ed and maintained within the limits, and also in the Oregon Territory, and let the fixed policy of our Government be, not to permit Great Britain or ery Democratic vote in the county and not a few whig votes, will be cast for Polk and Dalla's. We most sincerely believe that we shall get a larger any other foreign power, to plant a colony, or hold dominion over any portion of the people or territomajority in this part of Mississippi than we ever got at any previous election .- Columbus (Miss.) ry of either." NORTH CAROLINA .- The Raleigh Stan-

7. Resolved, That we canot condemn to much the old Federal spirit of 1800, now revived in the so called Native American party, which seeks to predard says : All North Carolina will support POLK and DALLAS with enthusiasm, with pleasure, with energy and indomitable ardor. The days called Native American party, which seeks to pre-vent emigration to our shores—and, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, aims " to pre-vent the population of these States—for that pur-pose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners." And, hence, we utterly reprodute the disgraceful acts of this party recently, in Philadel-phins—resulting in robbery, arson and sacafege. 8. Resolved, That we cordially approve of the Democratic State Convention, proposed to be held in Charlottesville, in the month of August, for the purpose of promoting the success of our party in with energy and indomitable ardor. The days of concery are verging to a close in the State that give birth to Polk and Macon. AlaBAMA.—We rejetice to be able to say to our readers that perfect union, harmony and concession have crowned the deliberations of the Demotratic National Convention at Baltimore.— Notwithstanding there was some want of harmony at Grst, yet, actuated by a sincere desire to heal all dissoustons, make a united stand against Federal misrule and usurbation, the members of the conpurpose of promoting the success of our party in the next Presidential election. The following gentlemen from the different premisrule and usurpation, the members of the con-vention with a disinterestedness and devotion to

said Convention. Charlestown precinct.-Hon. Wm. Lucas, Hen-

"OUR UNION IS PERFECT?" re, and the last restin Whiggery will be soon extinguished! From one extreme of our Union to the other ve hear of nothing but changes, changes, change The people have arisen in the majesty of their ion is about "shaking

temporaril York, Virgin -and oh, woful, wots. They are

rs, and for the Der

Delaware to Erie, the Damoerstey p of activity, animation, entrusiasm without a parallel in the policical State. Notwithstanding the pro-population are hard working and mers, who carn their daily of and their brow, and are at present in ady feel half ever much counts we mers, who can their daily pread by the swe their brow, and are at present internaly ong in securing the fruits of the earth, with who bountiful Providence has again crowned their nual labors—they yet find a moiety of one it vote to the political concerns of the Statean tion. When they shall have fully security harvest, then the din of action will be heard redoubled animation. Of the result in Per-renal is a shall have fully as a shall DALLAS ons of the in received ral outbursts distinguished e Conventio But, thanks to the doubt. Polk, Dallas and Muhlenberg will sw it with the might of an avalanche. Such a a that were there assem-It with the might of an avalanche. Such a tory as there remains in store for these glo nominations next fall there has not been er since the bright and palmy days of Jackso when a majority of fifty thousand rung the knell of Federalism. Our friends may re sured, therefore, that the Ashland Bargainer litically defunct in at least one State of the I and that not the least in the family. He

more hope of carrying the twenty-six Elector votes of Pennsylvania, than he has of restori vitality to the mouldering remains of the lamer ed Jonathan Cilley.—Harrisburg. Domocral.

CHANGES.

CHANGES. From the Saxannah Georgian. What wonder is it that we hear day after day, of alienations from the Whig ranks of Georgia, and additions to the Democratic. Absolem H. Chappel, the able, intelligent, and patriotic repre-sentative : Howell Cobb, of Houston the distin-guished jurist and Harrison elector in 1840 Marshall J. Wellbarn, the profound jurist, the em-iment judge the elequent speaker, who though young in years, has made himself known and damit ed throughout as whole extant of the State; R. W. Flournoy, of Washington county, the intelligen lawger and influential man; and last but not lease Julius C. Alford, the tomer Whig representative if Congress, the strong and elequent supporter of His-rison in 1840, and one of the leasing citizens of Western Georgia. When we say that he is the last we mean that he is the last whom we shall mer-tion; for numbers throughout the State are detact tion; for numbers throughout the State are d ing themselves from the Whig ranks and t their position in the world! their position in the republican. It is due to Co Alford to state that for some time past, he has tak no part in politics. He watched the course pu by his former party in Georgia, saw their sistencies, marked their corruption, until th enthusiasm which made him so prominent Harrison campaign was changed into the disgust. Disgusted with politics, after find that deceit and delusion has been played off it the Southern people by the Federal party, he tired from public, life, and has since remain silent citizen. But the present crisis appears t have aroused him. Col. Alford is again in th

From the Mobile Register

We

We say nothing for the present, of the change which are reported to us in the interior of the State. The Whigs of our city will see tor them-selves, in the list of officers of the Democratic Association of this county, published in our last, the names of four gentlemen, Col. T. McGran, Maj. Joseph Moore, and Messrs. D. Chandler and J. W. Lesesne, who were warm Harrison men i 1840—the first named an officer in their Cluband the last two, conspicuous orators and cham pions of their party.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Tuscalou "Polk Dallas and Texas stock is advancing Gen. Crabb, a late Whig member of Congress, you will have seen, is out, in favor of the der ratic nominees, and made a speech at 'our langue the interior denomiced by his langue Whig friends."

Vhig friends." From the Delaware Gazette. We are informed that, at the Democratic cele bration in Appoquinimink Hundred, on the 4th inst., the meeting was addressed by three gentle-men who have always voted the Whig ticket, and The following gentlemen from the different pre-cincts were appointed to represent this county in said Convention. Charges then were specified. Hen Win Lucas Han

eralism to the contrary. When we see then, a party disregarding these great lights in our political sys n, and by an unjust and partial legislation, creating i society favored classes and privileged orders, plundering the many to enrich the few, and guided alone in its poli cy by the principle that " the rich and better-born should govern," we return in horror from that party, as unwor-

-13

thy the support of Freemen and dangerous to the Liberties of the People. After having premised thus much, it may seem unn

cessary in us to say, we are uncompromisingly opposed to the present odious, unjust and oppressive Tariff Law, regarding it as we do, a measure begotten in fraud, conceived in treachery, and born under circumstances of perfidy unparalleled in the history of party legislation .-A measure passed not in discharge of the legitimate functions of the Government, to supply a revenue to carry on its operations, but whose undisguised object is, to, rob the many for the benefit of the few, to build up and sustain and at the same time afford incidental protection by a system of legalized plunder, those splendid monopolies at the North, who, already wallowing in the lap of luxury, are daily amassing immense fortunes from the hard earnings of the people, and breaking up and/destroying the inechanical interests throughout the country. We believe in the language of a resolution passed by the late Democratic Convention assembled at Baltimore, "That it is the duty of every branch of Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting the public affairs, and that no more revenue should be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government." In fixing then the measure of du ties for this purpose, we are for such an approximation to the standard of the Compromise, as will secure the necessary amount of revenue, and which, as we believe will at the same time, afford adequate and full protec-tion to all the great pational interests of the country. If entertaining such opinions render us or our party obnoxous to the charge of advocating "Free Trade" or "direct taxation," then we plead guilty ; but at the same no we would refer out accusers to a speech of the 'great embodiment" himself, delivered at Hanover, Va., in 1849, in which he adopts as the measure of protection, the Compromise Act, believing, as he said, that "stability, with moderate protection, was far more preferable, than instability, the necessary consequence of high protection." ""The 20 per cent, which it stipulates, cash duties, home valuations, and the list of free articles inserted in the act for the particular advantage of the manufacturers, will secure, I trust, sufficient' protection."

We are opposed to the establishment of a National Bank, because we believe it inexpedient and unnecessary for the purposes its advocates intend it-that it has a tep dency to demoralize and corrupt the independence of the National Legislature and is coupled of wielding a power the framers of our Constitution never intended should be exercised by Congress, and consequently not to be delegated to an irresponsible corporation. We are for the re-adoption of the Independent Treastry Law, or some other such agency, based upon like principles, as the wants of the Government may suggest to the wiscom of Congress, and confined in its action to a simple dis-

Congress, and commer in his action to a simple the sarge of the fiscal operation of the Government. We are opposed to the distribution of the proceeds aris-form the sales of the public lands among the States, theying that they can be much more judicionsly appro-inted to objects of national defence, and at the same be ever ready to meet all contingencies of any ex-

ever ready to meet us country. ary emergency of the country. are teclously in favor of the acquisition of Texas Union, and believe the spirit which actuates these bouility to it, is anti-American in its nature, and bouility to it, is anti-American in its nature. ental to the true interests of the country. We here

may then pro ise you, without egotism on our pa sheet that will be every way worthy of your support. P. S. Just at the moment of putting our paper to press we received from an old and esteemed friend at Richnond, some 30 or more staunch Democratic papers. We feel much indebted for this favor, as at the present time they will prove of great benefit to us.

tent services to the country, strict integrity of character.

and stern devotion to Democratic principles, insure us

glorious triumph in the coming Election, and an admin-

istration in accordance with the true principles of the Constitution, and all the great interests of the country.

We have thus, friends, briefly alluded to most of th

all of energy and spirit it possesses. To the Democracy of Jefferson we would say, do our views upon these great

where the Democratic vote is so large as in this, fails to

have its Press. Ard the Democracy of Jefferson, then

less awake to the importance of that great engine of Re form, when properly wielded, than their

other counties ! No! we cannot think such to be the case. Arouse then, and give to us a helping hand-make

the interest of this Journal your interest-exert your

selves by all fair and honorable means to sustain it, and

it will be found contending for your rights at all times

and under all circumstances. You should not be dis-couraged because other efforts to establish a Democratic

paper in this county have failed, but on the other hand, it

To that portion of our Whig friends, who through per

onal motives, have had liberality enough to give us their

upport, we feel much indebted. And though we frank

casingly against their measures and leaders, we hope on

have done more than express an honest difference of

In conclusion, we take pleasure in stating, that as the

a view to the furtherance of Democratic principles, we

shall have, for the present at least, the assistance of gen-

tlemen whose experience as writers, and general ac

ing beneficial in the cause of Republicanism, during the undim contest J. W. BELLER.

DrAs our terms require payment upon the reception

f the first number, we now hope every friend who ha

omply therewith. The amount to each individual is

out a small item, yet in the aggregate, it is of absol

personally, and we hope you will therefore seek out

importance to us. Our time will not permit of seeing you

ost convenient mode of transmitting your subscriptions

Gentlemen who have exerted themselves in procuring subscribers, are authorised to receive and receipt for the

same, and will confer a great favor on us by giving to

17-In getting out the present number of our paper, w

we labored under many disadvantages. Among others

ot having as yet secured an exchange list, our extracts

s subject some little attention.

opinion, in a respectful and courteous manner.

should call forth stronger and more active exertions

behalf of this.

pending contest.

n all cases

GOV. POLK'S LETTER ON THE TARIEF. In order that the views of our Candidate in refer-

ence to the laying of imposts may be perfectly understood, we present the following letter. What man, Whig or Democrat, who has at heart the good of the whole Union-not the absolute oppression of one section for the benefit of the other-can find aught to object? Whilst Mr. P. has the consolation of being consistant in supporting a Tariff that "will produce the amount of revenue needed. to our home industry," Mr. Clay, from the force of circumstances, has been compelled to abandon in his letter to Dr. Brownson, all his high notions of "protection for protection alone," in hopes of conciliating the South, and thereby gaining what

he has never had in that quarter, some degree of popularity. But to the letter of Gov. P. it is short but emphatic, and no double-dealing about it. . COLUMBIA, TENN., June 19th, 1844.

DEAR SIR :-- I have received recently several letters in reference to my opinions on the subject of the tariff, and among others yours of the 20th of the tarm, that annual of this subject have been often given to the public." They are to be found in the public acts, and in the public discussions in which I have participated. ______I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such a one

as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to define the expenses of the Government eee nomically administered. In adjusting the detail pered. In adjusting the details of a revenue Tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties, as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a Tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue.

Acting upon these general principles, it is well known that I gave my support to the policy of General Jackson's administration in this subject.

I voted against the 'Tariff act of 1828. I voted for the act of 1833, which contained modifications for the act of 1832, which contained modifications of some of the objectionable provisions of the act of 1828. As a member of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, I gave my assent to a bill reported by that Com-mittee committee and a state of the modi-

In my judgrident, it is the daty of the Govern-ment to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within to now of the whole Union, embracing agriculton context the whole Union, embracing agriculton context the whole Union, embracing the state of the second st a then the subj. t heardly approve National Convention, lately assem-more. I am, with grant respect

respect your ob't serv't. MPS K. POLK, delohia: JOHN K. KANE, Beg.,

We shall forward a copy of the present num ber of our paper, to many Democratic friends in the District who are not subscribers, in hopes they will be able to extend its circulation in their respective neighborhoods.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY .-- On Saturday next, meeting of the Democratic citizens of Frederick, will be held at Brucetown. Several distinguished speakers will be present, and in the language of one of the Committee, a hearty welcome will be given to all true Democrats.

ry Bedinger, R. Hume Butcher, B. F. Washington, John C. R. Taylor, Hierome L. Opie, Jas. Cloth-ier, John Moore jr., John W. Rowan, A. J. O'Ban-on, J. W. Beller, Geo. B. Beall, John Lock-and on motion the Chairman, [Col. B. Davenport,] was added

Smithfield precinct .- James Grantham, Bar. Shaull, Benjamin Wilson, Thomas Watson, jr., Joseph Smith, John Shearman, Geo. Murphy, John Shirley, Abraham Bell, Jacob Gilbert, Solomon A. Bates, Jos. Shewalter, Sam. Cameron.

Shepherdstown precinct.-Lewis Lucas, G. D. M'Glinsey, Doct, R. Parrin, Con. Billmyre, Jacob Morgan, Sol. Billmyre, C. M. Entler, Jos. Entler, John Wysong, Col. R. Lucas, Minor Hurst. Harpers-Ferry precinct.—Isaac Fouke, G. B. Wager, John G. Wilson, James H. Grayham, Wm. Stevens, Samuel Kilham, R. D. Doran, Wm. Smallwood, Col. Henry Ward, R. Littlejohn, John Sthale, Thos. R. Laley.

On motion it was Resolved, That the "Spirit of Jefferson," about be established by J. W. Beller, at Charlestown, be recommended to the support of the Democratic the party generally, and that the different associations at out the county, be requested to 'extend its circulation. A. J. O'Bannon, Esq., being called on addressed

the meeting in a few pertinent and convincing remarks in reference to the annexation of Texas, and the subject of general politics. On motion, the meeting then adjourned. BRAXTON DAVENPORT, Chairman

J. W. BELLER, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. From a friend, we receive the following graphic account of a meeting of the Democratic Association at Harpers-Ferry. In no section of the State are the Democrats more active and vigilant-fire and unwavering-than those of Harpers-Ferry. HARPERS-FERRY, July 10, 1844.

HARPERS-FERRY, July 10, 1844. Mr. EDITOR: — There was a large and enthu-siastic meeting of the Democracy of Harpers-Fer-ry, on Wednesday evening, July 10th, who assem-bled to hear addresses from Messrs. A. J. O'BAN-NON and R.' HUME BUTCHER. Mr. O'BANNON dwelt with peculiar force and energy upon the dif-ferent measures presented by the Whigs for the acceptance of the People—exposing in a masterly mamer the unconstitutionality of a National Bank -its frauds upon the people-the unjust and op-pressive policy of a Protective Tariff, &c. And the attention given by the people was the best proof-that all he said found its way to the hearts of his hearers. After he concluded, R. HUME BUTCHER rose to the call made upon him, when the multitude gave three shouts for Polk, Dallas and Texas. He spoke in withering language of the pretended ign rance of the Whigs, in asking who James K. Po rance of the Whigs, in asking who James K. Pole was i and told the people, in a manner which will not soon be forgotten, who James K. Polk wis-what he had done, and what he had not done. He ridiculed, with sarcasm, the humbug ery of the Whigs, about division, who had not a word to say about the disunionist of the North. He spoke in the method counter of the North. He spoke in He spoke in about the disunionist of the North. He spoke in the most conclusive manner of the importance of annexing Texas, as a measure of safety to the South, and closed his remarks with an eloquent appeal to the foreigners to forsake a party who were for restricting their rights. When Mr. Bucher concluded, three hearty shouts rent the air for Polk, Dallas, Texas and the Constitution: The Demographic account of the constitution:

The Democracy here are united to a man-e noble spirit animates them. And when the day of battle shall arrive, every one will be found true to his party and his principles. R. 1.

ces and predilecti s, and with an unit alleled unanimity presented to the country for President, JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee; and : and Vice President, GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania. We congratulate the Democracy of the whole Union upon having presented to their consideration and support a ticket, unexceptiona-

Not a man in our ranks will flinch. Ev-

ble in every particular, and one upon which the Democracy can unite with perfect unanimity, and an enthusiasm that will carry terror and dismay into the camp of the enemy .- Tuscumbia (Ala.) Democrat.

The enthusiasm of Polk and Dallas is spreading throughout the country like fire on the prairies. In all our political experience we have seen nothing like it. Even the rush to the standard of nothing like it. old Hickory, in the great campaign of 1828, falls in extent and intensity below that which is ga-thering Democrats by thousands and tens of thousands, as the news of the nomination spreads from point to point.

For our part, we say, with all our heart-let it be accepted at once-cheerfully and zealously, by every Democrat in the land. Let it be ratified by the press-at public meetings-by conventions-at casual gatherings-with tongue and pen, whenever an opportunity occurs or can be made to promote the cause. Let it be the seal of oblivion for all that has divided the democracy, or weakened its efforts, or distracted its cound Let it

for Poik and Dallas—the rour of cannon, and the bright light of the bonfires, made the heart leap with joy. The Band played a lively tune, and marched up the street—instantly the crowd com-menced " talling in," marching up and down the street. After the balls had been consumed, the multitude gathered around one of the tallest bon-fires, and gave three cheers for POLK and DALLAS

hres, and gave three cheers for Polx and DALLAS and three cheers for Dave Tod, and then quietly dispersed to their homes.—*Holmes* (Ohio) Farmer, NEW JERSEY.—The glorious result of the Baltimore Convention has put new life into the Democratic-press, in every part of the country. Our exchanges in New Jersey in particular have

We have never had a doubt since the nomin tion of Col. Polk, that he would be elected by

ture. we have h several, but we have concluded not to publish them separate, preferring to give the whole list together, which we expect to be able to do in a few days. From the Pennsylvanian.

We published on Saturday from the Pittsburg Morning Post, a report that the Whig ex-Gover-nor RITNER of this state, and his Secretary of State, Thios. H. BURROWS, had abandoned Mr. Clay. We have also seen stated and not contra-dicted, that Mr. Ritner's Attorney General, Hon. Clay. dicted, that Mr. Ritner's Attorney General, Honi Judge Topo and son, had also given up Clay's cause. To them we might add the name of Mr. SHARSWOOD, late a leading Whig member of the Legislature from the city of Philadelphia, and HENRY LOYER, President of the Harrisburg Tip-pecinoe Club. Mr. CHAS. JOHNSON, who address-ed the Democrats of the First District on the the ways also for Harrison in 1840. It is however 4th, was also for Harrison in 1840. It is, howev-er, among the rank and file of the Whigs of 1840 that the changes are most conspicuous-they might be set down not singly or in pairs; but by companies and regiments. From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer.

We have the recantations of over one hundred straightout Harrison Whigs, which we shall publish next week over their own signatures. Stand from under!

From a correspondent of the New York Journal.

for all that has divided the democracy, or weak-ened its efforts, or distracted its councils. Let it be the herald wherever it goes, of perfect re-union in the great cause of human liberty, which is as much at stake in the issue of the coming election as it would be if the people were summoned to make for themselves a new government. The principle of despotism, which, in this country, creeps in the disguise of partial laws, and by the concentration of the monied power, vested, with exclusive privileges hy selfish laws-will, when toroughly roused, sweep away the whole brood of whig measures that embody these hateful pri-ciples, like chaff before a hurricane...-Mobile Reg-ter We have now a strong ticket (stronger under the circumstances, than the one we anticipated) and one which we feel every con-tidence will foil the ambitious appirations of this "bold and bad man." We have a ticket healing every division, and one which will unite the en-tie demogracy in one firm, unyielding and intre-pid phalanx...-Memphis Appeal. "We have barely time and space to announce this glerious result—a result that will thrill thro the heart of every Republican freeman in the Union! The Convention has done moly, and we the demogracy in one *Memphis Appeal.* We have barely time and space to announce this glorious result—a result that will thrill thro' the heart of every Republican freeman in the the heart of ever this glorious result—a result in the the heart of every Republican freeman in the Union! The Convention has done nobly, and we union in the Convention has done nobly, and we union is the convention has done nobly, and we union is the convention has done nobly, and we union is the convention has done nobly, and we union is the convention has done nobly, and we union is the convention has done nobly, and we union is the convention has done nobly, and we union is the convention has done nobly, and we union is the convention has done nobly, and we union is the convention is the convention. The victory of the battle trust be ours; with numbers already on our side—the great doctrines of Republicanism in our side—the great doctrines of Republicanism in our keeping, and the most deservedly popular candidates in the Union.—Jonesborough (Tenn.) Gaz. OHIO.—When we got into the street, the scene was truly soul-stirring—the crowd of men and boys, tossing the burning balls, amid loud cheers to oppose annexation on the ground that if it takes place, their land and negroes will depreciate in place.

to oppose annexation on the ground that if it takes, place, their land and negroes will depreciate in value. "What," say they, "Ido we care for temporary depreciation, when weighed against the possibility of permanent destruction ?" "I was surprised to find that the Texas annex-ation question was almost as powerful in Illinois as any where else. It is said that she will give probably ten thousand majority for Polk and Dalhas."

From the Newark Express. THE TIDE IS STILL RISING.

triumpliant majority. But, we corrier that the bilings which are warded to us on avery breeze-the union, and spirit, and energy in which the Democracy have put on their armot, has some what surprised us. According to mesent appear bes, Mr. Clay stands not the as flow of a chance to be elected, and may over all of carrying Rhode Island, notwithstandar the life estate which his friends have given Mr. Dorr in the Penitentiary. The Donceracy, sliways in the majority, appear to be glaining ground in every State. We scarce middle a democratic paper which does not contain some new renunciation of Whiggery—some tidings of unexpected chang-es. Even in old Federal Massachussetts there are doubts about the success of Mr. Clay. We fernt are many of them, cold towards Mr. Clay. The ability of them, cold towards Mr. Clay. The ability of them, cold towards Mr. Clay. The ability of them are united, at work, and m high spirits. In Kentucky, Mr. Chays own State, the tidings are still more cheering. Mr. Clay's double dealing on the subject of the tariff—his vote infavor of the odions bankrupt law ontrary to the instructions of the Legislature, and his onosition the Texas question. are unset with contrary to the instructions of the Legislature, and his opposition the Texas question, are used with tremendous effect against him, and our friends information of the reader.

In the Winchester Virginian of this morning, we find the following, and presuming it to be correct, give place to it with pleasure.

CHANGES ! CHANGES !

MILL CREEK, Berkeley Co., Va. M. Editor : It is with pleasure that I inform you about the way we do things in this part of the country. Below you will find a few of the many changes from Whiggery to Democracy, that have come under my nerronal observation ome under my personal observation. Colbert Holliday and Reuben Custar, formerly

collect Holiday and Reuben Custar, formerly stainch supporters of the Harrison cause, have renounced Whiggery forever. The former says that he will not go it for Clay, and the latter is active and zealous in the cause of Polk and Dallas. Hiram McKowan, late president of Mill Creek Clay Club, is off at a tangent, and bravely doing battle in the same cause—so also has John Wysong battle in the same cause—so also has John Wysong P. M. at Darksville—John Grove P. M. at Mill Creek too, has left the Clay Club, and if he is not

There are many others I have heared of, who have discovered the error of their ways, but these *I know*, and if you deem it of any importance to give this letter publicity, it is at your service. I will try and furnish you with an additional list next week. S. FILTCH.

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE. reoType Likenesses. . We have seen several speci--On board the Steamboat Queen of the West, mens of his work, and are sure we have seen nowhile below Memphis, on her way from New Or- thing of the kind more beautiful in appearance, or leans to Cincinnati, a vote was taken which result- more life-like in their resemblance. He deserves, ed as follows :

For Porx-Cabin 93, Deck 36, Ladies' Cabin our citizens generally. 21-150.

FOR CLAY-Cabin 39, Deck 5; Ladies' Cabin 7-51.

Polk's majority, 99. On board the Packet boat Schenectady, on her passage from Utica to Schenectady, the vote was taken at the suggestion of a noisy Whig, and re-heard of some two or three buildings going up this sulted for Polk 16; Clay 10.

On the Packet boat South America, on her pas sage from Rochester to Syracuse, the vote stood for Polk 27; Clay 12. On board the Red Bird, the vote was 27 Polk, 3 Clay.

Why, verily, "who is this man Polk ?"

THE GRAND RALLY OF THE 10TH LECION .-This meeting of the Virginia Democracy, at New Market, on Friday last, was truly an outpouring of the people. The Winchester Virginian states that it was a glorious "harvest home," and the farmers of the Valley appeared in their strength, to zinc 20th, states that the waters were receding. Fears are expressed lest sickness should follow, as a result of the overflow. The Western papers are to give one day to the cause of their country, and much occupied with acounts of the damage done

The following is an extraction of a letter writ-ten by Senator Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, to a Committee of the First Congressional District of Philadelphia. Well may he say, that should the Democracy prove triumphant, with Col. Polk as their leader, they will commence a glorious career in which the ancient landmarks of the party will be our guide, and the liberty, prosperity and happines of the people our object.

LANCASTER, July 1, 1844. "I have known Col. Polk intimutely over since 1825 when he first entered Congress; and during this long peniod, no man has more firmly or con-sistently maintained the principles of the Demo-oratic party than himself. Throughout the war waged by the Bank of the United States against the hero and sage of the Hermitage, he was always to be found in the very, first rank of those who battled against this corrupt and corrupting Insti-tution. Neither his personal nor his political character can be assailed with the slightest shad-ow of truth. Besides, he is comparatively a new man, and the selection of such a man was, perhaps, necessary, at the present moment, thoroughly to put the entire party and inspire it with that en-LANCASTER, July 1, 1844. termendous effect against him, and our friends tremendous effect against him, and our friends to it is every where. Mr. Clay carries too much dead weight. With the old bank the bankrupt law the distribution project and the Texas letter around his neck, it is quite impossible for him to run. As straws show the course of the wind we have col-lected a few and throw them on the breeze for the information of the reader.

 of Col. Polk's administration the Democracy will commence another successful career, a career in which the ancient landmarks of the party will be our guide, and the liberty, prosperity and happiness of the people, our object.
 To you I need not speak of your own gifted Dallas. His life has been passed in your midst, and has been adorned by every social virtue. He is dear to the Democracy of his native State, and his political character is justly appreciated throughout the Union. THER. out the Union.

In conclusion, permit me to present to you the ollowing sentiment

Polk, Dallas and Muhlenberg. They will lead the united squadrons of Democracy on to a glorious victory. From your friend, · Yr

Very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN."

13 We publish on our first page, an interesting Biography of the Hon. JAMES K. POLK, taken from the Democratic Review, with additions from the Democratic Text Book. In our next we shall give found swelling the tide of victory,-by voting for Polk and Dallas, he will not be at the polls against. These sketches may have met the eye of some of These sketches may have met the eye of some of

our readers before, yet there are others who possibly have not seen them, and from those we would A CAMP MEETING

DAGUERREOTVPE LIKENESSES .- We take pleasure in referring to the advertisement of our young friend, JOHN S. GALLAHER, jr., for taking Daguer-

and will doubtless receive, the encouragement of

IJ We are gratified to say, our town gives cheer. ing evidences of improvement. During the last year, several buildings have been erected, some of them in the most substantial as well as beautiful style; Many others have been renovated, and made to wear quite a different aspect. We have summer which, when completed, will be quite an ornament to the portion of the town in which they will be crected. All we want now, to make our village one of the most desirable residences in Virginia is a little more attention to our public streets. and the planting of shade trees in front of our res-

idences. Come friends, give a little attention to these matters, and we guaranty you will have no cause for regret.

WESTERN FLOODS .- The St. Louis Republican

- STALK! The Democrats of Harpers-Ferry will raise a POLE, with the Flag of Democracy floating from its point, on SATURDAY 27th INSTANT. All brethren, far and near, are invited to be present. Several distinguished champions in the cause of Republicanism, will deliver addresses on Harpers-Ferry, Jul The Spirit of Jeffer WILL BE ISSUED REGULARLY HEREAFTER, FRIDAY MORNING. EVERY DESCRIPTION PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, Executed with neatness and spatch, and on reasonable t for cash, at the Office of the "Spirit of Jefferson." A GENERAL ASSORTMENT BLANKS. Will be kept constantly on he FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE **T** HAVE a pair of new and very splendid RIAGE HARNESS, which I will sell and on a credit if desired—or I will exchange for Oats, Hay, Corn or a good Horse that ride works well. If the horse is worth more tha Harness, I am willing to pay the difference. July 17, 1844—31. JOS. F. ABEI NEW GOODS. THE subscribers, respectfully inform friends and the public, that they have ju-ceived a lot of new and heautiful goods, Here a lot of new and beautiful goods, bey will cell at their usual low prices. 'Fine 3-4 Brown Muslins 6 1-4 cents. Heavy 7-8 do. do 8 " 4-4 do. do 8, 10, and 12 1-2 Fine Bleached do at very low prices. Tazans, Balzarines, Balzarine Lawns, Mu to the charge do for Ladio: draw Tazans, Balzarines, Balzarine Lawns, Mu Prints, Ginghams, &c., &c., for Ladies' dres Silk goods of every variety, Shawls, Cord Tassels, Gimps, Fringes, Lace, Edgings, I ings, Gloves and Hosiery ; Cloths, Summer Cassimeres, Vestings ; Boots and Shoes and Hats, of every variet Parasols, Sun Shades, Ribbons, Chemizetts at unbeard of law surjess ; t unheard-of low prices; Groceries, very low, viz:) Coffee, 6, 8, 1

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, July 15, 1844. CATTLE.—There were 400 head of Reef Catile offer d for sale at the scales this morning, of which sirty were riven North, and hearly all the balance sold, at price anging from \$2 to \$2,50 per 100 lbs, on the hoof, which include 42 45 are RESPECTIFULLY tenders thanks to his pa-trons of the past year. They can always find him at his post, faithful to them and to himself. July 17, 1844-tf. PORTRAITS.

ranging from \$2 to \$2,50 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, which is count to \$4 \pm \$4,75 net. FI_OUR_-A sale of 300 barrels old Howard st. Flour of mixed brands was made on the 13th from store at \$3,95 and we note a sale of 300 barrels fresh ground to-day at \$4. A sale also to-day of a barrel manufactured from new and old wheat mixed, at \$4,25. The store price for good parcels of old and fresh ground is uniform at \$4. The re-ceint price is unsteady. We hear of no transactions in City Mills Flour. Holders of Flour from new wheat isk \$4,50. Sales of fresh ground Susguehauth at \$4. GRAIN.—The supplies of new wheat in market to-day were fait, and sold at 55 a 90 cents for best resh, and 75 a \$5 cts. for ordinary to good. A lot of very prime family flour white was sold at 95 cts. White Corn was sold at 10 a 42 cts, and yellow at 43 a '44 cts. We quote new erep Onts at 22 cts, and yellow at 45 a '44 cts. **PORTRAITS.** JOHN S. GALLAHER, Junior, having pro-cured a suitable room for the purpose solely oftaking Miniatures by the Daguerreotype process, is happy to acquain this friends and the public gen-erally that he is ready to delineate their-leatures in an unerring and finished style. His room is in the residence of Mr. H. N. Gallaher, opposite the Seminary of Miss Frame, where he can be found during the day, from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 3 o'-clock, P. M. As his stay in town will be brief, his patrona are desired to make early calls. Terms

his patrona are desired to make early calls. Term moderate. July 17, 1844. ALEXANDRIA MARKET,-JULY 16, 1844. HORSES FOR SALE .- I have 4 good

Flour per barrel, 84.00.—Wheat, red, per bushel 85-a 90 cts.—Wheat, white, 90 a 95 cts.—Corn, white. 39 cts. do yellow, 40 a 42 cts.—Rye, 52 cts.—Oats 23 a 31 gts.— Corn Meal 45 a 46 cts.

GEORGETOWN MARKET .- JULY 16, 1844 Flour: superfine, per barrel, \$4,00, do. Family, \$5,00 a \$5.25.—Corn Meal per bushel of forty-eight pounds, 45 a 50 cts.—Wheat, red, per bus, 85 a 87 cts., do., white, 95 a 1.00.—Rye, 52 cts.—Corn, white, 40 a 41 cts., do., yellow, 43 a 43 cts. 42 n 43 ats

WINCHESTER MARKET .- JULY 16, 1844. Flour, \$3.50 a 3.75 .--- Wheat, 70 a 75 .--- Corn, 30 a 33.

· MARRETED. On Thursday evening the 4th instant, in Bolivar, by the Rev. W. W. Ball, Mr, SAMUEL GROVE to Miss ELIZ

17"Any communications addressed to B. F. Washington, Attorney at Law, Charlestown, Jef he for, W. W. Ball, Mr. SAMUEL GROVE to ADS CARS-DENTI Press, both of this county. At Louisville, Ky, on the 25th alt, by the Rev. Wil-iam Holman, Rev. Thomas A. Monnis, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to Mrs. LUCY MEANIWErson county, Virginia, in reference to the above

DIED, On the morning of the 14th inst., after an illness of a sw days, Mrs. SARAH BEDINGER, wife of the late Daniel dedinger of this county, aged about 75 years. For many ears she was a consistent member of the Episcopal hurch, and died in full hope of receiving her reward. On the 8th inst., at his residence in Berkeley county, in the 65th year of his age, Mr. CONRAD KOWNSLAR. tors for the ensuing year, and transacting othe business. GEORGE MAUZY, Sec'y.

Miscellaneous Notices.

C→By Divine permission the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the Presbyterian Church in Charlestown, on the next Sabbah morning. Preach-ing on the occasion will begin on Friday night, and will be continued morning and night through Saturday and the Sabbah. July 17, 1844. and the state

337 By Divine permission, the Rev. THOMAS SEWAL, may be expected to prench in Berryville, on Sabbath norming next, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. + July 17.

A CAMP MEETING For THE HARPERS-FERRY STATION, will be held, commencing on Friday the 2d day of Angust next, on the land of Mr. Jonathan Kenrsley, situated three miles West of Harpers-Ferry, and one mile from Halltown, near the main road leading from Harpers-Ferry to

near the main road leading from Harpers-Ferry to Charlestown. The preachers and friends on the neighboring Stations and Circuits are respectfully invited to attend with their tents, and the materials necessary for their erection, as no person will be allowed to cut any timber on the ground for that purpose. We also hereby give notice, that no person or persons, from a DISTANCE, will be per-mitted to erect a stand, booth, or tent, for the purpose of selling any article of traffic, without a written permit from the Chief Manager. Signed, In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, Harpers-Ferry, July 17. JAS, SANKS, STA, PR.

TEMPERANCE QUARTERLY MEETING. The Second Quarterly Meeting of the Jefferson Coun-ty Temperance Union, will be held in Charlestown, in the Presbyterian Church, on Saturday the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. July 17. MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE. The Democratic Committee of Vigilance for Jefferson county, are requested to meet at Cartor's Hetel in Charles-town, on MONDAY NEXT, at 12 o'clock M. Every mem-ber it is hoped will be present, as business of importance roquizes their attendance. THE CHAIRMAN. July 17, 1844.j

Cr-The Democratic Association of Smithfield, will ineet on the last Saturday of this month, at 3 o'clock, P. M. L is hoped the members of the Association general-ly, will be present. July 17, 1844.

Be present, Democrats, at the raising of the POLK

S. W. HOAG; CIDLOMON WILLIAMS, long known to th TALLOR, Duffield's, Jefferson County, Va.,

Work Horses for sale, which will be sold on six months credit. G. M. DAVIS.

LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Court of the United States for Ohio, and in the

for the purpose of electing a President and Direc

Harpers-Ferry Merchant Tailor and

Ready-Made Clothing Store.

July 17, 1844-3t.

ollows :

State Courts of that State, where the interests of the holders of those Lands may be involved.

July 17, 1844.

Charlestown, respectfully informs them, that he will have at the Market-House, on every Wednesday and Saturilay morning, a sop-ply of *Beef, Veal, Mutton* and *Lamb*, in their due season, and of the best quality that can be pro-cured in the County. 'Sausages and Puddings in their season. heir season.

All months will be sold low for each. He respectfully asks a share of patronage. July 17, 1844—2m.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MEAT, MEAT!

SHIERAFF'S, SALE, WHL be sold, at public sale; on the farm oc-cupied by Thomas G. Baylor, on Thursday the 25th insland, on a credit of thirty days, about 500 bushels of Wheat, in the stack, about 150 bushels of Rye, in the stack; and a lot of Clover Hay. Also, the growing crop of Corn, about 20 acres. The above is the property of the said Baylor, and is sold to satisfy an execution in my hands, in favor of E. M. Aisquith. 'Sale to take place at 12 o'clock. BENJ, LUCAS, D. S. July 27, 1844. for David Snively, Sheriff.

NOTICE. THE public are hereby notified that I have this day transferred to John C. Walper, all bonds, netes, and open accounts due me up to the date hereof, for the use of George T. Mayre & Co., and Jos. E. Chamberlain, assignce of B. & R. Lucas: JAMES W. BOSELL. July 12, [17] 1844—31. WILL act as agent for persons wilo have Lands in the Virginia Military District in Ohio and will attend to the payment of taxes, and the investigation of claims on said lands, and to the prosecution and defence of suits in the Circuit

HARDWARE, &c. LATELY received, at the old stand formerly occupied by F. W. & R. B. Rawlins, a general assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Shoe Findings, Brushes, Japanned Ware, &c. Also, on hand, the entire stock of TIN-WARE of the late firm, all home-made and warranted. My stock consists, in part, as follows :

My stock consists, in part, as follows: Long-Handled and Grain Shovels, and Spades; Pitch-Forks, Scythes, Sneades and Rifles; Long and short Traces; Halter Chains; Browd Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes, Drawing Knives, Hatchets; Pannel, Compass and Tenant Saws; Firmer and Sockett Chisels; Augers, Auger Bits, Braces and Bits, Extra Brace-Bits, Gimlets, Bus, Braces and Bus, Extra Brace-Bus, Guntes; Fore, Jack, Smoothing, Sash and Tongue and Groove Planes, Plane Bits, (single and double.) Gages, Spoke-Shaves, Files, Rasps, Rules, Squares, Steel Blade Squares, Mason & Plastering, Troveles; Curry Combs, Horse Cards; Bell-mettle Kettles; Tin Plates, assorted; Locks Balls, Hungas, Screens, Tracks, Braket

Locks, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, Tacks, Brads; Cast, English Blister and Country Steel; Strap

on; Table Cullery, Pen-knives, Scissors, Needles; Razors and Strops; Spoons; Metal and Woodn Spiggots;

Sash Springs; Coffee Mills; Scales and Weights; Paint, White-Wash, Show nd other Brushes; Shoe Blacking;

Pepper; Tobacco; Shoe-Thread, Pegs, Bristles, Awls and Handles Shoe Turcia, Fegs, Dristies, Awis and Handles, Shoe Knives, Pincers, Rasps, Nails, Lasting 'Tacks, Boot Cord and Webbing, Peg-Cutters, Size-Sticks, an assortment of Shoemaker's Kit and Kit Files; Japanned Spittoons; 'Trunks, Sugar Boxes, Nurse and other Lamps, Canisters, Candle Sticks, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for cash. I intend keeping on hand an assortment of the above articles, and respectfully solicit, a share of public patronage. I invite all to call and sec. July 17, 1844. THOMAS RAWLINS.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

HAVE still on hand a general assortmen Summer Goods, which, in order to m room for Fall Purchases, will be sold on the nos reasonable terms. Call soon, and examine the fol lowing superior articles : • Blue, Black and Green Cloths :

Do do do Cassimeres ; Sattinetts, a good variety ; In conclusion, we ask a call from the citizens ad public generally, and we flatter ourselves that Gambroons, assorted colors;

Alpacea, do do; A great variety of Summer Wear for Boys; Silk, Valentia and Marseilles Vestings; Very handsome Balzarines; Lace Lawns ;:

Plain Lawns, very handsome; Ginghams and Calicoes, all patterns and prices ; Figured and Plain Mouslins, very and some ; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Glover, a great variety ; Mitts, do do

HARPERS-FERRY BOOT, SHOE AND HAT STORE.

STORE. A. S. STEPHENS, South West corner of A. Shemandoch and High streets, has in store, and offers for sale at prices lower than any other house in the valley of Virginan, a new and ex-tensive stock of Boots, Shoes, and Brogons-Bea-ver, Cashmere, Silk, and Russia Hats, Caps, Bon-nets, &c., to which he respectfully invites the at-tention of purchasers. To country merchants ho will soll either by the dozen or package, as low as-they can buy in the eastern markets. Harts Cash Bern Market.

HOUSE CARPENTERING.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership-for the purpose of conducting, in all it branch-es, the Honse Carpentering business. They are prepared to execute at the shortest notice all or-ders in their line. Repairing &c. will be done on the most reasonable torn's. Shop on Washingtod street, near the residence -of Dr. L. C. Cordell. Country Preface will be taken in organization for

Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work at the market price. JACOB W. HAINES, WILLAIM P. HENSON.

July 17, 1844.--tf. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. PERSONS having claims against the estate of George Randal,dec'd, will please present them immediately for settlement. Those indebted to that estate are requested to make payment with as.

little delay as possible. GERARD B. WAGER, Adm'r.

July 17, 1844-7t.*

Encourage Home Manufactures. THE subscribers have on hand, a general as-sortment of Home-made Shoes and Boots, made by workmen in our own town; among which are the finest stitched and pegged Boots. Also, very fine and fashionable Calf and Morocco Shoes, with those that are, more substantial. We expect to get, in a few days, a large number of coarse Shoes and Boots, suitable for servant's service, to which we ask the attention of farmers and others in want of any of the above named description of Boots and Shoes. Any work sold by us will be warranted. Prices low. MILLER & TATE. Encourage Home Manufactures. Boots and Shoes. Any work sold by us will I warranted. Prices low. MILLER & TATE, July 17, 1844.

Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c. J. H. BEARD & Co.,

A RE just receiving a large and iresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, &c. &c., which they respectfully offer to their customers and the public in general, at reduced prices and July 17, 1844.

ORANGES AND LEMONS -Fresh Oranges and Lemons, Filberts, fresh Candy, Almonds, English Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, &c., just received and for sale by July 17, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

DAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c .-H White Lead in Oil, large and small kegs, Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Copal Var-nish, Japan, &c., Chrome Green, do., Yellow, Red Lead, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, &c., for sale low by J. H. BEARD & Co. July 17, 1844.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS. A large variety, for sale by July 17, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

Books, STATIONERY, &c.-Fancy Bibles, do. Prayer Books, do. Testaments, School Books, Miss Leslie's Complete Cookery, American Gardener, school books of every descrip-tion, Steel Pens, Quills, Blank Books, Slates, Paper, Inks, Lead Pencils, &c., &c., for sale by July 17, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

DEREUMES, &c.-Cologn Water, Lav-Pender Water, Bay Rum, Otto of Rose, Toilet Water, Bear's Oil, Indian Oil, BuffaloOil, McCassor Oil, Balm of Columbia, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Poma-tum, Lion Pomatum, Bear's Grease, Soaps and Shaving Cream of every vuriety. Call and see, at the store of J. H. BEARD & Co. July 17, 1844.

DATENT MEDICINES.-SWAIMS

PANACEA, Houck's Panacea, Jayne's Ex-pectorant, Dr. Duncan's Expectorant, Brigg's Ara-bian Balsam, Harris's Ring-worm and Tetter Gure, Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, &c., for sale by July 17, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

THE subscribers would respectfully make known to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, that they have now on hand a new and splendid assort-ment of goods in their line, comprising in part as Super Black, Blue, Olive, Drab, Light and Dark Mixed, Light and Invisible Green Cloths, French, English and American Manufacture, from \$2 50

to \$12 00 per yard ; Cassimeres of every variety, and quality, as fol-

lows: Super Blue, Black, Drab, Mixed, Cross-barred. Fancy, Striped and Plain, from \$1 to \$4 per yard ; Vestings ; a general assortment, to suit the pre-sent and approaching seasons. Also, an assort-

ment of Ready. Made Clothing, Such as Fine Cloth Coats, made in neat style,

from \$10 to \$20; Fine Summer Coats from \$1 75 to \$6 00; Superior Cassimere Pants, from \$4 to \$8; do

Satinet Pants, from \$2 to \$5; Summer Pants, a great variety of Fancies, from

\$1 to \$5; Vests, from \$1 to \$6, a great variety, various colors and qualities. Also, Fine and Working Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Suspenders, Stocks, Cravats, Gloves, and a splen-lid assorment of Pocket Handkerchiefs ;---in short,

a full supply of all articles for gentlemen's wear. All of which we pledge ourselves to sell at reduced prices.

and public generally, and we flatter ourselves that they will not go away dissatisfied. We will also make to order every variety of Gentlemen's garments at the shortest notice, and ve warrant satisfaction to all who may favor us

we warran . with their patronage. W. J. & J. G. STEPHENS. Harpers-Forry, July 17, 1844-4t.

CHEAP GOODS .- The subscriber being

will be promptly attended to. July 17, 1844. Shenandoah Bridge Company. THE annual meeting of the Stockholders' of "the Shenandoah Bridge Company at Har-pers-Ferry" will be held on Thursday, the 1st day of August next, at the store of Mr. Philip Cooms,

"WHO BACKS OUT ?"-The Washington Globe contradicts the paragraph from the "Standard," condition than it was when perfectly wild. The in which it is stated that the "fiscal" partner of particulars of loss and disaster would fill volumes, the Globe hall made a brag, and then backed out, that he would bet \$100, to leave out Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont and Kentucky, that not a single State could be named for Clay and Frelinghuysen ; \$200 that two could not be named, and \$300 that three could not be named .. It seems that certain gentlemen did call; under pretence of taking up the bet, but were not ready to put up the money on their part, and were allowed

our former pastor, is written in a tender and affectionate spirit. There is much valuable counsel compressed in a small compase, and if the little volume needs, says the Presbyterian, another recommendation, it may be found in the fact, that the book is associated with filial gratitude, and the profits of it designed to be appropriated to smooth the declining years of a widowed and infirm

Mr. Charles G. Stewart and E. P. Miller have a few copies on hand.; Price fifty cents.

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS .- We have room for nothing more than the following from the Balt. Argus of yesterday, in reference to the disgraceful ri-

to enjoy a foretaste of that political victory which by the freshet. We cannot, of course, give the to enjoy a toretaste of that political victory which will crown the fruits of Autumn. Among the distinguished speakers present, we notice the names of Hon. J. H. Samuels, Hon. Wm. Taylor, Gen. Gordon, Hon. Wm. Smith and Thomas J. Randolph, Esq. The late hour at which we received an account of this meeting, forbids a more extended notice. They have absolutely nothing left to them but land, which, when the water retires, will be in a worsa condition than it was when perfectly wild. The and a distressing narrative it would be.

LATER FROM MEXICO .- By the arrival of the U S. ship Vincennes at Pensacola, dates to the 20th ult, have been received from the city of Mexico. The Mexican Congress have refused to grant Santa Ana the additional thirty thousand men and four millions of dollars which he required for the invasion of Texas. Mexico has now a force of thirty-six thousand men. The congress has inti-mated to the President that he can take from this The Doubting Communicant Encouraged; by the Rev. SETTRUS TUSTOS, Chaplain of the U.
S. Senate. This neat and pretty litle volume based of the U.
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UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF STAY LAWS.—A case came before the Hon. Ellis Lewis, at the present June term of the Court of Lancaster, P.a. in which the Judge decided that the act of the legislature of that State; requiring all property taken in ex-ecution to be appraised, and that no sale should take place for one year after the return of the execution unless the property could be sold for two-thirds of its appraised value, was void and un-constitutional, at least as ngainst courtacts enter-ed into hefore the passage of the law. In deliver, constitutional, at least as against contracts enter-ed into before the passage of the law. In deliver-ing this opinion, Judge Lewis commented very freely on the impolicy and bad tendency of all stop-laws, and insisted with great force upon the importance of maintaining, at all hazards, and un-der all circumstances, the inviolability of contracts.

and the character of Philadelphia, that novor of her institutions and the character of Philadelphia, that novor the purpose, of which W. G. Kendall, Ess, are the investigation of the single character of Philadelphia, that novor the purpose, of which W. G. Kendall, Ess, are the origination of the single character of the thier order was still the character of the papers of the three may be no further occurrence of such proceedings, as those most indelible stain upon the hitherto unrestrained. The examination into the recent riots was still profine or the papers of that city. The purpose of which the discipline of the character of the same transmission of the papers of that city. The purpose of the character of th BISHOP ANDREW'S CASE .- The members of the

Icents; Teas, 50, 62 1-2; Super Extra Imperial, \$ Hardware, assorted; Queensware and G Tin-Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., &c. Purchasers will find it to their advantage t on A. & G. W. HOLLAN Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844—tf. - **SUPERIOR HATS.**—A supply of gers's Best Beaver and Russia Hats, v will be sold low. JOHN G. WILSO Harpers Ferry, July 17, 1844.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES.—A supp BWinchester made Buckskin Gloves, ver perior, which I will sell cheap. JOHN G. WILSC Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844

A repersence, survey, any 17, 1844. A sell at first cost, my entire stock of L rines and Berages. They are of spring purc and among them, the most superior qualities latest styles may be found. Ladies can now an opportunity of getting clegant dresses, ar jeduced prices. Call and see. July 17, 1844. J. J. MILLA

ear, are mpions sses on	Stock, will offer below cost, many desirable arti- cles for ladies' wear ; such as Lawns, Balzarines,	Do do Mitts, do do Do Dress Handkerchiefs ;
y 17.	Mouslin de Laines, Chintzes, Laces, Collars, &c. July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH.	Do Sun Shades and Parasols; Bleached and Brown Cotton;
son	T ADIES' HOSE Black and White Silk	Cotton Osnaburg, Twilled and Plain;
VERT	and Black and White Cotton Stockings, at	Best Beaver, Russia and Silk Hats; A good assortment of Gentlemen's Summer do;
are stol	July 17, 1844.	Do do Hardware and Cutlery; Tin-Ware of every kind;
	VINEGARPrime Hard Cider Vinegar at	A good assortment of Groceries;
	V July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH'S. BACON.—Prime Bacon, Sides and Shoulders,	Prime Chewing Tobacco : A Prime Lot of Bacon.
	"City Cured," for sale low.	My friends and the public are respectfully invi-
estr.	July 17, 1845, E. M. AISQUITH:	ted to call and examine my-stock and judge for themselves. JOHN G. WILSON.
de-	SALT20 Sacks Coarse and Fine SALT, best quality and large size at	Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.
erms	July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH'S. TIQUORS.—Good Old WINES, BRAN-	Playing, Visiting and Blank Cards.
1 salt	DIES, RUM, SPIRITS, and WHIS.	G EORGE COOK, of the late firm of ELY SMITH AND COOK, for the past six years
	KEY, all pure, for sale at July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH'S.	manufacturer of the celebrated Bartlett Cards,
OF	LEATHER.	would inform the public and the patrons of the old establishment, No. 71 Fulton st., where he has al-
Marrie 1	I HAVE on hand a lot of superior Sole, Upper, Harness and Bridle Leather, Calf and Sheep	ways been employed, that he continues the manu-
ind.	Skins, tanned and finished in the best order, which	facture of all the varieties of Playing, Visiting and Blank Cards, heretofore furnished by the establish-
	I will dispose of on liberal terms. Call and see, two doors west of the Bank.	ment-and that orders for the various kinds will
CAR-	July 17, 1844. THOMAS RAWLINS.	be faithfully and promptly executed, on application to his sole agents, Messrs. Ely & Latham, No. 71
cheap, them	Ligons.—A fine assortment of Brandy, Gin and Wines, which I am selling at a small	Fulton st., at the following prices, usual discount off, for cash or to those who buy to sell again, viz :
es and	advance on the invoice prices: S. GIBSON	Eagles of Star, Chain and Dot, Wave, Diamond,
in the	Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.	Marble and White Backs, \$36 per gross Harry 8, same description, 30 "
LL.	offer for sale, a fresh supply of Groceries, at	Decators - do. 24 "
	very low prices. S. GIBSON. Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.	Elssler do. 21 " Merry Andrews do. 18 " Higherdor: No. 1 star & markle header 15 "
• their ust re-	ALD RYE WHISKEY A good sun-	Highlanders No. 1 star & marble backs 15 "
which	ply of Old Rye Whiskey, favorite brands, and a few barrels first proof copper distilled Whis-	Enamelled, Ivory and Pearl Surface Cards, at
110	key, at 37 1-2 cents per gallon, with a considerable deduction in price by the barrel.	the following prices : No. 15 enamelled, \$550 Ivory and Pearl Surface \$ 00
cts.	S. GIBSON	Lar, No. 14 do. 550 do CO 871 No. 13 do. 459 do 175
uslins,	Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.	No. 12 do. 400 do 150 Sm ³ l.No 11 do. 400 do 1371
ses ;	L' ticle of Gentlemen's Calf and Morocco Walle-	No. 10 do. 350 do 1*25 No. 9 do. 300 do 1 121
ls and nsert-	ing Shoes, very light, neat and fashionable. Also, Slippers, Pumps and Boots, home-made, for sale	No. 8. do. 250 do 100 No. 7. do. 250 do 100 100
	low by J. J. MILLER, July 17, 1844.	No. 6. do, 225 do 100 No. 5 e do: 200 db 75 No. 4 do. 200 do 75
y;	TNANCY SILK VESTINGS A FEW	No. 4 tlo. 200 do 75 No. 3 do. 175 do 624 No. 2 do. 150 do 624
1. 1. 1	pieces fashionable Fancy Silk Vestings. Al- so, real Bandanna Silk Hdkis, just received and	No. 1 do. 125 do 50
nd 10	for sale low at MILLER & TATE'S. July 17, 1844.	Embossed Enamelled Cards, tinted and plain, beautifully polished with elegant designs as bor-
1,00; llass;	Gentlemen's Finishing Store.	ders. Printer's Blank Cards.
to call	THE public are respectfully informed that we are having all kinds of goods made up by	Small Blanks (Playing Card size) No. 1 \$15 per Gross
VD.	one of the best Tailors in the Union, for gentle-	Large " " " " 1 24 "
f Ro-	men's wear, Coats of all kinds, Pantaloons, Vest- ings, &c., made to please, or no sale. Fine Linen	""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""
which	Summer Frock Coats will be made to order for \$3,25. Call at the store of	Double small (double size of small) 1 30 ". " 4 " " 2 24 " Double large (double size of large) 1 72 "
DN.	A. & G. W. HOLLAND.	u u u u u 2 63 "
ly of	Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.	Also all the above sizes of every color to order. Other sizes cut to order of either of the lorg ung
ry su-	tance when ordered. A. & G. W. H.	qualities. Mourning C ls of various sizes much to ordes
ON.	NOTICE:	Gold Bordered Cards "
I will	NOTICE is hereby given, that I have appoint- ed SAMUEL J. MOORE, Esq., my agent for.	Gilt Edge Enamelled Sheets Cap size, and 20 by 24 inches.
Balza- chase,	the settlement of the estate of Thomas Likens, deo'd. All persons therefore who know them-	Ivory Surface,
es and	selves indebted to the said estate will please call	Blank Shoots
t very	and settle with him without delay, as indulgence cannot be given. Those who have accounts against	TAlso Rail Boad and Steamboat Tickets made- to order, of any colur, or of different colors, as may
cŘ.	the estate will please present them. July 17, 1844. JOHN H. LIKENS.	be desired. July 17, 184 - 11,*
a start		· · ·
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TURNIP SEED.—Fresh Turnip Seed for sale by J. H. BEARD &. Co. July 17, 1844. ia and Silk Hats; t of Gentlemen's Summer do; Hardware and Cutlery; Philadelphia Type and Stereotype

FOUNDRY.

L JOHNSON, (successor to Johnson & Smith.) L. in announcing to his friends and to Printers generally, that he has purchased the interest of of his late partner in the Foundry, desires to inform them that he has made large additions to his assortment of

BOOK, JOB, AND ORNAMENTAL LETTER, And that he will continue to add overy descrip-tion of type which the improvements in the art may suggest, and the wants of the trade require. His COOK, of the late firm of ELY ND COOK, for the past six years the celebrated Bartlett Cards, public and the patrons of the old .71 Fulton st., where he has al-red, that he continues the manu-

ricties of Playing, Visiting and ofore furnished by the establish-rders for the various kinds will

Chases, cases, printing ink, and every article used in a printing office, constantly on hand. Estimates will be furnished in detail for Book, Newspaper, and Job offices, on stating the style and quantity of work to be done, and specimen books will be furnished to agree detain the style. omptly executed, on application Messrs. Ely & Latham, No. 71 ollowing prices, usual discount books will be forwarded to persons desirous of ma-tose who buy to sell again, viz : king out orders.

STEREOTTELSC Of every description, promptly attended to as usual. July 17, 1844-3m.*

July 17, 1844—3m.* JOHN T. WHITE, Type and Stereotype Foundry, 45 Gold street, (second door South of Fulton st., N. Y.) The subscriber would call the attention of Editors and Printers generally to his new Specimen Book, recently fisued, which contains as extensive and complete an assortment of TYPES, FLOWERS and ORNAMENTS as can be found in any other establishment inAmerica. The reputation of this Foundry is believed to be fully established, having been founded upwards of thirty years since, and reference is confidently made to many of the leading journals in the Uni-ted States and the Canadas, as to the Desuty and durability of the type.

1 121 1 00 1 00 1 00 75 75 The subscriber is agent for the sale of the Nav pier, Sinth and Washington Presses, which he will turnish at the manufacturer's price. Also, Chases, Cases, Brass Rules, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in a printing office. 50 elled Cards, tinted and plain, d with elegant designs as bor-

ing Card size) No. 1 \$15 per Gross

All of which can be furnished at short notice, of All of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment. OLD TYPE taken in exchange for new at 9

OLD TYPE taken in exchange for new at cents per pound. Editors or printers wishing to establish a new paper, book or job printing office, will be furnin ed with an estimate in detail for the same, by shi ing the size of the paper, or the particular sty and quantity of work to be executed. M. B.—The types upon which this paper, (t Spirit of Jefferson) is printed, were purchased this Foundry. July 17, 1844--tf.*

THE LIGHT ON THE SHORE. Our life is a bubble, And time is the Ocean; Each wave is a trouble, And Love the commotion Our breeze is a sigh, That wafts us safe o'er, And woman's soft eye, The light on the shore. -From the rock of Despair, We let go the rope, Through the breakers we wear, With the anchor of Hope ; HEIGH HO! is the cry, True friendship the store, And woman's soft eye, The light on the shore. Though we weather the blast; And cherish the cargo, Old Death comes at last, And lays an embargo! When thus called to die, May we still look before, Still keep in our eye The light on the shore.

Miscellaneous.

THE STRANGER AND THE MAIDEN. BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE. HENTZ.

"Twas a festival eve. The lamps sent down their trembling rays reflected by shining chrystal and wreathed silver, on myriad forms of beauty and grace. The music sent forth moral, gladdening strains, and bounding feet kept time to the joyous melody. Evening shades deepened into midnight gloom without, yet still the gay notes were heard, and the unwearied revellers continued their graceful evolutions.

Just as the clock struck twelve, a stranger en tered the banqueting room, and as she passed slowly on unannounced, and unaccompanied by any guide or protector, every eye was turned to-

wards here 'Who'can she be,' whispered a young girl to her partner, drawing close to his side?

He answered not, so intensely was he gazing on the figure, which now stood in the centre of the hall, looking calmiy and immovably on those around.—Her white robes fell in long, slumberous folds to her feet, her fair shining hair floated back from her face, like fleecy clouds, tinged by the moon-beams radiance, and the still depths of her azure eyes shone with a mysterious infathomable lustre. Why are ye gathered here ?' asked she of the young maiden, who shrunk back as she glided near her, with a noiseless step. 'What mean these glad strains, and the flowers that decorate your brows ?'

The low thrilling melody of the stranger's voice chocd to the remotest corners of that spacious hall, and the minstrels paused to listen. 'Tis a festal eve,' answered the trembling maid-

en, 'and we have met in joy and mirth to commemorate the era.' 'Why is this night chosen as a scene of festiv-

ity?' asked the sweet-voiced stranger. 'It is Christmas eve,' replied the maiden, 'the birthnight of our Saviour, and it is custom to ce!-

ebrate it with music and dancing.' 'It was once celebrated in ancient days,'

the stranger, 'with a splendor and beauty that would shame the decorations of these walls.-While the shepherds of Chaldea were watching their flocks beneath the starry glories of midnight, they heard strains of more than mortal melody gushing around them-rolling above them-the thriling of invisible barps, accompanied by celestial voices all breathing one sweet triumphant anthem-Gory to God, in the highest; on Earth peace and good will to men.' While they listened in adoring wonder, one of the stars of Hea-ven glided from its throne, and traveling slowly over the depths of ether, held its silver lamps over the manger, where slept the babe of Bethlehem.

-Then the wise men of the East came with their costly offerings, and laid them down at the feet of the infant Redcemer. 'And where are your gifts ?' continued she turning her still shining eyes from one to the other of the listening throng, what have you brought to lay at your Saviour's feet in commemoration of your gratitude and love ?' Where are the gems from the heart's treasury, that

ye are ready to sacrifice on the altar of your Lord ?' The young maiden whom she had first addres-sed, cast one fearful, carnest glance on her gay companions, then unbinding the rose from her brow, the jewels from her neck, and drawing from her fingers each golden ring, 'Where is the al-tar,' she cried, 'that I may place my offerings there?

'Come with me,' said the stranger,' and I will

and relieving the pangs of woe. She hung on and relieving the pangs of woe. She hung over the death bed of the penitent and breathed words of hope in the dull ear of despair. Men looked upon her as she passed along in her youthful beauty, as an angel visitant, and they blessed her in her wan-derings. Hor once companions turned asside, shrinking from communion with one whose eyes now spoke a holier language than that of earth.— They felt that ahe was no longer one of them, and after wondering and speaking of her a little while, she was forgotten by them in the revelries of plea-sure.

she was forgotten by them in the revelries of plea-sure. At length she was no longer seen by those who watched for her daily administrations. Her place was vacant in the temple of God. The music of her voice was no more heard in prayer and praise. On a lowly couch in her darkened room, the young maiden was reclining. Her face was pallid, and her eyes dim, and her mother was weeping over her. Flowers were strewn upon her pillow, whose sweet breath stole lovingly over her faded cheek; and as the curtains of her window waved softly in the night breeze, the monbeams glided in and kissed her wan brow. The mother heard no step, but she felt the air part near the couch, and looking up saw a figure standing in white flowing robes up saw a figure standing in white flowing robes by,her daughter's side, with a face of such unearthy sweetness, that she trembled as she gazed on her. 'Maiden,' said she, 'I have come once more. I old thee we should meet again and this is the ap-

pointed hour. Does thy spirit welcome my com-My soul has thirsted for thee, answered the faint

'My soul has thirsted for thee, answered the faint voice of the maiden, even as the blossoms thirst for the dew of the morning: but I may not fol-low thee now, for my feeble iset bear me no long-er over the threshold on home.' 'Thy feet shall be as the young roe on the moun-tain,' answered the white-robed stranger-' thou shalt mount on the wings of the eagle.' 'Then bending over the couch and breathing on the check of the maiden, its pale hue changed to the whiteness of marble; and the hand which her mother held, turned as cold as an icicle.—At the same moment the folds of the stranger's robe floated from her shoulders, and wings of resplendent azure from her shoulders, and wings of respindentazare softening into gold, fluttered on the gaze. Divine perfumes filled the atmosphere, and a low, sweet melody, like the silvery murmering of distant waters echoed through the chamber. Awe-struck and bewildered, the mother turned from the breathless form of her child, to the celestial figure of the stran-ger, when she saw it gradually fading from her sight, and encircled in its arms there seemed another being of shadowy brightness, with outspreading wings and fleecy robes; and her azure eyes fixed stead-fastly on her, till they melted away and wore seen no more. Then the mother bowed herself in adoration, as well as submission; for she knew she had looked on one of those angels and messengers who are 'sent to minister to those who shall be heirs of salvation.' She had seen too, a vision of her daughter's ascending spirit, and she mourned not over the dust she had left behind."

WEALTH NOT HAPPINESS .- Go into the country:

it is obliged to sustain. Thus, when the man's circumstances are such he has no occasion to borrow, he finds numbers willing to lend him, but should his wants be such that he's sued for a trifle, he finds it difficult to obtain trust for the smallest sum. Franklin was an observing and sensible man

his conclusions were seldom incorrect. He said—'A NEWSFAFER and Bible in every house ; a good school house in every district, all studied and appreciated as they merit, are the principal supporters of virtue, morality and civil lib-

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT .- We live in the midst of blessings till we are utterly insensible of their. greatness and of the source from whence they ow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our

freedom, laws, and forget how large a portion of all is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of the page of man's history, and what would our laws have been—what our civilization? Christianity is mixed up with our very being, and our daily life. There is not a family object around us, which does not wear a different aspect because of this light of Christian Hope.

Agricultural.



SONG OF THE HAYMAKERS.

SONG OF THE HAVMAKERS. The noontide is hot and our foreheads are brown, Our palms are all shining and hard; Right close is our work with the wain and the fork, And but poor is our daily reward; But there's joy in the sunsiline, and mirth in the lark, That skims whistling away over head; Our spirits are light, though our skins may be dark, And there's peace with our meal of brown bread. We dwell in the meadow, we toil on the sod, Far away from the city's dull gloom; And more jolly are we, though in rugs we may be, Than the pale faces over the loom. Then a song and a cheer for the bonnie green stack, Climbing up to the sun wide and high; For the pitchers, and rakers, and merry haymakers, And the beautiful Midsummer sky.

And the beautiful Allosummer say. Come forth, gentle ladies—come forth, dainty sirs, And lond us your presence awhile ; Your garments will gather no stains from the burs, And a freckle won't tarnish your smile. Our carpet's more soft for your delicate feet Than the spile of your velveted floor; And the air of our balm swarth is surely assweet As the perfumes of Amby shore.

As the perfumes of Araby shot

Come forth, noble masters, come forth to the field, Where freshness and health may be found; Where the wind-rows are spread for the butterfly's bed And the clover-bloom falleth around. Then a song and a clieer for the bonnie green stack, Climbing up to the sun wide and high; For the pitchers, and rakers, and merry haymakers, And the beautiful Midsummer sky.

And the beautiful Midsummer sky. "Hold fast !" cries the wagoner, loudly and quick, And then comes the hearty "Gee-wol !" While the cunning old team horses manage to pick A sweet mouthful to munch as they go. The tawney-faced children come round us to play, And bravely they scatter the heap; Till the tinicst one, all outspent with the fun, Is curled up with the sheep-dog, asleep, Old age sitteth on the haycock's fair crown, At the close of our laboring day; And wishes his life, like the grass at his feet; May be pure at its "passing away." Then a song and a cheer for the bonnie green stack, Climbing up to the sun wide and high; For the pitchers and rakefs, and merry haymakers, And the beautiful Midsummer sky.

THE CORN WORM-Caution to Farmers .- There is at this time a worm attacking the corn plant that bids fair to do great injury to future crops. These worms can now be easily destroyed an their propagation prevented. They can be easily found; the stalks and leaves will appear some what withered; on examination several holes will be observed in the sides of the stock near the behold the farmer at his plough, every thing is snug and comfortable around him. He has not wealth, All such should be immediately taken up and burn and is consequently free from its perplexities; he is not poor, and is consequently independent. His family thrive around him, and blest with healthi remain each pair of worms will leave a progeny of and content ment, he enjoys as great a share of happiness as ever falls to the lot of mortals. Great may be too late to prevent the evil. It is the "spinwealth is too often useless or misdirected—ex-treme poverty is latal to the most laudable efforts. A state of independant competence, between the A state of independant competence, between the two, is most likely to preserve our principles un-tarnished—to keep our human sympathies refreshed and to render us thuly happy. Ovid finely compares a broken fortune to a fall-the mean time hope this will be sufficient to put ing column; the lower it sinks, the greater weight our farmers on their guard, and to induce them to search their corn fields while the evil is within the reach of an easy remedy.

Baltimore, July, 1844. GIDEON B. SMITH.

GREEN CORNSTALKS MAKE RICH MILK .- At

GREEN CORNSTALKS MARE ICON MINE. Iate meeting of the Farmer's Club in New York, Mr. Morris, of Morrisenia, stated that he kept a dairy of one hundred and twenty-six cows, to supply the New York market with milk—that he foods them on green corn. He sows his corn broadcast; and says it makes better and richer milk than any other leed he has used, and there can be no doubt that it produces more provender than any other vegetable. Mr. Morris's statement exactly coin-cides with our notion. So much sacharyne matter as cornstalks yield, must make rich milk.

PEACH TREES .- Peach stones should be buried in the fall, in dry grou ind: cover them slightly: freezing is no injury. In the spring dig them up, crack them, but leave the pits within the shells, as this the United States are numerous, obvious, and conis most according to nature, and so plant them .uly, though a good time for inoculating plum trees, is too early for the peach. If peach trees are inoculated in this month, every rain causes the ground to send forth a quantity of gum which becomes hard, and is hurtful to the buds. This evil which will be diminished, if the operation is eferred until the full moon in August, or what is still better, the early part of September. Set the buds on the north side of the tree; the sun will not be so likely to dry them up. Urine thrown frequently around the bodies and roots of the trees, is a powerful stimulant to their growth, and preserves them in a great measure from the 2. vorm.-Cultivator.

ted States; repealed the odious bankrupt law prevented the grand larceny of the public domain and achieved a material retrenchment of the pub-PREVENTION OF THE FLY IN TURNIPS .- The fly PREVENTION OF THE FLY IN TURNITS.—The fly in turnips may be prevented by dividing the seed intended for one day's sowing into two equal parts, and putting one part to steep in a vessel contain-ing soil pond, or ditch water, the night previous to its being used. Next morning mix the whole together, and add to each pound of seed two ounces of flowers of sulphur. This mode will ensure two successive growths, and the fly will not touch them. It has been adopted with success for many years by the intelligent farmers in the southwest of Scotland.

in turnips may be prevented by dividing the seed independence of force is a source days sowing into two equal parts in and putting one part to steep in a vessel control of the second source days sowing into two equal parts in an exhibit of the public domain i and prevented the grand larceny of the public domain i and prevented to grand a larceny of the public domain i and prevented to grand a larceny of the public domain i and prevented to grand larceny of the public domain i and prevented to grand a larceny of the public domain i and prevented to grand larceny of the public domain i and prevented to grand larceny of the public domain i and prevented to grand larceny of the public domain i and prevented to grand larceny of the public domain i and prevented to grand larceny of the public domain i and prevented to grand larceny of the public domain i and prevented to grand larceny of the public domain i and prevented to grand larceny of the public domain i and prevented to grand larceny of the public domain i and prevented to grand larceny of the public domain i and prevented to grand larceny of the public domain i and prevented to grand larceny of the public domain i and prevented to grand larceny of the public domain i and prevented to grand larceny of the public domain i and prevented to grand larceny of the public domain i and prevented to grand larceny of the public domain i and prevented to grand larceny of the public domain i and prevented to grand larceny of the public domain i and prevented to grand domain and prevented to g

struction of the constitution of the Onited States, and opposes the incorporation of a bank by Con-gress to furnish a uniform currency, as contended for by federalism, as no such currency could be safely furnished by such an institution without a capital of \$200,000,000. 22. That such an institution would control the An effectual method of destroying bed-bugs, is to put into the joints and holes of bedsteads, lin-seed oil and white lead mixed to the consistency government of the people, poison representation, subsidize statesmen, corrupt the press, and final-ly blot out every vestige of American liberty. 23. The democratic party is opposed to a na-tional debt, as the strong fortress from which asso-

ciated wealth assails the liberty of the citizen, and

ciated wealth assails the liberty of the citizen, and oftentimes create State *necessities* to control the free action of representative bodies. 24. That party opposes the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, as a measure calcu-lated, if not designed, gradually to undermine the independence of the sovereign States, and reduce them to the condition of spiritless beggars at the door of Federal power. 25. That party still adheres to the Independent Treasury as a measure necessary to maintain the

20. That party still adheres to the Independent Treasury as a measure necessary to maintain the independences the people's Government; to guard the public treature, by heavy penalties and strong enactments, from the rapacity of the defaulter and speculator, and to prevent the funds of the Gov-ernment being used by pet banks and speculators to promote their own selfish interests. The democratic party ought to succeed, for va-rious reasons arising from the character and cha

rious reasons arising from the character and objects of the party that contend against it for pow-

26. Because it is the obvious tendency of all measures of modern as of ancient federalism, to consolidate all powers in the federal head, and de-molish all limitations to the power of Congress.

27. Because, true to its instincts, federalism clamors for a National Bank; for a splendid sys-tem of internal improvement, that shall pension de-pendants and reward followers; and for a prohibitive tariff, that shall destroy commerce and depress

agriculture. 28. Because that party, as represented in Congress, refuses to supply revenue to pay off the pub-lic debt, by a reasonable modification of the tariff law of 1842.

law of 1842. 29. Because it votes for every expenditure, and the highest amount, for every object, whether na-tional or local, public or private, meritorious or

otherwise. 30. Because, during the year it held power in both branches of Congress, it swelled the expendi-tures to over five millions of dollars higher than the last year of Mr. Van Buren's administration 31. Because, in the same period, it augmented the public debt from about five millions to over

twenty-six millions of dollars. 32. Because, professing a holy horror of demotial election. The reasons that may be justly urged upon the opinions more of the higher class of officers in five istrations had removed for twelve years.

48. Bas oted to free tions, and to the in masses, even ha elfare of the gre rs cannot be permane angerous to public li 49. Because fre

rty. vicissitude of affair

A9. Because the every vicissitude of affairs, whether in or out of more it never has sympathy with oppression, as a structure indencies. 50. Finally, it ought as always jealous of monarch-ical systems and arstocratic indencies. 50. Finally, it ought as always jealous of monarch-ical systems and arstocratic indencies. 50. Finally, it ought as always jealous of monarch-ical systems and arstocratic indencies. 50. Finally, it ought as always jealous of monarch-ical systems and arstocratic indencies. 50. Finally, it ought as always jealous of monarch-equality, it never despairs, but rises with fresh re-solution from every defeat, and ever purseveres in its benefactions to the human face. These are a few of the reacons obvious and in-

These are a few of the reason, obvious contestible, that should induce the Ameri ble to adhere to their tried and unchanged Others crowd upon us of equal truth a but the limits of this paper compel us lusion.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES AND WHIG MEASURES CONTRASTED.

MEASURES CONTRASTED. Every Democrat should be ready at all times, "to give a reason for the faith that is in him."— It is not enough always to be right, to feel sure that you are right, but it is necessary sometimes to be able to tell the why and the because. Let us then, in a quiet and familiar way, advert to some of the prominent topics, upon which the two parties differ ; and we wish to be understood now, as speaking of the great mass or majority of each party, and the men of moderate opinions. Ultra Whigs are rank federalists, while ultra Democrats are the reverse, going for "the largest liberty" and sometimes far above the practicabilities of the times. There is a sufficiently striking difference be-tween the masses of moderate men of both parties. Even these are wide, almost as the poles, asunder. tween the masses of moderate men of both parties. Even these are wide, almost as the poles, asunder. The first question upon which we differ is that of a National Bank. Mr. Clay and the Whigs generally are, for establishing a great Central Bank, in connection with the General Green-ment. The Whigs kept this out of sight us much as possible, during the last presidential campaign, in which they used every available means to blind the people to their real objects; but as soon as they were in power, they passed a bill to charter such an institution, and nothing saved us from it but the firmness of Mr. Tyler, who could not have signed the bill, without acting contrary to all his formerly expressed opinions. Mr. Clay, during his recent Southern tour, upon several occasions, took ground in favor of a National Bank, and said that we must have one, because they have them that we must have one, because they have them in England and France, forgetting that the same argument would apply to the establishment of **a** monarchy, an aristocracy, **a** church, or any of those things, which some Whigs seem so much to force the source of the source of the section of the

to fancy. Now, Democrats oppose the establishment of a National Bank, because it is unconstitutional, unnecessary and dangerous to the liberties of a re-public. The framers of the Constitution, voted specifically against inserting any clause which would authorize a Bank. The advocates of a Bank as Mr. Clay said, in his famous speech in 1811, have gone from one section of the Consti-

tution to another, to find the power to charter one, and failed in all. The last plea was necessity. That was what influenced Washington to sign the first bill, at the urgent solicitation of General Hamilton, when the Indians were on our borders and there appeared no other way to raise money and supplies to resist them, and when he had al-ready written his veto on the bill. By a strange coincidence, James Madison was induced to sign the bill for the second charter, under similar cir cumstances from similar considerations. These great men yielded to what they believed an absogreat men yielded to what they believed an accor-lute necessity, in giving their assent to a measure of more than doubtful constitutionality. Now, there is no such plea. We are in prosperity.— Our exchanges have regulated themselves better

Our exchanges have regulated themselves better than any Bank could regulate them, and there is no argument of necessity or even expediency in favor of what Daniel Webster in his speech at Andover, so justly termed "an absolete idea." The danger and anti-Republican tendency of a Bank have been made apparent. To make one is to create a great central, active, pervading, grasping money power, not controled by the peo-ple, not under the direction of Congress, but able to bribe, corrupt and govern all. The loans and subsidies of the late Bank to members of Con-arress, Editors and public men, are notorious and gress, Editors and public men, are notorious and were truly alarming. After a desperate struggle, in which that monster of corruption came near

sapping the very foundations of our Government, the sense and virtue of the people triumphed; and it is to be hoped, now that the question has come up again, that it will again be settled, effectually and forever. Another measure of the Whigs, not insinuated

Political. ROUSE, YE FREEMEN OF THE LAND TUNE-"YANKEE DOODLE." , TUNE-"YANKEE DOODLE." For Polk and Dallas rouse my boys, In all your former glories, And chase the rebels from the land, The coons and Federal Tories. For Polk's the man that's bound to run Their Harry out of water, All high and dry without a gun, Opene to ear him constant

Or coon to ery him gunn

They tried when Hickory had the field, These bankites and their creatures, With British gold to sand our eyes, And coonefy our features. But 'twas no go-old Hickory then, And Polk is now the mai, sirs, To beat them as we beat them then, And thrash them into bran, sirs.

salt, and drink it copiously while warm. never knew this simple thing to fail."

Then rouse ye freemen not oran, and, Awake the bugle's calling, And give these British Whig's a touch, Of good old Yankee malling. For Texas and for Oregon, Our county and her glories, With Polk and Dallas in the field, We're death upon the Tories.

DEMOCRACY'S STAR. AIR .- "AMERICAN STAR."

Come swell Freedom's anthem, the swift ball is rolling From its swift onward course, now the Whigs all g way, Place hunters and pirates no longer are prowling, And the cloud of HARD TIMES we will soon clear away

The Whigs and pipe layers abash'd and affrighted, Now pack up their spoils and are sneaking afar. While disenthralled states now in Freedom united, All hail the bright gleam of Democracy's star.

Behold our bold chiefs in firm phalanx appearing, With hearts firm and free as the fathers of yore, While the hair of the whigs falls away mid despairing Bare-headed and bare-faced we see them once mor A new day of glory begins to dawn o'er us, Its.sun of prosperity shines now afar, And freemon united all join the bold chorus, To hail the bright glenn of Democracy's star

From the Democratic Text Book. FIFTY BEASONS

Why the Democratic party should succeed in the ensuing Presiden-

you where a can hind more precious gills than these ; gifts that will retain their beauty, when these garlands shall wither and the diamonds and fine gold become dim.' The maiden took hold of the stranger's hand

and passed through the hall, which she had so lately entered, in thoughtless vanity and mirth. Her companions pressed round her and impedee her way.

'Oh, stay with us !' they exclaimed, and follow not the steps of the stranger; your eyes are dim your cheek is pale, shadows are gathering over your face. She may lead you to the chambers o

'Hinder me not.' cried the fair maiden ; 'I may not slight the voice that calls me. Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil.'

A celestial smile beamed on the face of the stranger as the young girl uttered these words and they disappeared from the festive hall. Thro the long sweeping shadows of midnight they glid ed on, till they came to a wretched hovel, through whose shattered casements the night gusts were meaning, making most melancholy music. By the dim light of a taper they beheld a pale mother, cradling her wasted infant in her arms, striving to hush its feeble wailings, looking down with hol low eyes on the fearful ravages of famine and disease, then raising them in agony to Heaven, im-ploring the widow's and orphan's God to have mercy on her. 'Lay down your golden offerings here,' said

the stranger, and your Saviour will accept the gift Have we not read, that whosever presenteth a sup of cold water to one of the least of his disci-ples in his name giveth it unto him ?

The maiden wept, as she laid her offering in the widow's emaciated hand. Again the beauteous stranger smiled. 'The tear of pity,' said she 'is the brightest

gem thou hast brought.' She led her forth into the darkness once more, and

held such sweet and heavenly discourse, that the heart of the maiden melted within her bosom.----They came too dwelling whence strains of solemn music issued, and as the light streamed from the arching windows, it was reflected with ghostly lustre on marble tombstones gleaming without.

'They breathe forth a requiem for the dead, said the stranger, and she entered the gate thro willows that wept over the path. The music ceas ed and the low, deen voice of prayer ascended through the silence of the night. The maiden knelt on the threshold, for she felt that she was not worthy to enter the temple. She hardly dar-ed to lift her trembling eyes to Heaven, but bend-ing her forehead to the dust, and clasping her hands on her breast, she exclaimed, 'God be merciful to me a sinner!

'Thy Savior will accept the offering,' uttered the stranger in her ear; 'the prayer of a broken

the stranger in her ear; 'the prayer of a broken and contrite spirit is an incense more precious to Him than all the offors of the East.' 'You shall see me again,' said the stranger and she led the young insiden to her own home, by the light of the dawning day; 'you shall see me again and we will walk together once more—but not among scenes of sorrrow and death, for they shall have field away. Neither will we walk thro' the shades of midnight, for there will be no night there.' There will be no moon nor stars to illu-minate the place.' for the glory of God shall lightthere.' There will be no moon nor stars to illu-minate the place, ' for the glory of God shall light-en it and the Lamb be the light thereof.' Fure-well—I may not dwell with you, but ye shall come and abide with me, if ye continue to walk in the with where I have guided your steps.' Never more were the footsteps of that young maiden seen in the halls of mirth, or the paths of ain. Bue went about among the children of sor-row and want, binding up the wounds of sorrow,

HONESTY AND JUSTICE .- He only is worthy of esteem that knows what is just and honest, and dares do it-that is master of his own passions,

and scorns to be a slave to another's Such a one, in the lowest poverty, is a far better nan, and merits more respect than those gay things who owe all their greatness and reputati to their rentals and revenues .- Dr. Fuller.

THE STUARTS .- It was noticed that the last of the Stuarts died lately in obscurity. There never was a whole race so singularly unfortunate during at least four hundred years. Robert III broke his heart because his eldest son Robert was starved to death, and his youngest son made captive .-James I was assassinated in a convent near Perth James II was killed by the bursting of a cannon; James III was thrown from his horse, and mur dered in a cottage where he sought shelter; James fell at the battle of Flodden Field; James V died of grief for the loss of his army. Henry Stuart, Lord Dudley, was assassinated; Mary Stuart be-headed; Charles II exiled for many years; James II lost his erown; Anne died broken hearted, and the posterity of James were wretched wanderers, and all are now gone .- N. Y. Sun.

EARLY RISING .- The editor of the Portland Express, in discoursing upon early rising, speaks thus:---- Up with you ! don't sleep away this beau-tiful morning. Mary, Ellen, Abby, Sarah, Olive, Caroline, Enza, Jane, Hannah ! and all the rest Caroline, Liza, Jahe, Hannah! and all the rest of you lazy girls, arouse—wake up—rise, and see the sun snine, and brush away the dew from the beautiful grass. You not only lose the best por-tion of the day, while you linger in bed, but you depress your spirits and contract sluggish habits. What it you are sleepy? Jump out of bed—fly round—stir about—and in a few moments you will be bright as larks. We would'nt give a straw for girs that work got up early in the mominiz or girls that won't get up early in the morning. What are they good for i Lazy, dumpish creatures-they are not fit for wives or companions. Our advice to young men who are looking out for wives would be-never select a female who doses away the precious morning hours. She may be a help-cat, but will never prove a help-meet."

DISCRETION .- There are many more shining qualities of the mind of man, but there is none so useful as discretion ; it is this, indeed, which gives a value to all the rest, which sets them to work in their proper times and places, and turns them to the advantage of the person-who is possessed of them. Without it, learning is pedantry, and wit impertinence; virtue itself looks like weak-

ness ; the best parts only qualify a man to be more sprightly in errors, and active to his own preju-

A great drinker being at table, they offered him grapes at dessert. "Thank you," said he, push-ing back the plate, "I don't take my wine in

The following beautiful answer by a pupil of the deal and tumb school at Paris contains a sub-limity of consistent of the equal deal of the "What is ETER.TRY?" was the question; to which he immediately answered,—"The life-time of the Almighty."_____

IDLENESS .- It is a primate to imagine that only the violent passion bition and love, indeed influcan triumph over the reshe is, often mast if the 16.00 ences all our des ad insensibly

SALT FOR GRUB WORMS .- A correspondent of the New Gennessee Farmer says, that after finding the grub-worm was cutting off his corn and cab-bages at a sad rate, he first applied ashes, then soot, and then Scotch snuff to the hill, hoping to destroy or drive away the worm, but it was all to no purpose. Afterwards seeing it stated that salt disagreeable to the grub, he applied about two table spoonfuls to each hill of corn or cabbage, placing it so as not touch the plant. The worms cit immediately. Another says, that by putting about " a pinch'

of salt to each plant, two or three times, the worm ceased his depredations. He also mentions a neighbor, who watered his cabbages daily with water from a salt pork barrel, and was not trouoled; but as soon as he discontinued the practice; his plants were attacked, equally with his neigh bors .- Farmer's Cabinet.

IMPORTANT GALVANIC EXPERIMENT.—At a meet-ing of the Farmer's Club in New York, Mr. Ross presented a potato seven inches in cfrcumference, and others no larger than peas, all planted in the same soil, at the same time—the 25th of May.— The large one was from a small plot under the in-fluence of a galvanic battery. Plates of copper and zinc were placed at a distance of about 200 feet apart, the potatoes planted between. They were connected by a copper wire following on the fence. This formed a battery, the moisture and acids of the earth exciting a galvanic influence, which was thus constantly passing through the soil in which the potatoes were planted. This is the most important result ever yet obtained by this experiment in the cultivation of plants. It has previously been tried with success in the conservatories of

SHEEP.-We have some twenty million sheep in the United States, which elaborate for their owners not far from fifty millions of pounds of wool per annum, or about two and a hall pounds on an average, per head. If we allow this annual clip to be worth as high as thirty cents per pound, then the fleeces will bring on an average seventy-five cents per piece. Allow that sixty-five cents per head and the lambs, will pay the whole expense of their keep, then the net profit is ten cents on

Mr. Samuel Lawrence of Lowell, a gentleman of great experience in the manufacture of wooller goods, thinks the Cotswold sheep one of the best goods, thinks the Cotswold sheep one of the best varieties to keep for growing long wool.— They clip from seven to nine pounds a head when well kept. Mr. Erastus Corning, of Albany, has a flock of one hundred and thirty ewes which will shear seven pounds and a half each. These were enlasted with seven to be the seven

selected with great care a few years since in Eng-land, by an experienced flockmaster, Mr. Soth-am, who in company with Mr. Corning imported them with a fine herd of Hereford cattle.

clusive. These reasons are derivable from the the past history, and from the present position and objects of the party ; and we shall attempt at the hazard of the imputation of reiterating old and fa-miliar truths, the enumeration of some of them. The democratic party ought to succeed in the

ensuing struggle, becau 1. It was that party that opposed successfully be election of President and Senate for life, in the election of Pres the convention that formed the constitution of the United States, and secured salutary limitations to delegated power in the amendments to that instru-

2. It was that party, with Jefferson and Madison at at its head, that resisted, though vainly, the incorporation of the first United States Bank as an institution unknown to the constitution, and dangerous to the liberties of the citizen.

3. It was that party that, in 1798-9, following the lead of Virginia and Kentucky, resisted the odious alien, sedition, and stamp acts, and moved the revolution which scourged their authors from power in 1800. 4. It was that party that rallied around and

elected the illustrious Jefferson to the chair of state, and sustained him in guiding the Government "amidst the conflicting elements of a troubled world."

5. It was that party that stood by Madison ar the country during the dark and perilous period of the last war with Great Britain, and thwarted the efforts of foreign and domestic foes; whil federalism opposed enlistments of men and loans of money, plotted treason at Hartford, burnt blue lights at New London, and in Massachusetts resolved it "unbecoming a moral and religious peo-ple" to rejoice over the victories of American arms.

arms. 6. It was that party that elevated Jackson, "the bravest of the brave," to the Presidency in 1828; sustained his administration against the assaults of modern federalism, backed by the rotten subsi-dies of a gigantic moneyed institution, which, for a time, poisoned popular representation, and erect-ed fiself above the Government. 7. It was that party that upheld the firm old matricit in returning the bill rechardering that in-

patriot in returning the bill rechartering that in stitution, with his veto; in resisting the constitu tional encroachments of the "American system," by the veto of the Maysville road bill; and in ringing back the ship of state to the "republican tack

8. It was that party that vindicated his character from the disgrace which Clay, Webster, and Frelinghuysen attempted to fasten upon him, by expunging the foul blot from the records of the.

9. It was that party that advocated, and finally 9. It was that party that advocated, and inlard carried, the great measure of "deliverance and liberty" from bank control, proposed by Mr. Var Buren in 1837—the independent treasury—which severed the Government-wedlock with corporat power, and restored the currency of the c

10.- It was that party that, in 1840, was pr trated by a coalition of antagonistical whose success proved their greatest calar warfare were groveling idolatries, fraud, forgery and falsehood whose means o

whose means of wariare were groveling do obscene songs, fraud, forgery and falsehood 11. It was that party that, having been l ed from power and driven into a minorit confiding in the honesty and justice of its ples, struggled for the rights of the peopl the trying scenes of the 27th Congress. 12. It was that party that; by the firmer constancy of its representived, prevente

constancy of its representatives, prevented, with the aid of a veto Executive, the re-incorporation of the mammoth monopoly-the Bank of the Uni-

33. Because it faisified all its professions and pledges made to the people, in order to obtain pow-er, and cannot again be trusted with safety. 34. Because it still urges, through its late con vention at Baltimore, the corrupt and corrupting distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, in conformity with the sentiment of its leader-"give

us patronage, and we will gain power." 35. Because, with unblushing effrontery and im-pudence, it dares to boast that it has a "DICTA-TOR" for a leader-a boast that we could have hoped never to hear in free America, especially since the dictatorial proclamation and course of

Mr. Clay in the 27th Congress. 36. Because its partisans and writers, confident in their means of success and their restoration, as in former times, throw off their masks, and open ly denounce and vilify the illustrious Jefferson and the bright constellation of republicans "that has

gone before us." 37. Because, if that party should now succee in seizing the reins of government, it would work a revolution in our republican forms, heap unbearable burdens upon the people, and make the million tributary to the privileged and favored thousand. 38. Because, by the showing of federalists them-

selves, that party has presented a cardidate to the people from the "aristocratic portion" of the party. 39. Because that party is now led on by the bit-

terest revilers of the venerable Jackson, the bene-factor of his country ; who have, until forced to act by the almost unanimous expression of the Ameri-can people, refused to refund the fine unjustly imposed upon the old hero after the successful de-

a people, related of relating the line angleady measures and posed upon the old hero after the successful defence of New Orleans.
40. Because that party, distinguished in all time past for its British sympathies, will doubtless compromise our right to Oregon, if British rapacity require the sacrifice to be made.
41. Because the adherents of that party, in all the State legislatures where the people have entrusted them with power, have given loose reins to profligate legislation; contracted enormous debts, without providing means to pay interest; and thereby made the faith of American States a byword and reproach the world over.
42. Because, in those legislatures, they have legislated in most cases exclusively for the "higher orders" of coclety, by granting priviliges to associated wealth, creating a multitude of corporations, and bestowing legislative bounties on particular classes.

43 Because they, in like manner, have created a large number of new offices to reward favorites, and pay for the services of their supple instruments. 44. Because, in the discharge of delegated du-fies, they have uniformly disregarded the limits of the constitution, made their own discretion the

cole limit to their authority, and violated and con-cemmed the INSTRUCTIONS of the constituent body. 45. Because they have disregarded the rights of property and labor, by creating the necessity for taxes which they dare not lay, but which they have thrown upon their successors.

ave thrown upon their successors. 46. Because they constantly violate the saluta ry maxim in political economy, that "taxation and representation should go together," by heaping upon posterity enormous and paralyzing bur-dens, which they could not consent to, and which they cannot escape, except by revolution or repu

diation. 47. The democratic party ought to succeed, be-cause, if the policy of its foes prevail, there will be no bounds to the extravagance of the Govern-ment, which will be followed by accumulated tax-es, direct and indirect; the injustice of which will bring the Government into disrepute, and finally tend to drive the oppressed portions of the country to dissolution of the Union.

sneakingly, but brought forward audaciously, is the Distribution of the Public Lands among the States. The Constitution has made the p States. The Constitution has made the public domain the property of the people, constituting the General Government, and the proceeds of their sale have been applied to the payment of the ex-penses of our wars, and the national debt incur-red by them, and to defray the expenses of the General Government. In this way, they have lightened the burthens of taxation, and their ben-ents have been equally and justly distributed over the whole country to which they belong. Dem-ocrats think it best to leave well enough alone in this respect. They prefer to lighten the burthen of this respect. They prefer to lighten the burthen of taxation for the support of the general government, and to leave to the action of the different States, the amount of their own expenditures. The Whigs on the other hand, wish to take all this property and distribute it among the States, to help the extravagant ones out of their difficulties, and to induce those who have not been so hitherand to induce those who have not been so inther-to to plunge into the same profligate courses which have brought bankruptcy and disgrace upon those which, under a wise and economical system of affairs, might have been so flourishing.

affairs, might have been so flourishing. Intimately connected with this scheme of dis-tribution, is the Whig scheme of a high Tariff for protection; for just so much as is taken from the resources of the General Government by the-distribution or giving away of the land revenues, just so much must be levied in some other way to make up the balance. The poor wan must pay higher for his coat, his shirt, his tea, his coffice, for event thing he huve a fore costs here when the

higher for his coat, his shirt, his tea, his coffice, for every thing he buys, a few cents here and a few there, but all amounting in a year to a very large part of his earnings. The Democratic party of the constry has agreed generally to the policy of paying the expenses of the general administration, amounting to about \$30,000,000 a year, by indirect taxation; that is, by duties, although in this way the poor pay much more than the rich, especially as the Whigs have-fixed it so as to make the very articles the poor, man uses, pay the highest duties, while the luxu-ries of the rich come in comparatively free—and it has been agreed that the benefit of these duties should be given to protect the manufacturing inshould be given to protect the manufacturing in-terests of the country. That is, when we buy an article that is imported, we give a few cents or dollars, over its cost, to the General Government, dollars, over its cost, to the General Government, or, if made here, to the manufacturer, and to a certain extent, this may be good policy. So far, both parties generally agree. But the Whigs cannot be satisfied with the just and reasonable protection or premiums, which Democrats are very willing to pay; but in order to build up a few manufacturing interests, they have crippled our commerce, almost cut off our export trade, and under pretence of affording a home market have.

commerce, almost cut off our export trade, and under pretence of affording a home market, have reduced the price of flour, pork, beef, lard, buttor, ashee, and all the great farming staples of the country, actually reduced the wages of labor, pro-duced strikes all over the country, and brought about a state of things just the reverse of what they promised. It will do to go just so far in this matter, but with this the Whigs are never satis-fied. They push every thing to extremes, and so spoil every thing. The Democrats would have a fair, proper, regular and permanent system o revenues and protection under which every inte-rest would flourish, but the Whigs drive on to ex-travagance and ruin in every thing they under-take, and need a constant check. So much this week. We shall discuss these-matters with candor ; for we feel sure that if they are only properly understood, our principles and cause must triumph.—Sober Second Thought.

England.