

SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLER. (OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.)

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POLITICAL.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS.

GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 10th of July, 1793. He is the elder son of Alexander James Dallas, one of the most accomplished advocates and distinguished statesmen that have adorned the legal profession of the United States.

On leaving College, Mr. Dallas commenced the law, in the office of his father at Philadelphia; and although, in the intervals of that severe study, the more attractive forms of literature and poetry were not infrequently cultivated, he yet persevered with unceasing application in making himself a thorough master of the great principles of the profession of which he has since been so distinguished a member.

In August, 1814, Mr. Dallas returned to the United States, bearing the despatches from the American commissioners, then, holding their sessions at Ghent, which announced the prospects little favorable to a speedy peace that are known to have resulted from the earlier conferences with the British envoys.

The death of his father, which occurred shortly after he left the Treasury Department, took from Mr. Dallas, in the outset of his career at the bar, not merely the benefit of professional assistance seldom equalled, but those kind and endearing associations which could have grown up only in intercourse with one whose genius was not more brilliant than his affections were warm.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that the exigencies of a legal life could not withdraw Mr. Dallas from the deepest interest in political topics. Deriving from the conduct and counsels of his father, and from the associations of his earliest youth, as well as those of later years, a strong attachment to the principles and views of the Democratic party, he had never failed to co-operate with his fellow citizens in the measures which were calculated to advance them.

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to protect, and indemnify individuals concerned in the institution from any pecuniary loss. The political history of the following winter was marked by the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, and one of his earliest acts was to offer Mr. Dallas the post of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia.

Since Mr. Dallas' retirement from Russia, he has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession; and though it is generally understood, that not long after that event, a private in his cabinet was tendered to him by Mr. Van Buren, nevertheless, he desired to remain in private life.

At length, in the year 1831, a vacancy having occurred in the representation from Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States, the Legislature selected Mr. Dallas to fill that honorable post. Thus, in entering for the first time a legislative body, he found himself in the highest and most important assembly that exists under the American Constitution.

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FARMERS LOOK TO IT.

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# Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWN.

Friday Morning, July 26, 1844.

## THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT,  
**COL. JAMES K. POLK.**

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
**HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS.**

### DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.

1st District—	Arthur Smith of Falls of Wight.
2d do.	Thomas Wallace of Petersburg.
3d do.	William O. Goode of Mecklenburg.
4th do.	Wm. Daniel of Campbell.
5th do.	Acadabald Stuart of Patrick.
6th do.	Thomas J. Randolph of Albemarle.
7th do.	William Smith of Fauquier.
8th do.	William P. Taylor of Caroline.
9th do.	William H. Roane of Henrico.
10th do.	Robert J. Poulson of Accomack.
11th do.	Henry Bedinger of Jefferson.
12th do.	Green B. Sumner of Shenandoah.
13th do.	James H. Patsick of Pulaski.
14th do.	Henry S. Kane of Scott.
15th do.	Robert A. Thompson of Kanawha.
16th do.	Joseph Johnson of Harrison.
17th do.	William S. Morgan of Marion.

### "PROSCRIPTION Is itself to be Proscribed."

Said Senator Pexton, and the whole host of Whig orators in the last Presidential contest.—The Democrats were denounced by their opponents as Robespierres, reeking with the blood of slaughtered victims, and as having acted on what was denounced as an unrighteous maxim, "that to the victors belong the spoils." But from the moment the Whig President was sworn into office, the guillotine seldom stopped, and hundreds, and even thousands of heads were struck off without accusation, except devotion to those democratic principles imbibed from Hancock, Jefferson, and a host of our revolutionary sires; and the spoils of every office, from a tide-water to a prime minister, were seized on by the Whigs, with a voracity totally unexampled in the annals of the Republic.

"Neither patriotism and wounds in war; nor virtues in private life; nor arduous services in council and legislation; neither urgent necessities nor honest dependencies, were any protection from this ruthless proscription; but an indiscriminate warfare was waged upon every incumbent, however blameless, when his place was needed by a hungry partisan of power, and where his conscientious convictions of duty prevented him from joining in the orgies of the Whig canvass of 1840. It is not our purpose on this occasion to discuss the propriety or impropriety of removals from office on such principles. But we hold it due to the purity of public morals, and the safety of republican principles, to hang up for public reprobation and indignant scorn, not merely the inconsistencies, but the hypocrisy and perfidy which have been practised by the Whig leaders on this absorbing subject."

At Cleveland, Ohio, on the subject of proscription for opinion's sake, General Harrison himself said: "I see over the wall a public officer; although he may oppose me, if he does so honestly and conscientiously, I shall be the last man to disturb him. Before I would remove him from mere difference of opinion, I would sever my right arm to be severed from my body." But, reader, how do the facts stand in comparison with the above declaration? General Harrison was in office one month, and yet we find from a schedule of removals during that brief space, in offices so high as to come before the Senate for confirmation, but without causes assigned for the removal, either to the Senate or the public, fifty-one of the most important officers under our Government. Is not this a most lamentable illustration, and chiefly from the official records of Gen. H.'s own Cabinet, so to the manner in which proscription was proscribed under the first Whig President, during the short period of his ephemeral Chief Magistracy?

And this sanguinary system of proscription was persisted in to the very moment of the quarrel of President Tyler with his Cabinet and the other Whig leaders; and the entire removals down to two or three weeks previous to September, of those possessing so high a character as to come before the Senate for confirmation, were not less than 160.

Those not coming before the Senate, could not be less than 2,800 more; because, in the Post Office Department alone, it was afterwards admitted on the floor of Congress by Mr. Granger, that while presiding over it, he had made 1,700 removals.—This is not one-seventh of all his deputies, intolerant as it seems; and had he remained two weeks longer and removed, as he avowed was his intention, 3,000 more, it would not have been one-third of the whole, while we have it admitted on official record under Mr. Webster's own signature, that before September he had removed near half the whole number of marshals.

Mr. Granger's remarks on this subject possess so much naïveté and frankness, we annex the whole of them in a note from the Congressional Globe of June 30th, 1843.

Mr. Webster observed: "The gentleman (Mr. Granger) said the Democratic party extended for the spoils. Will he tell us how many victims were guillotined whilst he remained in the Post Office Department? Were there no spoils then for which the gentleman himself contended?"

Mr. GRANGER said, "The world would answer the question which had been put to him. The number was 1,700." Mr. WEBSTER. "Yes, 1,700 individuals turned out of office during the short career of the gentleman; and had he remained in office two weeks longer, 3,000 more would have been added to the list, making 4,700 in all."

Mr. WELLES. "These 1,700 were victims to this best of all spoils, before the gentleman himself became a victim. (laughter.) This too is the gentleman who talks about spoils!"

Mr. BUCHANAN, on the 24th of June, 1841, (see Congressional Globe of that date) computed the removals of postmasters to be then going on at the rate of 130 per week; which, if continued six months, would amount to 3,250. Independent of these smaller deputies, the subordinate officers in the customs, the light-house keepers, the clerks in the land offices and departments—none of them fleeing to the Senate, undoubtedly exhibited ten or eleven hundred more victims. All these would constitute an aggregate of at least 3,000 removals in less than six months, under auspices entirely Whig in character, and previous to the rupture between that party and their acting President. Nor let any pretend that one in a hundred of these were touched for any cause except a more honest difference of opinion.

### THE BANKRUPT LAW.

According to Mr. Clay's theory, is "a link in the great system of Whig measures," and is, in doubtless, to be renewed should he be elevated to office. But will the PEOPLE, says and able writer on this subject, again trust their rights and their interests to those who concocted and carried through this law; to the actors in the scenes which attended and marked, with an indelible brand, its inception and its progress; and who, to the last, resisted its repeal, in defiance of the public voice, and regardless of the just demands of an outraged community?

Let the People not forget the origin of the Law. Let them not forget the MEANS by which it was carried through. Let them not forget the ATRACIOUS AVOWAL by Mr. Clay, of the log-rolling system by which it was passed, by which he attempted to sustain, and to sustain it, after the popular branch of Congress had voted its appeal. Hear his words: "Votes were given for some measure in the series, not so much because they were in consonance with the views of the constituents whose members gave those votes, as because they were wanted by other parts of the Union, and the compensation was to be found in other more acceptable measures of the same series." Let the people not forget that its repeal was prevented in the Senate the session after it passed, and before it went into operation, by Mr. Clay, acting against the well-known wishes of the people of his State, as well as the general public voice. Let it be remembered, that Mr. Everett said of the law, "that it was destroying confidence between man and man, and seemed to be a shelter for those who were disposed to live without labor;" and that when he voted for it, he wished it to exist "only for a limited time!" Let it be remembered that Mr. Barnard characterized it, if only for a limited time, as "a repudiation in its most odious form—repudiation by individuals of their own debts at their own time." These gentlemen both were zealous advocates of the bill when it passed, and the latter strove to sustain it to the last. They were probably the two ablest Federal lawyers in the House of Representatives. One, acknowledged it to be an execrable and abominable measure, if intended for a permanent one; and the other acknowledged it equally so, if intended as only temporary. Are the people ready to return to "the great system of Whig measures," of which, according to Mr. Clay, this law is "a link?"

### Mr. Clay in favor of Direct Taxation.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Clay in 1820, which will be found in the Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, published by Greely & Ed. B. of the New York Tribune, vol. 1, pages 146 and 147.

"Can any one doubt the impolicy of government resting solely upon the precarious resources of such a revenue? It is constantly fluctuating. It tempts us, by its enormous amount, at one time into extravagant expenditure; and we are then driven, by its sudden and unexpected depression, into the opposite extreme. We are seduced, by its flattering promises, into expenses which we might avoid; and we are afterwards constrained, by its treachery, to avoid expenses which we ought to make. It is a system under which there is a sort of perpetual war between the interest of the Government and the interest of the people. Large importations fill the coffers of Government, and empty the pockets of the people. Small importations imply prudence on the part of the people, and leave the treasury empty. In war, the revenue disappears; in peace, it is unsteady. On such a system, the government will not be able much longer to rely. We all anticipate that we shall have shortly to resort to some additional supply of revenue within ourselves. I was opposed to the total repeal of the INTERNAL REVENUE. I would have preserved certain parts of it at least, to be ready for emergencies, such as now exist. And I am, for one, ready to exclude foreign spirits altogether, and substitute for the revenue levied on them a tax upon the spirits made in this country. No other nation lets in so much of foreign spirits as we do. By the encouragement of home industry, you will LAY A BASIS OF INTERNAL TAXATION, which if get strong, that will be STEADY and UNIFORM, yielding alike in peace and war. We do not derive our abilities abroad to pay taxes; that depends upon our wealth and industry; and it is the same. WHAT EVER MAY BE THE FORM OF levying contributions."

Mr. Clay's scheme is to make the tariff on foreign imports so high as to amount to prohibition—thus cutting off a supply of revenue from that source, and necessarily compelling a resort to DIRECT TAXATION.

### The Hermitage again Invaded.

Why it is that we are so frequently reminded by our opponents, and that too with a kind of sneer, or an air of contempt, of the weight and influence which Gen. Jackson has in our party, we are unable to divine. It is reported by the Whigs, with how much of truth we know not, that the reason why the Democracy assembled at New Market, Va., on the 12th inst. in so great and imposing numbers, was, "that land bills were struck and posted up throughout the counties of Shenandoah, Rockingham and Page, and elsewhere, stating that General Andrew Jackson, the great Hero and renowned Patriot, would be present on the occasion." Without stopping to inquire into the truth or falsity of this report at the present time, let us see what admissions are implied in it. There can be no doubt of the immense number of persons that were present. If they, or any portion of them, were induced to attend either in part or in the whole, by the expectation of meeting with the old veteran in the cause of his country and of equal rights, and once more seeing him face to face, can it then, be longer doubted or denied, that he still retains a fast hold on the best affections of his countrymen, and that he has an abiding place in their hearts? or at least in that portion of them who know how and do appreciate the honest motives and distinguished services of a man who, in his devotion to the cause of his country, risked, on the battle-field, his life in its defence, and thus has spent, nay, sacrificed, that life so miraculously preserved through several active and severe campaigns, in the promotion of the great and glorious principles of Democracy, and the best interest and welfare of our Republic. Who would not rather choose to act with such a man as this, and even to be guided by his councils, than to be found battling for the cause of modern Whiggery, side by side with J. Q. Adams, the mover of abolition, the agitator of disunion, the enemy of our Revolutionary ally, and the friend and defender of our greatest national foe; or with Daniel Webster of blue-light and anti-war memory, the high-priest of Federalism, the man who proclaimed in the Senate of the U. S. that he would not vote one dollar for the defence of his country if the enemy were battering at the door of the Capitol? But the time is not far distant when General Jackson, the Hero of two wars, successfully waged, the one against Great Britain and the other against the United States Bank, will receive at the hands of all, without distinction of party, that meed of praise which he so richly deserves,

and which the Democratic party alone has extended to him.

We are inclined to place but little credence in the report alluded to, but if it be true, we are assured, that no responsible individual would have published the expected arrival of the old General, without some grounds for believing that he might be there. But whether the report be true or false, we are perfectly satisfied of the fact, that he could visit no part of Virginia with more gratification to himself, and to those whom he visited, than the "Tenth Legion" of Virginia Democracy.

"It was really amusing to see the fluttering exhibited by the Whigs in this region, upon the publication in our last of an article from the Winchester Virginian, referring to some changes from the Whig party to that of the Democrats, in Berkeley county. But, it seems, much to the gratification of our opponents, that the article in question was the production of some unprincipled and unmanly WHIG, who, forsooth, imposed a purpose of calling forth a contradiction, and thereby endeavor to make it appear that the changes published as taking place elsewhere, like these, was a sample of the reckless manner in which the Loco press abuse the confidence of their readers." Wonder if Whig editors are so engaged, all at once, that they could not under the same circumstances be made the dupes of persons disposed to be mischievous?"

As to the recantations of Mr. Grove and Holliday, though they are both worthy and respectable gentlemen, we care not a fig. There are hundreds daily, throughout the whole Union, giving up to their own signature, the reasons which impel them to a separation from the Whig party—their despicable measures, and unworthy leaders.

As to Virginia, who doubts where she will stand in the coming contest? Can it be supposed that she has fallen so low—discarded in so shameful a manner those great political tenets of which she has been emphatically the fostering-mother—as to support that recreant from the Republican faith, Henry Clay? No! not even the Whig editors, with all their "greediness," dare claim such a result. The falsehood would be so glaring—so much at war with their honest convictions—that they would blush to give publicity to such a statement.

### BETTING ON ELECTIONS.

We utterly condemn the practice of betting on Elections, no matter what party the proposition may come. It is no evidence of a man's sincerity, when he becomes excited in political controversies, to risk his money in order to sustain his veracity. If he be honest in his opinions, or a man of integrity, he will not assert what he does not believe, and if he be the reverse, it does not better the case by placing his money at stake. This thing of betting on Elections, as all admit, has, and will continue to exert, a deleterious influence, and should not be encouraged by any, especially those who have control of the public press.

Yet Whigs and Whig editors have conceived, during this contest, that nothing their opponents could say was sincere, unless they were willing to bet upon its correctness. They at least have held out this idea, but whether they are sincere, we have ample reasons for doubting. For, whenever a bet is offered from any quarter, that the Democratic candidates will be elected, the Whigs do not like men, go and take up the bet, but get some one of their more unscrupulous editors to publish a long story in reference to the individual offering it having "backed out." Now it will be recollected that Mr. Palmer, of Md., offered some weeks ago, a bet in reference to Mr. Polk's election, and his getting 16 out of the 36 States; yet, the Whigs, with all their bragging, never offered to take it up! No, but the Washington Standard catches up a statement that Mr. P. had been "run off," and this forthwith goes the round of the Whig press as prima facie evidence that Democrats who contend that Mr. Polk will be elected "assert a lie, and that upon which they are not willing to stake their money." This same paper, the Standard, published an article stating that Mr. Rives of the Globe had offered a bet and afterwards refused to comply; but Mr. R. being on the spot soon gave another version to that statement, as Mr. Palmer does to the one referred to in the following article:

### TO THE PUBLIC.

The bet proposed by me by advertisement in the Globe, never was offered to be taken by any one, to my knowledge. I came to Washington to withdraw it, after it had remained six days in print—no feeling myself bound to pay for an advertisement, unlimited in its duration. The story of the Standard of my being backed out is, therefore, like a good deal in that concern, purely a story. Mr. Holland, the clerk of the Globe office, had stated to me, that, to his knowledge, and as far as his information goes, no offer has ever been made to take it up. I further declare, that during all the time which my proposition has been in print, no man has ever offered to me personally to take it up. Under these circumstances, for the purpose of coaxing the "coons" into some proposition more acceptable, I now withdraw the bet heretofore advertised; and with the view to decoy the friends of "Henry of the Wood" into some proof of the sincerity of their faith in the truth of their bragging declarations, I propose now to bet one hundred dollars on each of the following States voting for Polk as President—namely:

New Hampshire, Maine, Louisiana, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Illinois.

This proposition is to be binding on me for ten days from this date. The only way to meet this matter, is to plank up during the time. It may be more convenient, and more economical for the coons to circulate lies by word of mouth, or by being backed out. Let them meet my offer, and if I am backed out, let them print it, with the proof!

JOHN PALMER.

Palmerville, Prince George's co., Md.  
July 15, 43.

"Who is James K. Polk?"—Why, for the benefit of those who profess such great ignorance, it is only necessary to state that he is the same James K. Polk who got more votes in 1843 for Governor of Tennessee, than Henry Clay obtained in the whole Union for President in 1824. Here are the figures—

For James K. Polk,	52,000
For Henry Clay,	46,000
Polk's majority,	6,000

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—We have it from undoubted authority, that on the farm of Mr. Watson on the Opepon Creek, above Smithfield, there are two polk stalks, large and flourishing, growing out of the trunk of an equally flourishing tree, hickory we presume. That such a phenomenon as this should have occurred, after the nomination of Polk for the Presidency, and when polk stalks are so much the rage, is really remarkable, and it requires but a little stretch of imagination to see in it a pretty sure sign of the flourishing state of Polkism, and presage of his success.

### MEETING AT BRUCETOWN.

#### THE PEOPLE WILL COME!

It would have rejoiced the soul of any true-hearted Democrat to have witnessed the outpouring of the people at Brucetown, on Saturday the 20th inst. Scarcely had we partaken of the good and substantial dinner, furnished by a newly made acquaintance and friend, when the people began to pour in from every direction, although long before the time appointed for the meeting. The hour for speaking came, and still the roads were thronged, and they continued to come, from far and near.—But, after waiting for an hour or more, it was not best for the Speakers to take the Stand. Mr. BURCHER, of our town, was first introduced to the audience, by the worthy President of the Brucetown Democratic Association, (Dr. Wigginton,) after he had called the meeting to order. Mr. B. in one of his happiest efforts of oratory, (for which he seems to be peculiarly gifted,) exposed with the keenest, but most classic sarcasm, the treacherous policy of the self-styled Whig party; he showed the ruinous effects of their measures, the injustice of their course towards Mr. Polk, developed, with becoming boldness, the true character of Henry Clay, interspersing his speech with some of the most strikingly illustrative and laughable anecdotes, and closed with an appeal to the Democracy truly eloquent; and took his seat amidst the most deafening plaudits.

MR. O'BANNON, also of our town, was next introduced, and he descended at length upon the measures and men of the two parties. He traced the Whig party, in a masterly style, through all the political phases they have occupied, and held up to just indignation that party, who, while fighting under the cognomen of Whigs, were open and avowed advocates of the most ultra Federal measures. We cannot attempt to follow Mr. O'Bannon through his remarks, but must be permitted to say, that in point of sound, logical reasoning, we have heard no speaker during this canvass, who has surpassed, or indeed equalled him. We congratulate our Democratic friends that they have secured the services of so able a champion in the present contest. Alike unpretending, in private life, or on the public rostrum, his efforts in behalf of the Republican cause, cannot fail of making a lasting impression.

He was succeeded by Mr. BEDINGER, the Elector for this District, of whom suffice it to say, that with his usual, acknowledged ability on the stump, he brought to view the broken promises of Whiggery, the perfidy of their course, the hypocrisy of their professions; and after descending with appropriate severity on the "Summation of Whig principles," and exposing their unmeaning, equivocal and deceptive nature, he concluded with some most happy, able, and convincing remarks on the Annexation of Texas; and when he took his seat, the most enthusiastic applause continued long and loud.

Never did we see more interest and patient attention evinced by any assemblage of people, than by those at Brucetown. For three hours, and more did their whole souls seem engrossed and absorbed by the orators. It is almost impossible to say how many were present on the occasion. Some have said there were five hundred—some more, and some less; but for our part, we can only say that we were utterly astounded at the extent of the crowd, taking into consideration the short notice, and the thinly settled neighborhood.

"But the Ladies! We had not forgotten them. We have only reserved them for the last, as we do all the good things of this world. We can assure them that for one, we felt much flattered by their presence, for when we have them with us we are doubly sure that our cause is just."

### DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CLARKE.

At a large meeting of the Democracy of Clarke Co., held at Berryville on Monday last, Dr. Cyrus McCormick was called to the chair, and Dr. H. Dorsey appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1st. That this meeting approve of the Mass Meeting of the Democracy which is proposed to be held in Winchester at some early period, and that we commend it to the Democracy of Clarke Co. to encourage the same by attending said meeting in Mass.

2d. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the 29th day of August next, would be a suitable time, and Winchester a suitable place for holding the said Mass Meeting.

3d. Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed whose duty it shall be to receive contributions—and thereupon the chairman appointed the following gentlemen: J. Isler, Levi Hiett, J. Enders, Dr. Fauntleroy, O. McCormick, J. Louthan, Castleman and John Louthan, said committee.

4th. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with similar committees appointed by the other counties of this Congressional District, and that they be required to ascertain with all convenient dispatch when and where it will be the pleasure of the people that such Mass Meeting should be held.

J. Isler, J. Enders, B. Ashby, J. Alexander, J. Castleman, Dr. Dorsey, Dr. M. Nabun, H. Wheat, Ottaway McCormick, Dr. James Dr. Wigginton, F. McCormick, L. Hiett, B. Russell, T. Russell and Col. J. L. Johnson, compose said committee.

5th. Resolved, That we approve of the Convention, proposed to be held at Charlottesville in September next, and that it is expedient that the county of Clarke should be represented therein. The following gentlemen were then chosen delegates to the Charlottesville Convention.

Nathaniel Burwell, Dr. Fauntleroy, B. Ashby, J. Alexander, A. B. Taylor, S. B. Mount, W. A. Castleman, Ed. Massey, S. Larue, J. Anderson, Wm. B. Sears, Dr. M. Nabun, Dr. Dorsey, Dr. Wigginton, T. McCormick, O. McCormick, J. Isler, J. Noble, Dr. C. McCormick, J. Louthan, L. Hiett.

C. McCORMICK, President.

H. DORSEY, Secretary.

CHARLOTTESVILLE CONVENTION.—Postponement.—The Democratic Central Committee of Virginia, recommend the postponement of the Charlottesville Convention, from the 31st of August to Tuesday, the 10th of September. The reasons which have induced the Committee to recommend this change, are, among others—that the time between now and the 31st of August is too short to insure a full representation from all the counties in the State—that the time is too short to procure that series of documents which it is so important to circulate among the people, and which is, in fact, one of the great objects of the Convention.

The Dinner given to the Hon. John M. Gregory, of the Richmond District, is represented by the Enquirer as being a "noble affair." Thomas Ritchie Esq. acted as President, assisted by seven Vice Presidents, among whom we notice the name of the Hon. John M. Gregory, formerly acting Whig Governor of Virginia. The guests were J. W. Jones, Esq., Judge P. V. Daniel, of the Supreme Court of the U. S., Judge P. N. Nicholas of the General Court of Virginia; Col. J. S. Milson, Wm. H. Roane, Lewis E. Harvie, and Col. W. P. Winfree.

The Baltimore Republican and Argus complains that the Democratic camp is becoming too much crowded, and gives a hint to those who wish to get good places in the ranks to apply early.

The following remarks, says the Pennsylvania, in reference to the state of feeling in the two great political parties, as regards the approaching decisive struggle, furnishes, so far as our observation extends, a perfectly correct view of the case. Going beyond the assumption of confidence, which on every side is at once a habit and an essential part of political tactics, we shall find that the opposition to the Democratic party daily loses heart—that the enthusiasm so much talked of before the nomination of Mr. Clay at Baltimore, when there was so much fuss about banners, coons, and all that, is now scarcely heard of, and that the whole system of parade and excitement upon which the campaign was to be based, is dwindling down to a mere shadow of its former swelling pomp. On the other hand, every part of the country is bearing witness to the strength of feeling which is awakened on behalf of Polk and Dallas. We have never seen more animation and energy than are evinced for them, and not a Democrat can be found anywhere, who is not perfectly satisfied and confident as to the result, which may be seen, foreshadowed, as it were, in the countenances of those who talk politics in the high-ways.

### From the New York Evening Post.

#### Anticipations of the two Parties.

It is the custom of all political parties, previous to a contested election, to affect the greatest confidence in their own success. Indeed to a certain degree, this confidence is always felt; for without the hope of being able to prevail, no exertion whatever would be made. At the same time there are degrees of confidence, there are fluctuations of expectation, there are doubts and misgivings in the midst of well dissembled assurance, the tokens of which a practised politician is at no loss to discern.

It is manifest that the Whig party is gradually losing heart in the contest for the Presidency which is just begun. They have set out with a beaten candidate—"thrice beaten" we have heard him called, but we will not dispute about the trimmings that belong to the epithet. They place the issue of the appeal to the people upon the exploded doctrine of the necessity of a national bank, a doctrine which even Mr. Webster, once found himself compelled to admit had at last become obsolete, and which there is not the slightest pretext in the condition of the country for reviving. If Mr. Clay be a candidate already rejected by the people, his great measure upon which he stakes the election, has been rejected again and again, until the warmest friends of a national bank were compelled to silence on that topic, and only carried the election of Harrison by disavowing it as a part of their policy. Thus on both issues, the personal issue, and the political issue, the Whigs have nothing to encourage them. All that they have to look back upon is the remembrance of defeat upon defeat. They must win a majority for their candidate in States where he never carried a majority before; they must make a National Bank acceptable in States where it has been odious for many years, or they lose the election.

There is no hope of either. There are no signs that their candidate is more popular than formerly, or supported with more enthusiasm by his adherents. On the contrary his pretensions have become more and more like a tale of yesterday, which we can now hear again with the same interest, a drama played out which men do not care to see repeated.

On the other hand, we need hardly say to our readers, that the Democratic party are gaining confidence and courage every day. The intelligence from the various states of the Union is more and more favorable to the success of our candidates. There is no state in which there are indications of our losing ground, and in almost every state, since the divisions in our party have been put at rest, by the nomination of our candidates, we hear of arrangements for bringing the vast undoubted majority which the Democratic party have possessed in the Union for more than two years past, to bear with united and overwhelming force upon our adversaries.

A MASS CONVENTION IN TENNESSEE.—The Democratic party of Tennessee were never in better spirits than at the present. They are thoroughly united and determined that victory shall perch upon their banner. On the 15th of August next, they intend holding a grand State and National Convention, which will doubtless far exceed any thing of the kind ever held West of the Mountains. The committee of invitation say to all their "Republican countrymen, from the pine forests of the Green Mountains and beautiful bays of the North-east, to the sunny cotton and sugar fields of the South, from the shores of the Lakes to the lands of the palmetto and magnolia, from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, come and dwell with us a few days in the delightful valley of the Cumberland, and partake of our abundance of good plain substantial democratic fare."

To adopt the language of the Globe, we can only be there in spirit; yet we can urge our friends to go and mingle with the Tennessee Democracy on that day, and let them catch the enthusiastic patriotism of the old man of the Hermitage, and carry into the contest the elevated and untiring ardor which has signalized the Old and the Young Hickory of Tennessee, and all will be well. Most of the young orators of the South and West are expected to be present, and many from the North and East; and not a few of the renowned men of the land. So that, besides the great man whose deeds have given the place its greatest interest, there will be many present whose spirit-stirring eloquence will give voice to the emotions inspired by the scene and the occasion. This with the proverbial hospitality of the citizens of Nashville, will render sufficiently attractive the contemplated festival, to bring together a multitude on the occasion from every section of the Union.

The Whigs make themselves facious because the Democrats have nominated a man for President who has been for Governor in his own State. What nonsense, they say, to run such a man. We have, however, one good example of success for such a candidate—William H. Harrison was beaten badly, running for Governor of Ohio; and the man who beat him was Ethan A. Brown, now one of the Democratic Electors of that State. We found out, in 1840, that notwithstanding this, Harrison was a very fair run for President, seeing he was a beaten candidate for Governor—and we might add, for the Legislature too, in his own country. It won't do then, for Whigs to laugh at Polk for not succeeding as Governor, when he reduced the Whig majority ten thousand in a single campaign.—Penn.

Let the farmer remember that since the whigs came into power all kinds of agricultural produce has fallen. This is a fact that ought to arouse every farmer in the country and induce him to carefully examine and see what has caused this depression. Let him contrast the measures of the two parties, and see which are the most favorable to his interests, and under whose administrations their produce has commanded the highest price. Do this, and they will see at once that it is for their interest to go for "YOUNG HICKORY."—Balt. Argus.

CUSTOMS.—The receipts at the New York Custom House on Monday last were the largest ever collected in that city since the formation of the Government, amounting to upwards of \$241,000, which is an increase of \$50,000 over the largest day's receipts previous. This amount is nearly one half of the total collections at Philadelphia for the first quarter of the year.—Pennsylvanian.

### LOUISIANA ELECTION.

It seems that we are never to get the official returns from this State. The Whigs still seem sanguine of victory, (if carrying the House of Representatives and electing one member to three for Congress, in what has always heretofore been a Whig State, constitutes a victory.) Our accounts are up to the 16th, which states that, according to Whig authority, the House of Representatives stands 28 Democrats to 33 Whigs.—The Senate is Democratic. Three out of the four members of Congress are Democrats, and the Convention is overwhelmingly Democratic.

### COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION.

The Governor of Virginia has appointed the following, among other gentlemen, to superintend the election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, viz:—

Jefferson—William C. Worthington, Braxton Davanport and John Mober.  
Berkeley—Charles J. Faulkner, John S. Harrison and Philip Pendleton.  
Frederick—James M. Mason, Philip Williams and Henry F. Baker.  
Clarke—Robert Page, N. Burwell and Cyrus McCormick.

Warren—Bryan M. Henry, Mordcael Cloud and John M. Petty.  
Shenandoah—J. M. H. Beale, Mark Bird and Wm. H. Magruder.

Page—John Aleshire, John J. Thompson and David Bunnardiner.  
Morgan—Jacob Reichard, Henry Myers and Cromwell Orick.

RALLY, RALLY, DEMOCRATS! on mass, to the raising of the "Polk Stalk" at Harpers-Ferry on to-morrow. It will be a gathering of great interest, and every Democrat in the County of Jefferson should be there. In the name of the warm-hearted Republicans of Harpers-Ferry, we bid you welcome, and a hearty reception. Many distinguished speakers will be present, to scatter, like chaff before the wind, the thousand humbugs so ingeniously propagated by the Whigs.

The Hon. William Smith and John Janney, Esq. will meet in a political discussion at Snickersville, on to-morrow, 27th inst. As Mr. Smith and Janney are both gentlemen possessing a high order of talent, much valuable political information may be elicited.

WHIG FESTIVAL.—The Whigs of Jefferson intend holding a Mass Meeting near Charlestown, on the 8th day of August next.

SHANANDOAH SPRINGS.—This delightful Watering place presents now a bustling scene. People abroad are beginning to appreciate the medicinal virtue of its waters—the sublimity and grandeur of its scenery—and are flocking hither from all parts. In addition to the large number that have been there for several weeks, a company of 30 or more, mostly from North Carolina we learn, arrived in town by the cars last evening, intending to make a sojourn at this exhilarating spot.

Desiring of making our paper interesting as regards local intelligence, we would be thankful to our friends in the different sections of the county, if they would furnish us with such items as they may think would be of interest to the public. As we make no charge for the insertion of Marriages, Deaths, Religious or Political Notices, those who may feel an interest in their publicity, are requested to furnish them.

The Columbian Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine.—The most beautiful work now published in this country, is the Columbian Magazine. Its editor, JOHN LEMAS, Esq. is unsurpassed as a writer, and he has a list of contributors embracing the names of the most distinguished of the Hermit, throughout the Union. The Engravings that appear monthly, together with the Plates of Fashions, are enough, of themselves alone, to insure to the Magazine the most liberal support.

A new volume commenced the present month, and the editor promises that if shall even exceed in interest that of the last. The publisher, Israel Post, No. 3, Astor House, New York, offers the work at the low price of \$3 00 per annum, or two copies for \$5 00.

Next week we shall give from three to four columns of genuine Remonstrances of Locoocoism. We might fill a whole paper with them.—P. Press.

Let us have them, by all means, and when they do come, we shall give six columns of "genuine Remonstrances" of Whiggery. No mistake in this, we can give 20 columns if necessary.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Richmond Enquirer publishes an extract of a letter from a highly intelligent Virginian, now in Chester County, Penn., in which it is stated that the Democratic party are fully organized, active and zealous, and "that calm judges calculate on from 12 to 20,000 majority in the fall."

The St. Louis Republican states that all was quiet at Nauvoo on the 6th inst. The people of Warsaw, and other sections of the State, seem, however, relentless in their hostility, and determined to drive the Mormons from among them.

A new line of Steamboats has been started between Baltimore and Philadelphia, via the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. This line should be encouraged, as the Rail Road, since they have bought out, or drove off, the former opposition lines, have practised a great imposition on the traveling public. The fare by the new line is \$3 00, just half the charge on the Railroad and their Steamboat line.

From the Baltimore Argus. THE WORK STILL GOES ON. The Whig papers are evidently alarmed at the constant defections from their ranks of the prominent orators and leaders of 1840. The men who once marched at their head in victory, now lead them no longer; and they are fast becoming a dispirited, woe-begone party. But some device must be fixed upon to revive the drooping spirits of their hosts. They must have their "champs" too, which they "ring" upon right lustily. Accordingly, conscious that they make the most of them, they parade them in their columns over and over again, and make a great hurrah over them making up in noise what they want in numbers. And what is the result? They have not shown the conversion from the Democratic party of any one prominent man, well known in the country. With the exception of one solitary State Senator from Virginia, they cannot boast, we believe, of any converts who were ever honored by the Democratic party with responsible trusts. So much for the Whig changes—a beggarly account of empty boxes. Now we will present a few of the most recent cases of conversions of prominent Whigs. These are all men whose high standing in the Whig ranks is attested by the honorable stations they have filled. Harrison electors of 1840 who will support Polk and Dallas—

Hon. J. W. Wagon, of R. I.  
Hon. Peter Berce, of Conn.  
Hon. Guillem Verplanck, of N. Y.  
David Stewart, of Md.  
R. Kidder Meade, of Va.  
Honell Cobb, of Georgia.  
Late Whig members of Congress who will support Polk and Dallas—  
Hon. S. G. Hobson, of Va., now one of the judges of the Superior Court.  
Hon. James Garland, of Va.  
Hon. Julius C. Afford, of Georgia, one of the ablest stump speakers of 1840, known as "the great bear-horse."  
Hon. Absalom H. Chappell, of Georgia, elected on the Whig ticket last fall by a large majority to the present Congress.  
Hon. George W. Crabb, of Alabama, one of the most popular men in the State.  
In Indiana, among many others, we have Major Mace and Judge Edleston, who were Whig candidates for Congress last summer.  
Gen. Felix Houston, one of the most powerful popular orators of the South-west.  
John M. Gregory, late acting Governor of Virginia.  
It has been said without any contradiction so far as we know, that Ex-Governor Rimer, of Pa., and Thos. H. Burrows, his Secretary of State, men of great influence with the anti-masonic branch of the Whig party, have at all events refused to support Mr. Clay, if they have not come out for Polk.

It is well known that John V. L. Mahon, who was decidedly the most effective orator in this State, as he is indeed one of the most eloquent men in the country, will never support Henry Clay. Before long we hope to hear the "trumpet-tongued" tones of his voice once more raised, as they were in the glorious campaign of '28 against Adams and Clay, and for Polk and Dallas.

From the Tusculum (Alabama) Democrat. Blow the trumpet, beat the drum— The cry is still they come! they come! The Whigs say that it is merely a few of the "short sort," who are deserting their ranks; that they are neither men of talent nor consequence. That the public may form some estimate of the kind of men who are changing we shall present the names of a few of those with whom we are personally acquainted. For instance, Gen. Geo. W. Crabb, of Mobile, one of the most eloquent speakers in the State, and who in 1841, under the general ticket system, got the highest vote of any man on the Whig ticket for Congress, has come out against Clay and all his measures and is doing good service in the cause of Polk and Dallas.

Thomas M. Peters, Esq., of Lawrence county, a talented lawyer, the most influential Whig in the county, and appointed one of the Whig electors for this district, has determined to support Polk and Dallas because, Clay's policy is not the true policy of this Union.  
Gen. L. P. Walker, of the same county, voted for Harrison in 1840, but at our last accounts from him he was dealing death among the Whigs from the stump, because he never did believe in Whig principles as laid down by Mr. Clay.  
Dr. J. S. Napier, of this county, who was an ardent and efficient advocate of the election of Harrison, told us last week that he is now warm in the cause of Polk and Dallas, because he cannot swallow such a dose as the Clay principles.  
It is these "short sort" we should like to see the "fall ones" of the Whig party. We know half a dozen or more, in and about Tusculum, who voted for Harrison, that have declared their intention to vote for Polk and Dallas; and we have a letter before us in which the writer says he knows of six men in his neighborhood, in this county, who have lately come out from the Whig party.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS & MEXICO. The steamship New York arrived at New Orleans on the 11th inst. from Galveston, bringing dates to the 6th of July. The Civilian says: "By the U. S. brig Somers, arrived at Galveston on the 30th ult., from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 27th ult., we have the following items. The venereal prevails in Vera Cruz—measures are taken to increase the strength of the castle—heavy ordnance are being mounted—a brig arrived from the United States, laden with shells and munitions, an attack by the French seems to be apprehended. One of the 15 Texian prisoners in the castle has died. Those at Perote are treated with increased rigor. Col. Fisher has been put in irons for refusing to work. Nothing is said of the release of the prisoners. We mentioned an expedition by Gen. Sentman in a former paper. He has been captured on the coast of Tobasco with his men, (60 in number), by a Mexican cruiser. He was immediately shot. It is thought his name will be the same. It was reported that Canales had moved from Monterey with designs against the government, and that Arista had been ordered to the capital; that the Northern Departments are unfriendly to the government.  
A bearer of treaties recently concluded between Texas and several of the principal German States, had arrived. The Civilian states that he brought important European despatches for the government.  
The papers of Texas have little to say on the subject of annexation, and generally concur in the sentiment that for Texas to pursue the subject further, would be a national humiliation. There is no doubt, however, that very advantageous offers of commercial alliance with European States await the acceptance of Texas.  
The designs of France seem not to be known at Vera Cruz, but the measures of defence appear to have been taken against any sudden attack from that quarter.  
The Mexican Minister of War and Marine had recommended an increase of five per cent. in the district taxes to raise means—four millions of dollars—to provide an army for the final invasion of Texas.  
It is supposed, by intelligent persons at Vera Cruz, that the viceroy of the Mexican government has in view only the obtaining a better price for the United States for the claim made on Texas.  
A desperate action was recently fought near the Pinta Trace, in which the General Com. Hays, with only fourteen men, defeated a body of Cucumanes, Wacoes, and Mexicans, numbering over 100.  
It is thought that the government of Mexico is in treaty with the United States, including the Llanos and Camachos, and is giving them blank annuities, &c., to induce them to commit ravages on the frontiers.  
The rate of Texas Government exchequer bills was 80 cents at the Galveston custom-house.

FRANCE.—It is announced in the French Journals that the Emperor of Morocco has proclaimed a holy war against France, and, in conjunction with Alder-Kader, is making active preparations for invading the territory claimed by the latter country. It appears from despatches just received from Algiers, that actual hostilities have already commenced on the frontiers of Morocco.  
THOMAS CAMPBELL THE POET recently died at Boulogne in the 64th year of his age. His fame rests on his "Pleasures of Hope," "Gertrude of Wyoming," and his lyrical poems.

LORD NELSON.—Vincent Beatty, brother of the principal medical attendant of Lord Nelson at the time of his death, has presented to Queen Victoria the bullet which terminated the existence of that eminent naval commander. The ball, with the particle of the coat and epaulette that were forced into the body by the stroke, is neatly and elegantly set within a crystal case, which is appropriately mounted with a double cable of gold and its circumference, and opens like a watch.

Letters have been received from Mr. Wise, U. S. Minister to Brazil, dated Jano 19th, at Fayal, one of the Azore Islands. He was in the enjoyment of excellent health, and his voyage had been a pleasant one.

JUNCTION OF THE ATLANTIC AND THE PACIFIC.—J. C. Fickett, Esq., U. S. Charge d'Affaires at Lima, has come out with a long letter concerning the long projected and much talked of canal across the Isthmus of Panama. Of the five points at which an artificial communication might be opened between the two oceans, Mr. P. is satisfied that the Isthmus of Panama is the only one which promises favorably.

The crop of wool in Washington County (Pa.) for the present season will reach at least 800,000 lbs., and may, possibly, exceed that amount.

Mr. Jesse M. White, a native of Winchester, Virginia, was accidentally drowned at Swift creek, near Petersburg, Virginia, on the 15th inst.

The New Orleans Picayune speaks of a watermelon brought to that city from Woodville, Miss., which weighed 77 pounds.

The loss by the floods in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas alone, it is supposed, will not be less than \$12,000,000.

Presidential and State Elections. Below is a condensed table, exhibiting the times when the Presidential and State Elections, respectively, will be held in the several States, during the present year; together with the number of electoral votes, and the popular vote at the last Presidential Election. It will be found useful for reference during the approaching elections:

States.	Time of Elections.	Electors.	for Pres't. 1840.
Maine.	Sept. 9	9	46,612
N. Hamp.	Sept. 12	11	36,153
Vermont.	Sept. 12	11	32,440
N. York.	Nov. 1	36	181,018
N. Jersey.	Nov. 1	17	51,943
Penn'a.	Nov. 1	23	123,024
Delaware.	Nov. 1	6	5,378
Conn.	Nov. 1	6	31,601
N. York.	Nov. 5	36	225,817
N. Jersey.	Nov. 5	17	51,943
Penn'a.	Nov. 5	23	123,024
Delaware.	Nov. 5	6	5,378
Conn.	Nov. 5	6	31,601
Maryland.	Oct. 2	11	33,283
N. Jersey.	April 18	17	51,943
N. Carolina.	Aug. 1	11	46,276
S. Carolina.	Oct. 1	9	32,782
Georgia.	Oct. 7	10	40,251
Mississippi.	Aug. 5	11	23,871
Alabama.	Nov. 4	6	19,518
Florida.	Nov. 5	6	11,295
Tennessee.	Nov. 1	19	60,291
Kentucky.	Nov. 1	12	68,439
Ohio.	Oct. 8	23	137,157
Indiana.	Nov. 1	12	61,302
Illinois.	Nov. 4	9	45,337
Michigan.	Nov. 1	4	22,379
Wisconsin.	Nov. 1	4	22,379
Arkansas.	Oct. 7	4	4,369

\*Elected by the Legislature. 275 1,274,203 1,128,303  
†Every politician should cut out the above table and keep it in his pocket-book, convenient to refer to as the elections come on.

**The Markets.**

**BALTIMORE MARKETS, July 25.**  
CATTLE.—The sales in the course of the week comprised 370 head, at prices ranging from \$1.82 for inferior to \$2.37 for prime quality from the hoof, equal to \$3.25 and \$4.50 net.  
FLOUR.—The uniform price for parcels fresh ground from old wheat, has been \$4, and holders are now generally very firm at the same price.—There have been more receipts of Flour manufactured from new wheat this week, and sales of this description were made down to Wednesday at \$4.25. Sales of old Flour at \$3.87 to a limited extent.  
The price asked for City Mills is \$4.37.  
WHEAT.—Sales ranging at from 80 to 86 cts for good quality; and in some cases 90 and 92 cents.  
CORN.—To-day sales of white at 43 1/4 cts, and of yellow at 45 cts, and we quote accordingly.  
A sale of Penna. yellow in store at 43 cts; and a lot of Penna. yellow, a little heated at 40 cents.  
OATS.—Sales of new crop Md. at 23 cents, and of old at 23 1/2 cts.  
FLAXSEED.—Continues scarce and in demand at \$1.33 to \$1.35 per bushel.

**ALEXANDRIA MARKETS, July 23.**  
Flour per barrel \$4.00—Wheat, red, per bushel 85 and 87 cts—do, white 90 a 95 cts.—Corn, white, 39 cents—do, yellow, 43 a 43 cts.—Rye, 52 cents—Oats 28 a 31 cents.  
**GEORGETOWN MARKETS, July 23.**  
Flour, superfine per barrel, \$3.87.—Family, \$5.00 a \$5.25.—Wheat, red, 85 a 88 cts.—do, white 95 a 1.00.—Rye, 52 cts. Corn, white, 40 a 41 cts; do, yellow, 42 a 43 cts.

**DIED.**  
On Saturday last, at the residence of John Stedler, near Harpers-Ferry, in her 54th year, Mrs. NANCY STRIDER, consort of Mr. Samuel Strider, after having borne with great firmness the ravages of a long, painful, and incurable disease.  
Deceased this life, at Harpers-Ferry, on the 17th inst., at the residence of Mr. John Nicholas, Mr. GEORGE DEARBORN, in the 83rd year of his age. Mr. D. was formerly a resident of Culpeper Co., Va., where he sojourned many years, and where, by his indefatigable exertions, his industrious and economical habits, he raised and educated a large and respectable family of children—and lived to the good old age of four score and three years, and died regretted by all with whom he was associated.

**A. & G. W. HOLLAND,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers  
Foreign and Domestic  
DRY GOODS, &c.  
Corner of Shenandoah & High streets,  
Harpers-Ferry, Va.  
July 26, 1844—ly.

**A PONY FOR SALE.**  
A HANDSOME PONY, suitable for a lady or child to ride. Warranted young, gentle and sound. E. M. AISQUITH, July 26, 1844.

**HOUSE JOINING.**  
The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and adjacent country, that he intends for the future conducting the above business, in all its branches. As for capacity, he refers to those with whom he has been engaged for the last several years. His terms will be moderate, and made to correspond with the times. If attention to business, and a desire to please, gives any claim to the patronage of the public, he thinks he may reasonably ask a fair proportion.  
July 26, 1844—3t. BARNES LLOYD.

**WOOL.**—The subscriber will give liberal prices for WOOL of every kind.  
July 26, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH.

**Miscellaneous Notices.**

By the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian Church at Harpers-Ferry, next Sabbath evening, 28th instant, at 8 o'clock. Protracted service will commence in the church on Saturday evening at half past ten o'clock. July 26.

There will be preaching at Harpers-Ferry, on Sunday next at 3 o'clock. July 26.

**A CAMP MEETING.**  
FOR THE HARPERS-FERRY STATION, will be held, commencing on Friday the 21st day of August next, on the bank of Mr. DANIEL MOORE, situated two miles West of Harpers-Ferry, and two miles from Harpers-Ferry, on the main road leading from Harpers-Ferry to Charlestown.  
The preachers and friends on the neighboring Stations and Churches 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, from any cause, will be permitted to erect a stand, booth, or tent, for the purpose of selling any article of traffic, without a written permit from the Camp Manager.  
Signed in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, Harpers-Ferry, July 17. JAS. SANKS, Secy. Pa.

**TEMPERANCE QUARTERLY MEETING.**  
The Second Quarterly Meeting of the Jefferson County Temperance Union, will be held in Charlestown, in the Presbyterian Church, on Saturday the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. July 17.

The Democratic Tyler Association of Smithfield will meet in the School room, on Saturday, the 27th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. All those friendly to the cause of Democracy are requested to attend. July 26/1844.

In consequence of the Democratic Meeting at Harpers-Ferry taking place on Saturday next, the Meeting of the Smithfield Association will be postponed until the one evening, 3d of August. Messrs. Bellinger, O'Bannon and Butcher are expected to be present. July 26.

**Be present, Democrats, at the raising of the POLK STAFF.**  
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 the occasion. Harpers-Ferry, July 17.

**EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING,**  
Executed with neatness and dispatch, and on reasonable terms for cash, at the Office of the "Spirit of Jefferson."

**A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BLANKS,**  
Will be kept constantly on hand.

**LAW NOTICES.**  
A. J. OBANNON having permanently settled in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., will practice in the several Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke Counties. Office on Main street, over E. P. Miller's Store and opposite the office of the "Spirit of Jefferson." July 26, 1844—3m.

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber has taken out letters of Administration on the estate of his late son, Robert B. Rawlins, dec'd., and all persons indebted to the said R. B. Rawlins individually, or to the firm of F. W. & R. B. Rawlins, will please come forward and settle; and those having claims against either the deceased or the firm, will please present them properly authenticated for settlement. In the absence of the subscriber, his son, Thomas G. Rawlins, is authorized to attend to the above.  
THOMAS RAWLINS, Adm'r.  
July 26, 1844.

**FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE.**  
The undersigned having rented Mr. John Peacher's Mill; at the Old Furnace, and being now prepared to grind all kinds of grain, and wishing to be constantly employed, would respectfully solicit all those who have Grain to grind, to give him a call, and see whether he will not do as well as any other Miller in the county. For every 800 pounds of good Wheat he will give one Barrel of Flour and 65 pounds of Oat, or he will furnish the barrel for the oat, and stand the inspection in Baltimore and Georgetown. He would rather that Farmers would bring their Wheat to grind for toll; yet if any prefer selling, he will buy, and give the highest price in cash, on delivery. He will constantly keep Flour, Corn Meal and Oat for sale at the Mill.  
THADDEUS BANEY.  
July 26, 1844—4t.

**CAMP MEETING.**  
JUST received, a lot of 4-4 1/4 and 6-4 Brown Heavy Sheatings, from 10 to 17 cents, suitable for Tents;  
Coffee 6, 8, and 10 cents;  
Brown and Leaf Sugars, from 8 to 16 cents;  
Bacon, hog round, 6 cents;  
Prime Hams 7 cents.  
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.  
Harpers-Ferry, July 26, 1844—4t.

**SILVER PLATE SALE.**  
Will be sold at the residence of John Sharf, near Newtown, at Public Sale, on Monday the 29th instant, the following property, to wit: About 800 Bushels of Wheat in the Barn; 10 Ton Clover Hay; A quantity of Oats in the Stack; 60 head of Stock Hogs; One Wheat Fan; One Cart; One Water Car.  
A set of Surveying Instruments; A lot of Beds, Bedsteads, and Bedding; Three Corner Cupboards, Chairs, &c.; Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
The above property is sold to satisfy executions in my hands against the said Sharf.  
Term of Sale—CASH.  
BENJ. LUCAS, D. S.  
July 26, 1844. FOR D. SNICELY, S. J. C.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**  
I HAVE a pair of new and very splendid CARriage HARNESS, which I will sell cheap, and on a credit if desired—or I will exchange them for Oats, Hay, Corn or a good Horse that rides and works well. If the horse is worth more than the Harness, I am willing to pay the difference.  
July 17, 1844—3t. JOS. F. ABELL.

**NEW GOODS.**  
The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received a lot of new and beautiful goods, which they will sell at their usual low prices.  
Fine 3-4 Brown Muslins 1-1 cents.  
Heavy 7-8 do do 8  
do do do 8, 10, and 11 1/2-3 cts.  
Fine Bleached do at very low prices.  
Tazans, Balzarinis, Balzarine Lawns, Muslins, Prints, Gingham, &c., for Ladies' dresses; Silk goods of every variety, Shawls, Cords and Tassels, Gimps, Fringes, Lace, Edgings, Insertings, Gloves and Hosiery;  
Cloths; Summer Cassimeres, Vestings;  
Boots and Shoes and Hats, of every variety;  
Parasols, Sun Shades, Ribbons, Chemizettes, &c., at unusually low prices;  
Groceries, very low, viz: Coffee, 6, 8, and 10 cents.  
Teas, 50, 60 1-2; Super Extra Infants, \$1.00;  
Hardware, assorted; Queensware and Glass;  
Tin-Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.  
Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call on Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844—4t.  
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

**SUPERIOR HATS.**—A supply of Rogers's Best Beaver and Russia Hats, which will be sold low.  
JOHN G. WILSON.  
Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

**S. W. HOAG, TAILOR.**

**Duffield's, Jefferson County, Va.**  
RESPECTFULLY tenders thanks to his patrons of the past year. They can always find him at his post, faithful to them and to himself.  
July 17, 1844—4t.

**PORTRAITS.**  
JOHN S. GALLAHER, Junior, having procured a suitable room for the purpose of taking Miniatures by the Daguerrotype process, is happy to acquaint his friends and the public generally that he is ready to delineate their features 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 patrons are desired to make early calls. Terms moderate.  
July 17, 1844.

**HORSES FOR SALE.**—I have 4 good Work Horses for sale, which will sell for six months credit.  
G. M. DAVIS.  
July 17, 1844.

**LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.**  
Will act as agent for persons who 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 Court of the United States for Ohio, and in the State Courts of that State, where the interests of the holders of those lands may be involved.  
Any communications addressed to B. F. Washington, Attorney at Law, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, in reference to the above, will be promptly attended to.  
July 17, 1844.

**Shenandoah Bridge Company.**  
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Shenandoah Bridge Company at Harpers-Ferry will be held on Thursday, the 1st day of August next, at the Store of Mr. Philip Cook, for the purpose of electing a President and Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting other business.  
GEORGE MAUZY, Secy.  
July 17, 1844—3t.

**Harpers-Ferry Merchant Tailor and Ready-Made Clothing Store.**  
The subscribers would respectfully make known to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, that they have now on hand a new and splendid assortment of goods in their line, comprising in part as follows:  
Super Black, Blue, Olive, Drab, Light and Dark Mixed, Light and Invisible Green Cloths, French, English and American Manufacture, from \$2 to \$12 00 per yard;  
Cassimeres of every variety, and quality, as follows:  
Super Blue, Black, Drab, Mixed, Cross-barred, Fancy, striped and Plain, from \$1 to \$4 per yard;  
Vestings, a general assortment, to suit the present and approaching seasons. Also, an assortment 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 Cassimeres 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 splendid assortment 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.  
In conclusion, we ask a call from the citizens 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 we warrant satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.  
W. J. & J. G. STEPHENS.  
Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844—4t.

**CHEAP GOODS.**—The subscriber being anxious to sell off his Spring and Summer Stock, will offer below cost, many desirable articles for ladies' wear; such as Lawns, Balzarinis, Mouslin de Laines, Chintzes, Laces, Collars, &c.  
E. M. AISQUITH.  
July 17, 1844.

**LADIES' HOSE.**—Black and White Silk and Black and White Cotton Stockings, at very low prices at  
E. M. AISQUITH'S.  
July 17, 1844.

**VINEGAR.**—Prime Hard Cider Vinegar at 7c per gallon.  
E. M. AISQUITH'S.  
July 17, 1844.

**BACON.**—Prime Bacon, Sides and Shoulders, "City Cured" for sale low.  
E. M. AISQUITH.  
July 17, 1844.

**SALT.**—20 Sacks Course and Fine SALT, best quality and large size at  
July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

**LIQUORS.**—Good Old WINES, BRANDIES, RUM, SPIRITS, and WHISKY, all pure, for sale at  
E. M. AISQUITH'S.  
July 17, 1844.

**LEATHER.**  
I HAVE on hand a lot of superior Sole, Upper, Harness and Bridle Leather, Calf and Sheep Skins, tanned and finished in the best manner, which I will dispose of on liberal terms. Call and see, two doors west of the Bank.  
July 17, 1844. THOMAS RAWLINS.

**LIQUORS.**—A fine assortment of Brandy, Gin and Wines, which I am selling at a small advance on the invoice prices. S. GIBSON.  
Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

**GROCERIES.**—I am now receiving, and offering for sale, a fresh supply of Groceries, at very low prices.  
S. GIBSON.  
Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

**OLD RYE WHISKEY.**—A good supply of Old Rye Whiskey, favorite brands, and a few barrels first white copper distilled Whiskey, at 37 1/2 cts per gallon, with a considerable deduction in price by the barrel.  
S. GIBSON.  
Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

**FOR THE SUMMER.**—A beautiful article of Gentlemen's Calf and Morocco Walking Shoes, very light, neat and fashionable. Also, Slippers, Bumps and Boots, home-made, for sale low by  
J. J. MILLER.  
July 17, 1844.

**FANCY SILK VESTINGS.**—A FEW pieces fashionable Fancy Silk Vestings. Also, real Bandanna Silk Hdkies, just received and for sale low at MILLER & TATE'S.  
July 17, 1844.

**Gentlemen's Finishing Store.**  
The public are respectfully informed that we are having all kinds of goods made up by one of the best Tailors in the Union, for gentlemen's wear. Coats of all kinds, Pantalons, Vestings, &c., made to please, or no sale. Fine Linen Summer Frock Coats will be made to order for \$3.25. Call at the store of  
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.  
Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.  
Suits will be neatly packed and sent to a distance when ordered.  
A. & G. W. H.

**NOTICE.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that I have appointed SAMUEL J. MOORE, Esq., my agent for the settlement of the estate of Thomas Likens, dec'd. All persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the said estate will please call and settle with him without delay, as indulgence cannot be given. Those who have accounts against the estate will please present them.  
July 17, 1844. JOHN H. LIKENS.

**MEAT, MEAT!**

**SOLOMON WILLIAMS,** long known to the citizens of Charlestown, respectfully informs them, that he will have at the Market-House, on every Wednesday and Saturday morning, a supply of Beef, Veal, Mutton and Lamb, in their due season, and of the best quality that can be procured in the County. Sausages and Puddings in their season.  
As he is desirous to sell low for cash. He respectfully asks a share of patronage.  
July 17, 1844—2m.

**NOTICE.**  
The public are hereby notified that I have this day transferred to John C. Walper, all bonds, notes, and open accounts due me up to the date hereof, for the use of George T. Mayre & Co., and Jos. E. Chamberlain, assignees of B. & R. Lucas.  
JAMES W. BOSELL.  
July 13, [17] 1844—3t.

**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:  
Long-Handled and Grain Shovels, and Spades; Pick-Forks, Scythes, Sneddes and Rifles; Long and short Traces; Halter Chains; Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes, Drawing Knives, Hatchets, Pannels, Compass and Tenant Saws; Firmer and Socket Chisels; Augers, Auger Bits, Braces and Bits, Extra Brace-Bits, Gimlets; Fore, Jack, Smoothing, Sash and Tongue and Groove Planes, Plane Bits, (single and double); Steel Blades, Spikes, Nails, Rasps, Rules, Squares; Steel Blades, Squares, Masons' Plastering; Tronels; Curry Combs, Horse Cards;  
Belleville Knives; Tin Plates, assorted; Locks, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, Tacks, Brads; Cast, English Blister and Country Steel; Strap Iron;  
Table Cutlery, Pen-Knives, Scissors, Needles; Razors and Stropps; Spoons; Metal and Wood-ware Spigots;  
Sash Springs; Coffee Mills;  
Scales and Weights; Paint, White-Wash, Shoe and other Brushes; Shoe Blacking;  
Kettles; Tobacco;  
Shoe Throat, Eggs, Bristles, Avois and Handles, Shoe Knives, Pinners, Leases, Nails, Lasting Tacks, Bolt Cord and Webbing, Peg-Cutters, Size-Steels, an assortment of Shoemaker's Kit and Kit Files; Japanned Spitoons; Trunks, Sugar Boxes, Nurse and other Lamps, Camisters, 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 see.  
July 17, 1844. THOMAS RAWLINS.

**SEASONABLE GOODS.**  
I HAVE still on hand a general assortment of Summer Goods, which, in order to make room for Fall Purchases, will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Call soon, and examine the following superior articles:  
Blue, Black and Green Cloths;  
Do do do Cassimeres;  
Satinets, a good variety;  
An assortment of Summer Cloths;  
Gambroons, assorted colors;  
Alpacas do do do;  
A great variety of Summer Wear for Boys;  
Silk, Valenita and Marcellis Vestings;  
Very handsome Balzarinis;  
Lace Lawns;  
Plain Lawns; very handsome;  
Ginghams and Calicoes, all patterns and prices;  
Figured and Plain Muslins, very handsome;  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, a great variety;  
Do do Mitts, do do  
Do Dress Handkerchiefs;  
Do Sun Shades and Parasols;  
Do Handkerchiefs, Colored;  
Cotton Osnaburg, Twilled and Plain;  
Best Beaver, Russia and Silk Hats;  
A good assortment of Gentlemen's Summer do;  
Do do Hardware and Cutlery;  
Tin-Ware of every kind;  
A good assortment of Groceries;  
Prime Chewing Tobacco;  
A Prime Lot of Bacon.  
My friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock and judge for themselves.  
JOHN G. WILSON.  
Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

**Playing, Visiting and Blank Cards.**  
GEORGE COOK, of the late firm of ELY & SMITH AND COOK, for the past six years manufacturer of the celebrated Parquet Cards, would inform the public and the patrons of the establishment, No. 71 Fulton st., where he has always been employed, that he continues the manufacture of all the varieties of Playing, Visiting and Blank Cards, heretofore furnished by the establishment—and that orders for the various kinds will be faithfully and promptly executed, on application to his sole agents, Messrs. Ely & Latham, No. 71 Fulton st., at the following prices, usual discount off, for cash or to those who buy to sell again, viz:  
Eagles of Star, Chain and Dot, Wave, Diamond, Marble and White Backs, \$36 per gross  
Harry 8, same description, 30 "  
Dealers do, 24 "  
Elyser do, 21 "  
Morriss Andrews do, 18 "  
Highlanders No. 1 star & marble backs 15 "  
" " " " " 12 "  
" " " " " 11 "  
Emmelled, Ivory and Pearl Surface Cards, at the following prices:  
No. 15 emmelled, \$5.50 Ivory and Pearl Surface \$2 00  
Lar. No. 14 do 5.50 do do 1 87  
No. 13 do 4.50 do do 1 75  
No.

THAT COON IS AWAKE.

There's the Magister's gathering. The coon is awake, and there's mist in his way. And his clan is our game bolt by night and by day.

THE YOUNG HICKORY TREE.

By your love of your country, your patriotism, your love of the grand army of your Uncle Sam's soldiers.

Miscellaneous.

THE PASSPORT.

It is true, then, Leon, and I may congratulate you; you are going to be married? To be sure I am; you see this trunk and this carpet bag, in an hour the diligence will call for me.

This letter was most joyfully received by Leon. He set out with a light heart full of hope, and dreading of a charming futurity. At Fontainebleau the diligence stopped, and the conductor allowed the passengers twenty minutes for dinner.

While Leon was rolling on towards Montargis, the people at Bony were thinking of him. Euphrasia Dutillois desired the eulogium Mr. Lombard had made upon her beauty; she was a charming young person, who had no fault but that of being a little willful.

It seems to me that we are in too good haste to accept Mr. Durand merely from the good regard his uncle has given him? Mr. Lombard, replied Madame, would never receive us. Besides, my notary has made inquiries.

HOME AFFECTIONS.—The heart has memories that cannot die. The rough rubs of the world cannot obliterate them. They are memories of home—early home. There is magic in the very sound.

THE ART OF POTTERY.—The Chinese long anterior to its introduction into England, France, or Prussia, and up to this day they maintain their ascendancy in richness of coloring in the manufacture of their earthenware.

FRINDSHIP is a plant of slow growth in every climate. Happy the man who can raise a few even where he has the most settled residence.

HONESTY.—Boys placed in circumstances of temptation cannot be too deeply impressed with the conviction that "honesty is the best policy."

THE VIRTUE OF LAUGHTER.—No man, says Carlyle, who has once heartily and wholly laughed can be bothered again by the same thing.

WHAT IS EDUCATION?—To be educated is to know how to reason, compare, and decide accurately. By the process of education this faculty is acquired, and this is termed in this "practical age," a practical education.

AGRICULTURE.—Scene, a cornfield; men with hoes; time, eleven o'clock, A. M. Enter, Squire, the owner of the field.

INEX SOLES.—Boots and shoes are advertised in Cincinnati, from rags, which can be put on and taken off at pleasure, being very light, and at the same time beautiful and durable.

MINISTER OF WEST ADVERTISEMENTS.—In the hope of making young people come forward, that during the warm weather, he will carry them for a glass of whiskey, a dozen eggs, the first kiss of the bride, and quarter of a pig.

Agricultural.



WHEAT.—LIME.—We saw yesterday a parcel of very superior wheat weighing sixty-four pounds per bushel, which had been purchased for city grinding, and which was raised under circumstances showing what good management may affect in the agricultural line.

THE FEEDING OF CATTLE.—Mr. Ellsworth, in his report, remarks that the subject of the economical feeding of cattle, deserves due attention.

A USEFUL PLANT.—The sun-flower is perhaps destined to become one of our most valuable agricultural products. One hundred pounds of the seeds afford forty pounds of oil.

FENCE POSTS.—A practical farmer informs the Hartford Times, that in taking up a fence that had been set fourteen years, he noticed that some of the posts remained nearly sound, while others were rotted off at the bottom.

SMOKING ORCHARDS.—In the last number of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, is an account of the successful mode of preserving orchards from the caterpillar, &c., by smoking them.

PLOUGHING IN GREEN CROPS.—Living plants contain in their substance not only all they have drawn up from the earth, but also a great part of what they have drawn from the air.

RECIPES.—BY MISS LESLIE. PORK WITH CORN AND BEANS.—Take a good substantial piece of pork, either salt or fresh.

EXCELLENT COLD SLAW.—Take half a head of cabbage, (a quarter of a head if it is very large), and having removed the stalk and the outside leaves, wash and drain it.

TO MAKE BUTTER.—Put into a deep China dish, and prepare for the following dressing: Take a piece of fresh butter, about the size of a walnut, and roll it in flour.

PASS IT ROUND.—That the Whigs are opposed to the "One Day Election Law," because it would do away with the injurious system of Pipe-Laying, by which they are in hopes of succeeding.

WARMS SLAW.—For this purpose use red cabbage. When shired into small slices, put it into a large dish with a close cover, and heat it half an hour on the stove.

TOMATO SOUP.—Take a leg of beef, and cut it up into small pieces. Put the meat with the bones into a soup pot, and cover it with a gallon of water.

WHY HENRY CLAY SHOULD NOT BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.—In our last we gave Fifty Reasons why the Democratic Party, with Col. Polk, as their leader, should succeed in the coming Election.

HE SHOULD NOT BE ELECTED PRESIDENT BECAUSE.—His election would ensure all the measures of the administrations of both the elder and younger Adams.

HE IS IN FAVOR OF A NATIONAL BANK, which Daniel Webster has called "an obsolete idea," and the power to create which Mr. Clay himself in 1811, called "a wandering power."

HE IS NOW JANUS-FACED upon the tariff question, advocating a revenue tariff at the south, and a protective tariff at the north.

HE IS THE ONLY PERSON who has traveled over the country personally electioneering for the highest office in the gift of the people.

HE IS IDENTIFIED with the party which preferred submitting to the British doctrine of the right of search, rather than go to war with right on our side.

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THE NASHVILLE UNION has the following beautiful tribute to Col. Polk: "ENCOURAGEMENT TO HUMBLES YOUTH.—Every body in the country whose lot is cast in a station encompassed with difficulties, may well take encouragement from the example of Col. Polk.

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