

Spirit of Jefferson

VOL. 1.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1844.

NO. 5.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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

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ISAAC FOULKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, PRACTISES in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Loudoun, Clarke and Berkeley counties, Virginia.

R. HUME BUTCHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

J. BANNON having permanently settled in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., will practice in the several Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke Counties.

LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON, Attorney and Counselor 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.

S. W. HOAG, Duffield's, Jefferson County, Va., RESPECTFULLY tenders thanks to his patrons of the past year.

A. & G. W. HOLLAND, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, &c.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Shepherdstown and its vicinity, that he still continues the Cabinet-Making Business in its various branches.

HOUSE CARPENTERS, WANTED immediately, several journeymen House Carpenters, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

HOUSE JOINING, THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlestown and adjacent country, that he intends for the future conducting the above business, in all its branches.

HOUSE CARPENTERS, THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting, in all its branches, the House Carpentery business.

LIQUORS, N. E. Rum, Domestic Brandy, &c. &c. 1st and 4th proof, and Domestic Gin, 2nd proof. For sale by SAMUEL GIBSON, Harpers-Ferry, August 9, 1844.

Political.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser. Protection to American Industry—is or is not the present Tariff so framed as to protect the industry of the American People?

It is a violation of every sound principle in political economy. It is destructive to national wealth. It arrays one portion of the people against another, and one section of country against another.

From this it is evident that not only the great body of the people are agricultural, but that the wealth or capital of the country is agricultural.

Now to the important question: Does or does not the present tariff protect American industry? It does, that is, if it renders this industry more productive, stimulates it, creates a better and wider market for our surplus labor.

Distribution of the proceeds of the PUBLIC LANDS. Intimately and almost inseparably connected with the most important question of the tariff is the consideration of the subject of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon this very convincing argument against distribution as a measure of relief even to the debtor States; for happily the people have come to understand that whatever money is drawn from their pockets by a direct tax, or by paying it in the shape of an indirect tax, is increased duties on the imported necessaries and even luxuries of life.

What the ultimate effect of a high tariff may be to this species of industry in the United States, no one can intelligently predict. If every other industry is oppressed the only one at least, the most reasonable inference is, the manufacturing industry cannot prosper long, under the present high tariff.

THE farmer divides but from one to three per cent. it will induce a change of employment, and a diversion of capital from agriculture to manufacturing, and thus have a tendency eventually to equalize profits.

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It is a strange assertion but not less strange than false, to say that Henry Clay is in favor of protecting American industry and that he is in favor of the present tariff.

The support of Government is a tax, a necessary tax, upon the industry of the nation. The policy of Governor Polk and the Democratic party, is to make this necessary burden fall as light as possible upon the people.

We repeat what we have many times said, that the essential difference between Democracy and Federalism on the tariff is not protection or no protection to the industry of the country; but it is whether the protection afforded by a tariff should be partial, exclusive, or general.

Aside from the utter insufficiency of those proceeds to alleviate to any great extent, much less to lighten and lift off the burdens of such industries in many instances long over-ripe, and pressing for immediate payment, the least examination and scrutinizing of the practical operation of this measure show that its supposed advantages and benefits to the debtor States are all illusory.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon this very convincing argument against distribution as a measure of relief even to the debtor States; for happily the people have come to understand that whatever money is drawn from their pockets by a direct tax, or by paying it in the shape of an indirect tax, is increased duties on the imported necessaries and even luxuries of life.

The farmers and planters of the United States understand the effect of the tariff. They see that the manufacturers are protected and are prosperous; that they enjoy a wide market and ready sale at high prices, and admit the present tariff is a protective tariff, so far as manufacturers are concerned.

We now leave it to the intelligent portion of the American people to decide whether the present tariff, in a true and legitimate sense of the term—whether it protects American industry or whether it paralyzes it.

From the Ohio Guard. TEXAS. The Republic of Texas, at one time constituted an integral portion of our country. Of this fact, we imagine, most of our readers are well aware.

By the treaty of 1803 with France, the United States obtained Louisiana by purchase; which embraced at that time the Territory of Texas. Subsequently, however, and by the treaty with Spain in 1819, by which the United States acquired Florida, Texas, without the consent of Louisiana, was ceded to Spain, and thereby became a part of her Mexican possessions in America.

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From the Baltimore Sun. RESPECT FOR MECHANICS. It is true that there are those in this country of civil equality, whose social practice proves that they submit to the operation of the political theory only because they cannot help it; but it is also true that they constitute a very small numerical minority.

These are to be found in all parties, though not in every clique, or self-constituted "class"; and they are of that kind who in making up their estimate of the individual man, reject the accidents of birth, as well as those of either wealth or poverty, and make his moral and intellectual worth, as seen in his conduct and developed in his conversation, the chief elements in their calculation.

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From the Baltimore Republican and Argus. DEMOCRACY. The principles of Democracy have for their foundation the purest system of unadulterated morality. They assimilate in wonderful harmony with the omnipotent laws that regulate the natural world.

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