

# Whig

VOL. 1

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1844.

NO. 3.

## SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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

At \$2 00 in advance—\$2 50 if paid within six months—or \$3 00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuation. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time will be inserted until notified, and charged accordingly. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Distances subscriptions and advertisements must be paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the county guarantee the settlement of the same.

### THE SUMMER BIRDS.

BY MISS AMELIA B. WELBY.  
Sweet warblers of the sunny hours,  
For ever on the wing—  
I love them as I love the flowers,  
The sunlight and the spring,  
They come like playful cherubim,  
In Summer's joyous time,  
And sing their gushing melodies  
As I would sing a rhyme.  
In the green and quiet places,  
Where the golden sunlight falls,  
We sit with smiling faces,  
To list their soft calls;  
And when their holy anthems  
Come pealing through the air,  
Our hearts leap forth in gladness,  
With a blessing and a prayer.  
Amid the morning's fragrant dew—  
Amid the mist of even—  
They warble on as if they drew  
Their music down from Heaven.  
How sweetly sounds each mellow note,  
Beneath the moon's pale ray,  
When dying zephyrs rise and float,  
Like waver's sighs, away!  
Like shadowy spirits seen at eve,  
Among the tangles they glide,  
Where sweet pale forms, for which we grieve,  
Lie sleeping side by side.  
They break with song and solemn hush,  
Where peaceful rest lies hid,  
And like their lays with mournful thoughts  
That cluster round the dead.  
For never can my soul forget  
The loved of other years;  
Their memories fill my spirit yet—  
Their fragrant breath I feel;  
And their singing greets my heart at times,  
As in the days of yore.  
Though their music, and their loveliness,  
Is over—never to return.  
And often, when the mournful night  
Comes with a low, sweet tone,  
And sends a star on every height,  
And one beside the moon—  
When not a soul is near to wave  
The holy stillness mar,  
I look above, and strive to trace  
Their dwellings in the stars.  
The birds! the birds of summer hours—  
They bring a gush of bliss,  
To the child among the fragrant flowers—  
To the sailor on the sea.  
We hear their thrilling voices  
In their swift and airy flight,  
And the faintest recollection  
With a calm and pure delight.  
In the stillness of the starlight hours,  
When I am with the dead,  
O! may they flutter 'mid the flowers  
That blossom in the garden bed,  
And pour their songs of gladness forth  
In one melodious strain,  
O'er lips whose broken melody  
Shall never sing again.

## Political.

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

### The Black Tariff and the Farmers.

The Federalists call the present high protective Tariff a beneficent and honest measure. It was the burden of their song at Manchester the other day. Protection to the American industry is the appeal made to the people of New Hampshire, in favor of the Federal measure of a high Tariff. Let the people study the speeches of Mr. Woodbury upon the subject; for they discuss the various points fully, fairly and intelligently, as to the principle and practical application of the Tariff policy. Deeply convinced of its pernicious effects upon labor, particularly upon the interests of the farmers, we desire a full examination. We do not believe the specious and deceptive reasoning of the Tariffites can gain any foothold in the minds of our people. Practical facts are the surest guides in determining controverted questions. Ancestral results teach an unerring lesson. If the effect of the protective Tariff policy has been to enhance the price of the articles which corporate manufacturers have to sell and farmers have to buy, and to reduce the price of the articles our farmers have to sell, and the manufacturers have to buy, then the measure must receive the condemnation of every man friendly to the great and vital interests of this country. Such has been the result of its operation, although we were told that it would raise the price of agricultural products and cure all our evils. It was to reduce the price of every thing the farmer has to buy, and raise the price of every thing they have to sell. But how has it turned out? The farmer has only to compare the prices of different periods.

Let us see how the Federal promises have been kept. We will show that the effect of the beautiful protection of the Federal measure has been grinding and injurious in the extreme. Look at the following authentic table, which we take from the New York Journal of Commerce. It contains a statement of the prices of provisions and wool in the New York market in June, 1840, and at the same date in each successive year.

Provisions, 1840. 1841. 1842. 1843. 1844.
Beef, Prime, lb. \$14 89 87 83 85
" Prime, " 10 6 3 6 2
" Carg, " 6 3 2 6 4
Pork, Mess, " 15 13 7 10 8
" Prime, " 13 10 6 8 6
Hogs, Lard, lb. 10c. 8c. 6c. 6c. 6c.
Butter, Prime " 17 19 17 12 13
" Ord. " 11 8 7 6 9
Cheese, Am. " 6 5 6 5 5
Hams, Sm'd " 10 8 6 7 5
Flour
Genesee, bbl. 4 75 5 6 4 4
Ohio " 4 45 5 5 5 4
Baltimore " 5 00 4 5 5 4
Alexandria " 4 87 4 6 5 4
Rye Flour, " 2 07 2 07 3 3 3
Corn Meal, " 2 87 2 75 3 2 2
Grain.
Wheat, bush, 1 00 96 1 38 1 00 96
Rye, " 52 55 65 66 67
Corn, N., " 56 55 60 58 50
" W., " 52 55 55 53 47
Am. Saxony Hecce, 53 50 37 35 41
Do. full Morino, 43 46 33 31 39
1-2 and 3-4, 33 37 27 26 35

The prices of provisions have experienced a great decline since this date 1840. Those of flour and grain have been more uniform. But this is ow-

ing in a measure to the fact, that at this period, so soon after the opening of navigation, the supply from the West exerts a considerable influence on the market. The price of wool has been steadily depressed since 1840.

We beg our readers to examine this statement attentively. We have lived under the Federal black Tariff two years, and one would think it had time to manifest its good fruits. It has had a fair trial, and the farmer can calculate his gain or loss. Let us point out some of the blessed workings of this benign measure of Clay policy. Since 1840 mess beef has fallen eight dollars a barrel, and prime beef six dollars and seventy-five cents a barrel. Cargo beef was worth something in New York in 1840, but now it will bring nothing. Mess and prime beef are now cheap enough for cargo. In the month of June, 1840 has experienced a reduction of six dollars and a half a barrel, and prime pork six dollars and twenty-five cents a barrel. Hogs Lard in the same time has gone down from 10 cents to 6 cents a pound, a reduction of four cents a pound. The decline on those articles averages over one hundred per cent. Butter and cheese have sunk about twenty-five per cent. in price since 1840, and smoked hams have plunged from ten and a half cents to five cents a pound, a plunge of five and a half cents a pound. Truly this is a most beneficent Tariff! Flour and corn meal have not escaped the downward tendency. Northern corn since 1840 has made the downward jump of six cents a bushel. Wool also has taken a leap into the manufacturer's gulf of prosperity for agricultural producers. The best kind is twelve cents a pound lower than in 1840, and the second kind four cents lower.

Out of the above twenty-three items of agricultural production, only three have maintained the prices of 1840, the last year of the Democratic administration of Van Buren.

Protection is how wonderfully wise and encouraging to American industry! We are particular in pointing out its advantages, lest they should escape attention. We think these facts carry more meaning than a multitude of Tariff speeches and tracts can hide or explain away, so as to make in favor of the Clay Tariff policy. The fact of the enormous reduction of the prices of the farmers' products is established.

The fact being that the farmers obtain less for their produce in consequence of the protective Tariff of the manufacturer, for whose benefit it was expressly passed, will place it at another point for the articles consumed by the people and manufactured by the favored few. It will be recollected by every body but the Tariffites, that very positive promises were made that the Tariff should cheapen every thing the farmer desired to purchase. How is this? The men for whose benefit the present iniquitous Tariff was passed, manufacture cotton and woolen goods, and the Tariff gives them a monopoly of the home market.

In consequence of this Tariff, they are able to get the farmers' products at a lower price, and at the same time to wring out of the people a higher price for the articles of their manufacture. Let us adduce a few facts.

Cotton goods, such as sheetings, shirtings, drills, jeans, &c., have risen on an average, since the present Tariff erected a wall around our frontiers, to keep our agricultural products at home, *two cents a yard*. The Appleton sheetings have risen since 1840, as follows:

Price, '43. Price, '44 Rise a yd. Rise per cent.
Sheetings, C. 8 10 2 25
" W. 8 10 2 25
" N. 4 6 2 50

A Baltimore house, writing to a Western correspondent a short time ago, stated that calicoes which were sold for from 6 to 8 cents last season, are now advanced from 6 to 10 cents a yard—checks about 25 per cent, blue drillings from 9 to 11 cts. a yard—pantolon stuffs (such as are used at the West), from 4 to 6 cents, or fifty per cent.—bleached cottons, from 2 to 3 cents a yard. It will be seen, that the rise on some of the articles is fifty per cent., while on none is it less than twenty-five per cent. Mr. Nathan Appleton of Boston, in his recent controversy with the New York Evening Post, admitted that calicoes had advanced in price on an average. Now let us see how many yards of this cotton goods are manufactured for consumption annually, and we can easily calculate how much the rich owners of the cotton mills gather from the hard earnings of the people, to display the beauties of protection.

The number of yards of calico printed annually in this country is over 150,000,000. Since the birth of the Federal Tariff, they have risen four cents a yard. This makes an average of six millions of dollars, which the consumers have to pay. The quantity of other kinds of cotton goods annually manufactured, is estimated at 4,500,000 yards. The advance in price on these has been two cents a yard, or on the whole amount, nine millions. The rich nabobs at Lowell, Manchester, and other places, then, on cotton goods alone, levy an annual tax of fifteen millions of dollars on the laborers and farmers of this country. Will they bear such iniquitous exactions? The rise in the price of woolen goods is over thirty-three per cent. The quantity annually consumed we cannot state, but the advanced price on it must amount to many millions.

We might continue the list of articles which have risen in price in consequence of the Tariff, but we should extend this article to too great a length. We have shown two things; and they deserve the deep consideration of the voters. Every other interest is dependent upon the successful and prosperous prosecution of agriculture. From it, in the end, is derived the true and solid wealth of the country. If any interest should be protected and fostered. But we see the contrary. The farming interest is the subject of a double wrong. The two things are that the farmers are plundered in the reduction of the price of their produce, and they are plundered in the increased price of articles which they consume, all for the benefit of a very small class; for the number of persons engaged in manufacturing in the United States, is only 79,885. Of these a few thousand exclusively get all the princely profits, the excises, the rents and exactions wrung from the earnings of the industrious producers of this land.

### THE CONTEST OF 1840.

The superficial observer must have noticed that the strongest ground upon which the Whigs base their hopes of carrying the election of 1844, is the fact that they triumphed in 1840. To this contest they are perpetually referring. No Whig orator speaks, no editor writes, upon any subject whatever of a political character, without allusion to the memorable contest of 1840. They endeavor to induce the people to believe that they are fighting the same battle a second time; and they occupy the same position; contend under the same banners; and are led by the same political chieftains. A casual glance will suffice to convince any rational man that they are cajoling themselves with an idle delusion. The following facts must be apparent to every intelligent mind:

The Whigs are led by a weaker man. When we say that Clay is a weaker man than Gen. Harrison, we assert what the Whigs themselves have admitted. The convention that nominated the latter as their candidate could have chosen the former. His name was before them. He had his warm and zealous friends among the members of the Convention. The eyes of the Whig party for months previous had been directed to him as their prospective candidate. At the South, it was supposed, as a matter of course, that Clay would be nominated by the Harrisburg Convention; and we all recollect what a shock was produced among the Whigs of Georgia by the selection of Harrison. We argue, then, that the Whigs have settled this question for themselves. In solemn Convention, after long and serious deliberation, they selected Harrison as their candidate, in preference to Clay.

They acted wisely in so doing. Harrison was the stronger man by far. He had done his country service in war. A thousand stories could be circulated among the people of his prowess, and his patriotism. He never had been prominent upon the political stage. His name had never been identified with any system or policy condemned by the people. He had never been a prominent champion of the United States Bank. He was not the father of a system of national improvements. A protective Tariff had never rested for support upon his shoulders. None of these principles could be fixed directly upon him. Hence it was that in the South he was represented as a free trader man; at the North as a protectionist; in Georgia, as an opponent of Internal Improvements by the Government in Kentucky as their champion; in North Carolina as a strict constructionist of the Federal Constitution; in Massachusetts, as a latitudinarian. The consequence of all this was, that the contest was narrowed down to men, and the broad field of principle abandoned. Here the Whigs were powerful, because no charges could be brought against the personal character of their chosen leader. The people believed him to be a patriot, because he had fought for his country. They confided in his honesty; for he never had been exposed to the corrupting influences of politics in Washington. They were right in many respects. We honestly believe that Gen. Harrison was a patriot—*married*, however, in a bad cause. The actual leaders of the Whig party made use of him as an honest tool, by which to crush the Republic. They did not dare to trust themselves into the foreground; they wished their him to saddle their measures upon the country, and then, but not till then, could they ride them in security.

Does this fact need demonstration? We point to the numbers of their prominent leaders in the Harrison campaign who have deserted their ranks. Where now is their chosen candidate for the Vice Presidency! Where is honest John Tyler, of "Tip and Tyler" memory? In vain shall they abuse and vilify him now, whom they lauded to Heaven then. The same heart beats in his bosom; the same intellect is at work in his head; but he contends no longer in the ranks of the Whigs. His course would fail us to narrate all the defections which have occurred in the Whig ranks throughout the broad extent of the land. Glance for a moment at the changes in our own State, Alfred, Chappell, Wellborn, Cobb, Flournoy, and numbers of others, who might swell out the list; all of them prominent, active, influential men.

The Whigs are weaker in their armor. They can no longer roll log-cabins through the country. Hard dirt, con-cans and pepper-pods have lost their charm. Their choir singing will never do. The principles of the Whigs are generally known. And they will be sufficient to damn their cause. When have the people of the United States been known, by a direct vote, to sanction these principles? Never—We boldly assert it—NEVER! They did not sanction these principles in the election of Harrison. The Whigs did not dare to avow them to the world. By setting Henry Clay aside in the Harrisburg Convention, they showed themselves fearful of the strength of their principles. The people of the United States are thoroughly Republican. Federalism since the days of Jefferson, has never triumphed among us—Gen. Harrison was elected President, because, by a large proportion of the American people, he was believed to be a Republican. Nay, he professed himself a Jeffersonian Democrat. The principles of the Whig party were not sanctioned by the people of the United States in the election of Harrison. These principles are anti-American, anti-Republican, anti the spirit of our free institutions. They are known to be advocated by the rich, and by moneyed monopolies. They are known to be based upon unequal, unjust and unconstitutional legislation. They cannot triumph; before a free, intelligent and patriotic people, guided in their course by the watchful eye of a benignant Providence, they cannot and will not prevail.

In all of these respects, the Whig party of 1844 is weaker than the Whig party of 1840. It is equally clear that the Democratic party is stronger in many different ways. These we shall endeavor to designate hereafter.

[Savannah Georgian.]

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—Let it be remembered that the Whig Congress which adjourned on the 3d of March, 1843, left a National Debt of nearly fifty millions. This is the fruits of a Whig Reform and Retrenchment Congress.

In 1840 the Whigs raised a great hue and cry about the union of the "purse and the sword," and the first act when their Congress assembled, was to repeal all the laws in regard to the safe-keeping of the public monies, and place the whole revenue in the hands of the Executive, thus virtually uniting the "Purse and the Sword."

Let it be remembered, that under the Whig administration the Prices of Produce and the Wages of Labor have been reduced, notwithstanding the Whigs promised the people, "two dollars a day and good beef;" and "Better Times."

### The duty of the Democratic party—

the responsibility resting on every member thereof—a responsibility that cannot be evaded, except by the incurrence of a fearful accountability.

It is a fact, of solemn import, that the success of the Whig Presidential nominee will be regarded as the ascent of the American people to the political doctrines of which he is the representative—the acknowledged "embodiment." All that is dangerous to purity of government—to the liberty of the masses, and the permanence of our representative system—to the supremacy of man of mind over the accidents of fortune—is embodied in the policy of this long standing but oft repulsed aspirant to the presidential honors. He is the living "embodiment"—the recognized representative of those whose efforts ever since the days of the elder Adams, have ceaselessly been exerted to bring the many into subjection to a few, through the power of corporate or associated wealth. Foremost in the list of means, for the attainment of this nefarious end, stands a NATIONAL BANK—an institution of which Clay, with more boldness than pertains to the mass of his party, is now the open advocate. The power of such an engine, in the hands of unscrupulous politicians, to inflate or depress prices—to throw a nation into convulsions in the midst of plenty, when a political object is to be obtained—to corrupt the sources of our laws by demoralizing those by whom they are enacted, has already been tested in a manner so fearful as to diminish every true friend to his country that the experiment cannot be repeated but at the hazard of every thing sacred in our form of government.

The success of Clay will bring with it the re-annexation—the reproduction of this potent enemy of mischief—the natural enemy of legislative restraint—rendered doubly dangerous by the augmented power which it is proposed to confer upon it. Let this but once be established—its roots spread over the Union, and the day will have come by which the American people can elect a President or Legislature, except in obedience to the will of the American people ready to hazard such an experiment solely to gratify associated wealth, and administer to the vanity of one of the most remorseless politicians known to our history or to the age? We will not believe them so blind to their own honor—their freedom, nor so regardless of the claims which posterity has upon them. They must resist the institution of a bank at all hazards—and to do this effectually, they must prevent the election of the champion whom its friends have put forward to contest the Presidency with the anti-Bank power.

Clay must be opposed for other reasons, scarcely less conclusive against him and his pretensions. He is the candidate of the old Federalists—now skulking under the name of whig—the "embodiment" not less of the hate engendered by a long succession of defeats and a prolonged deprivation of the dignities and emoluments of place, than of the anti-Republican feelings and measures which characterized that school of politicians which revelling in the pride of power, have so long and so successfully, in this same Henry Clay, a TRAITOR to all his earlier principles and professions—rendered vindictive by four successive defeats in a contest for the Presidency—always destitute of the more noble traits of human character—lacking the power or disposition to bear defeat with grace or success with dignity and moderation—he is eminently qualified to lead on the army of Federal monopolists in a last, and, as we trust, a dying effort to wrest power from the people and place them in abject and hopeless subjection to the centralized, corporate tyranny, which has been the untrifling effort of the Federal party and the ambition of its corrupt and brazen faced leader. The first must be defeated in the person of their instrument, Clay—and unless we have misinterpreted the aspects of the political heavens, the period is close at hand when a due measure of judgment will be measured to the Federal party *alias* Whig, in the person of their leader, whose defeat the Democracy have resolved to make marked, overwhelming and final.

THE EXCHANGES.—The most full and complete revolution, perhaps, that has taken place in the sentiments of the American people since the organization of the government, is to be found in relation to the "exchanges." Both whig and democrat are astounded. The democrat that his hopes and expectations have so soon been realized and the whig that such an equilibrium could take place at all in the absence of a national bank. The idea that the manna bank is necessary to regulate exchanges, has become "obsolete" indeed. It is now incontrovertibly true that "bills" can be bought at a less price than the cost attending the transportation of specie from one commercial point to another. It has required some time to dig the golden truth from the rubbish heaped upon it, but thank God, it now glitters from its true and lofty eminence, never to be obscured again; the American people are now fully satisfied that a bank of the United States is wholly unnecessary, to say nothing of its unconstitutionality.—Southern Tribune.

### 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.	Electoral Votes.	Pop. '40.
Maine, Sept. 9	9	46,612	46,201
N. Hamp., Nov. 12	4	26,158	27,761
Mass., Sept. 12	12	23,440	18,018
Mass., Nov. 11	11	78,574	51,944
R. Island, Ap. An. Nov. 4	4	5,278	3,301
Connecticut, April 1	1	31,601	35,296
N. York, Nov. 7	7	285,817	212,227
N. Jersey, Oct. 8	8	5,676	33,351
Penn'a., Oct. 8	8	144,021	143,672
Delaware, Nov. 12	12	5,967	4,874
Maryland, Oct. 2	2	33,528	28,750
Virginia, April 18	18	47,501	43,893
S. Carolina, Aug. 1	1	14,411	46,276
N. Carolina, Oct. 14	14	40,264	31,333
Georgia, Oct. 7	7	28,471	33,991
Alabama, Aug. 5	5	16,518	16,775
Louisiana, June 1	1	11,293	7,616
Mississippi, Nov. 4	4	69,231	48,260
Kentucky, Aug. 5	5	58,489	26,616
Ohio, Oct. 8	8	25,213	124,782
Indiana, Aug. 5	5	61,802	51,404
Illinois, 5 Nov. 4	4	45,837	47,476
Missouri, Aug. 5	5	22,972	29,760
Michigan, Nov. 1	1	25,272	21,131
Arkansas, Oct. 7	7	4,369	6,043

### From "The Sober Second Thought."

DEMOCRATIC PYRAMID.

OHIO	23
MAINE	9
INDIANA	12
NEW YORK	36
ILLINOIS	17
VIRGINIA	9
ALABAMA	5
MICHIGAN	6
MISSOURI	7
ARKANSAS	3
LOUISIANA	6
MISSISSIPPI	6
NEW HAMPSHIRE	6
SOUTH CAROLINA	6
PENNSYLVANIA	26

Necessary to elect - 183  
To spare - 45  
Is there a stone in it that does not belong here? Let us see.

Ohio.—What a splendid capital she makes for the column! Ohio has now a Democratic Legislature and Governor. Her vote was cast for Harrison in 1840 by means of the most extensive, systematic, and audacious pipe-laying ever perpetrated even by the Whig party. It can be done again. All the Kentucky Whigs are needed at home; there is not one to spare.

Maine.—Now Democratic—that is to say, all of her that Webster didn't sell to England. The people of Maine might as well be expected to vote for "re-annexation to Great Britain," as to vote for Henry Clay. But the Whigs don't claim Maine, so there's enough said.

Indiana.—Democratic now by thousands. And since the Whigs have espoused native Americanism, they can't hope to come in sight of the winning post in Indiana, to say nothing of the popularity of annexation in that State, or the aversion to Henry Clay for his hostility and numberless insults to the pioneers and squatters. Indiana is sure for Polk by 10,000.

The Indiana American, a Whig paper, lately said of Mr. Clay and his prospects:  
"He never received the votes of Ohio or Indiana, and it is worse than idle to calculate the time he ever will. We have heretofore exerted all our strength for the election of Henry Clay—and we believe him inferior to any man living—but it is worse than folly to endeavor to sustain him whom the people have so often condemned. And although we would rather see him President than any man who has been named for that station, still we believe he will be distanced more than 10,000 votes in this State, at this time or any time to come."

New York.—Our friends in this State, would laugh at us for speaking of her vote as doubtful. Our majority of the popular vote last fall was only 20,000 and upwards; rather small number, to be sure, in the eyes of some hard-faced Whigs, disciplined at "brag." Every one in the State knows perfectly well that the Whigs only claim it because to give it up is virtually to abandon the field without an effort. Set down the vote of New York for Polk as inevitable!

Illinois.—We have not yet seen a single Whig bark up this tree; it would be too evidently the wrong one. It is hard to remember the time when Illinois was a Federal State. She is Democratic now, and our man, Gov. Ford, is at this moment battling nobly for the supremacy of the laws over the reckless superstitious mob. Illinois is as safe as New Hampshire; is it that safe enough?

Virginia.—The Gibraltar of Democracy. She never has given a Federal vote, and never will. About half of the "glorious Tenth Legion" are subscribers to the Sober Second Thought, and they all tell us that there is *corps de reserve* in that part of the States more than strong enough to sink the strongest Whig coalition put altogether. We refer any Whig who dreams of carrying Virginia, to the "Tenth Legion" generally. The Frelinghuysen Whigs give up Virginia; they don't play "brag."

Michigan.—The Whigs will scarcely run a ticket in Michigan, except as a matter of form. They intend to use as many of the votes as possible in the western part of New York. Mr. Clay does not believe Michigan is a State, (see his Raleigh Speech) of course he would not take her vote if he could get it.

Here's a sample of Michigan:  
Another Six.—At the militia training, on Wednesday, by the militia of this city and Hamtramck, a city Whig proposed to take a vote on the Presidential question, which resulted as follows:  
For Polk 250  
For Clay 50  
After this the militia gave three cheers for Polk and Dallas—Detroit Free Press.

Missouri.—Thomas H. Benton represents Missouri, and has done so for some time past.  
Arkansas.—We have never heard of but one Whig in Arkansas; he was a notably fat one though, and represented himself in the Whig Convention at Baltimore. That party in the State is perfectly united, as may be supposed.

Louisiana.—The Whigs don't mention it. Louisiana is just about as strong for Polk as Texas would be.  
Mississippi.—There is no use spending time about the particular States of the Southwest. The Whigs give up the whole region. Mississippi is now Democratic throughout her State government.

New Hampshire.—Need any one ask the price of twenty-shilling boots?  
South Carolina votes through her Legislature. She cast a unanimous vote for Martin Van Buren, and probably will not do more for Polk and Dallas; any thing less is not looked for from the noble birth place of Sumpter, Lawrence and Calhoun.

Pennsylvania.—The pedestal of the column—the keystone of the Democratic arch. We have the State by more than 20,000. The Whigs will undoubtedly carry Philadelphia by an increased majority, provided the "Native American" mob doesn't clinch Gen. Cadwalader's brigade again. In Philadelphia there is not an even bet to be found. Mr. Clay does not hold that card.  
There our pyramid stands! resting on the rock of Pennsylvania republicanism, and crowned by the gallant, aspiring head of young Ohio.  
"Hyperion's curls; the front of Jove himself;  
An eye like Mars, to threaten and command;  
A step like the Hebraic Mercury;  
Light-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill!"  
There is not a State in the whole pile which is not already ours; and every letter we receive, and every messenger we meet, from any part of the Union, tell us of daily accessions to our numbers. We are getting stronger every hour; already able to sweep the federal Philistines from power, with our "Young Hickory," who is bold enough to define the limits of our power at the ballot box when November shall arrive?  
Hurrah for Polk, the Young Hickory, Dallas and victory.

### General Intelligence.

NAUVOO, THE MORMON CITY.  
At the end of three years from its establishment, it contained one thousand houses, chiefly white washed log cabins, with a few frame and brick houses. The public buildings are the "Nauvoo House," a spacious hotel, fronting on two streets, 130 feet on each, forty feet wide, and three stories high above the basement. In this building Joseph Smith, the pretended prophet and leader of these "Latter-day Saints," was furnished with a suite of rooms. The Nauvoo temple, not yet completed, will be 130 feet long, and 100 feet wide. In the basement is a baptistry, supported on twelve gilded oxen, the model of which is derived from the brazen sea of Solomon. The Nauvoo Legion consists of from two thousand to three thousand men, with proper officers, armed and disciplined. They have a University which contains a president, a professor of Mathematics and English literature, a professor of the learned languages, and a professor of church history. The city is laid out with streets of ample width, crossing each other at right angles. Their property is held as private; but they have a large farm without the city, which is occupied and cultivated in common. The population within the city limits is about seven thousand, many of whom are from England; besides about three thousand of the fraternity who reside in the vicinity. The city has a mayor and is divided into four wards, having two aldermen, four common councilmen, and a constable for each of the wards.

LOVE.—DESERTION.—SUICIDE.—The Cincinnati Commercial of Monday gives the particulars of a sad tragedy which occurred in that city on the preceding Friday. A very beautiful woman, who called herself Mary Riggs, had arrived at Cincinnati from St. Louis on that day to join a man named Riggs, a painter, with whom she had previously lived five years, and to whom she was passionately attached. He had written for her to come on to St. Louis; but on her arrival refused to marry her or even to live in the same house with her. In a state of distraction she purchased and swallowed two ounces of arsenic. Having taken it, she told the persons in the house where she had put up to wash the cup clean, in which she had mixed the poison; and they supposing her intoxicated or crazy, had her taken to the hospital. On the way, and at the moment of her death, she called on her lover in the most passionate and distracted language, and ever and anon in the intervals of her expiring agonies, she would open her eyes, over which the film of death was already drawn, and clasping at the nearest person, exclaimed in heart-rending accents, "is this my lover?" She died with his name upon her lips. If that man's heart is made of any thing less penetrable than adamant, there are many pangs in store for it.

U. S. LAND SALES.—The President has ordered sales of the public lands in Missouri, as follows:—at Pittsburg, on the 21st day of October; at Clinton on the 24th day of October; at Fayette, on the 28th of Oct.; at St. Louis, on the 1st day of October; at Jackson, on the 4th day of November; and at Springfield, on the 7th day of November next. All these sales are of lands which were surveyed or made ready for sale during the past year, and afford an excellent opportunity to those who may desire to enter land in the more fertile and settled portions of this State. There will, also, be sales at Dixon, Ill., on the 7th, and at Chicago on the 10th of October next.

DISCUSSION AGAINST THE POST OFFICE.—The Albany Atlas states that the Government suit against Pomeroy & Co., for a violation of the Post Office laws, was decided on Thursday at Utica in favor of the defendants. The question of fact—the carrying letters for hire by Pomeroy & Co., was clearly made out, and the decision was on the constitutionality of the law prohibiting such transportation. Judge Conkling decided, in effect, that the provision in the Federal Constitution, authorizing the establishment of a Post Office, did not extend to the prohibition of private enterprise of that character, by the citizens of the several States.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—James Cox, Esq., for forty years Cashier of the Bank of Baltimore, a highly benevolent and worthy citizen, died a few days ago at the advanced age of seventy-five years. We understand that he has, by his will, made the following liberal bequests, besides leaving a large amount to his family connections:—  
To the Baltimore Female Orphan Asylum, \$2,000  
American Bible Society, 1,000  
Baltimore Manual School, 2,000  
Board for Missions, (Presbyterian) 1,000  
Maryland Sunday School Union, 500  
Presbyterian Board of Education, 600

THE AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY employs 907 home missionaries, which are scattered all over the United States. The following statistics from the report before us may be interesting to our readers. Of the 907 ministers in service, 670 were in commission at the date of the last report, and 237 have been since appointed. The fields of their labor are in 26 different States & Territories of the Union, in Canada and in Texas, as distributed as follows:—in Maine, 7; New Hampshire,

# Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWN:

Friday Morning, August 2, 1844.

## THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT.

COL. JAMES K. POLK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS.

### DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.

1st District.	Arthur Smith of Isle of Wight.
2d do.	Thomas Wallace of Petersburg.
3d do.	William O. Goode of Mecklenburg.
4th do.	Wm. Daniel of Campbell.
5th do.	Archibald Stuart of Patrick.
6th do.	Thomas J. Randolph of Albemarle.
7th do.	William Smith of Estover.
8th do.	William P. Taylor of Caroline.
9th do.	William H. Roane of Henrico.
10th do.	Robert J. Poindexter of Accomack.
11th do.	Henry Bedinger of Jefferson.
12th do.	Green B. Samuels of Shenandoah.
13th do.	James Hope 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.

### Who are the friends of the Constitution, of Law, and of Order?

These are questions that should be solemnly weighed by every American freeman, in exercising the most important prerogative of casting his vote for a Presidential candidate. Who are the men presented to us for our suffrages? what are their claims for that distinguished office; and upon what principles will the Government be administered? are questions that may well awaken in our minds the most earnest enquiries. As for ourselves, we believe, and the conduct of the Whig party during their brief reign since 1840 has confirmed us in that belief, that the true issues now before the country, are not only Bank or no Bank, a high Tariff for protection, or one of moderate duties for revenue, together with other questions of Administrative policy, upon which we differ so widely from our opponents. These, tho' important in themselves, and upon a proper adjustment of which depends the healthy action of our body politic, are lessened immeasurably in importance in comparison with the other great issues now before the country. The true difference between the Democratic and Whig party now, is Constitution or no Constitution—whether we are to have a Government of limited powers, regulated and controlled by the great charter of our Liberties, the Constitution, or whether it is to be construed in accordance with the will of irresponsible and lawless majorities. Who for a moment, unless blinded by party zeal, can reflect upon the conduct of the Whig party during the last Congress, when flushed with the success of their unholy triumph, and intoxicated by "a little brief authority," they seized with hot haste upon the reins of Government, and led on under the special guidance of the "Great Dictator," himself, vomited forth that crude and undigested mass of legislation, which was to compose the great circle of Whig measures—who, we say, can reflect upon this, without concluding that such now are the true issues which we are called upon to decide?

Then again, as in 1824, we witnessed that unholy alliance between those distinguished champions of Whiggery, Adams and Clay, which terminated in their disgrace and overthrow. Again were they leagued together in secret concert, and in one end of the Capitol we saw Mr. Clay seeking a death-blow at the Constitution itself, by seeking to lop from it the veto power, that most important safe-guard to the rights of the South—while in the other end was Mr. Adams, with all the infatuation of a zealot, offering a petition to dissolve the Union. The one breaking down the only opposing barrier to the mad schemes of sectional fanaticism, while the other, over his prostrate ruins, was to urge abolition on its career of desolation and destruction.

From such glaring assaults upon the institutions of the country, even some of their own party shrunk, and then it was that Mr. Marshall, one of their prominent members from Kentucky, said on the floor of Congress: "I am myself a Whig. I am not, indeed, a very old man; yet it has been my fate to live to see of those two eminent individuals introduce a proposition to dissolve the Union, at one end of the Capitol, and the other at the other end." "Oh, sir, tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Ashdod."—If the doctrine is true, then these two political leaders have combined together *once more*; they are in common consultation to overthrow the Constitution, and I suppose that I, as a good Whig, am bound to follow them. "The Devil take me if I do."

These then are the men, leagued together in an unholy and unrighteous war upon our institutions, under the imposing title of Clay, Adams & Co., that the people are called on to support. Are they willing to do it? Are they willing to lend their aid in elevating a party to power, that same party which was so signally prostrated, by an indignant and insulted people in 1823, and again revived in 1844; one of whose most distinguished members now, as then, John Quincy Adams, recently declared on the floor of Congress, that he desired the abolition of slavery by any means necessary for its accomplishment—whether peaceably or by blood? Was his expression,—"Let it come."—And when taunted with it on the floor of Congress, exclaimed with all the fury of a madman—"tho' it should result in the massacre of five hundred millions of women and children, I say let it come! let it come!" This, too, is the man whom now, Virginia Whigs would honor, by inviting him to the Old Dominion to partake of her hospitalities.

Another of those eminent men, Daniel Webster, said in the Senate, when we were engaged in difficulties with France, "he would not vote for this appropriation (in defence of the country) if the enemies cannon were battering down the walls of the Capitol."

And another, Mr. Giddings, an open and avowed abolitionist, who has done more to sow the seeds of discord and dissension in the country than any other man except Mr. Adams, was once censured by a resolution of Congress for offering a petition to dissolve the Union. These are the most prominent leaders of a party, who style themselves the

friends of Order and the Constitution. We ask again, will the people trust them? Will they lend themselves to the cause of men, who can thus recklessly trifle with our dearest interests? We think we can hear every honest citizen, who has the welfare of his country at heart, indignantly exclaim, No! never! as long as I am the friend of the Constitution, Law, and Order.

### THE PRETENDED SCHISM.

The Whig papers generally are rejoicing over indications of what they suppose to be a split in the ranks of the Democratic party in New York. In the first place they take it for granted that William C. Bryant, of the N. Y. Evening Post, will array himself against Polk and Dallas, because his name is appended to a circular opposed to the Texas Annexation, which recently appeared in print; and, as Mr. Bryant is a strong and influential man in the Democratic party, great joy is expressed over his supposed defection from the cause.

It is a pity perhaps, says that able paper the Pennsylvania, to destroy a good story, but still truth requires that the story must be destroyed. And we, therefore, are under the necessity of stating that in his paper of Friday last, Mr. Bryant states, in reference to this very matter and in reply to a question from the Tribune, that "most certainly he intends to support Mr. Polk, and zealously, nothing having occurred to give the question a new aspect," there being many other considerations, setting aside the Texas question, to induce him to sustain the Democratic nominations.

Then again it seems that at Rochester, N. Y., a call has been published for a Democratic meeting opposed to the annexation of Texas, and this is also hailed as an evidence of discord. We find, however, a card in the Rochester Daily Advertiser, signed by a number of gentlemen who also signed the call referred to, which sets this matter right in the subjoined words; our opponents have been deceived by the surreptitious and unauthorized publication of the call in a Whig paper:

As between supporting James K. Polk or Henry Clay we have never, for a moment, hesitated. The former, has, in his whole public life been a sound and unwavering Democrat, and has always shown himself worthy of the confidence his political friends have reposed in him. The vacillations of the latter are so palpable, that we should hesitate long before we would be instrumental in placing him in a situation, to have the adjustment of important national questions. Whatever may be our views as to the annexation of Texas, we have the fullest confidence to believe the question would be met as fairly by James K. Polk as by Henry Clay; and whichever way it may be decided, if by the former, the voice of the people will not be disregarded, and we shall leave the satisfaction of the knowing that it was adjusted from honest motives and convictions; and if by the latter, he has heretofore disregarded the voice of the people—his motives have been more than once questioned, and his convictions—who knows them?

We assure you we shall cordially give our support to the nominees of the Democratic party.

Yours, &c.,  
J. Wegman,  
Michael Loder,  
John Robins,  
James F. Royce,  
John C. Rice,  
Lewis Rice,  
John Jones,  
Geo. King,  
Asa Huntington,  
Wm. Haight,  
W. L. Raymond,  
Oren Howes, Brighton.

**B. Bayless, a Disprover of all Intrigues.**  
F. J. Clarke, David Millard and Perry Babcock, three movers of the signature, have signed published cards to the same effect in the Rochester Daily Advertiser. The Advertiser says:—"This call, designed to convey the impression that some hundreds of Democrats had seceded from their party—and by refusing to vote for its nominees for President and Vice President, was got up, as has been confessed, by a Whig, not with the expectation that it would do any good at home, but abroad. In this they will most signally fail!"

The Albany Argus acquires Mr. Bryant and his six friends, who subscribed the confidential Circular, of "intentional wrong"—does justice to their respectability—but regrets and disapproves the movement—declares its belief that "it will not be persisted in, or if it shall be, that it will not receive the countenance or co-operation of the Democratic party of N. York, or scarcely any portion of it." The Argus expresses its firm belief, that the Democracy of the Empire State "will support Messrs. Polk and Dallas with earnest and undivided energies"—that they "will contribute to their election, and they will be elected." It also notices the alacrity with which the Whig press has seized upon this, torch of discord, and attempts to blow it into a flame—but they will fail. "The Democracy of the State will not suffer themselves to be divided upon this question"—and all the parties in question, if they are sensible of the obligations which they owe to their party, as we can have no doubt they will, will only be the more impelled to heal the breach, and repair, by the increased energy of their exertions, any temporary error into which they may have been honestly betrayed.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

**HENRY CLAY'S POPULARITY.**—In 1832, it will be remembered, Henry Clay was a candidate for the Presidency, and was defeated by a majority of 188 Electoral votes! The following is the very significant result of that election in the several States:

In Maine he was defeated by over 6000.
New Hampshire by about the same vote.
In Virginia by 18,820.
In North Carolina by over 20,000.
In Tennessee by 15,291.
In Indiana by about 6000.
In Ohio by 4707.
In New Jersey by 1280.
In Pennsylvania, so hopeless were his prospects, that his friends did not think proper to form an electoral ticket. The Clay men united with the anti-masons on Wirt, who was defeated by a majority of 24,269.
In New York, the Clay men and anti-masons united, but were defeated by 13,753 votes.
He did not get a vote in Mississippi.
He carried Kentucky by about 6000.
Massachusetts by a neat majority 1686.
Connecticut by 3,147, and Delaware by 30.
In Vermont, Wirt beat him 1954.

How prodigiously popular Mr. Clay is, taking the only criterion by which candid men should be guided! But no, this won't do—the Whigs have imagined that Mr. C.'s present popularity is to sweep like a whirlwind over the Union, totally annihilating all opposing obstacles. Do they give you any facts upon which to found such bright anticipations? Not one! nor can they. Henry Clay never has been able to command the free suffrages of this people, or even a respectable portion of them, and we honestly believe he never will.

**THE VALLEY FARMER.**—This is the title of a neat and interesting Agricultural Journal, recently established in Winchester, by J. P. BESTLEY, Esq., at the low price of one dollar per annum, payable in advance. The farmers of our Valley have long needed a work that should be devoted to the interest of agriculture, and every man of them should now feel it a duty incumbent on him, to do his utmost to sustain the one just established under so favorable auspices.

### THE SADDLE ON THE RIGHT HORSE.

The position occupied by the Democratic party on a leading and fundamental question of public policy, and the course they have deemed it their duty to pursue, involve consequences of so much importance to the country that public attention has been drawn upon them, and the question itself, with an unusual degree of interest and curiosity. Under these circumstances, we propose from time to time, as our engagements shall permit, to address to our Democratic brethren, the views which have occurred to us of the high duties imposed upon them by the public crisis and their own principles.

The position they occupy is in our opinion, the noblest to which a virtuous and patriotic ambition can aspire. Their mission is to watch over and to guard the interest of the country from every assailant; and in the terms of the greatest trust confided to Roman patriotism, to see that the Republic in no event sustain any detriment. Let them act up to their high calling in the spirit of men and of patriots, and with the courage which the occasion demands, and the day is not distant when despite of temporary denunciations, they will be hailed by the general voice as the benefactors, if not the saviours of their country.

The question referred to above, Mr. Editor, is the annexation of Texas to the United States. I do not propose in this number, to enter into an examination of the many good results which would follow the annexation of Texas, to the whole Union—its vital importance to the South—the constitutionality or expediency of annexation, (reserving those points for future communications) but I do propose to examine with as much calmness as the impudence of the charge will admit of, the accusation that the friends of annexation are seeking the dissolution of the Union.

When this question was first presented for the consideration of the American people, Whigs and Democrats declared that it should be viewed as a great National question and kept free from the party politics of the day—it was for a short season so viewed and discussed, and the result of so treating the question was, that the Democrats, and a large majority of Southern Whigs, united in the opinion, that the acquisition of Texas was indispensable, (under existing circumstances) to the well being of the whole Union, especially to that of the South. The unanimity of the South upon this question, but a short time since, was not more remarkable than upon that of the Tariff in 1824. But the Whigs of the South have gone over to the enemy upon the subject of the Tariff, and have also deserted the South and the Democratic party upon the subject of the annexation of Texas, and now may be heard joining in with Northern fanatics in charging the friends of Texas and the Democratic party, with the design of dissolving this great and glorious Union. Who, Mr. Editor, are the Disunionists? When the bill for the admission of Louisiana into the Union, was before Congress in 1811, Josiah Quincy, then a leading Federalist and now a conspicuous Whig, employed this language: "If this bill passes, it is my deliberate opinion, that it is virtually a dissolution of the Union—that it would free the states from their moral obligations; and that, as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some definitely to propose for separation, amicably if they can—forcibly if they must."

The admission of another slave-holding State into the Union was the occasion of this malignant remark—a slaveholding State formed of Territory acquired by treaty with a Foreign power. The Disunion sentiment of the Federalist was rebuked, and Louisiana admitted into the Union. Federalism did not stop here—but one of the prominent questions pressed before the Hartford Convention was, to abolish the Representation in Congress allowed upon slave property.

When the question of the annexation of Texas was first presented to the American people, it was denounced by the old Coalition leader of the Whig forces, John Quincy Adams, as identical with the dissolution of the Union. In 1836 he declared this, and with twelve other Whigs repeated it in an address to the people one year ago. In which he says: "It would be a violation of our National compact, its objects, designs, and the great elementary principles which entered into its formation, of a character so deep and fundamental, and would be an attempt to eternalize an institution and a power of nature so unjust in themselves, so injurious to the interests, and abhorrent to the feelings of the people of the free States, as, in our opinion, not only inevitably to result in a dissolution of the Union, but fully to justify it." The resolution of the State of Massachusetts in the same Disunion spirit, declaring "that the project of the annexation of Texas, unless arrested on the threshold, may tend to drive these States into a dissolution of the Union, and furnish new casualties against Republican Government, by exposing the gross contradiction of a people professing to be free, and yet seeking to extend and perpetuate the subjection of their slaves." The resolutions of the late Whig Convention at Worcester, first raised the cry of Disunion, as connected with the Texas question? John Quincy Adams of coalition memory—at one time the embodiment of Whig principles and eleven other Whig Congressmen, in an address to the people of the free States, dated 2d March, 1843, and from which I have quoted. And yet they who do solemn honors to this man, who goes for Disunion if Texas be annexed, and who, in a discussion with Mr. Dellet (Whig) of Alabama, boldly declared "let Abolition come though five hundred millions of lives be lost," yet this party, who outrage public opinion at the South by cherishing an avowed Abolitionist and a friend of Disunion in case of annexation, have the daring impudence to charge the Democratic party with Disunion.

It is the desperate game of a desperate party to raise this cry of "disunion" against the Democratic party. The people are too intelligent, virtuous and patriotic, to be frightened by such wretched phantoms. They will "have none" of these professed Southern devotees to the Union, who will give away the rich prize of Texas, because John Quincy Adams and his crew says, it will increase slavery, and ought to produce disunion.

**CURTIS.**  
"Our Flag is there, Our Flag is there, Behold its glorious stripes and stars," made every bosom thrill with joy, and every heart beat with gladness. The length of the pole is 163 feet, tall and majestic, and towering as it were, to the very clouds. On the top of the pole is a cluster of artificial green hickory leaves, which give it a most beautiful and life-like appearance. Immediately below is seen floating to the breeze, in ample folds, our Country's Flag—the glorious stripes and stars. At a regular distance below is stationed a steeple 43 feet long and 12 feet wide, on which is inscribed in large and legible letters the names of our gallant standard bearers, POLK and DALLAS; after which is the lone star to represent Texas. Such is our Flag, such is our Steamer, and such is our Pole.

I will now give you a sketch of the speakers stand, for I deem it worthy of notice, as you know that the Democracy are not going to do things by halves. Well the stand, as you may suppose, was erected in good Democratic style, with an eye to strength and comfort, rather than splendor and magnificence, with an arch in front, around which was entwined in a graceful manner, numerous hickory boughs; in the centre of which, and immediately above the speaker, was placed a large and beautiful bouquet of flowers, presented, I do not know by whom, and which our Democratic daughters with which our village abounds. All now being in readiness, the speakers ascended the stand, when our worthy President, John G. Wilson, Esq., introduced Mr. Key, of Maryland, and the anxious multitude, who, though indisposed and unprepared to make a speech, soon satisfied his hearers that the cause of Democracy would lose nothing in his hands. CHARLES B. HARDING, Esq., was next introduced to the assembled numbers, and made some very happy and pleasing remarks, and in a masterly manner addressed up that "same old Coon." Mr. O'Bannon was next introduced to the congregated multitude, and in a very conclusive and argumentative speech, fully satisfied his hearers of the soundness of the Democratic creed, as taught by Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, and of the fallacy and injustice of the doctrines of the federal school, as advocated by the great Federal party, alias National-Republicans, alias Whigs, alias Democratic Whigs, alias That Same Old Coon party, of which Henry Clay, the "great embodiment," is the great standard bearer. Henry Bedinger, Esq., next made his appearance, and in a masterly manner did he use up the great hobbies of the Whigs, a United States Bank, a Tariff for protection, and Distribution of the proceeds of the public lands amongst the States. All of which he laid low, and clearly and forcibly showed the fallacy of Whig principles as advocated by the "great embodiment." The evening being now far spent, it was concluded to adjourn, to give time to the numbers in attendance to take some refreshment; this done, the speaking was again resumed. R. H. BURCEAN, Esq., addressed the multitude in his usual eloquent and happy style, which did not fail to bring out shouts of applause from the Democracy, and the anathemas of the few Coons who happened to be within hearing of the speaker's voice. Mr. O'Bannon next made a few happy and appropriate remarks, which were listened to with great attention, and when he concluded, three cheers were given for Polk, Dallas, Texas, and the Constitution. After which the multitude dispersed, being highly gratified with the proceedings of the day.

**NOTHING LIKE IT.**  
In a political way, says the Baltimore Argus, there never was anything in our recollection which "took" like the nomination of Polk and Dallas. No, never was there any touch to it. Other nominations have been acceptable, and some of them very popular; but these are universally liked by Democratic Republicans, who form the masses. "The people call them their candidates—and so they are. With Democrats, union is victory—union action is certain triumph. Hence the saying, that the Democratic legions are invincible. Their cause is just, and if accidentally or fraudulently defeated, they rally again as promptly as before—determined 'never to give up the ship.' But when anti-Democrats, by whatever name, are defeated, they change name and position, and come up again with the disaffected. So it will be with the self-styled Whigs. The names of Polk and Dallas make Democrats smile and Whigs groan and stand paralyzed. For nothing can truly be alleged against our candidates. It seems like old times to old Democrats—like the times when Jefferson, Madison and Jackson were elected.—Everything is fast coming right, and there is no mistake. Old men, the middle aged, and the young; women and children—all, all like the nominations. From the north, south, east and west—from the hill tops and valleys—from the fields and workshops—from the tillers of the earth and those who plough the ocean, rejoicings are heard. From all parts of our happy land the cheering and swelling cry comes as on the wings of the wind— Success to "Young Hickory," Polk, Dallas and Victory.

### FOR THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

HARPERS-FERRY, July 30th, 1844.

MR. EDITOR—This place is cursed with a set of individuals, who are determined against every principle of truth, justice, and peace; to keep discord raging among its inhabitants. By their selfish and malignant efforts, the harmony of the village is disturbed, citizen arrayed against citizen, and discontent excited among the armors; all for the sake of getting into the few petty offices attached to the National Armory. It was in view of such things, and also for the purpose of preventing the interference of politics with the affairs of the Armory, that an Ordinance Officer was placed at the head of the establishment; this policy has been productive of much good, not only to the workmen but also to the community, by removing the principal causes of the commotion and political excitement to which the place was subjected, by political jobbers and office hunters; and although it promises the attainment of the object in view, yet its beneficial tendencies are greatly retarded by these restless spirits. The grand object of these persons is, to break up the present arrangement in the public works, and thereby open places for themselves to effect this, and so to bring the name of Whigs, every pretence of political partiality in the management of the works. They slander and misrepresent the character of the most upright and respectable citizens attached to the Armory, finding the old plan of stirring up the operatives somewhat unavailable, they carry their misrepresentations to people at a distance, and endeavor to make them believe, the affairs are conducted wrong, and that they know how the Ordnance Department want them governed better than the Ordnance board itself. That man, who by application and good conduct qualifies himself for a place of trust, and receives it, at the same time and as a certain consequence, receives the slander and abuse of these characters. They assail every man who holds office, and if he keeps himself aloof from the places and holes infested by these reptiles, he has the venom of the whole den let loose upon him. It is time these evil spirits and their machinations should be unmasked—and as they dare not like men, who have true cause and standers for their liberty, evince the charges of political tools and prejudices, they should have the public attention directed toward them that they may be seen and known, and held responsible to society for the mischief they are hatching in its midst. TRUTH.

### THE FACILITIES OF JEFFERSON.

A friend informs us that there is a lady of our County who has two married daughters, one living in Baltimore and the other in Cumberland, (nearly 200 miles distant) whom she furnishes with morning milk, for the use of their tea on the same evening.

### MEETING AT HARPERS-FERRY.

#### THE PLANTING OF A YOUNG HICKORY.

On Saturday last the Democracy of Harpers-Ferry, in conjunction with their brother Democrats from the surrounding country, made a glorious turn out in obedience to the call that was made upon them. At the hour appointed for raising the "young hickory," 150 feet in length, the hard-fisted Democracy, under the direction of Mr. Adam Bowers, (for whose aid every one present felt deeply indebted,) laid hold of the ropes, and in a few moments the pole was towering above surrounding elevations; and the glorious Stars and Stripes, the Flag of our Country and of Democracy, 21 feet by 9 1/2, was streaming to the breeze, as well as another, 43 feet long, bearing the names on either side of Polk and Dallas, and the lone Star of Texas. Merly went forth to the music from the Harpers-Ferry Band, the echo of the cannon reverberating among the hills like electric thunder, and shout after shout from the people rent the air during the whole proceedings.—It was truly an enthusiastic meeting—we do not pretend to estimate the number present, but know that there were hundreds, whose hearts, seemed filled with the noble enthusiasm which the onward progress of our cause is so well calculated to inspire.

Every thing pertaining to the erection of the pole being finished, the people gathered around the Speakers Stand, (which, by the bye, was handsomely decorated with polk and hickory leaves, as well as flowers,) to listen to those who had been invited to address them on the occasion.—About 3 o'clock, Mr. BEDINGER introduced to the assembled multitude, H. G. S. KEY, Esq., of St. Mary's County, Md., who was received with three hearty cheers. Mr. Key, although fatigued by traveling, enchaind the attention of the people for nearly an hour, with the able and masterly expose which he made of Whig promises and Whig measures. Mr. K. is well known to his State as a gentleman of the highest order of talents, and as one who has done good service in the cause of Democracy. After Mr. Key closed his remarks, C. B. HARDING, Esq., addressed the people, dwelling with peculiar force upon the destructive tendency of the Distribution and Tariff—the demoralizing effects resulting from the election of 1840—the disingenuousness of the Whig party, in being all things to all men. Mr. H. passed in review, in an able and eloquent manner, the necessity and the justice that called for the annexation of Texas, "peaceably if we can forcibly if we must." His remarks were interspersed throughout with many reasonable and appropriate anecdotes, which called forth rapturous applause. He was followed by A. J. O'BANNON, Esq., who, upon this occasion, as heretofore, gave evidence of his ardent attachment to the cause, and of his ability to explain and unfold the principles of Democracy to the people. His speech was replete with argument and conclusive reasoning. After he had finished his remarks, our distinguished Elector, HENRY BEDINGER, Esq., rose to the call of the people, and his presence was hailed by long and repeated cheering. It is superfluous to pass words of compliment upon this gentleman, whose talent and ability is known, felt and acknowledged, by both friend and foe. Suffice it to say, that for more than an hour he received the undivided attention of the people, and made, as he always does, a powerful, effective and eloquent speech. After Mr. Bedinger closed, JOHN G. WILSON, Esq., acting as President of the day, adjourned the meeting, it then being late, until 8 o'clock, with the announcement that R. HUME BURCEAN, Esq., of this town would then address them.

At this hour circumstances made it necessary that we should leave, yet we learn from several sources that the meeting after night exceeded even, in point of interest, that of the day. Mr. BURCEAN is said to have made one of his happiest efforts—and received, as we doubt not he deserved, the hearty congratulation of every true Democrat present. Throughout, this was indeed a glorious day for the Democracy of Harpers-Ferry. The People were there in their might and strength, and by their enthusiasm and attention gave the gratifying assurance that they are awake to the importance of the issues to be decided in the coming political contest, and that so far as the Democrats heretofore are concerned, Polk, Dallas, Texas and the Constitution, (their war-cry) will receive a hearty, vigorous and zealous support.

After the above hasty sketch of the proceedings at Harpers-Ferry on Saturday was in type, we received from a friend the following, which we give place to with pleasure.—  
**Raising of the "Young Hickory" at Harpers-Ferry, Virginia.**  
MR. EDITOR—It will, I doubt not, be gratifying to the Democracy of the county, to hear something of the Pole-raising which took place as advertised, at Harpers-Ferry on the 27th instant. Saturday was indeed a proud day to the Democracy of Harpers-Ferry and vicinity. The morning sun arose to greet us, with peculiar brilliancy and splendor. A gentle breeze had sprung up, to show us as it were, that life and animation was everywhere at hand. Everything in nature appeared to have received new life and vigor. At an early hour in the day, our village gave promise of an immense turn out of the Democracy of the county; nor was it, Mr. Editor, a deceitful promise; for by 12 o'clock, the hour appointed for raising the Pole, our streets and our houses were almost literally crowded by the numbers in attendance. The young, the middle-aged, and the gray-haired were there; and the Ladies, God bless them, were there, for every portico, window, and door in the vicinity, could be seen the approving smiles of the stately matron, and the joyous and happy faces, and the bright eyes of the beautiful maidens. The number in attendance has been variously estimated at from 1000 to 1500. The hour for erecting the pole having arrived, all eyes were turned to the spot, eagerly and anxiously waiting, with a lively hope, the safe and speedy erection of the Young Hickory. Nor were they long held in suspense, for the management of erecting the Pole having been given to Mr. Bowers, contractor and builder of the Shenandoah bridge, at this place, who kindly offered his services, assisted by other skillful and willing hands, it was soon seen to rise as a thing of life, as it were, by some magical power, to an erect position. And the Flag, with its stripes and stars gently floating to the breeze, while amidst the shouts of the multitude, the firing of cannon, and the music of the Harpers-Ferry Band, who played in a soul-stirring manner—

"Our Flag is there, Our Flag is there, Behold its glorious stripes and stars," made every bosom thrill with joy, and every heart beat with gladness. The length of the pole is 163 feet, tall and majestic, and towering as it were, to the very clouds. On the top of the pole is a cluster of artificial green hickory leaves, which give it a most beautiful and life-like appearance. Immediately below is seen floating to the breeze, in ample folds, our Country's Flag—the glorious stripes and stars. At a regular distance below is stationed a steeple 43 feet long and 12 feet wide, on which is inscribed in large and legible letters the names of our gallant standard bearers, POLK and DALLAS; after which is the lone star to represent Texas. Such is our Flag, such is our Steamer, and such is our Pole.

I will now give you a sketch of the speakers stand, for I deem it worthy of notice, as you know that the Democracy are not going to do things by halves. Well the stand, as you may suppose, was erected in good Democratic style, with an eye to strength and comfort, rather than splendor and magnificence, with an arch in front, around which was entwined in a graceful manner, numerous hickory boughs; in the centre of which, and immediately above the speaker, was placed a large and beautiful bouquet of flowers, presented, I do not know by whom, and which our Democratic daughters with which our village abounds. All now being in readiness, the speakers ascended the stand, when our worthy President, John G. Wilson, Esq., introduced Mr. Key, of Maryland, and the anxious multitude, who, though indisposed and unprepared to make a speech, soon satisfied his hearers that the cause of Democracy would lose nothing in his hands. CHARLES B. HARDING, Esq., was next introduced to the assembled numbers, and made some very happy and pleasing remarks, and in a masterly manner addressed up that "same old Coon." Mr. O'Bannon was next introduced to the congregated multitude, and in a very conclusive and argumentative speech, fully satisfied his hearers of the soundness of the Democratic creed, as taught by Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, and of the fallacy and injustice of the doctrines of the federal school, as advocated by the great Federal party, alias National-Republicans, alias Whigs, alias Democratic Whigs, alias That Same Old Coon party, of which Henry Clay, the "great embodiment," is the great standard bearer. Henry Bedinger, Esq., next made his appearance, and in a masterly manner did he use up the great hobbies of the Whigs, a United States Bank, a Tariff for protection, and Distribution of the proceeds of the public lands amongst the States. All of which he laid low, and clearly and forcibly showed the fallacy of Whig principles as advocated by the "great embodiment." The evening being now far spent, it was concluded to adjourn, to give time to the numbers in attendance to take some refreshment; this done, the speaking was again resumed. R. H. BURCEAN, Esq., addressed the multitude in his usual eloquent and happy style, which did not fail to bring out shouts of applause from the Democracy, and the anathemas of the few Coons who happened to be within hearing of the speaker's voice. Mr. O'Bannon next made a few happy and appropriate remarks, which were listened to with great attention, and when he concluded, three cheers were given for Polk, Dallas, Texas, and the Constitution. After which the multitude dispersed, being highly gratified with the proceedings of the day.

**NOTHING LIKE IT.**  
In a political way, says the Baltimore Argus, there never was anything in our recollection which "took" like the nomination of Polk and Dallas. No, never was there any touch to it. Other nominations have been acceptable, and some of them very popular; but these are universally liked by Democratic Republicans, who form the masses. "The people call them their candidates—and so they are. With Democrats, union is victory—union action is certain triumph. Hence the saying, that the Democratic legions are invincible. Their cause is just, and if accidentally or fraudulently defeated, they rally again as promptly as before—determined 'never to give up the ship.' But when anti-Democrats, by whatever name, are defeated, they change name and position, and come up again with the disaffected. So it will be with the self-styled Whigs. The names of Polk and Dallas make Democrats smile and Whigs groan and stand paralyzed. For nothing can truly be alleged against our candidates. It seems like old times to old Democrats—like the times when Jefferson, Madison and Jackson were elected.—Everything is fast coming right, and there is no mistake. Old men, the middle aged, and the young; women and children—all, all like the nominations. From the north, south, east and west—from the hill tops and valleys—from the fields and workshops—from the tillers of the earth and those who plough the ocean, rejoicings are heard. From all parts of our happy land the cheering and swelling cry comes as on the wings of the wind— Success to "Young Hickory," Polk, Dallas and Victory.

### FOR THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

HARPERS-FERRY, July 30th, 1844.

MR. EDITOR—This place is cursed with a set of individuals, who are determined against every principle of truth, justice, and peace; to keep discord raging among its inhabitants. By their selfish and malignant efforts, the harmony of the village is disturbed, citizen arrayed against citizen, and discontent excited among the armors; all for the sake of getting into the few petty offices attached to the National Armory. It was in view of such things, and also for the purpose of preventing the interference of politics with the affairs of the Armory, that an Ordinance Officer was placed at the head of the establishment; this policy has been productive of much good, not only to the workmen but also to the community, by removing the principal causes of the commotion and political excitement to which the place was subjected, by political jobbers and office hunters; and although it promises the attainment of the object in view, yet its beneficial tendencies are greatly retarded by these restless spirits. The grand object of these persons is, to break up the present arrangement in the public works, and thereby open places for themselves to effect this, and so to bring the name of Whigs, every pretence of political partiality in the management of the works. They slander and misrepresent the character of the most upright and respectable citizens attached to the Armory, finding the old plan of stirring up the operatives somewhat unavailable, they carry their misrepresentations to people at a distance, and endeavor to make them believe, the affairs are conducted wrong, and that they know how the Ordnance Department want them governed better than the Ordnance board itself. That man, who by application and good conduct qualifies himself for a place of trust, and receives it, at the same time and as a certain consequence, receives the slander and abuse of these characters. They assail every man who holds office, and if he keeps himself aloof from the places and holes infested by these reptiles, he has the venom of the whole den let loose upon him. It is time these evil spirits and their machinations should be unmasked—and as they dare not like men, who have true cause and standers for their liberty, evince the charges of political tools and prejudices, they should have the public attention directed toward them that they may be seen and known, and held responsible to society for the mischief they are hatching in its midst. TRUTH.

### THE FACILITIES OF JEFFERSON.

A friend informs us that there is a lady of our County who has two married daughters, one living in Baltimore and the other in Cumberland, (nearly 200 miles distant) whom she furnishes with morning milk, for the use of their tea on the same evening.

Through the kindness of a friend, we are permitted to make the following extract from a letter of a highly intelligent and respectable gentleman, dated Cecil county, Md., July 25, 1844.

"As to the Delegates from this county, we have no fears of their success, but our object is to give our candidate for Governor as heavy a vote as possible in this county. The enthusiasm here in the Democratic ranks, it is said by old men that were politicians before I knew any thing about politics, is greater than it was when Old Hickory was in the field. There has not been a Saturday since the nominations, with the exception of two, that has not witnessed Democratic Meetings here—all have been well attended. The Whigs find they cannot make any converts here—it appears now to be their main object to try to keep their own men in the traces; but it is all of no use, they are leaving them daily. We shall have two Hickory Pole raisings next Saturday—at one of which there will be the largest gathering that has been in the county since 1840. We expect a large number of people to be present from New Castle County, Delaware. I tell you that Delaware is moving gloriously in the good cause; Col. Polk is a great favorite there with the people. I hear from the old Keystone daily, both from Whigs and Democrats, who all agree, with I believe one exception, that Col. Polk will get the State by a large majority."

"Tell me that she would scarcely know Elton were she to visit it now; as there has been such an improvement there in the way of hickory poles. I think there are five Democratic poles, the tallest of which is 125 feet."

**LOUISIANA.**—It appears now to be settled, that after all the crowing of the Whigs in reference to the Louisiana Election, the most they have secured is a bare majority in the Legislature.

The popular vote of the State, which is all that is important to the country at large, is thoroughly Democratic, and we have ample assurance that had not the Whigs resorted to a trick in the hopes of winning, by nominating Congressional candidates favorable to the annexation of Texas, the majority on our side would have been greatly increased.—As to the possibility of Louisiana supporting Clay, the New Orleans Courier has the following:

"Louisiana certain for Clay! Why, we venture to say, there is not a man from Pearl river to the mouth

General Intelligence.

THE FLOOD TIDE.—Really the Democratic enthusiasm is likened unto a powerful flood-tide, rolling on with an unimpeded and unobscured and unobscured...

TEMPERANCE UNION.—The Quarterly Meeting of the Jefferson Temperance Union was held in the Presbyterian Church, Charlottesville, on Saturday last.

From the Rockingham Register.—"SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON."—We have received the first No. of a new Democratic paper printed at Charlottesville, Jefferson county, Va., bearing the beautiful name of the "Spirit of Jefferson."

From the Virginia Republican.—"SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON."—This is the title of a Democratic paper just issued at Charlottesville, Va. It is a good size, and handsomely printed with entirely new materials.

From the Sentinel of the Valley.—"THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON," is the title of a paper printed at Charlottesville, Jefferson county, Va., by James W. Beller.

THE MARKETS.—BALTIMORE MARKET, July 31, 1844.—FLOUR.—Sales of 600 to 800 bbls. old Howard street Flour of good mixed brands to-day at \$3.87.

From the Valley Star.—"SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON." is the title of a new paper just started at Charlottesville, Jefferson county, Virginia, the first number of which is before us.

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

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Shepherdstown and its vicinity, that he still continues the Cabinet-Making Business.

LARD LAMPS.—I HAVE just received a few more of those Lard Lamps from the manufactory of Carnelious & Co., of Philadelphia.

SELLING OFF.—Who wants a Good Bargain! THE subscribers desirous of reducing their heavy stock, are selling off a great portion of their goods at cost for cash.

TO THE LADIES.—THE undersigned desirous of closing out their remaining stock of Balzamines, Berberes, Lawns, &c., will sell them at cost for cash.

TO HOUSE BUILDERS.—THE undersigned again gives notice to the citizens of Jefferson County, that he is prepared to Erect, Alter, or Repair every description of STONE or BRICK BUILDINGS.

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that I have this day transferred to John C. Walper, all the bonds, notes, and open accounts due me up to the date hereof.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION 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. 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 as in his old time.

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 said 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.

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 Coombs, for the purpose of electing a President and Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting other business. GEORGE MAUZY, Secy.

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, Black and Invisible Green Cloths, French, English and American Manufacture, from \$2.50 to \$12.00 per yard.

Ready-Made Clothing. Such as Fine Cloth Coats, made in neat style, from \$10 to \$20.00. Fine Summer Coats from \$17.50 to \$26.00. Superior Cassimere Pants, from \$4 to \$8; do Sateen Pants, from \$3 to \$5; Summer Pants, a great variety of Fancies, from \$1 to \$6; Vests, from \$1 to \$6, a great variety, various colors and qualities.

MEAT, MEAT! SOLOMON WILLIAMS, long known to the citizens of Charlottesville, 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 Pickings in their season.

THE public are hereby notified that I have this day transferred to John C. Walper, all the bonds, notes, and open accounts due me up to the date hereof, for the use of George T. Mayo & Co., and Jos. E. Chamberlain, assignees of B. & R. Lucas. JAMES W. BOSELL.

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