Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWN:

Friday Morning, August 23, 1844. THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



COL. JAMES K. POLK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. GEORGE - M. DALLAS.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS. 2D 3D 4TH 5TH 5TH 9TH 10TH 11TH 12TH 12TH 13TH 14TH 15TH 16TH William O. Goode of Mecklenburg.
Wm. Daniel of Campbell,
Archbald Stuart of Patrick,
Thomas J. Randolph of Albemarle.
William Smith of Fanquier.
William P. Taylor of Caroline,
William H. Roane of Henrico.
Richard Coke, Jr. of Gloucester.
Henry Bedinger of Jefferson.
Green B. Samuels of Shenandoah.
James Hoge of Pulaski.
Henry S. Kane of Seott.
Robert A. Thompson of Kanawha.
Joseph Johnson of Harrison.
William S. Morgan of Marion.

THE ELECTIONS.

Are not the Skies brightening? A LONG AND A LOUD CROW

POLK, DALLAS AND TEXAS!

With such glorious and unexampled results as are now coming in upon us, may we not well rejoice ? The enemy are routed even in their strongholds-they are defeated on their own battleground! And nothing but a deliberate attempt to practise deception upon the unwary and unsuspecting of the Whig party, prevents the leaders. rom now acknowledging that the defeat, overwhelming and decisive of Henry Clay, is just as clearly foreshadowed, as any event can be! By what possible reasoning do they get over an admission so apparent to the sober senses of every man? The campaign of 1840 resulted in the election of Gen. Harrison by a majority of 145,-000; deducting the majority that would have been given to Mr. Van Buren had South Carolina voted by the people instead of the Legislature, would make the Whig majority about 125,000. The returns of the recent elections from three States alone, show a gain from that of 1840 of 47,615! and the same proportionate gain in five other of the States would overcome Harrison's majority, and the same gain in the rest of the States will show a majority for Polk and Dallas of over 350,000! Here are the returns of 1840, compared with those of 1844 in three States alone, the gain in the other States at the recent elections are proportionately greater, as exhibited by the returns from Illinois, Alabama and Missouri:

Hi	trrisons's maj.	Whig.	Democrat	
Kentucky	25,873	4,550	***************************************	
N. Carolina	12,594	3,000	A STATE OF THE	
Indiana	13,698		3,000	
himow would	52,165	7,550	3,000	
Whig loss	4,550	3,000		
since 184	0, 47,615	4,550 v	4,550 whig mai.'4	

The following embraces the latest returns regenerally given officially, it is unnecessary to cumber our columns with any lengthened report, barely summing up the general result.

KENTUCKY.-The Yeoman of the 15th instant publishes returns from seventy-nine counties, and majorities for the twenty others reported and estimated, which make the Whig majority in the State 4,550! But, the Globe of yesterday asserts, that the Whig majority will be less than that .-So much for Kentucky, that gave her cool 25,873 for Gen. Harrison in 1840! Truly Mr. Clay's course is onward, where the people know him so well-and our Whig friends begin to think, doubtless, too well!

INDIANA.-The Sentinel, printed at the seat of government of the State, to which place the official votes are sent, publishes a comparative statement of fifty-four counties, from which it is shown that the Democratic gain on last year's vote, is 484, when the Democratic majority in the State was 2,013; and 16,195! on the vote of the Presidential election of 1840, when Gen. Harrison's majority in the State was 13,698. The Senate of the State stands equally divided

the President, who is Democratic, having the casting vote. In the House, the Whigs have six majority, which was produced, as is clearly shown, by a gerymander of the Whigs in 1840, when they had the entire control of the Legislature. A correspondent of the Globe gives returns, whereby it is shown that 76 votes carried the election of 12 Whig members of the General Assembly, making a difference of 24 on joint ballot. You can thus see of how much the Whigs have to brag in carrying a bare majority in the Legislature.

MISSOURI .- The Democratic party in Missouri are divided into what is called the "Hards" and "Softs"-the former, the friends of Col. Benton, and the latter opposed to him. The former have their candidate for Governor, Edwards, and the latter, whom the Whigs have joined, are running Allen. This division, as might have been reasonably expected, served at first to reduce the Democratic majority in the State, at least so far as the Bentonian party were taken as a test. Yet, the Whies cannot find any thing, even with these dissensions to prop their falling column. The Missourian, the very latest account that has been given, states that Allen's majority so far in 35 counties, is only 1,236, and that, if Edwards' vote increases at the same ratio in the 42 counties yet to be heard from, as it has in the 32 that is already in, his majority will be greater than the Democratic majority in 1840.

The Bentonians will have a majority in the Lelature-over both the Whigs and disaffected

Missouri is Democratic to the core, and will support Polk and Dallas by thousands.

ILLINOIS .- The election here has been all on one side. The Democrats have carried every thing. Five members of Congress to one Whig, and he not certain. The Legislature is largely Democratic. In this State the battle-cry of the Demo cracy was "Polk, Dallas, Oregon and Texas," and she has responded trumpet-toned, by her ma-jority of thousands. For a wonder, the N. York Tribune states that it is "now willing to call Illinois a Polk State, until the Whigs carry it for

ALABAMA.—The returns from this State are very incomplete. Nothing was received by last night's mail, yet enough was before known to show that the Democratic vote had been greatly increased, and that her majority now will be far greater than it was in 1840 for Mr. Van Buren.

NORTH CAROLINA .- All the counties in this State have been heard from except Gates, and Graham's (Whig) majority will be from 3,000 to 3,300. This, says the Baltimore American, is less by 1,000 votes than that obtained by Gov. Morehead in 1842.

KENTUCKY .- The Whigs pursued a coarse disgraceful to any party, and deserving the deep and exectable denunciation of honest men of all warties.

We copy the two following articles from the Lou-

syille Democrat, with the single additional remark. that if our adopted fellow citizens aid this Whig party to obtain power to alter the naturalization laws, &c., the spirit and deep hatred which exhibited itself at Louisville, must certainly awaken them to their danger, and show them, that even twenty-one years will ere long be too short in Whig estimation. The adopted citizen has much at stake—let him pause and ponder deep before he gives a vote, that may deprive him of the rights which he now enjoys. Power never stops in its encroachments:

THE ELECTION. During the election in this city, the Whigs have been guilty of frauds the most city, the Whigs have been guilty of trauds the most unblushing, and deeds the most infamous. They have cast more than THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ILLEGAL votes in this city, and the county of Jefferson. Men were permitted to vote who lived in other States, having been brought here for that purpose. Many voted several times in the city and in the county. And in many instances, after they had taken the rounds in voting here and in the county, they were shipped to other here and in the county, they were shipped to other places. Money was raised by subscription for the avowed purpose of hiring knaves and bullies to beat unoffending citizens and drive the foreign-born population from the polls. No German could go to the polls in the first ward without falling uner the ire of these heartless desperadoes. Multitudes on the first day of voting, were most cruely beaten for no other crime than offering to vote. The moment a German was seen coming to vote. The moment a German was seen coming to the polls, those hired rascals would immediately raise the cry—"THERE COMES ANOTHER DAMNED BLACK TOUTCHMAN—KNOCK HIM DOWN—BEAT HIS BRAINS OUT;" and if he did not desist from resenting his vote, he would be suddenly at tacked with clubs, and beaten most shockingly.

This horrible state of things continued during

Monday, and was recommenced on Tuesday morning, and continued until the close of the polls last evening. The consequence was, that over four hundred legal votes were kept from the polls.

HEAR OLD TECUMSEH!-This veteran Democrat has recently written a letter to the editor of the Kentucky Yeoman, in reply to one addressed to him on private business.

"I cannot be separated from my friends in the political contest going on, and no one will more cheerfully and more cordially vote for, and sustain, cheerfully and more cordially vote for, and sustain, and support the nominees of the Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore the 27th May. I have known Gol. Polk and Mr. Dallas as prominent members of the Democratic party while they were members of Congress, and ever since; and it will give me pleasure to do all I can to promote them to the offices of President and Vice President, for which they have been nominated by the Democratic party, and I hope every friend I have will do the

And yet the Whig prints have asserted that Col. Johnson voted the Whig ticket at the late election in Kentucky! What will they not do or say?

NORTH CAROLINA .- The Whigs pretend to say that the election of Graham, as Governor of N Carolina, is proof positive of a concurrence of opinion between a majority of the people of that State, and the principles now professed by Henry Clay. In connection with this, the Boston Post outs the following pregnant queries:-

"Is the election of Graham, as Governor of Carolina by the Whigs, a Whig triumph? In the United States Senate he voted against the present Tariff; he is also in favor of the annexation of Does his election prove anything for Henry Clay ?".

Polk's Native Place.-The Albany Argus well observes, the Democratic gain in Mecklen-burg county, the birth place of Gov. Polk, and the ence of his patriot ancestors during the revotion, shows how much the Whigs have made out of their gross attacks upon the honest name and fame of Gov. Polk's grandfather.

And the Argus might have added in regard to

Mr. Clay's place of residence, that there is a loss of 111 votes since the election of 1840.

Is not the Democratic policy, in reference to the Tariff, the true policy ?- The Baltimore National Convention adopted the following resolutions, as setting forth the views of the Democratic party in reference to the Tariff. Farmers, mechanics, men of all parties, we ask you to answer us in candor whether they do not embody the true principles in reference to the vexed question of a Tariff?

"Resolved, That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish he interests of one portion to the detriment of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of ghts and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domesti

iolence or foreign aggression.
"Resolved, That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public af-fairs, and that no more ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government.

Mr. Polk's opinions are perfectly in accordance with the above resolutions. And not a line has he ever written that will come in conflict therewith. He has repeatedly declared that he is opposed to the Tariff of 1842, and that he is favor of one that will afford sufficient revenue, and no more, with such incidental protection to all the various interests agricultural, mechanical and manufacturing, as may be afforded by a revenue duty. As friends of the whole Union, can you ask more? Is it the part of wisdom to insist upon less?

There is to be a grand tournament and fancy call at Fauquier White Sulpher Springs, on the

said to be in the course of er which is intended to receive t which is intended to receive Santa Anna's leg-the one he lost at Vera Cruz while fighting the French. It is constructed of a beautiful marble re-cently found in the vicinity. BANK OR NO BANK.

Among those great and now pending questions

which are soon to be considered and disposed of by the august tribunal of the people of the United States—upon the decision of which depends the question of Republicanism or not-the success or failure of our glorious experiment of self-government-none stand more prominently forth, and should receive from the people more careful and serious attention, than that of the avarice and ambition of the money power-than the issue of Bank or no Bank-for the Bank battle is to be fought over again. The fraud and profligacy of the late Bank, seems to have endeared that institution to Henry Clay and his Federal partisans, for hey are now confidently presenting themselves to the people, and asking their consent to the rebuilding of the great Money God. How important, then, that the people should ponder long and well upon the doings of the late Bank, ere they consent again to be subject to its withering influence! We propose, in this number, to give a concise and correct history of the late Bank, that the people may see the enormity of its power to conduct in the late election in Kentucky that was work evil. The Bank went into operation in 1816; and on the 1st of January of the year following, its circulation amounted to \$1.911,200. January 1, 1818, the institution became involved in difficulty, and was on the point of failure; the circulation amounting to \$8,339,448. - In 1820, the circulation had been reduced to \$3,589,481. In 1823. Nicholas Biddle was chosen President; circulation \$4,361,058. In 1824, there occurred a gene ral revulsion in business; circulation \$4.647.077. In 1828, the Bank commenced its political operations; and its circulation at this period, was \$9,-855,677. From this time until 1832, it continued to expand, when its circulation had run up to \$21,355,724. In 1836, the charter of the institution expired; circulation \$23,075,422. In 1837 a general revulsion occurred, followed by a universal suspension of the Banks. The United States Bank turned cotton speculator in June of that year to "sustain the price of cotton." In 1838, the N. York Banks resumed specie payments; circulation of the United States Bank, \$6,768,076. In 1839. Southern and United States Bank resumed circulation of latter, \$5,982,621. In April of the same year, (the Bank then in the midst of its cotton speculations,) Mr. Biddle resigned the Presidency of the concern, received the thanks of the Directors, and a service of plate worth \$20,000! the Bank being voted "in a prosperous condition;" circulation \$6,630,144. In June of the same year, the circulation was reduced to four hundred thousand dollars, the Bank having sold Bills of Exchange to a large amount in New York-more than \$3,000,000-drew the proceeds in specie, and shipped it to England. In October of the same year, the Bank failed, after notice of the dishonor of her notes in Paris was received at New York : circulation \$300,000. In January, 1840, the circulation had increased to \$6,695,861, the Bank having been in suspension since October 11. -In January, 1841, the circulation amounted to \$7,-157.517-besides \$6,445,530 in Post Notes, held by other Banks, in order that itself might resume which it did. In February of the same year, the final failure of the concern took place; circulation being \$3,682,522, and Post Notes \$6,182,963. In the April following, the Bank was put in liquida-294.576.

> troled by a few, and that few would have power to make money plenty or scarce at will-make prices high by the issue of an unusual quantity of their paper money, or make prices low by withdrawing from circulation that which is already issued? Those few who manage the Bank, are thus enabled to make vast fortunes. The farmers, mechanics, and laborers, are never in the secret, and, therefore, they can never know, precisely, when to buy, and when to sell. And thus a few men have the power to accumulate, without labor, a portion of the wealth acquired by those who do labor, and thus a favored class is created in society, contrary to the genius and spirit of our institutions; and this is essentially the odious principle of the monarchies and aristocracies of Europe. The old Bank must not be permitted to sink in oblivion .-Its crimes, its monstrous deeds of wickedness, its depredations upon private and public virtue, must not be forgotten. They were a part of the systems and will always be the incidents of any similar institution. They must be held up before the people as a beacon to admonish them of the dangers and perils of establishing another institution of a similar nature. The light of experience is the safest guide, and we should not suffer it to be dimmed or quenched. Let the nation, now and

met by signal and decided rebuke. CURTIUS.

Will he show his hand ?- In response to the be offered through the columns of the Intelligencer, signed a "Whig," and copied in the Free Press of his week, the editors of the Globe say :--

forever, avoid the curse of a National Bank; and

to this end, let the first advances of its friends be

"We never played the game of brag in our life, but we are not willing to be biuffed off by one hold-ing a broken hand in politics. We call him out. He has nothing to do but to put up the money, and show his hand on the counter of the Globe, and all the terms of his proposition will be at once met."

DINNER TO THE HON. WM. LUCAS. On Saturday last, the Dinner tendered to the Hon. Wm. Lucas, by the indomitable and unwavering Democracy of Berkeley, came off agreeably to notice, and was truly a grand affair. From all parts of the District had the people congregated to do honor to the consistency of character—the purity of principles—the high and elevated worth which so justly characterizes the Congressional forth the farmer from his field, and the mechanic Representative from the 11th District. It was from his workshop, to meet in deliberative assen itterly astounding to see the numbers that were bly. here assembled-from the hills and from the valleys—yea, from the mountain tops, was there one muiversal, general, outpouring of the true Demo-calls upon the "old men to come, and have their cracy of the country. The farmers in their home-spun, the laborer, with his sunburt hand and hon-eloquence from some of Virginia's most gifted est heart, were there by hundreds. And the ladies, why there was no computing them! It was one continual stream.—from all directions did they hold sacred our glorious and far-famed Republicome-in carriages, wagons, and every mode of can institutions! And by all means, let the fair conveyance, to cheer on their fathers and their daughters of our levely valley come! To them brothers in the glorious contest. The whole number of people that was present, was variously esti- dial invitation, and trust that they will honor us nated at from 1500 to 2000. Be it more or less, with their presence, on this proud and glorious there were enough present to show the spirit that

At 11 o'clock the line of Procession was formed Gerardstown, under the command of Capt. SEA-MAN, Chief Marshal, assisted by Capt. J. Sinsinderffer, Capt. Robert Buckles, Michael R. Seibert, Cant. Joseph Hollis, and Moses Grantham. When the procession was formed they were joined by the Amateur Band from Winchester, whose performance as musicianers, and gentlemanly deneanor as men, elicited the warmest commendaion. A large delegation from Winchester also joined at this time, at the head of which was floatng their beautiful streamer, some thirty feet long. When all was arranged, the procession move from the town to the beautiful grove near Swin gle's Spring, where the most extensive preparaions had been made, by the gentlemen who had been instrumental in getting up this meeting, to make it emphatically the feast of the inner man, as vell as the "feast of reason and the flow of soul. Dr. Page, of Garadstown, one of the warmest

nd most persevering Democrats in this section of Virginia, was chosen President of the day. He pened the meeting with a few prefatory renarks, extending, in the name of the Democracy f Berkeley, a hearty and a cordial welcome to all resent. He introduced to the meeting,

RICHARD E. BYRD, Enq., of Winchester, who a clear, forcible, and truly argumentative manper, proceeded to discuss the important questions f the Tariff, Distribution and the Annexation of Texas. His speech was one that exhibited a horough acquaintance with these important uestions, and upon the subject of the tariff especially, his arguments were unanswerable, and we see more than one Whig quake as Mr. B. was showing forth the injustice, yea, oppression of the present Whig tariff. He spoke for near three hours, and had then scarce concluded his chain of reasoning, but was interrupted to allow time for

The Hon. WM. Lucas next took the stand.

He expressed in the most eloquent and feeling nanner the deep sense of gratitude he felt towards tion its circulation at the time amounting to \$3,- the Democracy of Berkeley, for this further manifestation of their kindness. He said that no where Here is a concise history of the rise and fall of had he met, throughout his brief public career, with humiliating contempt his former standing as a National Banking, and it is full of instruction. In more firm and steadfast friends, than in old Feder-1828 the Bank entered the vortex of politics, which al Berkeley. Though the rod of oppression had was inevitable. So large and overshadowing an long been held over them-though they had been institution cannot exist in a country like this, jeered and buffeted by the haughty and over-bearwhere party politics run high, without being seized ing policy of the majority-vet they stood firm in upon by ambitious men for their own advancement.
In the four succeeding years the "spread" of the Bank was very rapid. Like an enormous political spider, its web was spread wherever votes were elaborate argument, the position of the Whig party, its web was spread wherever votes were elaborate argument, the position of the Whig party, and resolutions adopted by large of the people in their measures and their men. He contrasted W. Beller appointed Secretary. The object of the proceeding of the contrasted wherever votes were elaborate argument, the position of the Whig party, and resolutions adopted by large of the people in their measures and their men. He contrasted W. Beller appointed Secretary. The object of the proceeding of the proceeding of the contrasted wherever votes were elaborate argument, the position of the Whig party and resolutions. upon by ambitious men for their own advancement. their faith and defended their rights like men, confrom what it anticipated. Instead of defeating the the promises made to the people in 1840, and the opposing party, the second election of Gen. Jack- course pursued by the Whig leaders when they on was carried almost by acclamation, notwith- succeeded in winning the people to their supstanding the immediate and direct influence of port. With withering and cutting language did Bank loans, which resulted only in the ruin of the he refer to that period in the history of our country. concern. From that moment its fate was sealed, when a great party appeared before the people, as The enormous loans then made were never reco- suppliants for their favor, with no "principles for vered. The Bank failed in February, 1841. The the public eye," save a loathsome coon-skin and a otten concern had, however, less strength than barrel of hard cider. We cannot pretend to foleven its dealers supposed. "It could not, with the low Mr. Lucas through his remarks, but need only most prodigious efforts, not even by saddling the say, that he referred with brevity to all the imporother Banks with \$7,000,000 of its Post Notes, tant issues now before the people-contrasting the be made to hold out the prescribed 60 days. It principles held by the two parties-showing that, staggered on until the strength of its supporters while the principles of the one were intended to was exhausted, when it fell, carrying with it the advance the honor and the glory of the countryreputation of all connected with it. There it lays, to confer equal benefits upon all the great and diamid the desolation it has created-surrounded by versified interests of the people-it was the inevitbankrupt States and dishonored public faith-a able tendency of the other to sap the foundation corrupt and festering mass-a foul ulcer on the stones of this glorious Union, and to oppress the National character. Will the people of the United MASS for the benefit of the few. He was inter-States consent to the establishment of another rupted throughout with the warmest plaudits of his monster Bank, which would be owned and con- hearers, who showed that by this effort, were they doubly endeared to their faithful and fearless re

CHARLES B. HARDING, Esq., of this town next took the stand; but, owing to the lateness of the hour, was prevented from entering into any elaborate reasoning on national questions, which, when occasion justifies, he is so capable of doing. In a brief speech of 20 or 30 minutes, he enchained the attention of the meeting, by some of the severest thrusts at the Whig party, and some of the most laughable anecdotes in illustration of Whig consistency and Whig principles, that it has been our lot to hear for many a day. One universal shout went forth from the time he commenced until he

had concluded. The meeting broke up in the most perfect orde all gratified, to a high degree, with the proceedings of the day, and the onward progress of Democ racy, even in " old Federal Berkeley." We anticipate good from the gathering of Saturday, and doubt not we will soon hear that the seed of Democracy has taken root, where it never before existed. On behalf of the Democracy of Jefferson, we tender their thanks for the manner in which this meeting was gotten up-and, to the gentlemen, especially, who were so active in carrying it out.

The Circuit Superior Court of Clarke county will commence its session on Monday next the

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce writes, says the Baltimore American of yesterday, that Mr. RANTOUL, of Boston, will propably be appointed Minister either to Austria or Russia. The same writer says:

The question on the tapis now is, will there be an extra session? It is not yet fully settled in the Cabinet. The President is strongly in it. As far as I can learn from credible a the probabilities are in favor of an early s plated invasion of Texas by Santa Anna's army, November.

THE WINCHESTER CONVENTION. Thursday next, bids fair to be one of the larges and most interesting meetings ever held in this section of Virginia. It will, we doubt not, be one

calls upon the "old men to come, and have their sons. Let the middle aged come! Let the young men come ! Yes, let all come, who venerate and one and all, Democrat or Whig, we extend a coroccasion. The cause we advocate is the cause animates the Democracy—the high and the confi- of our country, and on no altar does the sacred dent hopes of a glorious victory when the day of fire of patriotism burn with a purer and brighter flame than in woman's heart. Let the fair daughters of our Valley then, come up to the rescue, and 'encourage by their bright smiles and elo quent looks, those who are endeavoring to preserve unsullied the Constitution of our country."

> Among other distinguished speakers that have promised to be present at Winchester on the 29th, is the Hon. WILLIAM SMITH-familiarly known as "Extra Billy."

> CAN IT BE SO ?-We have it from one, who should be taken as good authority, that in many parts of Maryland upon the admission of members into their Clay Clubs, they require an administration of mock Sacrament! If this be so, and we ask for information from the Whig press of Maryland bordering on the Pennsylvania line, should it not call forth the execration of every man who revers Religion and venerates its holy Ordinances? That, in the canvass of '40, something of the same kind was perpetrated in Pennsylvania, by the Whig. party, there can be no doubt. Is it intended now that all the disgraceful scenes that characterized that contest, shall be renewed? If so, the morals and intelligence of the American people is indeed on the retrograde!

> WM. C. Rives .- The little "Expunger" passed through town on Wednesday evening to be present at the Whig Meeting in Winchester on yesterday. We had collected some old reminiscences from the pen and speeches of this vascillating and unprincipled politician, in reference to whom the Richmond Whig once invoked that a "whip might be placed in the hands of every honest man to lash the rascal naked through the world," but, as it would be out of the question to present him in a more despicable attitude than he now occupies. we have laid them aside. In supporting Henry Clay, he will not have the hardinood to contend we presume, that he is actuated by one single principle which he professed to have governed his course heretofore. It is a complete abandonment of every measure which he has advocated-a mere truckling subserviency to secure a seat in the U. S. Senate, where he has already by his Janusfaced and two-sided policy, brought in the most statesman, and shown to the world that he is not actuated by one honorable feeling, but willing to sacrifice country, honor, principles, all for love of office. How are the mighty fallen!

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

the meeting having been briefly stated, the following, among other resolutions and proceedings were

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approve of the Mass Convention of the 11th Congressional District, proposed to be held in Winchester on Thursday, 29th August, and conceive it to be the duty of every Democrat in the District to be pre-

Resolved, That it be recommended to the different Associations in the county to be represented at the said Convention, en masse-let there be a turn out worthy of the spirit and enthusiasm which

should animate the Democracy of Jefferson.

Resolved, That as the different precincts in the county are here represented, a Chief Marshal and four Assistants be appointed, who shall have charge of the several delegations present at the propose

Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed in ac-Col. ROBERT LUCAS, Chief Marshal. Capt. J. W. Rowan, from Charlestown, Assis't.
Capt. Lewis Lucas, "Shepherdstown, "Capt. J. G. Packett, "Smithfield, "John G. Wilson, "Harpers-Ferry, "

JOHN G. WILSON, "Harpers-Ferr Resolve d, That in the above nomination ot wish to come in conflict with any previous or uture arrangements of the Associations, but would frecommend any further or more perfect arrangement they may deem necessary.

The following preamble and resolutions were

WHEREAS, we conceive that it is due to the ple, that a full, frank, and fair exposition of the principles advocated by the two parties of our country should be had, in order that they may act understandingly in casting their suffrages at the ensuing election—and believing furthermore, as we solemnly do, that the purity, justice and equality of Democratic principles need but be fully understood to be rightly appreciated—Therefore,

Resolved, That a PUBLIC MEETING be held in Charlestown, on the day of September, com-mencing at 2 o'clock, and to continue so long as

circumstances may require, for the discussion of the political questions that now agitate the coun-Resolred, That our Whig friends be respectful

Resolved, That our Whig friends be respectfully invited to co-operate with us in the proposed meeting, and, by securing speakers for the occasion, be then and there prepared, to defend the principles now advocated by the Whig party.

Resolved, That we are only actuated in the above proceedings by an honest desire to elicit facts, perfectly willing to leave the benefits of this meeting enure to that party whose principles are proven to be most in accordance with the genius of our institutions, and the welfare and prosperity of the neonle.

Resolved, That Major Francis Yates, George B. Beall, Charles G. Stewart, and James W. Bel-B. Beall, Charles G. Stewart, and James W. Beller, Esq'rs. be appointed a committee to procure speakers for the proposed meeting, on behalf of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That Capt. J. W. Rowan, John M. English, and J. B. Small be appointed a committee to procure a suitable place for the said meeting.

Resolved, That Messrs. BEDINGER and HUNTER, the Electors for this District, be requested to address the people of Jefferson county, on the third Manday of Sentember, (Court day.)

September, (Court day.)
BRAXTON DAVENPORT, Ch'n.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S WITHDRAWAL.

From the Madisonian of Tuesday. TO MY FRIENDS THROUGHOUT THE

TO MY FRIENDS THROUGHOUT THE UNION.

The reasons which influenced me in accepting the nomination for the Presidency, made by a Convention of my friends in May last, at Baltimore, have lost much of their original force. I had been not only most violently assailed by the Ultraists of both parties, but had been threatened with impeachment for having negotiated a Treaty proposing the annexation of Texas to the Union, as a portion of its territory, and for having adopted as a contract of the co

peachment for having negotiated a Treaty proposing the annexation of Texas to the Union, as a portion of its territory, and for having adopted precautionary measures, clearly falling within the range of Executive discretion, to ward off any blow which might have been seriously aimed at the peace and safety of the country in the event of the ratification of the Treaty by the Senate. The opinion of a person, once ranked amongst the distinguished jurists of the country, found its way into the newspapers, apparently as the precursor of such proceeding.

A report had also been made, at a previous session of Congress, by a committee of the House of Representatives, which proceeded from the pen of a man who filled no limited space in the eye of the world, in which—because of the exercises of the Veto power in arrest of the unconstitutional and pernicious measures of a United States Bank, and a donation to the States of so much of the public revenue as was derived from the public lands, at a moment of great embarrassment to the Treasury, and when loans were necessary to sustain the Government—I was charged with the commission of grave offences in the above particulars, and with deserving all the pains and disgrace flowing from the high power of impeachment, a measure, as it was intimated, only not resorted to by the House because of a doubt entertained whether the proceeding would be sustained by public sentiment. I had, it is true, protested against that report as originating in wrong, and dictated by party rancor and malevolence, but my Protest was refused a place on the journals of the House, and thus, in future times, my name might have been tarnished by the fact of a solemn declaration, highly implicating my character, remaining uncontradicted and unreversed on the public journals.

The party majority which had sanctioned a pro-

uncontradicted and unreversed on the public journals.

The party majority which had sanctioned a proceeding so unjust, had, it is true, been swept out of existence by the elections which shortly afterwards followed; but, at the time of my acceptance of the nomination, although a large and overwhelming majority of the opposite party had been brought into power by the people, as if for the express purpose of sustaining me in what I had done, yet that very party had made no public movement indicative of a friendly feeling, and a portion of its members, who seemed to control the rest, exhibited the bitterest hostility, and the most unrelenting spirit of opposition. Under these circumstances, there was but one course left to me consistent with honor, which was to maintain my position unmoved by threats, and unintimidated by denunciations. Those of my countrymen who had come to my support, had done so in a self-sacrificing spirit, without the indulgence of any other expectation than that my character should other expectation than that my character should be vindicated, and that the policy of my adminis-tration should be sustained; and I felt that it would tration should be sustained; and I felt that it would better become me to abide the most signal defeat than to incur the disgrace of deprecating the action of a party, the chief object of whose leaders seemed to be to fasten upon me disgrace. I had also an indistinct hope that the great question of the annexation of Texas might in some degree, be controlled by the position I occupied.

These motives induced in acceptance of the nomination made by my friends: Before the close of the session of Congress, however, developments were so clearly and distinctly made as to the treatened impeachment, that no trace of such a measure was left. Mr. J. Q. Adams' report, implicating my motives and conduct in my Vetoes of

measure was left. Mr. J. Q. Adams' report, implicating my motives and conduct in my Vetoes of the Bank and other bills, was deprived of all of its force and furtive effect, by a Report made by a committee, of which Mr. Ellis, of New York, was Chairman, accompanied by resolutions, which passed the House of Representatives some few days before the close of the session, by a large and commanding majority, not only rescuing my motives from all imputation, but justifying and upholding my policy. The voice of the people in the elections of 1842 was thus directly responded to by that of their Representatives, and but little remained for me personally, either to expect or desire.

haye still further endorsed the proceeding of the House in approbation of the acts of the adminis-tration. I could not, however, look exclusively to my own wishes, which would have led me immediately to retire from a contest which seemed no longer to be possessed of an object worthy of much further attention. But I was not at liberty to do so without first consulting with such of my most prominent and steadfast friends as I could readily confer with; men who had shared with me in much of the abuse which I had encountered, and would partially have participated in all the obloquy, if any, which might, in the future, attach to me.—So far as I have been able to consult them, they have yielded their assent to the course which my own judgment suggests as proper; and I now an-nounce to them and the country, my withdrawal

from the Presidential canvass.

I cannot omit to accompany this public annunciation with a few remarks, addressed to the Res publican portion of what was called the Whig party of 1840. I make no appeal to that other porparty of 1840. I make no appeal to that other por-tion, which was formerly known during the early period of our political history, as Federalists, at a later day as National Republicans, and now pass under the general appellation of Whigs.— Such an appeal would be wholly out of place, since their political principles are entirely at war with those I have advocated through life. I mean no mputation on their motives or their patriotism.—
doubt not that the old Federal party, in the lead and sincerely convinced of the necessity of the Alien and Sedition laws, as the present is of that of a Bank of the United States, with other measures equally latitudinous, along with the abolition of the Veto power, whereby to convert the Government into a mere majority machine—to make it the Government of a state of the state of the convergence of the convergenc make it the Government of a single nation, in-stead of what it is, a political compact between free, sovereign and independent States, by which so much power, and no more, has been granted to a common agent of all the States, as they esteemed to be necessary for the promotion of their mutual happiness. No; to them I have nothing to say, If I have received their support at any time, it has been, not from attachment to me or my relitical een, not from attachment to me or my political principles, but from some supposed influence which might bring to bear, as a secondary agent, in ad-

vancing their purposes.

All the obligations which I have received for such reasons, have been more than counterbalanced by the untiring opposition which I have encountered at their hands since I attained my precountered at their hands since I attained my precountered at the constant and unmitigated countered at their humas subscent station, and the constant and unmitigated abuse which their leaders have poured out in a torrent upon my head; designed, as I verily beabuse which their leaders have poured out in a torrent upon my head; designed, as I verily believe, in the first instance, to drive me from the Government; and in the last to overwhelm me with obloquy and reproach. But I have a right to address myself to those who, like myself, cooperated with them in the contest of 1840—who were, and always had been, the advocates of the principles of the old Republican party—whose strenuous efforts have always been directed to preserving the compact of the Union unbroken and inviolate—who have sustained at all times the principles of the Republican party of 1798—9—who have participuted, from time to time, in all Republican triumphs—whose fathers were victospublican triumphs—whose fathers were victo-bus over the elder Adams in the election of Mr. flerson, as they themselves were over the young-in the election of Gen. Jackson.

To this portion of the Whig party of 1840, I feel that I have a full right to address myself; and I now seriously put it to them to say, whether any expectation of good to the country which they had formed in the election of Gen. Harrison and

myself to the Presidency and Vice Presidency has been disappointed? Many of us had been thrown into opposition to Gen. Jackson during his last term, having voted for him upon his first and second election, because of certain doctrines put forth in his Proclamation, and because of certain measures which followed that celebrated State paper. Our opposition proceeded from no spirit of faction, but from what we esteemed, it to be, a sacred regard to the high and essential principles of cred regard to the high and essential principles of the Republican party—and regarding his succes-sor as in a great degree identified with what we esteemed as errors in Gen. Jackson's administraesteemed as errors in Gen. Jackson's administra-tion, our opposition was continued to him. The state and condition of the country also seemed to require change in the general administration. Have you been disappointed in the reform which you promised yourselves by going into that con-test? You demanded a rigid economy to be observed in the public expenditures. Have you in this been disappointed? You required accounta-bility on the part of all public agents. Has it not been fulfilled? Let the fact that a defaulter has become almost unknown for the last three

has become almost unknown for the last three years answer the question.

You asked that a course of policy should be adopted which should purify and reform the currency. Was the currency of the country ever in a better condition? Let the rate of the Exchanges between all parts of the country answer the in-quiry. Has the day ever been, when the currency was sounder, or the rates of Exchange lower?— You sought once more to put the mechanical arts in active operation, and to relieve commerce from the blight which had fallen upon it. The first has revived, and the last has unfurled its sails, which revived, and the last has unfurled its sails, which now whitens almost every sea. The paralysis which had fallen on public credit, to an extent so great that the poor sum of \$5,000,000 of Government stock was offered to European and American capitalists without our being able to find for it a purchaser, has passed away, and a well supplied between strike and any of the first the said out to the said Exchequer gives evidence not only of the expansion of trade, but of the stable basis on which rests the public credit.

The very stock for which no bidders could at

one time be found, now readily commands in the market an advance of fifteen or twenty dollars in the hundred. In the meantime I submit it to you to say, whether the principles of the Republican party have not been closely observed in all that has been done. Did those principles require that has been done. Did those principles require that we should re-commence a new cycle of twenty years, the predecessor of which a Bank of the United States had fulfilled in 1836? Beginning by increasing the derangements of business for years, tattended in its mid career with comparative prosperity, then resorting to efforts by all its large means to force a re-charter, and ending its restreet and the cursos and denunciations of existence amid the curses and denunciations of the many it had ruined. Most of you had, like myself, through all time, pronounced the Bank to

be unconstitutional.

Had your opinions on this subject undergone a change in 1840, and did you contemplate that Gen. Harrison and myself—who during the whole contest avowed our opinions to be unchanged in that respect, in numerous addresses to the public—would be deserving of denunciation if either of the should refuse to perjure ourselves by sanctionus should refuse to perjure ourselves by sanctioning a Bank charter, which, believing it to be unconstitutional, our solemn oath of office required us to vote against or veto? Tell me, moreover, bro-ther Republicans of 1840, had you then brought yourselves to the conclusion that, even admitting a possible abuse of the Veto power, it was proper to erase from the Constitution that great barrier and check to unconstitutional and highly inexpedient legislation, thereby making the will of Congress supreme, and installing the majority of that body in the full possession of all the powers of Government? Or did you, or do you now still cling to the opinion in which the qualified Veto originated, that a Government without check and balances is the worst form of Oligarchy—and that too many guards, in order to secure public liberty, cannot be thrown over its different departments?

cannot be thrown over its different departments?

If indeed, you are advocates of a change so vital as that proposed, then may not only the Garrisons and Tappans of our own country rejoice, but a shout should ascend from the Abolition Convention "of the whole world," at the fact that our Federal system had given way before the power of a consolidated government, whose will, uttered forth by sectional majorities, was absolute, admitting of no check or registance from any quarter ting of no check or resistance from any quarter whatever. If, indeed, these be your opinions, then have I most grievously disappointed the hopes in which you indulged in connection with iny election and my Administration. I must, nevertheless, most solemnly aver that had I been aware siliate whom I was nominated for the Vice Presidency, would have required of me in the contin-gency which unhappilyoccurred, that I should com-mence my administration with an act of perjury, and sanction measures abhorrent to every principle of my past life and at war with the prosperity of the country and the continuance of liberty, I would not have suffered my name, humble as it was, to have been breathed in the canvass. No, I claim the proud privilege of an American citizen to think for myself on all subjects, and to act in pursuance of my own convictions-and it would require a total change of my nature in order to convert me into a mere instrument of party, or of

I would appeal not only to yourselves but to all my countrymen to say whether, in the matters appertaining to our toreign affairs, they anticipated more success in the adjustment of difficulties and in the formation of highly important Treaties than it has been my province to cause to be negotiated. Long standing difficulties have been adjusted— Long standing difficulties have been adjusted— difficulties which threatened most seriously the peace of the country. Nor has any opportunity been lost for enlargingthe commerce of the country, and giving new markets to our agricultural and manufactured products. If the country has not reaped full fruition of benefit from all the treaties thus negotiated, it surely has not been the fault of the Administration. The loss of two of those treaties through the action of the Senate; cannot but he dealoged, by me as a great white action. but be deplored by me as great public calamities. By the treaty with the German States, we had opened the way to a more extended commerce with 27,000,000 of people, in our cotton, tobacco, rice and lard, at duties on tobacco, rice and lard greatly reduced, and with a stipulation for the free admission of cotton,; while we had agreed to receive at somewhat reduced duties articles from those States which entered into the most limited com-petition, if at all, with a few similar articles of American product.

The treaty was particularly interesting from the fact that, for the first time, after repeated struggles on the part of my predecessors to accomplish a reduction of duty on tobacco, the Government had succeeded in doing so. It was negotiated un-der resolutions originating with the tobacco States, and with the presumed sanction of Congress, who had raised, as it is believed, the mission to Vienna from a second to a first rate mission, with direct reference to the the tobacco interest, and had also appropriated a sum of money, some years ago, to enable the Executive to employ an agent in Ger-many to acquire information as to the tobacco trade, the services of which agent had only ceased

a short time prior to the negotiation of the treaty.

My hope still, however, is that the benefit of the
treaty itself, may not be lost to the country. I
think it proper to add, that there was no design to
deprive the House of Representatives of any rightful and constitutional action over the subject, which
it might properly avantage. It was on the contract ful and constitutional action over the subject, which it might properly exercise. It was on the contrainty, my intention to have submitted the treaty, and all the papers calculated to elucidate it, to the House of Representatives, if it had been ratified by the Senate, for such action as they might have deemed it proper to adopt—a course pursued in all cases in which the action of the House is required to vote supplies of money, or fulfil any other object falling within the scope of their power.

In negotiating the treaty for the annexation of Texas, which was rejected by the Senate, motives have been ascribed to the Administration which had no place in its mind or heart. One gentleman, occupying a prominent place in the Democratic party, whether for good or for evil it does

not become me to say, has assigned in an address, recently delivered in Missouri, two prominent motives for its negotiation: 1st. Personal ambition, and, secondly, a purpose to dissolve the Union.—Mr. Clay also in a recent letter, written to the editor of a newspaper in Alabama, has called the treaty infamous, and ascribed to it, in its origin, sini ter objects. I repel both their assaults upon the treaty and its negotiators. What object of mere personal ambition in any way connected with office could have influenced the administration in negotiating the treaty? The public archives furnished the strongest reasons to believe that the treaty would have met the unqualified approval of both Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren. While the one was Secretary of State to Mr. Adams, and nished the strongest reasons to believe that the treaty would have met the unqualified approval of both Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren. While the one was Secretary of State to Mr. Adams, and the other to General Jackson, each in his turn attempted to obtain the annexation of Texas. Mr. Clay's negotiation was carried on with Mexico in the third war of her recordings a while the other to General Jackson, each in his turn attempted to obtain the annexation of Texas. Mr. Clay's negotiation was carried on with Mexico in the third year of her revolutionary struggle, while Spain regarded her as a revolting province, and her armies were in possession of many of the strong holds of the country. What reason, then could I have had for supposing for an instant that a treaty with Texas, after eight years of actual independence, with no Mexican Holdier within her territory, and subject only to occasional border interruptions, could or would have met with opposition from him or his friends? and meeting with no such opposition on the part either of Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Clay, and their friends, it would puzzle a sounder casuist than I profess to be, to conceive in sounder casuist than I profess to be, to conceive in what possible way it could have interrupted the relations of those two gentlemen, who stood at the moment at the head of their respective parties, moment at the head of their respective parties, and were looked upon by all as competitors for the Presidency. It is well known that, when the negotiation for the acquisition of Texas was commenced, and up to a period succeeding the signing of the treaty, it was my confident conviction, expressed to many, that it would, from the circumparts of the convention of the circumparts of the convention of the circumparts of the convention of the circumparts of the circumpa

stances I have stated, receive the support both of Mr.Clay and Mr. Van Buren, so that neither would be affected by its negotiation.

If it had been charged that the administration was prompted by the ambition of securing the greatest boon to the country, and the whole country, in the acquisition of a territory so important in itself and so inseparably connected with the in-terests of every State in the Union, and every interest of the Union, I would have plead guilty, without a moment of hesitation. I coniess I felt ambitious to add another bright star to the American constellation. It would have been a source of pride to me, if that measure had been carried, to have witnessed from the retirement that awaits me, the annual expanssion of our coastwise and foreign trade, and the increased prosperity of our agriculture and manufactures, through the rapid growth of Texas, which would have followed the ratification of the Treaty. Yes, I freely confess that this would have furnished me an unfailing source of gratification to the end of my life. I should have seen also the Union of the States becoming stronger and stronger through their reciprocal affection—local jealousies suppres-sed, and fanatical schemes and schemers alike

ernment. Danger to the Union through the exercise of he power of a constitutional majority in the mak ing of a Treaty, is a doctrine for the first time ad-vanced, and having no foundation in point of fact. I regard the preservation of the Union as the first great American interest. I equally disapprove of all threats of its dissolution, whether they proceed from the North or the South. The glory of my country, its safety and its prosperity alike depend on Union, and he who would contemplate its destruction, even for a moment, and form plans to accomplish it, deserves the deepest anathemas of

the human race. of Texas would add to its strength, and serve to perpetuate it for ages yet to come; and my best efforts, while I remain in office, will be directed to securing its acquisition, either now or at a future day. Whether any efforts will avail to secure this object, since the rejection of the treaty, remains still to be seen. I abandon all hope upon the subject, if it shall be esteemed necessary to obtain for it the approval of every State. The unanimous approval of the Senate.

I have been called upon, in justice to myself, to make these remarks in withdrawing from the position in which my friends had placed me. I might present other inquiries growing out of the course of the Administration. I believed, and still believe, that the annexation

that such would have been expected and required sition in which my friends had placed me. I might present other inquiries growing out of the course of the Administration, both in regard to our domestic and foreign relations, as to which principles have been maintained, which may arrest the attention of future and even remote Administrations -but let what I have said suffice. All that I ask of my countrymen, is a candid review of my acts, and an impartial comparison of the condition of the country now with what it was three years ago. I appeal from the vituperstion of the present day to the pen of impartial history, in the full confidence that neither my motives nor my acts will bear the interpretation which has, for sinister purposes, been placed upon them. JOHN TYLER. placed upon them. JOF Washington, Aug. 20th, 1844.

MASSACHUSETTS .- Marcus Morton having de clined being again a candidate for the office of Governor, a Democratic State Convention was held at Worcester, on Wednesday last, for the nomination of some other person. On the second ballot-ing, George Bancroft, of Boston, received a ma-jority of the votes, and he was thereupon unani-mously nominated for the office of Governor the ensuing year. The Hon. Henry Childs of Pitts-field, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and the Hon. Gayton P. Osgood and Samuel C. len, Esq., for Electors at large.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPHS-NEW PROJECTS .-The improvements which are in contemplation, and which have already been perfected by Professor Morse, show that this newly invented electro magnetic telegraph, although apparently perfect at first, is yet in its infancy; and there is very little doubt that before long a detailed and minute com-munication can be made by it with the same rapidity that an ordinary letter can be written.-The Baltimore American says—"Some experiments have recently been made, which have been attended with great success, the results of which

will be given to the public as soon as they are tested to be of undoubted utitity.

We learn that a project is in contemplation to establish immediately a line of magnetic communication between Boston and New York, and that the funds necessary for this undertaking are nearly all subscribed. It is not impossible that the line may be completed before the winter sets in. The principle object in contemplation is to receive at New York the earliest news by the English steam ships,; and in order to effect this desirable object with the greatest possible despatch, an improved mode of telegraphic communication, of great simplicity, is to be adopted on board the steamers, so that as soon as the steamer approaches Boston, in the steamer approaches beston. signals, either by sight or sound of cannon, will be made to the telegraphic station on the coast, and the news immediately transmitted to New York. Thus, before the arrival of the vessel in Boston, the news brought by her will be known in New York. New York.

A project has also been started to erect a line between New York and Philadelphia, but we learn that very little has yet been done to carry out the plan."—[Daily Plebian.

CLAIMING THE THRONE .- The Duc de Bordeaux has addressed a circular to the Government of Eu-rope, anuouncing his seniority in the House of Bourbon, since the demise of the Duc d'Angou-leme; he declares himself the only heir to the throne of France; according to the ancient right of succes-

Col. Wm. L. Stone, editor of the New York Commerical Advertiser, expired on Thursday at Saratoga Springs, where he had been confined several weeks dangerously ill.

The Democratic Association of Winchester was

Fire in Boston .- A very extensive fire broke out in Boston about two o'clock on Saturday morning, which destroyed between 25 and 30 buildings, and about 40 tenements, causing a loss of property to the extent of 50,000 or \$60,000. It was doubt-

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET, August 22, 1844. CATTLE .- There were 600 head of Beef Catle offered for sale at the Scales to-day, and 350 sold at prices ranging from \$1,12 to \$2 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, according to quality, equal to \$2,25a\$3,75 net. HOGS.—Live Hogs are scarce, and are worth

about \$4,75 per 100 lbs.
FLOUR.—Sales of several parcels new How and street Flour, comprising about 1000 barrels, were made yesterday from store at \$3,94. Today the article is offering at the same price, but we hear of no sales. Holders ask \$3,87 for good parcels, fresh ground from old Wheat, but we are not advised of any transactions. There is no

fixed receipt price.

Sales of first Rye Flour at \$3.

GRAIN.—The supplies of Wheat yesterday and to-day were quite limited. Prices continue steady at 78 a 83 cents for good to prime reds, and at 70 a 78 cents for ordinary to good. White Wheat is worth 93 a 96 cents for good to prime Sales of Corn at 38 a 40 cents for white, and 42

cents for yellow. We quote Oats at 20 a 21 cts.
BACON.—We now quote prime Western assorted at 5 cents: Shoulders, good to prime, 4 a
4 1-2 cts;, Sides 4 3-4 a 5 cents, and Hams 6 a 7 prostrate. I should have witnessed the blessed the finest country in the world, and brought un-der its influence a people devoted like ourselves to the maintenance and preservation of free gov-WHISKEY .- The demand is fair, but the article is rather scarce, and prices of bbls. have advanced. Sales of hhds. have been made at 21 1-2 cents, and bbls. at 24 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

MEETING OF THE CHARLESTOWN DE

A meeting of this Association will be held on to-night, FRIDAY, at 74 o'clock. Messrs. Bedinger, Butcher, Washington and Copp will be present and address the Association. The public are invited to attend. Charlestown, Aug. 23.

ECThe Rev. Joseph Smith, of Fredericktown, Md. dill preach in the Presbyterian Church in this place or abbath next, at the usual hour. August 23.

on Payne's land, and empower the Camp Meeting Committee to remove any who may trespass. Given under our hands this 27th day of July 1844.

John Lock, Sen.

Thomas Hiatt,

James Chapman,

Timothy Wilcox,

Andrew Cage,

Isaac C. Pidgeon,

John H. Frasher,

John H. Frasher,

J. M. & J. O. Coyle,

Wade and brothers,

Isaac Pidgeon, Sen.

Ephraim Watson,

Benjamin Thomas,

Benjamin Thomas,

Jacob Pidgeon,

Catharine Locke." mittee to remove any who may trespass. Given under our hands this 27th day of July 1844.

John Lock, Sen.

Thomas Hiatt,

James Chapman,

Timothy Wilcor,

Andrew Cage,

Isaac C. Pidgeon,

Henry Payne,

John H. Frasher,

J. M. & J. O. Coyle,

Wade and brothers,

Ephraim Watson,

Benjamin Thomas,

Jacob Pidgeon,

The committee and all concerned are expected to meet on the ground on Thursday the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock in the morning, to make the public preparations necessary for the accommodation of the meeting.

Preachers and friends in adjoining circuits, and stations are cordially and affectionately invited to come and unite with us in this effort to get and to do good.

Aug. 8, 1844.

John H. Frasher,

John H. Frasher,

John H. Frasher,

July A. & J. O. Coyle,

Wade and brothers,

Reuben R. Jordan,

William Reid,

Catharine Locke.

Augusta and Frasher,

John M. & J. O. Coyle,

Wade and brothers,

Reuben R. Jordan,

William Reid,

Catharine Locke.

Tother of the meeting.

Preachers and friends in adjoining circuits, and stations are cordially and affectionately invited to come and unite with us in this effort to get and to do good.

Aug. 8, 1844.

JOHN A. GERE.

GRAND RALLY OF THE DEMOCRACY OF THE 11TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

On Thursday the 29th of August, 1844.

The undersigned a committee of invitation urgently ask a full attendance of the indomitable Democracy of Page; Warren, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley. Jefforson, Clarke and Frederick Come! we say, on behalf of the democracy, from your hill tops and valleys. Leave your Farm houses upon your mountain sides and desert your midland fields, and come!! Come!!! and give one dear to your country we entrest you day to your country, we entreat you.

To the never flinching and patriotic Democracy

of old Federal Loudoun, we extend a cordial invitation. Come! in your full strength.

To our Democratic brethren of the "Tent

Legion" with its right and left wing, we say, leave your home. Come I young and old, and extend the hand of affection, and unite in fellow-

ship with your political brethren.

To the Democracy of our sister State Maryland, to you too we extend a welcome invitation.

To the Democracy one and all come! We say come! with your banners inscribed with the stir-ring names of Polk, Dallas, Texas, and Union, unfurled to the winds, and let them float, as fore unners of victory, over our fertile plains.

Comfortable arrangements will be made for the Comfortable arrangements will be made for the aidies, and they are respectfully solicited to attend. We can promise intellectual treats from the following named orators, who have been invited and confidently expected: Buchanan, Roan, Dawson, Bancroft, Stewart, Brent, Smith, Gordon, Stevenson, Butler, Thompson, Randolph, Leake, Williams, Samuels, Hogan, Davezac, Sedden, Scott, and other distinguished gentlemen.

We, also, promise an ample supply of provisions

and other distinguished gentlemen.

We, also, promise an ample supply of provisions and other necessary arrangements.

And lastly, to our fellow-citizens of all political parties, we again extend the invitation embraced in the following resolution of the "Winchester Democratic Association:"

Resolved, That we cordially invite our fellow-citizens of all political parties to meet with use

Resolved, That we cordially invite our fellowcitizens, of all political parties to meet with us,
assured that no sentiment will be uttered at our
Mass Meeting but those in accordance with the
doctrines which inspired the fathers of the Revolution, which were put forth by the sires of Virginia, in 1798—the same as proclaimed by the
Democratic party in 1840, and now, as ever
believed to be essential to the preservation of the
the confederacy.

Braxton Dayenport, J. Morgan, Jefferson.
Dennis Murphey, John Harrison, Berkeley,
A. D. Almond, John McPherson, Page.
Robert C. Gustin, Jacob Reichard, Morgan,
James Gibson, Charles Blue, Hampshire.
Cyrus McCormick, Jacob Isler, Clarke.
Samuel Simpson, James Hay, Warren.
Richard E. Byrd, John Bruce, Frederick.

WHICH IS THE FARMER'S FRIEND ?-Mr. Clay

which is the Farmer's friend?—Mr. Clay says:—"Agriculture needs no protection."
Mr. Polk says:—"In my judgment it is the duty of the government to extend as far as it may be practical to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation."
Which of these two doctrines to the farmers like best, Mr. Clay's or Mr. Polk's.

THE SCARLET FEVER .- At Hartford, (Conn.) the experiment of covering the body with sliced ou-lons, and renewing them often till the fever sup-sides, has been tried with great effect in cases of scarlet fever. The onions draw the fever to the

HARD RUN FOR HUSBANDS.—An exchange paper says—"The girls in some parts of Pennsylvania are so hard up for husbands, that they sometimes take up with lawyers and printers!" Poor things!

MARRIEDED.

On Thursday the 15th instant, by the Rev. John Suman, Mr. Richard Crim to Miss Ann Smith-all On Thursday the 15th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Sanks, Mr. Jacon Locker to Miss Louisa Piper—all of this

county.
On the same day, by the same, Mr. James Taylon to
Miss Eliza Piper—all of this county.

On Monday night last, in the 40th year of her age, Mrs. Ann Johnson, wife of Mr. David Johnson of Kabletovn, in this county. She left an affectionate husband, a large family of small and helpless children, and an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances, to mourn the severe dispensation which has called her heines.

On the 1st instant, in the sixteenth year of her age, Miss Mary Snyder, daughter of John and Ann Snyder of this county. of this county.
On Wednesday last, CONRAD M. VORAS, son of Ashford and Mary Voras, of Harpers-Ferry, aged three years and six months.

HAVE the pleasure of informing the Mill holders and others concerned, that the New Shenandoah Company, at their late meeting, have reduced the Tolls on the Shenandoah river to the

following rates, viz:
From Snyder's and Clauson's Mills to 2 cts, per bbl, Flour
"Shenandoah" 3 " " Snickers-Ferry " Berry's Ferry
" S. Wilson's Mills

" S. Wilson's Mulls
" G. F. Hupp's Mill " 7

GEORGE MAUZY, Agent,
N. S. Company

BAKING, &c.

THE business of the late Jame Jones will be continued at the shop formerly occupied by him, by Charles Jackson. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Pay your Taxes.

THE Taxes for 1844 have been due since the 1st of July, and must be paid. BENJAMIN, LUCAS, JOHN W. MOORE, ROBERT LUCAS,

DANIEL G. HENKLE August 23, 1844.

Horses for Sale.

HAVE two young and good draught horses, which I am desirous to sell. Also, a Wagon, calculated for either two or three horses, and harness for six horses. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above, will find it to their interest to call early. A credit of nine months will be given.

JOHN MARQUART.

Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 23, 1844—3t.

TIMOTHY SEED.

FRESH lot of **Timothy Seed**, for sale by JOHN HUMPHREYS. August 23, 1844.

PUBLIC SALE

Valuable Real Estate in Bolivar.

WILL sell before the Hotel of Eli H. Carroll, at Harpers-Ferry, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 7th day of September next, that

Valuable Lot of Land.

stone House, (stuccoed;) and a small one story building, beside outhouses, &c. It is the same property owned and occupied by Nicholas Koonce, as a Tucorn Stand as a Tavern Stand.

Terms of Sale.—One fourth of the purchase

money cash, and the balance in equal payments of six, twelve, and 18 months, with interest, and to be secured by Deed of Trust on the property.

Sale to take place at 10 o'clock, M.

JOHN H. ALLSTADT,

Per Isaac Foure. Harpers-Ferry, August 23, 1844.

STONE CUTTING.

WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE respectfully in forms the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke Frederick, and adjoining counties, who may wish to mark the graves of their lamented dead, that he still continues to make and superscribe MONUMENTS-Box, Column, and plain

TOMB SLABS-And Head and Foot STONES OF EVERY VARIETY.

Having purchased an extensive QUARRY of the most beautiful White and Variagated MAR-BLE, and an extensive water power to saw and polish with, his prices will be LOW. One great advantage to purchasers is, that all Stone will be delivered at his risk, without any extra charge.

1. LETTERING neatly executed.

By application to Mr. Jas. W. Beller, Charlestown, those who may desire any of the above ar-ticles can be shewn the list of prices and the different plans. He will also forward any orders, epiaphs, &c., that may be desired. Or by addr ing me, at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., orders can be filled without delay.

LTNo imposition need be feared, as my prices

are uniform Aug. 23, 1844.—1y.

Fulled and Plaid Linseys. JUST received, a large supply of Fulled and Plaid Linseys, Home-made Flannels, which will be sold very low, or exchanged for Wool, at factory prices. Farmers can now supply themfactory prices. Failure selves on very favorable terms.

J. J. MILLER.

Home-made Boots and Shoes. FROM recent additions, my stock of Home-made Shoes and Boots is now very extensive, embracing every variety and style; and from the liberal patronage I have received in the sale of these articles, I have been induced to make arrange-

ments, by which my assortment will always be complete. Farmers can be supplied with any quantity of heavy double-soled Boots and Shoes, at very reduced prices. Especial attention is paid to ladies and children's shoes. J. J. MILLER. August 23, 1844.

SALT.

125 SACKS of coarse and fine Salt—at reduced prices for cash. Farmers will find it their interest to call and see me.
August 23, 1844. J. MILLER.

BACON, ...-PRIME BACON, Lard, Flour and Corn Meal, for sale by August 23, 1844. J. J. MILLER.

Fifty cents will save Dollars. W E have just received a lot of Magnus & Raff's celebrated preparation for the extermination of rate and mice. Price, 50 cents per box.

Aug. 23, 1844. J. H. HEARD & Co.

SERVANT WANTED.

WISH to purchase a female servant, one well acquainted with House work, from sixteen to twenty-five years of age. Children with her will be no objection. Any person having such a servant to dispose of will please address the undersigned at Bath, Morgan county, Va.

August 16, 1844. WM. HARMISON,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

TUST received, a good assortment of Hardware

and Cutlery, viz; Carpenter's Door Locks; Knob Latches; Rimmed do.; Socket and Turner's Chissels; Shovels, and Tongs, various prices; Horse Rasps, large size; Mill and Hand-saw Files; Wood Screws and Spriggs; Superior Pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; Candle-sticks and Snuffers; German Silver Table and Tea Spoons;

German Silver Table and Tea Spoons;
Brittania and iron do do.;
Carpenter's Foot Rules, 2 and 4 fold;
Bench and Sash Planes;
All of which will be sold very low by
JOHN G. WILSON.
Harpers-Ferry, August 16, 1844.

Facts as then Are. SAMUEL GIBSON is selling Grocerie at the following prices: No. 1 Green Rio Coffee, 10 cts

No. 2 do do do No. 3 do do do Good Loaf Sugar, New Orleans Brown Sugar, Do do Bleached Deaphene Candles,

Brown do do 35
Sperm Candles, 37 1-2
Mould Tallow Candles, 12 1-2
Tobacco, best quality, 5 plugs to the pound, at 20 cents; small twist, 12 1-2; and all other articles in the same proportion.

Coffee and Sugar subject to a discount of 50

cents, when sold to the amount of 100 pounds.

Foreign Liquors.—A fine assortment of French Brandy, Holland Gin, Maderia and Cecily Wines, which I am willing to sell at a small ad-

vance on the invoice prices.

Old Rye Whiskey.—A good supply of Old Rye Whiskey, favorite brands and fine flavor. Dealers and consumers are respectfully invited to call and examine. Also, good rectified Whiskey, Copper Distilled, at 37 1-2 cents per gallon, with a considerable deduction in price by the barrel. I have also for sale on commission, a few
barrels rectified Whiskey, made last fall, that I
am anxious to close at 31 1-4 cents per gallon.

Harpers-Ferry, August 9, 1844.

NOTICE.

A LL the Stockholders in the "Shenandoah Bridge at Harpers-Ferry," who know themselves to be delinquents, by not having paid the first and second instalments, of two and five Dollars each, per share, are hereby informed that if the said instalments are not paid in, on or before the 31st of this month, (August,) their Stock will be sold at public auction on that day, in front of James Walling's Hotel, in the town of Harpers-

Those Stockholders who have paid the first and second instalments, are hereby notified that the third and fourth instalments of four dollars each, per share, were due on the 20th of June and 20th of July last, respectively. They are most earnestly requested to pay in forthwith.

By Order of the Board,

GEORGE MAUZY, Sec'y & Treas'r.

Harpers-Ferry, August, 9, 1844.

ESTRAY. SCAPED from the stable of the subscriber.

on Saturday morning last, a small brown MARE, with black mane and tail. No flesh mark recollected except a scar on her right hip; her usual-gait, a short pace. Information leading to her recovery will be suitably rewarded.

The person who carried off a SHOVEL, as good

as new, from my house, will perhaps save credit by returning property that he knows does not be-long to him. JOHN J. H. STRAITH. ong to him. Aug. 9, 1844.

WANTED.

containing about SIX ACRES, lying and being in North Bolivar, Jefferson county, State of Virginia, with the improvements thereon. The improvements thereon. The improvements thereon. The improvements thereon. be given. E. M. AISQUITH. August 9, 1844.

ARD FOR SALE .- A few jars of nice E. M. AISQUITH. August 9, 1844.

TURNIP SEED.—Fresh Turnip Seed for J. H. BEARD &. Co. L sale by July 17, 1844. FOR THE LADIES .-- Just received, a

few pieces of beautiful Prints, full patterns, y low.

J. G. WILSON. Harpers-Ferry, August 16, 1844.

CIDER VINEGAR.—Just received and August 16, 1844. CAMP MEETING.

JUST received, a lot of 4-4 5-4 and 6-4 Brown Heavy Sheetings, from 10 to 17 cents, suitable for Tents;

Coffee 6, 8, and 10 cents; Brown and Loaf Sugars, from 8 to 16 cents; **Bacon**, hog round, 6 cents; Prime Hams 7 cents.

A. & G. W. HOLLAND. Harpers-Ferry, July 26, 1844—tf. MEAT, MEAT!

SOLOMON WILLIAMS, long known to the citizens of Charlestown, respectfully informs them, that he will have at the Market-House, on every Wednesday and Saturday morning, a supply of Beef, Veal, Mutton and Lamb, in their due season, and of the best quality that can be procured in the County. Sausages and Puddings in their season.

All meats will be sold low for cash. He respectfully asks a share of patronage.

July 17, 1844—2m.

LARD LAMPS.

HAVE just received a few more of those THAVE just received a lew more of those Lard Lamps from the manufactory of Carnelious & Co., of Philadelphia. Also, a few sets of OIL-CLOTH TABLE MATS; together with a variety of other articles. All of which will be sold low. Call and see.

CHARLES G. STEWART. August 2, 1844.

SELLING OFF. Who want a Good Bargain!

THE subscribers desirous of reducing their heavy stock, are selling off a great portion of their goods at cost for cash. The assortment of Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, &c., is complete. Persons de-siring good bargains will do well to call on A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

TO THE LABIES.

Harpers-Ferry, August 2, 1844.

THE subscribers desirous of closing out their remaining stock of Balzarines, Bereges, Lawns, &c., will sell them at cost for cash. They are of the latest style. We invite the ladies to call and look through them before they purchase.

August 2, 1844. MILLER & TATE.

WOOL.—We want to purchase at the mar-ket price, 2 or 3000 pounds of Wool, for which we will exchange goods. August 2, 1844. MHLER & TATE.

VINEGAR.—Prime Hard Cider Vinegar at July 17, 1844: E. M. AISQUITES. Bacon, hog round, low for cash.
August 2, 1844. MILLER & TATE.

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE/

THE undersigned having rented Mr. John Peacifier's Mill, at the Old Furnace, and being now prepared to grind all kinds of grain, and wishing to be constantly employed, would respectfully solicit all those who have Grain to grind, to grive him a call, and see whether he will not do as 'well as any other Miller in the county. For every 300 pounds of good Wheat he will give one Barrel of Flour and 65 pounds of Offal, or he will furnish the barrel for the offal, and stand the inspection in Baltimore and Georgetown. He would rather that Farmers would bring him their Wheat to grind for toll; yet if any preter selling, he will buy, and give the highest price in cash, on delivery. He will constantly keep Flour, Corn Meal and Offal for sale at the Mill.

THADDEUS BANEY.

tion of STONE or BRICK BUILDINGS.—Several years experience at the business, during which time he has erected houses that will compare in point of durability and general finish with any others in the county, enables him to promise that he will not be surpassed by any contractor in the Valley of Virginia. When desired, he will furnish the entire materials for Stone work, as also for Brick work, except the Brick. The materials will be furnished, and the work in all cases done as low as by any builder in this section of Virginia. will be furnished, and the work in all cases done as low, as by any builder in this section of Virginia. From his facilities for the speedy execution of work—his practical experience at the business—and a general desire to please those who may employ him—he thinks he may reasonably ask a call from those having business in his line.

He may be found for the present at the building in course of erection by Dr. L. C. Cordell in Charlestown, who, with Mr. Wm. S. Lock, will give any information to those not personally acquainted, in reference to his general capacity for business belonging to his line.

JOHN W. HEAFER.

JOHN W. HEAFER. August 2, 1844—tf. (Free Press 3 times.)

NEW GOODS

Teas, 50, 62 1-2; Super Extra Imperial, \$1,00; Hardware, assorted; Queensware and Glass; Tin-Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call n A. & G. W. HOLLAND:
Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844—tf.

J. H. BEARD & Co. A RE just receiving a large and fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, &c. &c., which

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. Fancy B Bibles, do. Prayer Books, do. Testaments, School Books, Miss Leslie's Complete Cookery, American Gardener, school books of every descrip-tion, Steel Pens, Quills, Blank Books, Slates, Pa-

Water, Bear's Oil, Indian Oil, Bunaloun, account oil, Balm of Columbia, Jayne's Hair Tohic, Pomatum, Lion Pomatum, Bear's Grease, Soaps and tum, Lion Pomatum, Bear's Grease, Call and see,

DATENT MEDICINES:—SWAIMS PANACEA, Houck's Panacea, Jayne's Expectorant, Dr. Duncan's Expectorant, Brigg's Ara-

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

Mouslin de Laines, Chintzes, Laces, Collars, &c. July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH.

BACON.—Prime Bacon, Sides and Shoulders,
"City Cured," for sale low.
July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH. LIQUORS,-Good Old WINES, BRAN-DIES, RUM, SPIRITS, and WHIS-

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

FANCY SILK VESTINGS.-A FEW pieces fashionable Fancy Silk Vestings. Also, real Bandanna Silk Hdkis, just received and for sale low at MILLER & TATE'S.

Gentlemen's Finishing Store. THE public are respectfully informed that we are having all kinds of goods made up by one of the best Tailors in the Union, for gentlemen's wear. Coats of all kinds, Pantaloons, Vestings, &c., made to please, or no sale. Fine Linea Summer Frock Coats will be made to order for

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

July 26, 1844—tf. THADDEUS BANEY. 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 subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received a lot of new and beautiful goods, which they will sell at their usual low prices. Fine 3-4 Brown Muslins 6 1-4 cents:

Fine 3-4 Brown Muslins 6 1-4 cents:
Heavy 7-8 do. do 8 "

" 4-4 do. do 8, 10, and 12 1-2 cts:
Fine Bleached do at very low prices.
Tazans, Balzarines, Balzarine Lawns, Muslins,
Prints, Ginghams, &c., &c., for Ladies' dresses;
Silk goods of every variety, Shawls, Cords and
Tassels, Gimps, Fringes, Lace, Edgings, Insertings, Gloves and Hosiery;
Cloths, Summer Cassimeres, Vestings;
Boots and Shoes and Hats, of every variety;
Parasols, Sun Shades, Ribbons, Chemizetts, &c., at unheard-of low prices;

unheard-of low prices; Groceries, very low, viz: Coffee, 6, 8, and 10

Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

they respectfully offer to their custemers and the public in general, at reduced prices and

July 17, 1844. ORANGES AND LEMONS.—Fresh Oranges and Lemons, Filberts, fresh Candy, Almonds, English Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, &o;; just received and for sale by
July 17, 1844.

J. H. BEARD & Co.

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

A large variety, for sale by July 17, 1844: J. H. BEARD & Co.

per, Inks, Lead Pencils, &c., &c., for sale by
July 17, 1844.

J. H. BEARD & Co.

PERFUMES, &c.—Cologn Water, Lavender Water, Bay Rum, Otto of Rose, Toilet
Water, Bear's Oil, Indian Oil, Buffalo Oil, McCassor
Oil Ralm of Calambia, Lawre's Hot.

Shaving Cream of every variety. Call and see, at the store of J. H. BEARD & Co. July 17, 1844.

pectorant, Dr. Duncan's Expectorant, Drigg bian Balsam, Harris's Ring-worm and Tetter Cure, Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, &c., for sale by July 17, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co. LEATHER.

CHEAP GOODS.—The subscriber being anxious to sell off his Spring and Summer Stock, will offer below cost, many desirable articles for ladies' wear; such as Lawns, Balzarines, Moueling and Charles and Charles and Charles are considered.

L ADIES' HOSE.—Black and White Silks and Black and White Cotton Stockings, at Very low prices at E. M. AlsQUITH'S. July 17, 1844.

KEY, all pure, for sale at July 17, 1844: E. M. AISQUITH'S.

July 17, 1844.

\$3,26. Call at the store of

A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

L. Suits will be neatly packed and sent to a distance when ordered.

A. & G. W. H.

A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION. The last rays of the setting sun, ere he hastened to drop his disk in the ocean, still lingered in the beautiful valley where young Cant. M. was stationed with his gallant company. Invited by the peculiar charms of a May landscape, he left his tent to indulge his taste for an evening ramble. As he passed his soldiers he gaily asked them i every thing was ready for the morrow's engage-ment? 'As ready as our hearts,' was the united reply. A proud smile played over his fine features, as he said, 'to-morrow will prove both our courage and our hearts;' and hastening his steps, he soon was lost to their admiring gaze. Perhap my reader feels his curiosity a little excited will respect to the character of my young hero, and if he will forgive the digression, I can easily grati-

fy it.

Charles M, was the only son of a respectable merchant in the village of Hartford, now a flourishing city. Handsome in person, and accomplished in his manners, his presence was always plished in his manners, his presence was always agreeable; of a happy disposition and a cultivated mind, blended with a retined and elegant taste, his conversation was not only interesting but fascinating. With all these perfections, still Charles M. was not quite a perfect being. He possessed one fault, (so common indeed that it is little noticed.) a thoughtless propensity to trifle with woman's heart. We may well immagine that Charles M. with his various accomplishments and this single folly, was a deaggreein person in female, seciety. Many a various accomplishments and this single folly, was a dangerous person in female society. Many a young heart fluttered at his approach, and many a fair hand had he pressed to his lips, ere his own heart felt the poisened arrow, with which he had so long and carelessly sported. But the time had come—and he was caught in his own snare; while she, the beautiful and innocent being who had entroped his whole affections was lost to him forgrossed his whole affections, was lost to him forever. So he thought this night, and as he reviewed his past life, he felt that he deserved his fate.— Once, said he to himself, the pleasing screnity of an evening like this would have stole-o'er my heart, wakening its every feeling to the vividness of joy and happiness. Now I find myself an isolated being in this beautiful word, alike unmindful of the charms of Nature, or the smiles of friend-

ship. I have now no other wish, than to offer up my weary life on the shrine of my country.'

He was interrupted in this soliloquy by the sound of footsteps—and raising his eyes the figure of a youth, habited in the dress of a soldier, stood before him. His finely arched brow was shuded with a profusion of light flaxen curls, his parted with a profusion of light flaxen curls, his parted lips seemed endeavoring to say something they dared not utter, and his large blue eyes for a moment meeting his, then found their native resting ngenuous modesty. Never before had captain M. seen a youth whose form was so deeply interesting, and never before was his curiosity so intense to discover its object. Capt. M. was the first to break silence. 'Beautiful boy,' said he as the truth flashed upon his mind, 'what would you hear?'— The din of war will to-morrow be heard in this peaceful valley, and the groans of the dying swell far o'er the silence of yonder lake, while savage yells may echo and re-echo from the surrounding woods, chilling our sternest hearts with horror. Even now, you tremble like the aspen leaf; how then will you feel when description becomes real-I know my country calls loudly for help, but not on those who have hardly escaped from the wing of a mother. Return to a mother's smile, and when manhood has stamped its impress on thy fair young brow, and your arm is nerved with strength, and directed by prudence, then we will give you a joyful and honest welcome.'

The eye of the youth beamed brightly as he thus spoke with a firm clear voice in reply. 'I

feel not fear. I wish to enter as a volunteer the company of Capt. M. and can you refuse the aid our country implores at this critical moment? I know my arm is weak, but the remembrance of what brought me here, will strengthen it in the hour of trial.' 'Then be it so,' said Capt. M. and taking the arm of the youth, he proceeded in silence to his tent. Meanwhile his thoughts were not unemployed: for as he gazed upon the boy's innocent face, feelings that long had slumbered now glowed in his breast. With such a companion, he felt that he might yet be happy. 'I will,' thought he, 'teach him how to avoid the snares of the world, and strengthen his mind in knowledge and virtue, till I learn his young heart to beat in unison with my own. I will give him my confidence and he will yield me his sympathy in return.'
As they entered his tent he said—'You are too young

more than words could express.

There was no sleep in the valley that night, and Inlants to mercenary nurses; they regarded the Ming of Day, Capt.

M. and his company were on their way to join another band of troops stationed at a little distance.

As he anticipated they found the Britishready for merit. an engagement, confident of victory from their su-perior numbers, and the Americans, from the jus-tice of their cause, firmly trusting that the all-powerful Being, who had thus far supported them, would not now abandon them in their greatest need. The sun had not climbed the highest heaven ere the martial drum beat heavily, and the ahrill bugle's notes fearfully announced the com-ing battle. 'My country and little ones,' trem-bled on the lips of the Americans, as they implored the benison of heaven to rest upon them. The next moment their bosoms were calm as the peaceful lake, and their stern features glowed with more than mortal courage. To paint the horrors of the

ensuing conflict, is a task to which I cannot bring my feelings: I therefore leave the scene entirely to the imagination of my readers. The un-.M. felt that he should not die unrevenged Victory at length declared for the Americans, but not till the ground on both sides was crimsoned

The scene was now changed. Where lately

raged the fury of battle, a death-like stillness reigned uninterrupted, save by the stifled groan of the dying, or the silent tread of one in search of a fal-len friend. Capt. M. with a thrilling heart gazed anxiously upon the scene before him, and soon detected, by the moon's pale beams, the object of his search in the apparently lifeless body of the interesting stranger. The sleep of death sat upon his features, the warm blood of life lingered in his veins, and no mark of violence could be found upon his person. He raised him in his arms and had scarcely resuscitated him from his long swoon of terror, when his cap fell from his head, and at the same moment, the names of Charles and Frances were unconsciously uttered. It was no illu sion of fancy. Charles M. was in the presence of Frances Ware, the being whom he loved, and who he thought was long since married to another! 'This is no place for you,' said he, as he hurried her from the spot. 'I must learn from you this night, whether the cup of happiness is again to be dashed from my lips, or rather if my sufferings have not now an end.' They were soon seated by a cheerful fire, where she recounted her adventures, which I shall relate in her own words.

'Soon after my father forbade your visits at our mansion, I became more fully acquainted with his plans in regard to myself and found with horror, I was to be the wife of the detested Wilson. It was in vain I plead my dislike to his person, and our disparity of years; his great wealth, which cancelled his defects, rendered my father deaf to my arguments, and he sternly bade me keep my chamber until I was cured of my obstinacy. Time seemed only to strengthen my resolution, and I was treated as a disobedient child. What heightwas treated as a disobedient child. What heightened my distress was the news I soon received that you had joined the army, without being permitted to bid me farewell. At length my father's patience seemed exhausted. One morning he sent for me, and while paternal affection seemed to struggle in his bosom; he told me that I must then accede to his request, or quit his house forever. I had no one to plead for me; my amiable mother had gone to her long home, and my prayers were unheeded. As soon as I told him I would never be the wife of Wilson, he took my hand, led me to the door, at the same time slipping a

purse of gold into it, and ere I had time to ask his purse of gold into it, and ere I had time to ask his blessing; my fither's door was closed upon me. I immediately conceived the design of finding you; and, for the furtherance of my purpose, and protection of my person, assumed my present appearance. I need not tell you what you already know. 'Let us now,' added she, 'hasten to my father, who, I am confident, has ere this repented of his rashness, and will, with open arms, receive us.' This resolution was immediately adopted, and the sequel proved Frances right in her conjecture. Their muptials 'were solemnized with the concurrence of all parties. At the death of their parents, Charles purchased the beautiful valley, where he first met Frances disguised as a soldier; and it is to this day their happy residence.

to this day their happy residence.

NESTORIAN WEDDINGS.—A wedding among the Nestorians occupies two or three hours. matters are all arranged, the principal officiator, assisted by varous other priests and deagons, reads the prayers and long portions of Scripture,—such as the account of Abraham's sending after Rebecca for his son Isaac; Jacob's serving for Rachel, and all the other venerable Scripture authorities that enter into the marriage service; the whole of which would doubtless, be more interest-ing, if not more instructive, were it not read in an unknown tongue. The bride remains veiled in one corner of the room, until the time comes for the parties to join hands. Then several women catch hold of the bride and pull her, by main strength, half across the room towards her intended husband, and several men, at the same time, seize the bride groom, who is, at first, equally resolute in his modest resistance, but finally yields and advances towards the bride.

A CONTRAST-RICH AND POOR.-A London correspondent of the Worcester Ægis says:—"What trilles one as most remarkable here, is the countess population, the gorgeous display of wealth in quipages, the immense depots of merchandize, &c. You naturally ask yourself how such a mass is collected, and how can it be disposed of. It seems as if there was enough for all the world. The contrast, too, between fuxury and want-elegance and poverty, is often amusing, and often painful.— You cannot look out without seeing the glittering equipage of a nobleman, with servants in livery, and a coronet shining upon the hammer cloth; and generally, at the same time you will see a miserable cab with a broken down horse, or a cart with a wretched donkey, about the size of a small Shetland poney, whipped along by a ragged boy. In the nidst, you may discern hand-cart men, working their way among deer wagons, omnibusses, drays coaches, cabs, coal carts, &c."

Rules for Ladies .- Marry not a profane man, RULES FOR LADIES.—Marry not a projane man, because the depravity of his fleart will corrupt your-children and embitter your existence.

Mary not a gambler, a tippler, or a frequenter of taverns; because he who has no regard for himself

will never have any for his wife:

Marry not a man who makes promises which e never performs, because you can never trust him. Marry not a man whose actions do not correspond with his sentiments, because the passions have dethroned reason, and he is prepared to commit every crime to which an evil nature, unrestrained, can instigate him. The state of that man who regards not his own ideas of right and wrong is delorable, and the less you have to do with him the

Marry not a man who neglects his business; if, he does so when single, he will be worse when married.—Boonsboro, Gazette.

LOVE OF COUNTRY .- The Abbe de Lille speaks of an Indian; who, amid the splendor of Paris, beholding a banana tree in the "Jardin des Plantes," bathed it with tears, and seemed for a moment to

be transported to his own land.

The Ethiopian imagines that God made his sands and deserts, while angels only were employed in forming the rest of the world. The Maltese, insulated on a rock distinguish their island by the appellation of "The Flower of

Distinguished merit will ever rise superior to oppression, and will draw lustre from reproach.—
The vapors which gather round the rising sun, and follow it in its course, seldom fail at the close of it to form a magnificent theatre for its reception, and to invest with variegated tints and with a soft-ened effulgence, the luminary which they cannot hide .- Rev. R. Hall.

A virtuous but right severity of manners was the characteristic of the Romans in the first ages of the to mingle with my soldiers; this tent is mine, but from henceforth it is also yours.' The youth spoke not his thanks; but his cloquent countenance told stowed in the early formation of the mind and character. acter. The Roman matrons did not abandon their infants to mercenary nurses; they regarded the

merit. TEMPER.—The first and most important female quality is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to the female sex insinuation and pursuasion n order to be surly; it did not make them weak, in order to be imperious; it did not give them a sweet voice, in order to be employed in scolding; nor did it provide them with delicate features, i order to be disfigured with anger.

SCHOOL MASTER'S TOAST .- The fair daughters of Columbia; —may they add virtue to beauty, subtract envy from friendship, multiply amiable accomplishments by sweetness of temper, divide time by sociability and economy, and reduce scandal to its lowest denomination.

AGRICULTURAL CURIOSITY, A friend has given to us a natural curiosity, as the product of a corn stalk. It is a main ear with thirty-five lateral hoots, or small 'ears, most singularly interwoven into each other, forming a handsome group, which might very properly be called a bouquet of ears. It was grown in the corn field of Mr. Diffenderffer near Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

To Polish Mahogany Furniture .- Rub it with cold drawn linseed oil, and polish by rubbing with a dry clean cloth, after wiping the oil from the furniture. Do this once a week, and your ma-hogany tables will be so finely polished that hot water would not injure them. The reason is this, linseed oil hardens when exposed to the air, and when it has filled all the pores of the wood, the surface becomes hard, and smooth like glass.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

HAVE still on hand a general assortment of Summer Goods, which, in order to make room for Fall Purchases, will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Call soon, and examine the fol-

lowing superior articles;
Blue, Black and Green Cloths;
Do do do Cassimeres;
Sattinetts, a good variety; An assortment of Summer Cloths; Gambroons, assorted colors; Alpacca, do do; A great variety of Summer Wear for Boys; Silk, Valentia and Marseilles Vestings; Very handsome Balzarines;

Lace Lawns; Plain Lawns, very handsome; Ginghams and Calicoes, all patterns and prices; Figured and Plain Mcuslins, very handsome; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, a great variety

Do Dress Handkerchiefs; Do Sun Shades and Parasols; Bleached and Brown Cottou;

Dolitical.

From the Lynchburg Republican.
THE VILE SLANDER FALSIFIED.

The Whigs, for the purpose of damning the fair fame of James K. Polk and sustaining the waning prospects of their mighty chief, not being able to find a spot or blemish in the unsullied reputation of Mr. Polk, resorted to the ignoble and contion of Mr. Polk, resorted to the ignoble and con-temptible artifice of charging toryism in the Revo-lution upon the memory of his grandfather, Eze-kiel Polk, who is silently, and has been for many-years slumbering in the grave, hoping thereby to transmit its odium to his grandson, the object of their hate. In our humble opinion, there is no-thing so low or so base, and which so signally dis-plays the want of every manly, and every noble virtue, and of every generous feeling in the human heart, as the attempt to involve one man in the consequences of another's crime, in which he did not participate, and which he could no more control than he could control the course of the sun. The man who is capable of conceiving and executing such a purpose is unworthy the counte-nance of a civilized community, and can only find a congenial spot among the untutored and superstitious barbarians of the forest. . Such an act would be a suitable compeer on the pages of history for the massacre of Wyoming and the celebrated resolutions of the imperial Clay Club of Richmond. Suppose every particle of this charge made against the sleeping ashes of the departed Ezekiel Polk had been true? How ought it to effect, or how can it effect James K. Polk? James K. Polk was conceived and born long since the Revolution, and has known nothing experimentally, but free institutions and liberty. He has never uttered a disloyal sentiment towards the Union or the Government; but on the contrary, his whole life exhibits his entire approbation of and devotion to them. Suppose this grandsire of Gov. Polk had been convicted and executed for treason, would any honorable or generous heart disfranchise his grandson, whose whose course has been loyal and his life blameless, and involve him in all the moral consequences of a guilt which he did not stimulate, and which he could not avoid? Most assuredly not. Why then has the grave of Ezekiel Polk been invaded, the repose of his ashes been disturbed, and an attempt to stamp infamy upon his memory made, in order to injure his grandson who did not exist? Because his pursucrs are determined to destroy him, and in doing so are utterly regardless of the means which they employ. But the charge is not true!!—It is basely—wickedly—flagitiously false. The grand sire, like the descendant, was a patriot, and did good

service for his country in the trying days of the Revolution—much better, we doubt not, than many of his accusers would have done under like vircumstances. With these proofs before us, what are we to think of those who were engaged in the mean and dirty work of getting up and propagating this foul slander? How deeply ought every honest and generous mind to contemn and despise them? The English language is too poor to char-acterize in terms sufficiently descriptive of their inlamy and degradation. We dismiss them to the indignant scorn and inefflable contempt of the good and the honorable of all parties.

But what are we to think of a party that could, even after this false charge had been fabricated

and propagated, use such an instrumentality to seelection of their favorite? The Whigs have been boasting of their strength, and speak of the election of Henry Clay as one of the certainties of the future. Why then, gentlemen, don't you wage an open and manly war, and if you win the victory, win one that shall entwine the laurel wreath around your hero's brow-one that shall bloom in immortal verdure, whether touched by the winter's chilling blast or the summer's scorching sun? No tricks—no stratagems—no by-ways—Give us a fair fight and a fight upon the issues between us, and if you beat us, we will quietly yield you the field and wear your yoke until another field shall array us against you, and ena-ble us to throw it off. But by such artifice as this you sully your flag and weaken public confidence. Iffour candidate has been guilty of any act which renders him unworthy of public confidence, come out with it, and expose him; but do not hold him responsible for Cain's transgression, or that of any of his remote ancestry. He can and will an swer for himself, but he cannot answer for every

The following is a literal and true copy of the original commission of Capt. Ezekiel Polk of the Revolution, viz:

person who has lived before him.

SOUTH CAROLINA. In pursuance of the resolutions of the Provincial Congress, we do hereby certify that EZEKI-EL POLK, Esq., is second Captain in the Regi-ment of Rangers in the Provincial service.

Dated the eighteenth day of June, 1775.

WM. WILLIAMSON, J. HARRIS, THOMAS BEE, CHAS. PINCKNEY, ARTHUR MIDDLETON, M. BREWTON, THOS. HAYWOOD, Jun., WM. H. DRAYTON, JAMES PARSONS, HENRY LAWRENS, RAWS. LOWNDES, THOS. FERGISON,

GEN. HAMILTON.—A letter is published in the Charleston Mercury from General Hamilton, in answer to an invitation to attend a Democratic Festival in Georgia, from which we make the subjoined extract, as tending to show the workings of public opinion at the South. After expressing a varm admiration for Mr. Clay, General Hamilton adds that he cannot now vote for him on account of the Texas question, and continues as follows:— I am happy that such of us of the South as were willing to have accorded Mr. Clay a generous confidence, have so gratifying an alternative as is afforded in the support of Messrs. Polk and Dallas.

I know Mr. Polk exceedingly well—he is an I am happy that such of us of the South as were

maffected Repuplican, of strong sense and unquestionable integrity, and combines a singular amia bleness of temper with an unassuming modesty and deference for the feeling of others, that render him abundantly qualified, in taking charge of the Executive, to conciliate the confidence and esteem

of the whole country.

Mr. Dallas is a gentleman of rare accomplish ments, affording in his own intellectual and moral attainments the highest qualifications for the office to which he is nominated, and a pledge, in case of to which he is nominated, and a pledge, in case of necessity, of his filling the highest known to our Constitution with patriotism, dignity and ability.

With these Constitution with patriotism, dignity and ability.

With these feelings and opinions, gentlemen, I should have been happy, if circumstances had permitted me, to have been with you; as it is, I must, n conclusion, unite my wishes to what, I am sure, must be yours, that that liberty and happiness, which it was the consecrated object of our Union to protect and render eternal, may be promoted by the struggle in which we are engaged, and in which, f victory bring renown, defeat will entail no dis-

I remain, gentlemen, with much esteem, very respectfully your obedient servant, J. HAMILTON.
Messrs: J. C. Thompson and C. C. Clay, Jr., Cor.
Sec's of Democratic Association of Madison

"MR. Polk's Charry."—Under this head the Whig presses are handying it about that Mr. Polk not only voted, but made a speech, against relieving the suffering poor in Georgetown, D. C., in February, 1831, by giving them a lot of wood belonging to the United States. Mr. Polk contended that it was unconstitutional for Congress to ed that it was unconstitutional for Congress to vote away public pro perty, but recommended to the members to raise a contribution for their benefit, by appropriating their pay for one day to that purpose, which would have amounted to about \$3,000; but this the Whigs opposed, and did give away the wood. James K. Polk, Gen A. Jackson, and other Democrats contributed, from their private purses, to the relief of the poor, and their assistance was received long before that which was voted to them. "Find other causes gainst James K. Polk."

MATTERS WORTH RECOLLECTING. Here are some of the promises made by the

They would appoint no member of Congress to They would make no removals for opinion's sake.

They would reduce the expenditures.
They would pay off the national debt.
They would seperate the "purse and the sword" om the hands of the executive. They would make a sound and uniform nation

They would "regulate the exchanges."
They would "regulate the exchanges."
They would raise the price of produce.
They would increase the wages of labor.
They would "relieve the people."
How have these promises been kept? This is lair question. Let us see the answer:

1. On the very day Gen. Harrison took the chair, ay, before he had time to warm the seat, four Whigmembers of Congress were appointed to Cabinet and since that time the number of members of Congress confirmed in office by the Whig Senate is greater than the seat of the second services. is greater than at any previous period since the

is greater than at any previous period since the time of Washington.

3. Mr. Granger the Postmaster General, removed 1,700 postmasters during his brief power, "for opinion's sake," and subsequently boasted that, if he had continued in office, he should have guillotined 5,000 more.

3. The Whig Congress when it adjourned on the 3d March, 1843, left a national debt of nearly FIFTY-NINE MILLIONS. When Mr. Van Burther refer retired it was about \$5,000,000. Heaven constitution of the statement of the same of the same refer to the same of the sam

ren retired it was about \$5,000,000. Heaven onknows what it would have been, had not Presi-

dent Tyler interposed the veto power.

The expenditures during Mr. Van Buren's last year were \$22,351,147. During the first year of the "retrenchment" Whigs, they were \$26,-374,243; and during the next two years, averaged

near 25,000,000!
4. The "purse and sword" were separated by a law passed under Van Buren's administration imposing a fine and penalty on all officers who use the public moneys for private purposes.

The Whigs, as soon as they came into power

united the "purse and the sword" again by re-pealing this law, without providing a substitute. b. Having done nothing to improve the currency, of course they have not kept that promise.— The currency was good, when they commenced their attack upon it, and it is good now—but no thanks to them. It has regulated itself, as the Democrats have always said it would. And as for the "exchanges," there was more fluctuation under a national Bank, than there has been since.

6. 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 roast beef," and "better

In brief they have violated every promise made in 1840. Now they have the insolence to come before the people with the same allurements and false lights. Beware of them!—Portland (Mc.)

HARPERS-FERRY BOOT, SHOE AND HAT STORE.

A. S. STEPHENS, South West corner of Shepandoah and High streets, has in store, and offers for sale at prices lower than any other house in the valley of Virginia, a new and extensive stock of Boots, Shoes, and Brogans—Beaver, Cashmere, Silk, and Russia Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c., to which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers. To country merchants he will sell either by the dozen or package, as low as hey can buy in the eastern markets. Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844-4t.

NOTICE.

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

THOMAS RAWLINS, Adm'r.

July 26, 1844. BLACK OIL VARNISH, For sale at Aug. 9, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH'S: THE U. S. MAGAZINE

Democratic Kebiem.

JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, Editor.

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangements, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future Nos. about SEVENTY-

The Editor expects valuable aid to his own ef forts, during the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party -together with that of others, in its purely litera ry department, to which the same political designation is not to be applied.

The Monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent criticisms during the past year in themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand,

TERMS OF PUBLICATION. The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above Magazine, pledge themselvss that it shall be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Washington. It will also be sent

by the most rapid conveyances to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensiv Publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctu ally fulfilled. To promote the popular object in view, and re

lying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of Fire Dollars per annum,

in all cases in advance; while in mechanical arrangement, and in size, quantity of matter, &c., the United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least, with the leading monthlies of Enggland. Each number will contain one hundred and twelve pages, closely printed in double columns, per cent. The Portraits for the coming year, one of which will be given in each number, will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. L. Dick, which will be accompanied with an original biography; a feature in the plan which it would be impossible to give in a work of this kind without the most liberal and extensive supportas they could not be furnished without an outlay of at least \$2,500 per annum.

of at least \$2,500 per annum.

Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for four subscribers, will be entitled to the fifth copy gratis. Committees or Societies on remitting to the publishers \$50 in current New-York funds, can receive thirteen copies of the work.

Persons residing in the country, who may wish to receive the work by mail, can have it punctually forwarded, strongly enveloped, by remitting the amount of subscription to the publishers.

Remittances may be made enclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a Post-

and mailing the same in the presence of a Post master. Bank notes that pass current in business generally in the State of New-York, will be re-

PLAN OF PUBLICATION. PLAN OF PUBLICATION.

The Democratic Review will be punctually delivered free of expense to subscribers in the principal cities of the Union on the first of the month, and forwarded to mail subscribers and agents on the 25th of the month preceding publication.

All communications for the Editor to be addressed (post-paid) to

J. & H. G. LANGLEY, Publishers,

57 Chatham-Street, New-York.

August 2, 1844.

Playing, Visiting and Blank Cards.

GEORGE COOK, of the late firm of ELY SMITH AND COOK, for the past six years manufacturer of the celebrated Bartlett Cards, would inform the public and the patrons of the old establishment, No. 71 Fulton st., where he has always been employed, that he continues the manufacture of all the varieties of Playing, Visiting and Blank Cards, heretofore furnished by the establishment—and that orders for the various kinds will be faithfully and promptly executed, or application ment—and that orders for the various kinds will be faithfully and promptly executed, on application to his sole agents, Messrs. Ely & Latham, No. 71 Fulton st., at the following prices, usual discount off, for cash or to those who buy to sell again, viz: Eagles of Star, Chain and Dof, Wave, Diamond, Marble and White Backs, \$36 per gross

Harry 8, same description, 24 Elssler Merry Andrews do

Highlanders No. 1 star & marble backs 15 "
2 " 12 "
Enamelled, Ivory and Pearl Surface Cards, at

the following prices:

No. 15 enamelled, \$550 Ivory and Pearl Surface 2 00

Lar. No. 14 do. 550 do 1874

No. 13 do. 450 do 175

No. 12 do. 400 do 150

Sm'l.No 11 do. 400 do 1374

No. 10 do. 350 do 125

No. 9 do. 300 do 1 25

No. 9 do. 300 do 1 124

No. 8 do. 250 do 100

No. 6 do, 225 do 100

No. 5 do. 200 do 75

No. 4 do. 200 do 75

No. 3 do. 175 do 624

No. 3 do. 175 do 624

No. 2 do. 150 do 624

No. 1 do. 125 the following prices: No. 10 do.
No. 9 do.
No. 8 do.
No. 7 do.
No. 6 do,
No. 5 do.
No. 4 do.
No. 3 do.
No. 2 do.
No. 1 do.

Embossed Enamelled Cards, tinted and plain, eautifully polished with elegant designs as bor-

Printer's Blank Cards. Small Blanks (Playing Card size) No. 1 Large " " Double small (double size of small) 1 Double large (double size of large) 1

Also all the above sizes of every color to order. Other sizes cut to order of either of the forgoing

Mourning Cards of various sizes made to order Gold Bordered Cards " Gilt Edge " " " " "
Enamelled Sheets Cap size, and 20 by 24 inches. Ivory Surface, "

Il Also Rail Road and Steamboat Tickets made to order of any color, or of different colors, as may be desped. July 17, 1844—tf.*

Philadelphia Type and Stereotype FOUNDRY.

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

BOOK, JOB, AND ORNAMENTAL LETTER. And that he will continue to add every descrip-tion of type which the improvements in the art may and the wants of the trade require. assortment comprises a greater variety than any other Foundry in the United States, and his prices are 20 per cent lower than heretofo

Printing Presses,

Chases, cases, printing ink, and every article used in a printing office, constantly on hand. Estimates will be furnished in detail for Book Newspaper, and Job offices, on stating the style and quantity of work to be done, and specime books will be forwarded to persons desirous of making out orders.

STEBBREOTETERS & Of every description, promptly attended to as usual. July 17, 1844—3m.*

JOHN T. WHITE, Type and Stereotype Foundry, 45 Gold street, (second door South of Fulton st., N. Y.) The subscriber would call of TYPES, FLOWERS and ORNAMENTS as can be found in any other establishment in America.

The reputation of this Foundry is believed to be fully established, having been founded upwards of thirty years since, and reference is confidently made to many of the leading journals in the Uni-ted States and the Canadas, as to the beauty and

durability of the type.

Specimens of many new and beautiful articles have been procured from England, France and Germany, and an experienced cutter is constantly employed in getting them up exclusively for this foundry, and thus additions are being almost daily made to the already extensive and unrivalled as-

sortment possessed by this establishment.

A large variety of Ornaments, calculated for the South American and Mexican markets, and Spanish, French, and Portuguese Accents, furnished to order. The subscriber is agent for the sale of the Na-

pier, Smith and Washington Presses, which he will furnish at the manufacturer's prices. Also, Chases, Cases, Brass Rules, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in a printing

office.

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

ents per pound. Editors or printers wishing to establish a news paper, book or job printing office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed. N. B.—The types upon which this paper, (the Spirit of Jefferson) is printed, were purchased at

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

this Foundry.

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

S. GIBSON.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844. Encourage Home Manufactures.

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

BUCKSKIN GLOVES.—A supply of Winchester made Buckskin Gloves, very superior, which I will sell cheap.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

A T COST.—As the season is advanced, I will
A. sell at first cost, my entire stock of Balzarines and Berages. They are of spring purchase, and among them, the most superior qualities and latest styles may be found. Ladies can now have an opportunity of getting elegant dresses, at very reduced prices. Call and see.

July 17, 1844.

J. J. MILLER.

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

GERARD B. WAGER, Adm'r.

July 17, 1844—71.*

WOOL.—The subscriber will give liberal prices for WOOL of every kind.

July 26, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH. Liguous.—N. E. Rum, Domestic Brandy,
1st and 4th proof, and Domestic Gin, 2nd
proof. For sale by SAMUEL GIBSON.
Harpers-Ferry, August 9, 1844.

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

GODEY'S MAGAZINE AND LADY'S BOOK. Vol. 29, from July to December, 1844.

A NEW VOLUME. THE PIONEER MAGAZINE, after which all that have succeeded have copied, the number of plates, the quantity of matter, the style of embellishments, the pages of music, the fashions, the Editor's table, the color of cover, etc. etc.

BATTLE-GROUNDS, MEZZOTINTS, &c. We announced previous to any other person that we announced previous to any other person that we would give views of the Battle-grounds of America, painted for us by Russell Smith. We announced this publicly in our advertisement pub-lished in 1843. Of course we thought of it a long time previous to this. We should have been the first to have published as well as the first to have announced it, if it had been our good fortune to have met with a plate already engraved. The only picture of the battle-grounds yet published (May 24, 1844) was one engraved eight years since for Mr. Herring of New York.

We assert the above boldly and pledge ourself to the fact.

to the fact. To illustrate our battle scenes we have the powerful assistance of John Frost, L. L. D. No other reference need be made to the abilities of this gentleman for the task than to refer to his various works upon the American history.

FUTURE VIEWS DARKLY HINTED. It will be impossible for us to further increase our popularity here and abroad, but we are determined to keep up in our hitherto unrivalled course. We have in our engraver's hand views of celebrated places everywhere in the United States, and every thing that appertains to our country, engraved by Alfred Jones of New York, engraver to the Apollo Association.

This will be a new feature in our book, and will be much inquired after by our imitators; but they

be much inquired after by our imitators; but they must find out our localities; we will not give them a hint of them. Suffice it to say that seven of the plates are now completed.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY. We have now in the hands of the engravers designs by F. O. C. Darley, W. Croome, W. Hamilton and Humphreys, several beautiful illustrations of the devotedness of the fair sex to the great cause

of the American Revolution.

The Lady and the Arrows of Gen. Lee. First news of the Battle of Lexington. An incident in the Life of Gen. Marion.

The Gallantry of Moll Pitcher.

These are all from original designs, and are of great merit. In addition to the above, we shall rom time to time seize upon every event of any mportance to illustrate, and also give charming views in the neighborhood of our own city and New York-

FAVORITE RIDES AND WATER SCENES.

The following "Contributors" are, we believe, yet unappropriated:
Miss Leslie, Mrs. E. F. Elly, Mrs. S. J. Hale, Dr. R. M. Bird, Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, H. W. Herbert, T. S. Arthur, Prof. John Frost, W. G. Simms, Mrs. H. F. Lee, Mrs. M. E. Robbins, Miss Meta. M. Duncan, Mrs. V. E. Howard, T. Ledyard Cuyller, Roy. John Pierropiit, etc. etc. ler, Rev. John Pierpoint, etc. etc. Three of them authors of the best novels of the

day, and all of them contributors to Godey's Magazine. One certainly the most piquant and lively writer of the times. Another the most graphic and truthsome novelette writer our country has ever produced. And the others most celebrated, and whose the attention of Editors and Printers generally to his new Specimen Book, recently issued, which contains as extensive and complete an assortment sketch, of which 200,000 has been published.—

country. Another author of the best domestic sketch, of which 200,000 has been published.— There is still material enough for a portrait gallerry, and we will, if its suits our pleasure, go on with it, and not otherwise.

It would be supposed by the tone of some of our cotemporaries that a capital idea is a rarity among Rhiladelphia publishers; that the discovery of a striking and popular feature for a magazine is a thing which requires to be announced with a flourish of trumpets, and thrust upon the public notice in posters two yards long stuck up at the corners of the streets. We dare say such brilliant ideas are rarities with others. In fact it must be so, or they would not be constantly appropriating ours; but we pray the public not to put such an estimate on our resources as such people evidently put upon theirs. The fact is that we have heaps of these things which we have never thought proper to announce, because there was not the slightest necessity for it. This idea of the Battle-grounds has been lying by us for years. We engaged Russell Smith and John Greenough to commence the paintings for them before the earliest period claimed by any others as the time when they first conversed or thought of it. This we can prove by letters written at the time and not by vaguely recollected conversations. And what of it? The priority of claim to a thing so very simple and so obviously appropriate is a matter of no importance whatever, and we are only induced to mention it by the importance which others attach to it.

It amuses us not a little, as we dare say it does the public, to see with what avidity, suggestions

portance which others attach to it.

It amuses us not a little, as we dare say it does the public, to see with what avidity, suggestions and announcements of ours carelessly thrown off as matters of course, are seized by others and trumpeted as astonishing discoveries of theirs. We expect that the idea of offering premiums for superior pictures will next be seized upon, and claimed as original by others. But it will serve them no good nurpose. Those whose recovers the no good purpose, .Those whose resources, like ours, are ample, inexhaustible, can afford to laugh at such trickery and ridicule it as it deserves.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS. If any other magazine in this or any other country can produce a list of writers equal to the fol-lowing let them do it. Since 1830, we have ca-tered for the public taste, and by this time we pre-sume we know what will suit. We know also that we have the best wishes of the following ladies and gentlemen for continued success. The pub-lic also are anxious for the success of a magazine

so truly American in its character.

Miss Eliza Leslie, Miss Sedgwick, Mrs. L. H.
Sigourney, Mrs. Mary Clavers, Mrs. C. Lee Hentz,
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