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Spirit of Jefferson.

VOL. 1. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1844. NO. 4.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY

JAMES W. BELLER,

(OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK,)

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

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

☞Distant subscriptions and advertisements must be paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the county guaranty the settlement of the same.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

PLAIN AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING,

Executed with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms for cash, at the Office of the

"Spirit of Jefferson."

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BLANKS,

Will be kept constantly on hand.

R. HUME BUTCHER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA,

ATTENDS the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick and Berkeley Counties. August 2, 1844—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

A. J. O'BANNON having permanently settled in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., will practice in the several Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke Counties. Office on Main street, over E. P. Miller's Store and opposite the office of the "Spirit of Jefferson." July 26, 1844—2m.

LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL act as agent for persons who have lands in the Virginia Military District in Ohio, and will attend to the payment of taxes, and the investigation of claims on said lands, and to the prosecution and defence of suits in the Circuit Court of the United States for Ohio, and in the State Courts of that State, where the interests of the holders of those Lands may be involved.

☞Any communications addressed to B. F. Washington, Attorney at Law, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, in reference to the above, will be promptly attended to. July 17, 1844.

S. W. HOAG,

TAILOR,

Duffield's, Jefferson County, Va.,

RESPECTFULLY tenders thanks to his patrons of the past year. They can always find him at his post, faithful to them and to himself. July 17, 1844—tf.

A. & G. W. HOLLAND,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS, &c.

Corner of Shenadoah & High streets,

HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

July 26, 1844—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Shepherdstown and its vicinity, that he still continues the

Cabinet-Making Business

in its various branches. His shop is a few doors below "Entler's Hotel," on the opposite side, adjoining the Grocery Store of Bilmyre & Co., where he has on hand a good supply of Furniture of various kinds, and of the best quality, which he will sell on liberal terms, and take in exchange all kinds of country produce, at market prices.

He would also give notice that he has provided himself with a good HEARSE, and will at all times be prepared to furnish Coffins, and to convey them promptly to any place in the county, at the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOPKINS.

Shepherdstown, August 2, 1844—tf.

PORTRAITS.

JOHN S. GALLAHER, Junior, having procured a suitable room for the purpose solely of taking Miniatures by the Daguerreotype process, is happy to acquaint his friends and the public generally that he is ready to delineate their features in an unerring and finished style. His room is in the residence of Mr. H. N. Gallaher, opposite the Seminary of Miss Frame, where he can be found during the day, from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 3 o'clock, P. M. As his stay in town will be brief, his patrons are desired to make early calls. Terms moderate. July 17, 1844.

HOUSE CARPENTERS.

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

T. C. BRADLEY.

Charlestown, August 2, 1844.

HOUSE JOINERING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlestown and adjacent country, that he intends for the future conducting the above business, in all its branches. As for capacity, he refers to those with whom he has been engaged for the last several years. His terms will be moderate, and made to correspond with the times. If attention to business, and a desire to please, gives any claim to the patronage of the public, he thinks he may reasonably ask a fair proportion.

July 26, 1844—3t. BARNEY LLOYD.

HOUSE CARPENTERING.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership, for the purpose of conducting, in all it branches, the House Carpentering business. They are prepared to execute at the shortest notice all orders in their line. Repairing &c. will be done on the most reasonable terms.

Shop on Washington street, near the residence of Mr. James Jones.

Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work at the market price.

JACOB W. HAINES,
WILLIAM P. HENSON.

July 17, 1844.—tf.

OH! DO NOT SUPPOSE.

BY T. HAYNES BAYLEY.

Oh! do not suppose that my hours
Are always unclouded and gay;
Or that thorns never mix with the flowers
That fortune has strewed in my way;
When seen by the cold and unfeeling,
We smile through the sorrows we feel;
But smiles are deceitful—concealing
The wounds which they never can heal.

The world is a changeable ocean,
And sunbeams and shadows abound;
Where the surface seems least in commotion,
The rocks of misfortune are found:
And man is the pilot, who, steering,
Of every billow the sport
Sees the gale of prosperity veering,
Which promised to waft him to port.

Our hopes are the gales that serenely
Waft onward our sails as we float;
Our tears are the whirlwinds that keenly
O'erwhelm our poor perishing boat;
And reason's the beacon that gives us
Its light through life's perilous way,
But folly's the ray that deceives us,
And leads us so often astray.

Our moments of mirth may be many,
And hope half our sorrow beguiles;
But believe me, there cannot be any
Whose features are always in smiles.
The heart may be sad and repining,
Though cheerfulness brightens the scene,
As a goblet with gems may be shining;
Though bitter the portion within.

A glittering volume may cover
A story of sorrow and wo;
And night's gayest meteors may hover
Where dangers lie lurking below;
Thus oft, in the sunshine of gladness,
The cheek and the eye may be drest,
Whilst the clouds of dejection and sadness
In secret o'ershadow the breast.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

A FEW HINTS ON TEXAS.

The right of Texas, or any other State or province to resist oppression and tyranny, I apprehend will not for a moment be questioned. If then the resistance made by Texas to Mexico, has been, or is the consequence of oppression and tyranny exercised or attempted on the part of Mexico, it must be admitted by all, that Texas stands justified in the relation which she sustains towards Mexico. While this position, however, might be universally admitted, the right for any power to aid in such resistance would, perhaps, be most strenuously denied. But I think the latter position is as susceptible of proof as the former. It will be recollected that the position which Texas now assumes, and most rightfully too, is not that of a revolted colony, but that of a sovereign State resisting the usurpation and oppression attendant upon the violation of a compact to which she was a party. But in order to present as strong a case as possible against the rights claimed and asserted by Texas, grant that she stands in the light of a revolted colony; to which condition the enemies of re-annexation most wantonly endeavor to reduce her: then, basing her resistance to the general government of Mexico, or that which is assumed by the partisans of Santa Anna to be the general government, on the grounds of usurpation, oppression and tyranny, (as is the fact,) independent of the many precedents afforded us by history, the most prominent of which that now occur to my recollection, are, in the case of assistance rendered by the United Provinces to the nobility and distinguished patriots of England in their resistance to the usurpation and tyranny attempted by James the Second,—and in the case of the succour extended to us by France, when we, while acting in our own colonial capacity, made resistance to the usurpation and oppression attempted on the part of Great Britain, we have a plain, positive and unequivocal rule of law, based upon the usages of nations from time immemorial, and laid down by Vattel, whose authority on international law, is, I believe, considered the best now extant, in these words: "If the prince, by violating the fundamental laws gives his subjects a legal right to resist him,—if tyranny becoming insupportable, obliges the nation to rise in their own defence,—every foreign power has a right to succour an oppressed people who implore their assistance, * * * * * * * * for when a people, from good reasons, take up arms against an oppressor, it is but an act of justice and generosity to assist brave men in the defence of their liberties. Whenever, therefore, matters are carried so far as to produce a civil war, foreign powers may assist that party which *appears* to them to have justice on its side." This, I conceive, needs no comment: Apply it to the situation of Texas, and the right and privilege of the United States, or of any other power, acting from pure and patriotic motives, to extend assistance and protection to that Republic, are too clear and conclusive to admit of cavil. Have not usurpation and oppression been committed by Santa Anna and his partisans? Were not the fundamental laws of Mexico, most criminally violated?—Was not Texas obliged to rise in her own defence? Have not the Texans, like brave men, taken up arms in defence of their liberties? Does Texas not seem to have justice on her side? Then would it not be an act of justice and generosity to assist those brave men, having justice on their side, in defence of their liberties? An affirmative response is the only one which can be given. But the question naturally suggests itself: what is the manner in which such assistance should be rendered? I answer, in that way in which the end had in view by the resisting province, may be best attained, with the least injury to, and encroachment on the rights of others. Hence, in the contemplation of the manner, as well as the right and privilege of a foreign power to extend succour to the province resisting the usurpation of the mother government, there is necessarily involved the rights of other powers, and particularly those of the mother government of which it becomes us to take an impartial view. If, however, the rights claimed and asserted by a government seeking to subjugate a seceding province or colony, were alone to be consulted, then the right claimed and established to be in a foreign power to assist such province or colony, it is clearly perceived, would appear utterly nugatory, which cannot be the fact. But the length of this article admonishes me to conclude, which I shall do with a promise to prosecute the investigation of the subject in a future number;—relying for the present upon the good sense of my readers, to supply, by their patriotism, and interest in the re-annexation of Texas, what may be herein omitted.

HARVEY.

Political..

WHO IS JAMES K. POLK?

Mr. William C. Rives, with his usual "honesty and candor," spoke of him to the whigs of Howard's Grove, as a man of straw—as a mere protege and nominee of Andrew Jackson, although he ought to have known, that his nomination was originated by Maine, New Hampshire, &c. A few days ago, at Mechanicksville, in Louisa county, this same candid humbug-manufacturer, *in the spirit of the gold spoon humbug*, made a speech, (so says a correspondent of the Richmond Whig,) "perfectly explicit as to his position, supporting with the most energetic zeal *every* Whig doctrine and principal, and Henry Clay as their impersonator—Tariff, Bank and Distribution—and pouring upon Mr. Polk and his Presidential pretensions the most consuming sarcasm! Until he had lately (he said) been handed a life of Mr. Polk, he had forgotten that he had served with him in the House of Representatives *four years*." We leave it to the Honorable Senator to reconcile his shameless abandonment of all his former professions of *principle*, on the question of Tariff, Bank, &c., to his own concience. Let him reconcile, too, if he can, his support of Mr. Clay, with the solemn disclaimer of his pretensions, which he gave in October, 1842, in the scathing article we copy this day from the Charlottesville Jeffersonian. But we are free to say, that if any Whig believes what he says about Col. Polk he must be a greater gull than we profess to be. We cannot, do not believe this extravagant declaration of Mr. Rives. It shakes our whole confidence in the impartiality of his judgment and the sincerity of his declarations.

Mr. P. entered Congress in December, 1825, in the 30th year of his life. He took an active part in all of the important questions of the next four years—on the amendment of the Constitution relative to the election of President—on the Panama question, upon which he submitted a series of resolutions to the House, &c., &c. In December, 1827, two years after his entrance into Congress, he was placed on the important Committee of Foreign Affairs. And yet Mr. Rives now affects to forget, that he had served with him in the House. During the whole period of General Jackson's administration, he took a most active part—made many strong speeches, presented several able Reports as Chairman of several committees, and especially of the Committee of Ways and Means. He made several able speeches on the Maysville road and veto—on the Bank of the U. S.—and what is more to his credit, he has never been induced to eat his own words or to abandon his own principles, as some of his revilers have shamelessly illustrated by *their* acts. Towards the close of the memorable session of 1834, he succeeded Mr. Stephenson as Speaker of the H. of Representatives. Yet, according to the candid orator of Albemarle, he is still a man of straw! We have now before us the copy of a Report made on the great question of Distribution and Internal Improvement in 1831, founded upon the great principles of the Virginia Jeffersonian School—and written with so much ability, that it would puzzle Mr. Rives to surpass it. We shall lay this admirable document before our readers, to put Mr. R. if possible to shame. Strange, strange, indeed, that Mr. R. should profess to call him a man of straw, when so many men of distinguished reputation should come forward to bear tribute to his accomplishments—when Jackson, Van Buren, S. Wright, J. Buchanan, Gen. Carroll, and Pierce of New Hampshire, &c., &c., should express so different an opinion.

He has never perpetrated, indeed, the gross blunders, which have marked Mr. Clay, as a practical statesman; blunders, which proceeded from the impetuosity of Mr. Clay's temper, the arogance of his assumptions, and the fury of his ambition. Every way, he is practically, a superior politician to his distinguished competitor. But let us take the character of Col. Polk's mind from its political opponents, who are more liberal than Mr. Rives. *Who then is James K. Polk?* Let Horace Greeley, of the N. Y. Tribune, and the Printer of the Junius Tracts, tell who he is. In his memoir of the late Judge White, prepared in 1841, he says of Col. Polk:

"In 1839 JAMES K. POLK, one of the ablest men and most powerful speakers in the Southwest, took the field as the administration (Van-Buren) candidate for Governor; and after a canvass of unprecedented vehemence, in which he *proved himself an over match both in speaking and talent, and in personal address and in popularity*, for his opponent, Governor Cannon, he was elected by some twenty-five hundred majority."

But Mr. Rives says, he is a man of straw—and Mr. R. is "an honorable man." And what says the Nashville Banner (Whig) of July 20th, 1843:

"Col. Polk made one of the best speeches, and *we* accord to him talents of high order."

The Nashville Whig of July 27th, 1843, says: "Gov. Polk made a speech of much power and ability. As a mere specimen of popular oratory, we award to it the full praise and credit due to political experience and information, and undoubted talents. Gov. Polk has been in the field of politics for about twenty years and may now be termed a veteran campaigner."

But, of course, Col. Polk is a man of straw—for so says Mr. Rives, and we all know that Mr. Rives is "an honorable man."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

PROTECTION OF HOME INDUSTRY—*Tariff Logic.*—The number of persons employed in the various pursuits of business in the United States was, agreeably to the last census, on the 1st of June, 1840, viz:

In Agriculture.	3,717,756	
Commerce,	117,575	
Manufactures and trade,	791,545	
Navigation,	89,092	
Mining,	15,203	
Learned professions,	65,236	
		4,796,407

The branches for which protection is sought under a high tariff are presumed to be, the manufacture of cottons, woollens, sugar-refining, and the iron trade.

The number of persons engaged in those branches appears, from the census to be

In manufactures of wool,	21,342	
of cotton,	72,119	
Refineries of sugar, chocolate, &c. &c.	1,355	
Mining, &c. iron,	30,497	
		125,313
Leaving		4,671,094

persons heavily taxed for the pretended purpose of protecting the industry of 125,313. We say pretended purpose, for it is well known, that, in the protected branches, the operatives—that is, the industrious persons—receive little or no benefit, their wages having received little or no increase on account of tariff protection. On the contrary, one of the first effects of the tariff was a reduction of wages, and remonstrances thereupon of the workers. The other effect was large dividends to the stockholders—men of unwieldly fortunes. So much for the protection of home industry!

[*Washington Spectator.*

From the Young Hickory.

WHO'S BENEFITTED BY THE TARIFF?

We showed, in our last, that four millions seven hundred and ninety-six thousand four hundred and seven persons are largely taxed for the pretended object of encouraging a few branches of *home industry*. We will now take a nearer view of the subject, by examining the effect of this same encouragement upon particular classes.

It was assumed that the cotton and woollen manufactures were those for which the greatest protection was claimed, and that those branches gave employment to 93,461 persons in 1840.

There were, at that period, engaged in agricultural pursuits, 3,717,756 persons. These with their families, may be safely put down at 14,871,024 persons.

Estimating that each of those persons would on an average, require woollen and cotton goods to the amount of ten dollars per annum, the amount would be $148,710,240.

It appeared from a table in the New York Journal of Commerce of the 20th July, that taking one yard of each of the kinds of cotton and woollen goods the aggregate in 1843 was $8 56, and in 1844 $10 90, being an advance of 27 per centum. This on the amount of goods required as above, would be an advance of $40,597,895

Being so much out of the pockets of the agriculturalists. But the loss does not stop here. It is well known that, as the price of those goods has advanced, that of agricultural products has receded. The reduction has been variously estimated—let us assume 20 per centum, which is less than the reality. The produce, then, that in 1840 would realize the above amount of $148,710,240, would now only sell for 118,968,192, being a decrease of, $29,742,048

Making a clear loss to the agriculturalists of $70,339,943

Or an average tax of over $19 on every person employed in agricultural pursuits, in the purchase of cotton and woolen goods alone, and for the encouragement, as is alleged, of 93,461 persons; being over $7 50 for each person so employed—more than twice sufficient for their support, without working at all—much more than the average income of the agriculturalists; and certainly more than the lordly owners of the factories pay their hands.

The actual capital invested in the above branches of manufacture was, in the year 1840,

In cotton manufacture,	$51,102,359
In woollen manufacture,	15,765,124
	$66,867,479

The actual annual loss to the agriculturists in the purchase of their cotton and woollen goods is, as above $70,339,943 being 105 per centum on the whole amount of capital invested in those branches of manufactures.—Well may the stockholders cling to protection of home industry!

THE TARIFF AND THE MECHANICS.

In order that certain classes of mechanics, who are called upon to sustain the present Federal tariff, may see exactly what they gain by it, we cull the following facts from official documents:

The lowest rates of tariff duties were in the years 1840, 1841, and 1842.

When we speak of the year 1840, we mean the year ending on the 30th September, 1840. And so of the years 1841 and 1842.

The average amount of importation during these three years, of clothing ready-made by hand, in whole or in part, was $9,437.

Now, from October 1, 1842, to June 30, 1843, being nine months, under the operation of the present tariff, the importation of ready-made clothing was $175,101.

This is the fact, and now for the explanation.—The present tariff imposes enormous duties upon cloths and all other materials, out of which clothing is made. The present tariff duty upon clothing ready-made, is less than the duty upon the materials. Foreigners, therefore, evade the duties upon the materials, by having them worked up, and sent here in that form. All this is very simple and plain to be understood.

During the three years referred to above, the average annual importation of leather boots, bootees, shoes, and slippers, of all kinds for men, women, and children, was $55,203.

During the three preceding years, viz: 1837, 1838, and 1839, the average annual importation was $77,447.

These amounts are too paltry to be thought of for a single moment. There never was an importation of boots and shoes worth naming under any tariff, and there never will be. They are articles which we export, and always have. In 1839, they were exported to the amount of $173,000; in 1840, to the amount of $214,000; &c.

During the three years, 1840, 1841, and 1842, the average importations of fur, woollen, and leather hats, and also of hat bodies or felts, made of wool, in whole or in part, was $15,271. During the three preceding years, the average annual importation was $15,615. Of silk hats, there were none imported. In fact, we never did import these articles to any extent; but, on the contrary, have exported them. The exports of leather, wool, and fur hats, amounted in 1839, to $123,000; in 1840, to $103,000, &c. The object of the high tariff advocates is to make 25 per cent. dividends on their factory stocks, by plundering the yeomanry and laboring classes. The mode of operation is to humbug the mechanics, and to draw wool over the eyes of the farmers.

[*Portland (Me.) American.*

TWO CHOICE WHIG PROJECTS.—We remarked the other day on the advantage our cause now possesses in having to oppose a man known to be identified with certain principles. The Whigs may writhe as much as they like, to present different faces and phases at different places; but Mr. Clay is known. His principles, too, are known. First among them comes a fifty million bank: secondly, the distribution of the proceeds of the puplic lands among the States—or, in other words, the division of the national property for the benefit of stock-jobbers. The main intention of the Whig leaders centre in these two. If Mr. Clay is chosen President, they will be carried into operation. Let our friends show their friends how necessary, in this view, is the success of Polk and Dallas.—*New York Democrat.*

WHIG.—The term "Whig" is said to have been given to the liberal party in England by the royalists in Cromwell's time, the initials of its motto, which was "We hope in God"—W. H. I. G.—*Whig paper.*

A little more research would have enabled the fanciful author of the foregoing to discover a much more appropriate origin for the term. By reference to BRANDE'S *Encyclopædia* it will be ascertained that "Whig" is a modification of "Whigamores," first applied in England to marauding parties of Scotch borderers, who lived by plundering the unprotected and unsuspecting farmers. Its adoption by the advocates of a Protective Tariff, Distribution, a National Bank, and Bankrupt Law, is as appropriate as it is significant of their purposes and objects.—*Young Hickory.*

ABOLITIONISTS AGAIN!—FURTHER FACTS.—The Brookville American says, the Indiana State Abolition Convention met at Greensborough, Henry county, on the 3d of June. "About 1000 were in attendance. The State was divided into four districts, and a lecturer appointed for each district at $400 per year. Mr. James Rariden, a Clayite, was, at his own request, permitted to address the Convention with a view to persuade the members to omit nominating an Abolition electoral ticket, but rather to adopt the Whig electoral ticket and go for Clay. The effort of Mr. Rariden, however, was unavailing, for the Convention proceeded to select an electoral ticket for the State of Indiana, headed by Dr. Deming of Tippecanoe county, and S. S. Harding of Ripley."

The Detroit Daily Advertiser publishes a letter from Lieut. Governor Reid, of Massachusetts, addressed to the Liberty Party in Michigan, in which he exhorts them to vote for Clay and Frelinghuysen. He tells them, that "we (the Whigs of Massachusetts,) most conscientiously believe them to be great, good and wise men, of great experience, whose policy would be national, justly regarding the rights and interests of every portion of this great Republic. They would reject the proposition to annex Texas to the U. States, because it is unconstitutional and unjust, and, above all things, would avoid the secret, cunning, insidious base machinations of the Texas policy of this day of dishonor and disgrace. Will you, who denominate yourselves of the Liberty Party, examine and consider the points and sugggestions I have ventured to make. *I beg you to come to the rescue.* Participate in the great revolution and reform, which, I trust in God, is about to take place. You cannot choose Mr. Birney. We are, as far as I know, agreed in our political views as to the policy of the Government generally, and most assuredly are agreed as to the awful consequences which would inevitably result in the event of the annexation of Texas. If Mr. Polk is elected, Texas will be annexed. *I repeat, unite with us, and share the glory of defeating the Texas plot, and saving the country!*" But Mr. Birney says, No. And the Mount Vernon (Ohio) Banner (an Abolition paper,) says, "the Coons might as well give up their attempts upon the Abolitionists."

Whigs of the South, what say ye? Can you, too, go against Texas, when you see it is to be made the peace-offering to the Northern and Western Abolitionists?—*Richmond Enquirer.*

"PROTECTION."—The present wheat crop will exceed 100,000,000 bushels. Under the operation of the present high tariff wheat has fallen since 1842, 30 cents per pushel. A reduction of 30 cents per bushel on the hundred millions produced, amounts in the aggregate to THIRTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!! This is the protection to home industry afforded by the Whig tariff.—*Michigan Democratic Expounder.*

A CASE IN POINT.—The other day one of our farmers took his (this spring's) clip to the wool purchaser, to exchange it for cloth. He had done so last year, and wanted to do the same this.

"And how will you exchange?" asked the farmer of the buyer. "O, I don't know," replied the latter. "I guess upon the same terms as last year. I can't hardly afford it."

"The *same terms as last year!*" replied the farmer in surprise. "I thought wool had risen. I expected to get a good deal more cloth for the same quantity than I did last year. What is the difficulty?"

"Why, to tell the plain truth, Mr. Farmer," said the speculator, "though the price of wool has advanced considerably within a year, *it has not raised as much as the cloths have.*"

"Well, if that is the case," responded the farmer." I do not see any particular benefit in the tariff the whigs make so much fuss about, after all."

[*Mayville (N. Y.) Sentinel.*

THE CHANGE.—*The Future is Bright.*—When Col. POLK was nominated, the whig papers declared that he was a mere man of straw, and that the party could make nothing of him. Now the democratic papers find that so much good can, in truth be said of him, that the whigs have taken another tack, and cry out that the democrats are inventing slanders against their own candidate in order to refute them!! The truth is, Col. Polk is becoming too well known to suit the whigs. *His character wins as it wears.* This can be said of but few statesmen. As their past lives are closely studied, too frequently, they are found less worthy.

The contempt, affected or real, with which the Whigs at first received the Democratic nominations, has now given away to other emotions. It has been gradually changing from surprise to fear. They do not deny that Col. POLK is known, but their apprehensions is that he will be too well known, that his name will be as familiar as a household word with the people—like Andrew Jackson of old. Such an anticipation is not at all agreeable to those leaders who were for so many years prostrated under the weight of old Hickory's popularity. The very name of "Young Hickory" gives them an ague fit, when they think of the long night of political oblivion in which they were buried from 1828 to 1840. The same avalanche is now gathering,—democrats feel that the triumphs of '28 and '32 will return in '44.—*Albany Argus.*

PREDICTED HIS OWN DEATH.—At Geoville, England, it is said that one William Symes, who had often said he should die on the 27th anniversary of his marriage, actually deceased in accordance with his superstitious belief. He was buried in the clothes he wore when married, at his own request.

A remarkable phenomenon is said to have occurred on the Boston Common, on the 4th. After the engines had performed their exercise near the lake, a beautiful rainbow "spanned an arch" directly above the American flag and was witnessed by thousands of people.

Texas contains about 318,000 square miles, which is full as large as the State of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana combined. These States have now a population of about 4,000,000—which number Texas will reach in less than 10 years.

SPOTS IN THE SUN.—A writer in the Madison (Ia.) Banner says there are six spots now visible in the sun, all of which have made their appearance within a few days. The diamater of the largest is estimated at 5000 miles.

An experiment is about to be made in Paris in air balloons, which is exciting the curiosity of the scientific world to an extraordinary degree. A balloon composed of sheet copper, the 200th part of an inch in thickness, is so far completed that it is now exhibited to the public, and is expected to be ready for ascent in the course of the present summer. The constructor is M. Marcy Monge, who has undertaken the work for the purpose of testing the practicability of aerial navigation, and of rendering balloons subservient to the study of electrical and magnetic phenomena.

WORKING ON SUNDAY.—Mr. Sable Rogers, of Springfield, Mass., was brought before a justice on the 15th ultimo, on the charge of violating the Lord's day, in mowing and making hay, &c., and convicted and fined $10 and costs of Court. He appealed, and was put under $100 bonds for good behavior and to keep the peace, &c.

Miscellaneous.

THE SABBATH—*By a Clergyman.*—It is alike obvious that the Sabbath exerts its salutary power by making the population acquainted with the being, perfections, and laws of God; with our relation to Him as his creatures, and our obligations to Him as rational, accountable subjects, and with our character as sinners, for whom His mercy has provided a Saviour; under whose government we live to be restrained from sin and reconciled to God, and fitted by His word and spirit for the inheritance above. It is by the reiterated instruction, and impression which the Sabbath imparts to the population of a nation, by the moral principle which it forms, by the conscience which it maintains, by the habits of method, cleanliness, and industry, it creates; by the rest and renovated vigor it bestows on exhausted animal nature; by the lengthened life and higher health it affords; by the holiness it inspires, and cheering hopes of Heaven, and the protection and favor of God which its observance insures—that the Sabbath is rendered the moral conservator of nations. The omnipresent influence the Sabbath exerts is however, by no secret charm or compendious action upon masses of unthinking minds; but by arresting the stream of worldly thoughts, interests and affections, stopping the din of business, unlading the mind of its cares and responsibilities, and the body of its burdens, while God speaks to men, and they attend and hear and fear, and learn to do His will. You might as well put out the sun, and think to enlighten the world with tapers—destroy the attraction of gravity, and think to wield the universe by human powers—as to extinguish the moral illumination of the Sabbath, and break this glorious main-spring of the moral government of God.

HOW TO MAKE A HAPPY HOME.—It is not the imposing majesty of a sumptuous mansion, nor the hollow glare of gaudy furniture, nor the obsequious attentions of servants, nor even of children, that makes a home of home, and keeps alive the sacred blessedness of a married life. No, but it is the steady exercise of those holy charities that soothe the sorrows and smooth the asperities of our nature. Those little evidences of sincere esteem, those spontaneous expressions of affection and tenderness, those unpremeditated smiles, and tears at each other's joy or sorrow, that affectionate officiousness which volunteers more readily as service becomes more difficult—these are the things that give to home its purest and most powerful attractions; where these abound, the mind reposes in all the confidence of concious safety, and in the satisfaction of ample enjoyment. Mutual respect and attention between man and wife are essential to render them respectable in the eyes of their domestics and children; and also to maintain that healthy flow of soul, that cheerfulness and buoyancy of spirit so necessary in bearing the ills and performing the duties of life. As kindness and respectful treatment are due to all persons, so they are especially due to ourselves as wife and husband—for we cannot love those whom we do not respect, nor can they love in return. Let it then be a principle of established authority, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, *that change not, to give* each that affectionate attention which is mutually due between equals.—Let every thing be studiously avoided that goes to lessen either party in their own estimation or in that of other persons; and let it never be forgotten that even a smile or frown may gild with brightness, or overcast with clouds, that most sacred spot on earth which you call HOME.

THE WIDOW.—If there is any one person more lonely than another, and one who should be more entitled to our sympathies, it is she who has been deprived of the companion of her youth. Perhaps her children have all been called away by the voice of death, and one by one she has watched over them, until they breathed their last, and then deposited them in the house appointed for all the living. Poor woman, she is a widow indeed? As she muses on the past, when she was contented and happy in the society of her husband, surrounded by a group of smiling children, an involuntary sigh escapes her, and a tear is seen to trickle down her cheek. Now, the path of life is dark and drear; the sunshine that blessed her cottage and home has departed, and night, dark and cheerless, broods over her head. Poor woman, we repeat. There is nothing on earth to cheer again her spirits, raise her heart and thrill her bosom with joy. When her Father in Heaven, whose kind hand has wonderfully sustained her, shall call her hence, she will depart with a willing spirit. She feels that earth is but a vale of tears, and she has long looked above for consolation and peace. A few more suns, and she will be at rest, and the cold grave will then receive the lifeless clod—and then who will remember the widow and childless? Who will visit her grave and plant flowers beside it? None; for her relations and offspring are dead. Poor widow! we say again. May she find kind friends while she lives, that all her wants be supplied, and when she dies, we are confident she will find rest in Heaven, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

SLANDER.—"Of all slanders, that which is aimed at the destruction of the spotless reputation of a defenceless female, is incontrovertibly, the most execrable, hateful, inhuman and unmanly! He who could wilfully attack the pure vestal with the foul contaminating breath of scandal, can be animated with nothing less than the spirit of a demon of the hardest cast. They are the silken cords which attach us to life; their society alone renders this world tolerable. Deprive us of that, and the world becomes a barren—a dark, a dreary waste, and every excitement to deeds of valor, of honour, and of chivalry, become extinguished at once and we wander about in the dark, without any guide or leading principles. Where then, would be our statesmen, our warrior, and indeed, even society?—Sunk, into a state of inaction and primeval chaos!—The fair have a natural claim upon us for protection; they confidently expect it from us; they should not be disappointed!—Go with the slandered female to her closet, ye defaming vipers; view her agony in secret; see her wringing her hands and tearing her locks with the frenzy of a despairing victim; observe the large tears of anguish quickly coursing each other down her emaciated cheeks, while her eyes are cast up in agony, inexpressible, calling upon her God for that protection which she vainly expected to receive from her fellow beings. Pale as monumental marble, frantic and almost breathless, she utters her complaints with a convulsive shudder of a broken heart; she wastes away amid the dark horrors of despair.—I say, view these things, and if you have the least particle of humanity in your disposition, I would emphatically say to you in the words of a celebrated author, 'Go mend! Go mend!'

To Preserve Ice.—Half a peck of ice, placed in a box or tub, and well covered with saw dust, will keep for several days. It is astonishing how little ice wastes by melting when thus prepared. When a large quantity is kept and the situation an exposed one, a hole may be required to keep the saw-dust drained. Mahogany or other hard wood saw-dust is preferable, as it packs closer and keeps out the external air.

Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWN:

Friday Morning, August 9, 1844.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Col. JAMES K. POLK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.

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

MR. POLK'S OPINIONS ON THE TARIFF.

The opinions of Mr. Polk on this subject may be summed up in a few words. In a speech delivered at Jackson, Tennessee, on the 3d April, 1843, after a full discussion of the question, he concluded his argument by the following condensed declaration:

"He [Col. Polk] was *opposed to Direct Taxes*, and to prohibitory and protective duties, and in favor of such *moderate* duties as would not cut off importations. *In other words, he was in favor of reducing the duties to the rates of the Compromise Act, where the Whig Congress found them on the 30th of June*, 1842."

Here is no non-committal. But, while the Whigs have been the first to call up this opinion for political effect, they seem to have forgotten how concurrently it runs with the views of Mr. Clay himself, as expressed by him in a speech made in the Senate on the 21st January, 1842.—The language is taken from the *National Intelligencer*, Mr. C's especial organ. It is for Mr. Polk's opponents to say whether this is the *honest* opinion of their candidate. If it be, let them compare it with Mr. P.'s declaration, and draw the distinction, if they can. If it is not, let them then settle the question of truthfulness with the people.

Extract from Mr. Clay's speech.

"Carry out, then, said he, the spirit of the Compromise Act. Look to Revenue alone for the support of Government. Do not raise the question of Protection, which I had hoped had been put to rest. *There is no necessity of Protection for Protection.*"

Now, this is our doctrine, "Carry out the spirit of the Compromise Act," as Mr. Clay says:—"Reduce the duties to the rates of the Compromise Act," as says Mr. Polk:—"I am for supporting the Compromise Act, and never will agree to its being altered or repealed," as Gen. Harrison said, in the following letter:

"Zanesville, Nov. 2, 1836.

"Gentlemen:—I had the honor, this moment, to receive your communication of yesterday. I regret that my remarks of yesterday were misunderstood in regard to the tariff system. What I meant to convey was, that I had been a warm advocate for that system upon its first adoption; that I still believe in the benefits it had conferred upon the country. But I certainly never had, nor ever could have, any idea of reviving it. What I said was, that I would not agree to the repeal *as it now stands*. In other words, *I am for supporting the Compromise Act, and never will agree to its being altered or repealed.*

"In relation to the internal improvement system, I refer you for my sentiments to my letter to the Hon. Sherrod Williams.

"I am, in great haste, with great
"respect, your fellow-citizen,
"WM. H. HARRISON.

"Messrs. Foster, Taylor, and others."

THE HOME MARKET.

It is apparent to the most superficial observer that the agricultural interests of all sections of the country are sacrificed to the manufacturers. Agriculture, (to adopt language of the Globe,) in an agricultural country, is discouraged to encourage manufacturing; and the pursuits congenial to the habits of our people and suitable to the conditions of the country, are rendered profitless in order to force them into other pursuits, which pen them up in towns and subject them to the will of a master, and finally reduce mind and body to decrepitude.

From all quarters of the Union the farmers exclaim we can make crops but we can get nothing for them; our foreign commerce is cut off by the tariff, and it is useless to produce more than our own families consume because the surplus must rot in our barn yards. The manufacturing capitalists is getting his 20 and 30 per cent, upon his investment, and we cannot make one per cent upon ours; he is getting richer, whilst we can scarcely keep even with the world by the greatest frugality and industry.

Which of these interests stands most in need of protection? which most deserves the fostering care of the government, if it were the business of the government to interpose in the pursuits or direct the labors of the people? Certainly, it seems to us, that large class of the people—the agriculturalists—who constitute, we might almost say, the nation, and bear nearly all the burdens of the government, deserve first to be attended to when they are suffering. Mr. Clay's friends subscribe very readily to this proposition, but they say the mode of relieving the farmers is to encourage manufactures, and make what they call a home market. This, as we said in the outset, requires that farming should be given up, and manufacturing resorted to; for the present prices show satisfactorily that however flourishing the manufacturing establishments may be, prices of provisions are not raised thereby, because there are too many farmers compared with the manufacturers, and the numbers must be equalized before the home market plan will work. How long will it take to bring about the notable scheme? Who is willing to abandon his land and his independence to enter a manufacturing establishment? This proposition is sheer derision of the farming interest. It is preposterous to suppose that the productions of this country, which will soon be sufficient to feed the world, can find an adequate market in domestic manufacturing establishments. And it is to the last degree unjust and tyrannical towards the agriculturists to cut off their foreign commerce now, and offer them this bright prospect of a home market.

THE MEETING AT SMITHFIELD.

We have had the pleasure, during the last few weeks, of being present at several large and enthusiastic meetings of the Democracy, but none have equaled in enthusiasm that on Saturday last in Smithfield. From every countenance beamed the brightest anticipations as to the future, and all seemed anxious that Democratic principles should be expounded, and properly understood, to make assurance doubly sure. All entered into the meeting with spirit, conscious that it would bring forth its fruit in due season. The number in attendance was large, quite *large*, considering the population of the village.

The meeting was called to order by that old veteran of Democracy, Thomas Watson, Esq., who introduced to the people the several speakers who were in attendance.

A. J. O'Bannon, Esq., enchained the attention of his auditory for near an hour, in a speech that was pronounced by all, to have been marked, in an unusual degree, with sound, logical and convincing arguments, pertaining to the great questions now advocated by the Democratic party.

B. F. Washington, Esq., one of the young, yet distinguished champions of Democracy, next addressed the assemblage in a manner that called forth the warmest applause. His arguments upon the Tariff, Distribution, and "*coon policy*" generally, evidenced considerable research, and were presented in chaste and happy language.

J. W. J. Corp, Esq., of Baltimore, appeared, he said, with some reluctance, but, as he had been requested to preach the funeral dirge of "coonery in Smithfield," he supposed he should have to comply. And, never before, did we enjoy so rich a treat. He followed his coonship, if we may use the expression, from the cradle to the grave. Illustrated his various propensities and the craftiness of his nature, by some of the most striking and laughable anecdotes we ever heard. And as this emblem of Whiggery—this *casket* in which was stored all of Whig principles that were intended for the "public eye," was now about to succumb before the just indignation of an insulted people, he proceeded with all due solemnity, to pronounce an epitaph suited to the occasion. Though his remarks were generally of a satirical character, yet upon the great Constitutional questions now dividing the two parties, he presented many very strong points in opposition to the dangerous doctrines advocated by the Whigs. When he concluded, and indeed during the whole time he was speaking, shouts of applause greeted him.

Henry Bedinger, Esq., the able, faithful and fearless advocate of the principles of Democracy, delivered one of his *best* speeches. He discussed with great force all the great questions now before the people, but upon the subject of the Tariff, he elucidated his positions with more force and clearness than we have ever before heard.

After Mr. Bedinger had concluded, though it was then almost dark, J. Randolph Tucker, son of H. St. George Tucker, was called to the stand. Mr. T. is quite a young gentleman, and not accustomed to addressing so large an assemblage, yet his effort upon this occasion called forth the warmest approbation. His manner was graceful, his voice clear and distinct, and his language most appropriate. We doubt not a splendid career awaits him, and that, a few years hence, he will be one among the able champions of the great Jeffersonian Democracy.

After Mr. T. concluded, the meeting adjourned, all giving evidence that they had been amply compensated for their attendance. Smithfield will do her duty in November, and no mistake.

The Old Congressional District.—By some singular manœuvre, Gen. Harrison received in 1840 a majority of 455 in the counties comprising the old Congressional District. The following was the vote:

	Harrison.	Van Buren.
Jefferson,	667	592
Berkeley,	599	372
Clarke,	174	199
Frederick,	755	743
Hampshire,	729	605
Morgan,	179	145
	3103	2648
	2648	
	455 maj.	

Now, what are Mr. Clay's chances in the same counties. Look at the Delegate election last spring, as near as it can be arrived at:—

	Democrat.	Whig.
Jefferson,	000	43 maj.
Berkeley,	000	43 "
Clarke,	17 maj.	00
Frederick,	100 "	00
Hampshire,	100 "	00
Morgan,	000	50* "
	217	136
	136	
	81	

Showing a clear gain since 1840, of *one thousand* and *seventy-two votes*. Let every District in the State do as well as the 11th, and the Enquirer's estimate of Polk's carrying the State by 10,000 majority, will even fall short of the actual result.

*A friend writing to us from Morgan, says:—"Our County will give for Polk and Dallas 125 majority."

Meeting in Rockingham.—The Democracy of old Rockingham intend giving on the 23d instant, a public Barbecue, to which they invite in the most cordial terms, their brethren throughout the State.

Meeting in Fredericktown.—A grand Mass Meeting of the friends of Polk and Dallas, will convene in Frederick on Saturday next. The Committee of Arrangements extend a cordial invitation to their brethren, and, from the preparation that has been made, the distinguished speakers that are expected to be present, those of our friends who can make it at all convenient to attend, we doubt not would be amply compensated.

Another Sign.—A friend informs us that a few days ago, it was proposed at a House Raising in Smithfield, to take the vote on the Presidential question. The number in attendance was upwards of 30, embracing farmers, mechanics and laborers, the yeomanry of the land, *all* of whom voted for James K. Polk. The gentleman who took the vote was, in 1840, a leading and influential Whig, but is now battling in opposition to Henry Clay. So it goes—no matter where we hear from, the current of popular favor seems all setting one way.

THE WHIG MEETING.

This gathering of the Whigs, according to previous notice, came off on yesterday. The most active exertions had been used, to revive the drooping spirits of our Whig friends, by getting up a meeting that would compare in point of numbers and enthusiasm with that of 1840. In this, they most signally failed. At 10 o'clock the line of procession was formed, and passed through most of the streets, presenting a scene that is rarely witnessed by the quiet citizens of our place, and to the *juveniles* it appeared to be one of unusual interest. Several wagons from Shepherdstown contained persons engaged in the several departments of mechanism, such as weavers, carpenters, coach-trimmers, blacksmiths, &c., attempting to show thereby, we presume, that the principles of the Whig party are intended for the especial benefit of these various branches of industry. Was ever anything more preposterous? Look back, mechanics, for a few short years, and do you not find that every branch of your industry has been paralyzed, the price brought down quite one-half, by having to contend with Northern monopolies?—They not only bring their capital in opposition to your labor, but they are made the special recipients of a bounty from the General Government. Where now are the weavers, who in former years, could be found pursuing a profitable business in every little village throughout the country? Why the answer is plain—they have been forced to yield before those who have the strong arm of government to protect them. So with all other branches of tradesmen, and the experience, yea, sad experience, too often, of every candid man, will confirm what we have said. The greatest burlesque of all, however, was a ship, full rigged, from Washington co., Md. These Whigs, whilst in their zeal to protect *home industry*, forbid all importation from abroad, pretending to be the fast friends of the *commercial* interest of the country! We shall not attempt any detailed description of the scene in town, but must be allowed to say that among all the curiosities to be seen, not one solitary *coon* could be found. This of itself speaks well, and we are glad to record it—but does it not look as though they had run one *humbug* in the ground, and were now attempting to get up another? Of course, the book with the "yaller kiver" was not left at home on so interesting an occasion, but our streets were made vocal with the harmony of "*sweet sounds!*"

We were on the ground but a short time, and cannot possibly give to our readers the *potent* arguments that were advanced in favor of the election of Mr. Clay. The only speakers in attendance were Thomas J. McKeig, Reverdy Johnson, and J. P. Kennedy, Esqrs., of Maryland. Their speeches were made up of the usual concomitants, possibly spiced with a little more reason and common sense, than generally pertains to Whig addresses. If the speeches on this occasion satisfied our Whig friends, we certainly have no reason to complain, satisfied that not one solitary Democrat, (though there were many present,) heard any thing that inclined him to waver in his faith.

As to the number present, having no desire whatever to give a less number than was actually there, we shall wait until our Whig friends give their estimate, and then strike the difference.

The meeting compared in no way with that of 1840. The enthusiasm of the Whig party, rest assured, has well nigh evaporated, and all the meetings they may have from now until November, will not only bring no recruits to their ranks, but it will not prevent the desertions which are daily taking place.

The provision for those who were in attendance, seemed, as far as we could judge, to be ample.—And as good order as could have been expected was preserved.

Of course, after the efforts made, a goodly number of ladies were there; but we have the pleasure of knowing that they were not all Whigs, but many of them good and true Democrats, who were carried hence through mere curiosity.

MR. JOHNSON'S FORMER OPINION OF HENRY CLAY.

If Reverdy Johnson, Esq., knew, as he has of late frequently asserted, that for the last forty years the life of Henry Clay has been devoted to the best interests of the country, why, asks a cotemporary, did not Mr. Johnson support Henry Clay in 1824, when he was a candidate for the Presidency? For the purpose of showing Mr. Johnson's opinion of Henry Clay, and the administration of Adams and Clay, we give below Mr. Johnson's own words in an address to the people of Maryland, signed by himself, and published in the Maryland Gazette of the year 1828. He says:—

"It came into power by the votes of those who disregard the will of their constituents, for the avowed purpose of advancing to the office of Secretary of State the individual who now holds it, and of thereby placing him by the rule of safe precedent in the line of succession to the Presidency.

"It came into power by votes thus given in defiance of the known and acknowledged or expressed will of the constituent; and given under the manifest or known influence of the very individual whose elevation to the office of Secretary of State could be insured only by so bestowing them.

"It was organized at its birth by advancing to the office of Secretary of State the very individual to whom Mr. Adams is admitted to owe his election, and by thus affecting an alliance between them in fortunes and fame, which placed the present Secretary in subordination to him, (with whom, in former days, he had even refused to hold a seat in the cabinet,) which required of him an abandonment of all the principles on which his own pretensions to the Presidency has been sustained, and the surrender of a hostility founded upon avowed estimates of character, and allegations of improper acts and designs on the part of Mr. Adams, which, if believed, proved him destitute of integrity and unworthy of all public confidence, and which has hermetically sealed the Secretary's mouth as to his promised investigations of the official conduct of Mr. Adams at Ghent.

"It has created a secret office for objects wholly unnecessary, and has bestowed the same upon a Representative to whose vote, against the will of his constituents, it owed its existence, who was both from the want of health and qualification, utterly unable to accomplish even the avowed object for which this office was created, if necessary.—And it has created this secret office and rewarded this individual with the secret service money of the Government, after refusing to him an appointment which would have been known to the people of this country.

"It has bestowed this secret office in such a manner under such circumstances as to render it secret, rather with reference to the people of the United States, than to the people among whom objects of the secret mission were to be accomplished, and after refusing any but a confidential disclosure of the character and objects of this office to a committee of Congress, empowered to inquire into them, it has after the adjournment of Congress, and when there was no committee to cross examine, and to press the inquiry beyond the facts stated, published to the world its own account of the transaction.

"It has expended the people's money in paying for constructive journeys and in rewarding its adherents and partisans at the most extravagant rates for services which were known at the time of payment not to have been rendered by them.

"It has suffered its members to roam about our country, vindicating and eulogizing themselves, and arraigning the conduct and motives of those who are opposed to its continuance in power.

"It has drawn invidious and unjust distinctions, not sanctioned by the Constitution, between natural born and naturalized citizens."

Whig Testimony as to the Whig Candidate.—The following summary is from the Natchez Free Trader:

Who charged Henry Clay with making a corrupt bargain with John Quincy Adams?—

Answer. John Bell, (Harrison's Secretary of War,) Ephraim A. Foster, (Whig Senator in Congress,) and George E. Badger, of North Carolina, (Harrison's Secretary of the Navy.)

Who endorsed the charge? The Legislature of Tennessee, *John P. Kennedy, Reverdy Johnson*, Senator Merrick, and many of the most distinguished *Whigs* of Maryland and the Union.—When the Whig papers denounce the charge as false, they nail the falsehood down upon *their own leaders.*

Who charged Mr. Clay with setting up a dictatorship in the capitol, a caucus power to control legislation and embarrass the executive? Wm. C. Rives, the *Whig* Senator from Virginia.

Who charged Mr. Clay with attempting to overthrow the constitution to promote his own views? Thomas F. Marshall, the *Whig* Representative in Congress of Mr. Clay's own district.

Who said that Mr. Clay had too many heresies to deserve his support? *Daniel Webster.*

Who said that Henry Clay had treated him with gross ingratitude in return for generous services? *Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison.*

Who says that Henry Clay is tampering with the abolitionists, and wrote his Texas letter to secure their support? *Gen. Felix Houston*, heretofore the strongest and most influential friend Mr. Clay had in Mississippi.

From the Flag of '98.

MECHANICS, OPEN YOUR EYES.

We have often been amazed that this valuable class of men should lend their aid to their worst enemies, the friends of the Tariff. Upon no portion of society are its effects more injurious, and we are much deceived if they do not now begin to see it. Besides the injustice of compelling them to purchase their goods not where they are cheapest, but of particular individuals of whom we now mean to say nothing, we beg them to look at these facts as now operating injuriously upon them. There is so heavy a duty laid upon *iron* that the foreign manufacturer cannot send it into this country upon terms of fair competition with our own; the consequence is, that as labor by blacksmiths, in England, is much cheaper, in that country than in this, the iron-monger, in order to get his article into the American market, employs the cheap blacksmith of that country to work it up in horse shoes, &c., &c., &c., and in that form ships it to America, and sells it at the same price of the raw material made here. This he is able to do, because the blacksmith's work costs but one-half the price of the same labor in America. This is one and the principal cause of the injury to the blacksmith in his trade, by the Tariff. When this is the inevitable effect of the Tariff, how can he support men who advocate his ruin.

This iniquitous Tariff Tax is also equally oppressive upon the Tailor, and others; and we beg them to behold their ruin in the following facts, of which there is no doubt: The Tariff was at its lowest point, under the Compromise Act, in '40, '41, '42: during these three years the average amount of ready made clothing imported was $9,437, while under the operation of the present Whig Tariff, from the 1st of October, 1842, to the 30th of June, 1843, *only eight months*, the importation of *ready made clothing* was $175,101. This just and wise Whig measure for protecting American industry, having increased, in the short space of eight months, nineteen times as much of foreign labor into the country as was under the Republican plan of low duties.

But the operation of this odious Tariff Tax upon our mechanics is not intended to stop, and can't stop here. It drives thousands of the poor mechanics of Europe to our shores to keep from starving to death, who readily take whatever wages they can get, and thus ruin the home mechanics, who cannot work as low.

Let the mechanics look to this—let them examine the question in its true light, and they will see that their true interest is in low duties.

Mechanics are now under pressure, and from no other cause than stagnation in their business, by the introduction of ready made articles, "*put up*" by the pauper labor of Europe, in competition with them. We will publish in our next, some pertinent remarks from the "Plebeian" of New York, and ask the attention of our friends, the mechanics, to it.

NEW YORK.

Although the "*Schism*," which the Whigs had so fondly hoped for in New York, has all been scattered to the winds, yet we think the following article from the Utica (N. Y.) Observer exposes correctly the fallacy upon which a bare *supposition* of division could be founded. In reference to the editor of the Post, and the other gentlemen who signed the "Secret Circular," it says:—

"We think these gentlemen have unnecessarily frightened themselves with a bug bear of their own creation. How a resolution which simply *recommends to the cordial support of the Democracy* of the whole union, the occupation of Oregon, and the re-annexation of Texas, and it does no more, interpolates a new doctrine in the party code, is beyond our comprehension. It is a thing of daily occurrence for conventions to *recommend*, what the people adopt or reject as they see fit, without any one dreaming that a new doctrine has been *interpolated*. But they themselves are open to the very objection they urge against the convention; they propose to unite in a pledge to create a new test of the fitness of candidates for Congress; discarding the old Jeffersonian rule, *is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution*? and substituting the test, does he entertain the same views with the protesters? They also, at least, with respect to the election of members of Congress, propose to violate the equally sound and democratic rule, *that the will of the majority should govern.*

The movement is hailed with delight by the whig press, and some of them intimate it is the result of a settled determination in certain quarters to defeat the election of Polk and Dallas. We do not give it such a character; nor will we deny it is not so; all we can say is, it will most signally fail in effecting any diversion in favor of federalism in our ranks; for the democracy here, as they will throughout the whole State, will treat with the scorn it deserves, every attempt, come from what source it may, to distract or divide the party; and they will suffer no such issues to be created as the circular proposes, or interference in their selection of candidates for Congress, but they will be guided by their own sense of right, and the rules and principles which ever govern them on such occasions, without regard to the impertinent interference and gratuitous opinions of a few self-constituted advisers.

Why Mr. Barker, who is from the country, and therefore not under the influences which sometimes prevail in the city, should unite in such a scheme, is difficult to determine. But that the others, whose poetical fancy, and enthusiastic temperament too often over power plain common sense and sound practical views, should be led astray, is not strange. Altogether it is a most weak and ill-advised thing, and will entirely fail in leading astray a single democrat from the true issue before the people. They are cordially united upon Polk and Dallas, and will elect them."

A "Native American."—They appear to go all lengths in Wisconsin in favor of genuine Native Americanism. The last Milwaukie Courier says that the Whigs have nominated Thomas Commuck, of Brothertown, Indiana, as one of their candidates for the House of Representatives.

ELECTIONS.

Elections took place in North Carolina, Alabama, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, on the 1st and 5th of this month. We have received no returns, except from the first named State, which, to say the least, gives no cause for despondency even of the "Old North State." The following, from the Globe, is the latest returns received. They show a democratic gain over the Gubernatorial election of 1842. The whig majority at that election was 4,745—Harrison's majority was 12,594. We shall certainly gain 6 or 7,000 over the Presidential election of 1840, and the same proportionate gain in the other States will elect Polk and Dallas by a large majority. So far, in 38 of the 74 counties, the gain over the Presidential election is 4,700.

The Globe says:—We have received returns from only seven counties to-day, which we give below. They do not alter the opinion we expressed yesterday, that the State would go for the whigs. If they were to lose North Carolina, they would certainly lose all hope of getting a respectable minority, as there were only five States in the Union that gave them a larger majority, comparatively, in 1840, than it—namely, Kentucky, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Louisiana. The latter State is now against them, as is shown by the late election in it. If the whigs shall lose in the other States as they have lost in Louisiana, and are likely to lose in North Carolina, the following will be their pyramid:

VERMONT	6
KENTUCKY	12
MASSACHUSETTS	12
NORTH CAROLINA	13
RHODE ISLAND	4
	47

FOR GOVERNOR.

	Hoke (Dem.)	Graham (whig.)
Maj. published yesterday,	3,639	
Rowan,	736	809
Davie,	354	505
Cabarrus,	477	759
Mecklenburg,	1,035	741
Rockingham,	081	449
Chowan,	201	272
Perquimans,	217	366
	7,640	3,901

Democratic maj. so far, 3,739.

Mr. Woodbury.—The Whig press generally, have attempted to traduce the character of this distinguished Senator, by charging him with having said in his place in the Senate, that it was useless to legislate for the working classes, as higher wages only made them work less and drink more. This is one among the most foul slanders, which even the whig press has invented, during this campaign. By imputing language to a Democratic Senator which he never used, except as a quotation from a distinguished individual of the last century, they are attempting to array against the Democracy that class of citizens whose interest alone is secure when under its genial protection. This party have always held, in the language of the distinguished sage of the Hermitage, "that the blessings of government like the dews of Heaven should descend on all alike, the poor as well as the rich." We shall not attempt to show how far the Whig party have violated this just and commendable maxim, as we are sure the day is yet far distant when the workingmen of this country, will place their reliance on the Whig party for protection, and above all, in the hands of their great leader, Henry Clay.

The following is a correct quotation of the paragraph charged to Mr. Woodbury, but which was taken, to the no little regret of the Whigs, from the 3d volume of the life of Dr. Franklin. It is his language when warring against the establishment of great manufacturing monopolies, to the detriment of the agricultural interest.

"Great establishments of manufacture require great numbers of poor to do the work for small wages; those poor will be found in Europe but will not be found in America till the lands are all taken up and cultivated, and the excess of people who cannot get land want employment. The manufacture of silk, they say, is as natural in France as that of cloth in England, because each country produces in plenty the first material; but if England will have a manufacture of silk as well as that of cloth, and France of cloth as well as that of silk, these unnatural operations must be supported by mutual prohibitions, or high duties on the importation of each other's goods; by which means the workmen are enabled to tax the home consumer by greater prices, while the higher wages they receive makes them neither happier nor richer, since they only drink more and work less. Therefore, the government in America, do nothing to encourage such projects."

The Debt of Texas.—One of the veriest humbugs the Whigs bring up against the annexation of Texas, is the immense *Debt* that would be incurred by her admission. They forget altogether that John Quincy Adams, as President, and Henry Clay, as his Secretary of State, offered *one million of dollars* for Texas, when her lands were not worth the one-tenth part of what they now are. This, we presume, was all right, but now, when every dollar assumed for Texas, will bring to the Treasury of the United States *ten*, at least, the Whigs discover in it a "base attempt to saddle on the people of this country a great National Debt." Verily, they are hard run, for any feasible objection against this measure. The future prosperity of our country—the preservation of the Union—the security of the peculiar institutions of the South—and to have a bulwark against the aggressions of foreign nations—all, all, demand the speedy annexation of Texas. Yet men can be found professing to have feelings in common with their brethren of the South, who are willing, in order to advance the mere political interest of one man, to chime in with those wild fanatics at the North who are exerting all their means to thwart this necessary measure. The day is not far distant, should the supplication of Texas now be spurned, when the South, yea, the whole Union, will mourn, as it were, in sackcloth and ashes, the short-sighted and narrow minded policy which led to its rejection.

The Verdict of '32.—In 1832, when Henry Clay had a fair run against Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, the vote stood as follows:

Jackson,	707,007
Clay,	228,561
Majority,	478,446

Here is the recorded verdict of the people, by which it will be seen that Henry Clay was so odious to the American people during the campaign of 1832, that Gen. Jackson beat him nearly half a million of votes.

England who buys nothing of us.—The following quantities of produce (says the New York Journal of Commerce) composed the cargo of the ship Roscius, which sailed on Saturday for Liverpool:

Cotton	774 bales.
Flour	2342 barrels.
Lard	618 barrels.
Corn	4700 bushels.
Pork	150 barrels.
Candles	100 boxes.

The Lady's Book.—See the prospectus in another column for this old and favorite Magazine. Every young lady should feel it a duty incumbent on her to patronize some one of the magazines specially devoted to her interest, and none can have stronger claims than the "Lady's Book."—If you conceive that with your present expenditures, you are not justified in expending the amount necessary to procure the work, economise, we beseech you, in some article of apparel, some glittering gewgaw, and secure that which will enable you to store your mind with the polite literature of the day. In the course of the year, for the small sum of three dollars, you will have an amount of choice reading, from the pens of the ablest female writers in this country, that will be actually worth ten times the amount of its cost.

The Corn Crop.—The rains of the last few weeks have been sufficient to make most of the Corn in this neighborhood. The crop promises to be one of unusual abundance, and of superior quality. The same, judging from our exchange papers, may be said of the crop in most of the adjoining States.

The Camp Meeting, for the Harpers-Ferry Station, closed their services on yesterday morning. The meeting was well attended throughout, and all seemed to feel a deep interest in the great and important truths that were so eloquently declared from the sacred desk. Many members have been added to that branch of the Christian Church during the last few days.—Public sentiment seems to have frowned down that disorder and interruption which too often occurred in former years at those places of meeting; and on the present occasion, we did not hear of *one* single individual who was was guilty of such despicable meanness as to attempt, by any means, to interfere with those who desired to worship their Great Head agreeably to the dictates of their own conscience.

☞Zachariah Poulson, for many years Editor of Poulson's Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia, the first daily paper in this country, died on the 30th ultimo.

☞The receipts into the United States Treasury, for the quarter ending June last, were $9,046,500 00. The disbursements during the same period, were $5,876,080 00.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

Pole Raising by the Boys of Harpers-Ferry.

A young scion of the "Young Hickory" was, on Saturday last, planted by the junior Democrats of this place. Although those engaged in the work were small in stature, they evinced a manly determination never before witnessed. For ssveral hours they labored with untiring industry to raise a Banner that would tell the passer-by that they had imbibed right principles, and were determined to support the best interests of their country.

* * * * *

The names of Polk and Dallas may now be seen floating in the air, proclaiming to the world that these are the men that should rule the destiny of this great Republic.

The exercises of the evening were concluded with firing of cannon, and loud and hearty cheers for the distinguished nominees of the Republican party. Boys, do you hear that? Go and do likewise.

A LOOKER-ON.

Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 8, 1844.

To the Editor of the Spirit of Jefferson:

Sir:—A communication in the "Virginia Republican" of the 24th ultimo, signed "Vindicator," has opened the question of the truth or falsehood of the allegations against the official management of the U. S. Armory at this place. Dissatisfaction has existed with a portion of the armorers for the last several years, but the spirit which was generally confined within social relations, has assumed a public character—is blended with the political excitement of the times, and threatens the peace of our village.—"Vindicator" appears with a statement against what he deems a malignant and false insinuation by Mr. John S. Gallaher, when addressing a political meeting; and over the signature of "Truth," in the last "Spirit of Jefferson," is an assault upon those who are known as the source of the agitation. Under these circumstances, we address you a few lines in view of the unpleasant differences which are apprehended.

During the canvass of 1840, it was understood that upon the success of Gen. Harrison, charges of a political nature would be preferred, touching the administration of the armory. After the election and inauguration of Gen. Harrison, the civil superintendent was removed, and the armory was placed more directly under the control of the Ordnance Department, by the appointment of an Ordnance Officer. What influence the charges had in the removal, does not appear from the report of the Secretary, and the change to military rule was altogether unexpected. The new regulations did not allay the dissatisfaction; on the contrary, it increased:

1st. Because they were thought oppressive.

2nd. Because political partiality was thought to continue in favor of the Locofoco party.

In regard to the acts of oppression, we cannot determine whether they have been beneficial or otherwise; they, at least, have ceased to be prominent subjects of complaint, except the last reduction of prices to a level with the prices at Springfield. The complaint of political partiality continues; is the theme of violent anathemas against the officers, and has found its way into the political arena.

This is a brief statement of the case, and comprehends only the nominal issue, designed to secure political influence. The controversy which is commenced, if it goes on, will develop the facts. A correct judgment will then be formed, which cannot, be from reports engendered amidst prejudices and undisciplined passions.

Mr. Gallaher's remarks cannot be justified, even admitting all the officers to be of one party. Such, however, is not the case. One of the gentlemen mentioned by "Vindicator," is a Whig, and has supported the Whig ticket with Mr. G's name upon it; but the assertion was considered a reflection obviously connected with the violent denunciations which are daily heard upon the streets, and the evidence could readily have been seen.—The denunciations are not universally acquiesced in by the armorers or citizens; there are upright men of both parties who condemn them—and they are known to originate in bitter personal hostility, not in political injury.

Reflections from the stump, of a purely political nature, would not be so objectionable, but cloths personal animosities in a political garb, with the proof within reach to show them, without any proper foundation, conflicts with the principles of eternal justice.

We regret that Mr. Gallaher had not an interview with one of the principal officers. He would not only have seen that one of them was beyond the reach of his enemies, but would have been convinced that it was extremely improbable that any just man can fill the station without misrepresentation and without reproach.

We refrain from details. "Truth" has challanged an avowal of the charges, and we presume is armed for the defence. We hope there will be no shrinking—the truth will then be unfolded. Gross personalities, which cannot stand the test of investigation, are unworthy of notice; and an attempt, by those concerned, to press such charges upon the consideration of a *noble Kentuckian*, will recoil upon themselves.

AN OBSERVER.

August 7, 1844.

☞Our thanks are specially due to the friend in Morgan, who has taken so active an interest in the extension of our subscription list. He may rest assured that his efforts have been duly appreciated, and we shall use every exertion to repay his kindness. There are others, in this county and elsewhere, to whom we feel under like obligations.

THE WAR AGAINST TEXAS COMMENCED.—The New Orleans Courier of the 26th ultimo publishes an address from General Woll to President Houston, informing him of the re-commencement of hostilities on on the part of Mexico against Texas. General Woll states that the delay accorded by the supreme government in the armistice concluded the 15th February, having expired, he is instructed by President Santa Ana to communicate intelligence that hostilities have recommenced from 11th of June. General Woll adds that his government has seen with well founded indignation the perfidous conduct of Texas in violating the conditions of the armistice respecting the commissioners, who, according to the fourth article of said armistice, were bound to repair to the city of Mexico, in order to regulate the differences between the two countries, as far as practicable—that President Santa Ana thinks the honor and dignity of the nation require chastisement for such discreditable conduct—and that though blood may flow, justice is on the side of Mexico, and the fortune of war cannot but be favorable to those who fight for their country against usurpers. The despatch is dated the 19th June.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Hon. Joel Holleman, formerly member of Congress from the Norfolk District, died at his residence in Smithfield, Va., on Thursday last, in the 37th year of his age, of a chronic affection of the liver.

AMERICAN GRAIN TO CANADIAN PORTS.—The immense quantities of American grain which are passing, this year, through Lake Erie and the Welland canal to Canadian ports, will surprise the country. From the opening of navigation to the 23d July, 1,953,000 bushels of wheat have taken that direction—nearly two-fifths of the surplus products of wheat from Ohio, Michigan, and the other western marts bordering on the lake region.—The price, at Buffalo, was about eighty cents on Saturday.—*Balt. Sun.*

HIGH WATER AT NEW ORLEANS.—The Republican of the 27th ult., says:—"The river is now extraordinarily high, the water running over the levees in different parts. We have been expecting a fall for some time, as the period of the rains setting in, is generally simultaneous with the retreating of the river waters. There is one advantage in this state of things; our formidable annual visitant, Yellow Jack, will keep off as long as the river is full, when it begins to retreat, he gathers himself up for a walk."

SICKNESS OF HAGERSTOWN.—The Hagerstown News of Thursday says:—"At present we have much sickness in this town and county, particularly among the infantile portion of the population, and the fatality which almost invariably attends disease is truly alarming. Death is with us—and the number of his victims is continually increasing. In a few hours parents are robbed of their offspring, and almost every day adds to the list of afflicted and sorrowing. Scarlet fever, we understand, prevailed to a considerable extent."

THADEUS STEVENS was at Montpelier, Vt., about ten days since, and was invited to address a Clay meeting—but declined. The Patriot says he gave the Clayites poor encouragement for the vote of Pennsylvania.—*Lancaster Union.*

A CHAPEL ON WHEELS.—The Wesleyan Methodists of the Bingham circuit (England) have erected a moveable wooden meeting house upon wheels, capable of seating about one hundred and twenty persons, at a cost of about £60, for the accommodation of several villages where no site could be obtained.

TRACHEOTOMY.—The important operation of opening the windpipe was recently successfully performed, for the second time, by Dr. John Frederick May, of Washington, D. C. It was the removal of a grain of coffee from the pouch of the windpipe of a little boy, five years old.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET, August 8, 1844.

FLOUR.—The market for Howard street Flour is without animation, and prices remain nominally unchanged. Holders of new ask $4,12 1-2. Fresh ground parcels from old wheat are held at $4 and old flour, subject to reinspection at $3,87 1-2.—The receipt price is $3,75 a 3,87 1-2 according to the freshness of the article.

We note sales of 1100 bbls. City Mills Flour (new) to-day at $4, which is a decline.

GRAIN.—The supplies of Wheat have rather fallen off within a day or two. The demand for shipment still continues and prices are well maintained. We continue to quote family flour white Wheats at 90 a 95 cts. as in quality; ordinary to good 85 a 90 cts.; good to strictly prime reds at 80 a 85 cts. Sales of white Corn at 40 a 41 cts. and of yellow at 41 a 42 cts. Sales of Rye at 52 cts. and of Oats at 22 cts.

WHISKEY.—Hhds. are held at 21 cents. Sales of bbls. which continue scarce, at 22 1-2 cents.

WINCHESTER MARKET.—AUG. 7.

Flour, superfine, $3,37a$3,62; Wheat, 65a70 cts.; Corn, 30a33 cts.; Rye, 40 cts.; Oats, 18a20; Bacon, $4,50a$5,00; Lard, $4,50a$5,50; Plaister, $4,00; Herrings, No. 1, new, $5,25; Shad, No. 1, trimmed, $8,50; Shad, No. 1, untrimmed, $8,00; Ground Alum Salt, 60 cts.; do. in sacks, $2,25; Fine Salt, $2,75.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.—AUG. 7, 1844.

Flour per barrel $3.87 a $4.—Wheat, red, per bushel 82 a 84 cents, do white, 87 a 90 cents.—Corn, white, 41 cents, do. yellow, 42 a 44 cents.—Rye, 52 cents.—Oats, 28 a 31 cents.

GEORGETOWN MARKET.—AUG. 7, 1844.

Flour, superfine, per barrel $3.87 a $4.—Family $5 a $5.25.—Wheat red per bushel 85 a 88 cts. do., white, 95 a 100.—Rye 52 cents.—Corn, white, 40 a 41 cents, do., yellow, 42 a 43 cents.—Oats 31 and 33 cents.—Cloverseed, $5.50 a $6.—Timothy Seed $2.25 and $2.50.—Bacon, hog round, per 100 lbs. $4.50 a $4.75.—Hams, $4.50 a 5.50.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, the 30th ult., in St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Balch, Rector of St. Bartholomew's, New-York, the Rev. FREEMAN CLARKSON, Rector St. Ann's Church, Fishkill Landing, N. Y to Miss CATHARINE, eldest daughter of Lewis P. W. Balch, Esq., of Maryland.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Mr. JOHN ORTMAN of Knoxville, Md., to Miss FRANCES E., daughter of Mr. Horatio Jarboe of Bolivar.

DIED,

Suddenly, on 1st instant, Mrs. JEMIMA J. CHAMBERLIN, of Berkeley county, consort of John Chamberlin, and daughter of the late James Grantham, dec'd, aged 17 years.

Near Benton, Holmes county, Ohio, on Thursday morning the 18th July, VIRGINIA CHRISTIANA, youngest daugh- of Aron H. and Catharine Snider, aged 36 days.

On Sunday morning last, EDWARD, infant son of Mr. Jesse Tavener, aged about 18 months.

On Sunday night last, THOMAS, infant son of Mr. Isaiah Gant, aged about three years.

On the 19th of June last, Mrs. CATHARINE SAGLE, wife of Mr. Wm. Sagle of Harpers-Ferry, aged 36 years.

Departed this life on Monday night, the 15th of July, JEROME B. PALMER, son of Capt. Wm. C. Palmer, of Loudoun county, aged about 21 years.

On the 10th ult., at the residence of John P. Anderson, in Lexington District, in the 26th year of her age, Mrs. SYDNEY ANN ANDERSON, wife of Wm. F. Anderson, of Columbia, and daughter of George Knight, Esq., of Winchester, Va. Though far from the home of her childhood, the deceased was not without friends and relations who appreciated her worth, who alleviated by kindness and attention the sufferings of disease, and who deplore her untimely death. She lived in the faithful discharge of the most responsible and important of all earthly duties—those of a wife and mother—and died with the confident hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave.

[SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

Miscellaneous Notices.

JEFFERSON CAMP MEETING.

By Divine permission, a Camp Meeting will be held for Jefferson Circuit, commencing on Thursday the 29th August, inst., on Payne's ground, the location of the past year, about half a mile from Wade's Depot.

By existing arrangements, inconveniences heretofore complained of, will be to a great extent, perhaps wholly remedied, so that the comfort of all tenting on the ground will be secured as far as may be. Firewood may be very easily and cheaply obtained, though no tent poles can be supplied on the ground.

By what follows, it will be seen that the strictest attention will be given to prevent interruption by SETTLERS, always a nuisance to religious meetings.

"We forewarn all persons settling or selling any article on our premises during the Camp Meeting to be held 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.	Isaac C. Pidgeon,
Thomas Hiatt,	Henry Payne,
James Chapman,	John H. Frasher,
Timothy Wilcox,	J. M. & J. O. Coyle,
Andrew Cage,	Wade and brothers,
Isaac Pidgeon, Sen.	David Clevenger,
Ephraim Watson,	Reuben R. Jordan,
Benjamin Thomas,	William Reid,
Jacob Pidgeon,	Catharine Locke."

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 A. GERE.

MEETING AT GERARDSTOWN.

The Democracy of the South Western District of Berkeley County, anxious to give some slight evidence of the esteem they entertain for their distinguished Representative from the 11th District, in the Congress of the U. States, the Hon. WILLIAM LUCAS, propose giving to him a Public Dinner, on SATURDAY the 17th day of August.

The Democracy, as well as our whig friends generally, from Berkeley, Jefferson, Frederick, Clarke, Warren, Morgan, Hampshire and Shenandoah, are respectfully and cordially invited to be present.

Many of the most distinguished champions of the Constitution, Polk, Dallas and Texas will be in attendance; and among others the following are expected to be with us: Messrs. Bedinger, Mason, Byrd, O'Bannon, Butcher, Harding, Sommerville and Washington.

Meeting to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. D. SEAMAN,
T. S. PAGE,
WILLIS WILSON,
GEO. VANAKER,
M. S. GRANTHAM,
JAS. W. GRAY,
ELIJAH GRIFFITH,
Committee of arrangements and Invitation.

Gerardstown, August 7, 1844.

☞A meeting of the Democratic Association of the Shepherdstown precinct will be held on Saturday next, the 10th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the House of Mr. Joseph Entler. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting.

By order of the President,
C. M. ENTLER, SEC'RY.

Shepherdstown, August 9th, 1844.

A meeting of the Democratic Association at Brucetown, will take place the 2nd Saturday in August, and speeches will be delivered by Messrs. Byrd, Funsten and Washington. Aug. 2, 1844.

ISAAC FOUKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PRACTISES in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Loudoun, Clarke and Berkeley counties, Virginia. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.—Office and residence at Harpers-Ferry.

August 9, 1844—2m.

ESTRAY.

ESCAPED 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 belong to him. JOHN J. H. STRAITH.

Aug. 9, 1844.

NOTICE.

ALL 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-Ferry.

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.

Facts as they Are.

SAMUEL GIBSON is selling Groceries at the following prices:

No. 1 Green Rio Coffee,	10 cts.
No. 2 do do do	9
No. 3 do do do	7 1-2
Good Loaf Sugar,	12 1-2
New Orleans Brown Sugar,	9
Do do	8
Bleached Deaphene Candles,	40
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 advance 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.

LIQUORS.—N. E. Rum, Domestic Brandy, 1st and 4th proof, and Domestic Gin, 2nd proof. For sale by SAMUEL GIBSON.

Harpers-Ferry, August 9, 1844.

WANTED.

1,000 *LBS. BEES-WAX,* 50 Bushels Mustard Seed, for which the market price in goods will be given.

August 9, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH.

BLACK OIL VARNISH, For sale at Aug. 9, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

LARD FOR SALE.—A few jars of nice family Lard. E. M. AISQUITH.

August 9, 1844.

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE.

THE undersigned having rented Mr. John Peacher's Mill, at the Old Furnace, and being now prepared to grind all kinds of grain, and wishing to be constantly employed, would respectfully solicit all those who have Grain to grind, to 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 prefer 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.

July 26, 1844—tf.

TURNIP SEED.—Fresh Turnip Seed for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co.

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 would give views of the Battle-grounds of America, painted for us by Russell Smith. We announced this publicly in our advertisement published 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 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 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 from time to time seize upon every event of any importance 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 Cuyler, 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 writings are published in the best magazines of our country. Another author of the best domestic sketch, of which 200,000 has been published.—There is still material enough for a portrait gallery, 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 Philadelphia 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 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 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 following, let them do it. Since 1830, we have catered for the public taste, and by this time we presume we know what will suit. We know also that we have the best wishes of the following ladies and gentlemen for continued success. The public 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, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, Miss Meta M. Duncan, Mrs. Volney E. Howard, Mrs. M. H. Parsons, Mrs. S. J. Hale, Mrs. Seba Smith, Mrs. Emma C. Embury, Mrs. H. F. Lee, Miss Alice Hervey, Miss Anna Fleming, Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, Miss Ellen S. Rand, etc.

W. C. Bryant, Dr. R. M. Bird, C. Fenno Hoffman, Jos. C. Neal, Park Benjamin, W. Gilmore Simms, T. S. Arthur, Prof. John Frost, Hon. Robert T. Conrad, T. S. Fay, N. Hawthorne, H. W. Herbert, H. T. Tuckerman, James Russell Lowell, John Neal, Rev. John Pierpoint, Robert Morris, T. Ledyard Cuyler, S. D. Patterson, J. T. S. Sullivan.

TERMS OF GODEY'S MAGAZINE.

1 copy, 1 year,	$3
2 copies, 1 year,	5
5 copies, 1 year,	10
11 copies, 1 year,	20

Any person ordering a copy one year for $3, or two copies one year for $5, will be presented with the novelette of the Prima Donna, by W. G. Simms, and Robert Rueful, by T. S. Fay.

Address, L. A. GODEY,
Publisher's Hall, Philadelphia.

August 9, 1844.

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

July 26, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH.

A PONY FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME PONY, suitable for a lady or children to ride. Warranted young, gentle and sound. E. M. AISQUITH.

July 26, 1844.

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

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

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

GERARD B. WAGER, *Adm'r.*

July 17, 1844—7t.*

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.

HORSES FOR SALE.—I have 4 good Work Horses for sale, which will be sold on six months credit. G. M. DAVIS.

July 17, 1844.

LARD LAMPS.

I HAVE just received a few 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 wants a Good Bargain!

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

A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, August 2, 1844.

TO THE LADIES.

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 market price, 2 or 3000 pounds of Wool, for which we will exchange goods.

August 2, 1844. MILLER & TATE.

BACON.—On hand, a lot of very nicely cured Bacon, hog round, low for cash.

August 2, 1844. MILLER & TATE.

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.*—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. 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.

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

THE U. S. MAGAZINE
AND
Democratic Review.

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-FIVE per cent.

The Editor expects valuable aid to his own efforts, 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 literary 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 themselves 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 extensive Publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.

To promote the popular object in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of *Five 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 England. Each number will contain *one hundred and twelve pages,* closely printed in double columns, from bourgeois type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper; thus giving to the work an increase in the amount of matter of over 75 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 support—as they could not be furnished without an outlay 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-master. Bank notes that pass current in business generally in the State of New-York, will be received.

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.

SALT.—20 Sacks Coarse and Fine *SALT,* best quality and large size at

July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

Harpers-Ferry Merchant Tailor and
Ready-Made Clothing Store.

THE subscribers would respectfully make known to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, that they have now on hand a new and splendid assortment of goods in their line, comprising in part as follows:

Super Black, Blue, Olive, Drab, Light and Dark Mixed, Light and Invisible Green Cloths, French, English and American Manufacture, from $2 50 to $12 00 per yard;

Cassimeres of every variety, and quality, as follows:

Super Blue, Black, Drab, Mixed, Cross-barred, Fancy, Striped and Plain, from $1 to $4 per yard;

Vestings; a general assortment, to suit the present and approaching seasons. Also, an assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Such as Fine Cloth Coats, made in neat style, from $10 to $20;

Fine Summer Coats from $1 75 to $6 00;

Superior Cassimere Pants, from $4 to $8; do Satinet Pants, from $2 to $5;

Summer Pants, a great variety of Fancies, from $1 to $5;

Vests, from $1 to $6, a great variety, various colors and qualities.

Also, Fine and Working Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Suspenders, Stocks, Cravats, Gloves, and a splendid assorment of Pocket Handkerchiefs;—in short, a full supply of all articles for gentlemen's wear. All of which we pledge ourselves to sell at reduced prices.

In conclusion, we ask a call from the citizens and public generally, and we flatter ourselves that they will not go away dissatisfied.

We will also make to order every variety of Gentlemen's garments at the shortest notice, and we warrant satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

W. J. & J. G. STEPHENS.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844—4t.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received a lot of new and beautiful goods, which they will sell at their usual low prices.

Fine 3-4 Brown Muslins 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;*

Groceries, very low, viz: Coffee, 6, 8, and 10 cents;

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 on A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844—tf.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

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

Blue, Black and Green Cloths;
Do do do Cassimeres;
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 Mouslins, very handsome;
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, a great variety;
Do do Mitts, do do
Do Dress Handkerchiefs;
Do Sun Shades and Parasols;
Bleached and Brown Cotton;
Cotton Osnaburg, Twilled and Plain;
Best Beaver, Russia and Silk Hats;
A good assortment of Gentlemen's Summer do;
Do do Hardware and Cutlery;
Tin-Ware of every kind;
A good assortment of Groceries;
Prime Chewing Tobacco;
A Prime Lot of Bacon.

My friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock and judge for themselves. JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

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, Mouslin de Laines, Chintzes, Laces, Collars, &c.

July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH.

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

July 17, 1844.

VINEGAR.—Prime Hard Cider Vinegar at July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

BACON.—Prime Bacon, Sides and Shoulders, "City Cured," for sale low.

July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH.

LIQUORS.—Good Old *WINES, BRANDIES, RUM, SPIRITS,* and *WHISKEY,* all pure, for sale at

July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

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 J. J. MILLER.

July 17, 1844.

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

July 17, 1844.

Gentlemen's Finishing Store.

THE public are respectfully informed that we are having all kinds of goods made up by one of the best Tailors in the Union, for gentlemen's wear. Coats of all kinds, Pantaloons, Vestings, &c., made to please, or no sale. Fine Linen Summer Frock Coats will be made to order for $3,25. Call at the store of

A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

☞Suits will be neatly packed and sent to a distance when ordered. A. & G. W. H.

HARPERS-FERRY BOOT, SHOE AND HAT STORE.

A. S. STEPHENS, South West corner of Shenandoah 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 they 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 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.

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

ARE just receiving a large and fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, &c. &c., which they respectfully offer to their customers and the public in general, at reduced prices and on the usual terms.

July 17, 1844.

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

July 17, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

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.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS, A large variety, for sale by

July 17, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.—Fancy Bibles, do. Prayer Books, do. Testaments, School Books, Miss Leslie's Complete Cookery, American Gardener, school books of every description, Steel Pens, Quills, Blank Books, Slates, Paper, 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, Balm of Columbia, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Pomatum, Lion Pomatum, Bear's Grease, Soaps and Shaving Cream of every variety. Call and see, at the store of J. H. BEARD & Co.

July 17, 1844.

PATENT MEDICINES.—SWAIM'S PANACEA, Houck's Panacea, Jayne's Expectorant, Dr. Duncan's Expectorant, Brigg's Arabian 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.

I 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.

HARDWARE, &c.

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

Hardware, Cutlery, Shoe Findings, Brushes, Japanned Ware, &c.

Also, on hand, the entire stock of TIN-WARE of the late firm, all home-made and warranted.

My stock consists, in part, as follows:

Long-Handled and Grain Shovels, and Spades; Pitch-Forks, Scythes, Sneades and Rifles; Long and short Traces; Halter, Chains; Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes, Drawing Knives, Hatchets; Pannel, Compass and Tenant Saws; Firmer and Sockett Chisels; Augers, Auger Bits, Braces and Bits, Extra Brace-Bits, Gimlets; Fore, Jack, Smoothing, Sash and Tongue and Groove Planes, Plane Bits, (single and double,) Gages, Spoke-Shaves, Files, Rasps, Rules, Squares, Steel Blade Squares, Mason & Plastering Trowles; Curry Combs, Horse Cards; Bell-mettle Kettles; Tin Plates, assorted; Locks, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, Tacks, Brads; Cast, English Blister and Country Steel; Strap Iron; Table Cutlery, Pen-knives, Scissors, Needles; Razors and Strops; Spoons; Metal and Wooden Spiggots; Sash Springs; Coffee Mills; Scales and Weights; Paint, White-Wash, Shoe and other Brushes; Shoe Blacking; Pepper; Tobacco; Shoe-Thread, Pegs, Bristles, Awls and Handles, Shoe Knives, Pincers, Rasps, Nails, Lasting Tacks, Root Cord and Webbing, Peg-Cutters, Size-Sticks, an assortment of Shoemaker's Kit and Kit Files; Japanned Spittoons; Trunks, Sugar Boxes, Nurse and other Lamps, Canisters, Candle Sticks, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

I intend keeping on hand an assortment of the above articles, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. I invite all to call and see.

July 17, 1844. THOMAS RAWLINS.

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

JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

AT COST.—As the season is advanced, I will 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.

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, on application to his sole agents, Messrs. Ely & Latham, No. 71 Fulton st., at the following prices, usual discount off, for cash or to those who buy to sell again, viz:

Eagles of Star, Chain and Dot, Wave, Diamond, Marble and White Backs,	$36	per gross
Harry 8, same description,	30	"
Decators do.	24	"
Elssler do.	21	"
Merry Andrews do.	18	"
Highlanders No. 1 star & marble backs	15	"
" " 2 " " "	12	"

Enamelled, Ivory and Pearl Surface Cards, at the following prices:

No. 15	enamelled,	$5 50	Ivory and Pearl Surface	2 00
Lar. No. 14	do.	5 50	do	1 87½
No. 13	do.	4 50	do	1 75
No. 12	do.	4 00	do	1 50
Sm'l. No 11	do.	4 00	do	1 37½
No. 10	do.	3 50	do	1 25
No. 9	do.	3 00	do	1 12½
No. 8	do.	2 50	do	1 00
No. 7	do.	2 50	do	1 00
No. 6	do,	2 25	do	1 00
No. 5	do.	2 00	do	75
No. 4	do.	2 00	do	75
No. 3	do.	1 75	do	62½
No. 2	do.	1 50	do	62½
No. 1	do.	1 25	do	50

Embossed Enamelled Cards, tinted and plain, beautifully polished with elegant designs as borders.

Printer's Blank Cards.

Small Blanks (Playing Card size) No.	1	$15	per Gross
" " " " "	2	12	"
Large " " " "	1	24	"
" " " " "	2	21	"
Double small (double size of small)	1	30	"
" " " " "	2	24	"
Double large (double size of large)	1	72	"
" " " " "	2	63	"

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

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

☞Also Rail Road and Steamboat Tickets made to order, of any color, or of different colors, as may be desired.

July 17, 1844—tf.*

Political.

THEY COME! THEY COME!

They come, they come, the true and brave,
With a rushing sound, like a mighty wave;
They come, they come, their land to save
From foul corruption's sway.

They come, they come, o'er hill and stream,
Like the meteor's flash their banners gleam,
As they catch the morning's ruddy beam,
The morn of victory.

They come, they come, a mighty throng,
Excited by no ribald song,
But in their holy purpose strong
To strike for Liberty.

They come, they come, from the mountain steep,
From where the broad Savannahs sweep,
And the shore where breaks the mighty deep,
In one united band.

They come, they come, in firm array;
The foe, aghast, with fell dismay,
The coming avalanch survey,
In terror shrink away.

They come, to break oppression's yoke,
To give one last, decisive stroke
For UNION, TEXAS, DALLAS, POLK,
One blow for victory.

"THE TIDE STILL MOVING!"

Our Cause is Onward!

To redeem the promise we gave a week or two since, we now present a MERE SAMPLE of that mighty and universal CHANGE which is taking place in the position and opinions of men throughout the whole extent of our Union. The immense, simultaneous, innumerable and overwhelming demonstrations of popular feeling in behalf of the Democratic Cause, utterly forbid that we can keep our readers advised of more than a fractional part. The signs are truly "bright and brightening." Every newspaper we open gives evidence of an enthusiasm in the Democratic party never before equalled. Under such circumstances, who can doubt the result? The Democracy have indeed arisen, and the whig party are threatened with a defeat that will be overwhelming and decisive.

From the Cleveland (O io) Plaindealer.

"The Campbells are coming, oh ho! oh ho!"

Our duty as faithful chroniclers of passing events, forces us to place before the world,—even at the expense of the feelings of our political opponents—for which we have great respect—the *immense crowd* that is rushing from the broken ranks of Native-American-Federal-Whiggery to the Democratic ranks, and enrolling their names among the friends of "YOUNG HICKORY—EQUAL PROTECTION TO ALL—SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO NONE."

We shall commence our present catalogue of "renunciations" with names, each of which signified a 'Host' in 1840 in favor of HARRISON, but who, now, throw their entire influence against Clay—Here they are:

JOHN C. SPENCER,

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, whose powerful argument against a "United States Bank," Clay's darling measure, has placed him in the front rank of Clay's opponents.

Gen. HAMILTON, of South Carolina,
Hon. J. H. EATON, of Tennessee,

three of the most prominent Whigs of their respective States, have all come out in favor of Mr. POLK.

We learn from the Pittsburg Morning Post that

THOMAS H. BURROWS,

Secretary of the State under Ritner's administration, is out in opposition to Mr. Clay," So we go,—stand from under!

Gen. WILLIAM S. MURPHY,

the great stump Orator of Ohio for Harrison and Tyler in 1840 is now doing battle against Clay and the Bank.

But come home, on to the Connecticut Western Reserve. Where are the Whig leaders of 1840?

LEWIS L. RICE,

a powerful writer and editor of a Whig paper in '40, is now publishing a Liberty paper, and tearing down Clayism throughout the Southern counties of the Reserve.

J. W. TAIT,

editor and publisher of the Connecticut Gazette, and a strong Harrison and Tyler man in '40, now openly opposes Clay and is about issuing a Liberty paper at Painesville. He says hundreds of his old Harrison subscribers have requested him to do so, and they pledge themselves to sustain him!

EDWARD WADE, Esq.,

of this city, a powerful debater and an eloquent speaker, and who in '40 dealt dismay into the Republican ranks wherever he went, now is the worst customer Clay men can meet in this quarter. He is most at home when treading on *Giddings' toes*, tearing his abolition over-coat off from his Whig jacket, and exposing his duplicity, which he often does, with *excruciating* effect.

THOMAS RICHMOND,
T. C. SEVERANCE.
R. H. BLACKMER,
H. P. HOPKINS,
J. F. TAINTER and
M. H. HICKOX,

are citizens of our acquaintance, and were very active in 1840 to secure the election of Gen. Harrison; but who are now equally active against Henry Clay.

Capt. RICHARD M. RICHARDSON,

of this city, a thorough going and influential Tippecanoe man in 1840, now goes for POLK & DALLAS. He says he has seen quite enough of the corruption and meanness of Federal Whiggery, and that he shall hereafter exert himself in the cause of Democracy and Equal Rights.

We might extend this list to *hundreds* in this county, and *thousands* on the Reserve; but we leave it for the POLLS TO TELL! We do not claim they will all vote the Democratic ticket, *but that they will not vote the Whig ticket*, as they did in 1840!

The Perry Democrat of Wednesday says—"The Whigs of this vicinity were thrown into 'fits' on Friday last, by an announcement that flew through the village like wild-fire, that I. N. STODDARD, the late big gun of Whiggery—Whig member of assembly—and whose name long has been and is at this time, on the list of the Whig Central Committee for this Congressional district; that

ISAAC N. STODDARD, Esq.,

was in the Hickory Club room, in the very act of addressing a meeting, and RENOUNCING WHIGGERY. It was even so. The house was crowded, and Whig after Whig peeped in to hear the news.—Mr. S. called to the minds of his hearers the fact, that he never was in favor of a National Bank, and that, during the Harrison campaign in '40, his instructions were NOT TO SPEAK upon this subject.—The first demonstration of the Whigs after going into office, however, was to espouse this very measure repeatedly condemned and rejected by the people."

The Newark (N. J.) Post says that

WILLIAM BESSINGER, and
PETER BRIDIGAN,

have published a card in the Pottsville Emporium, stating that they did not act as officers of the Clay meeting in Port Clinton, as published, and that they will support the Democratic nominees.

Gen. SAMUEL FESSENDEN,

of Maine, one of the most influential Whigs in that State, says in a letter to the Rev. Mr. Moulton,—"I shall, to the utmost of my ability, oppose the election of Henry Clay to the office of President of the United States."

The last Richmond Enquirer says: "At a democratic ratification meeting in Warren county, Va.,

ISAAC GARDINER, Esq.,

was chairman. Mr. Gardiner was President of the Tippecanoe Club of that county in 1840.

The Enquirer further says:

JAMES S. RICHARDS, Esq.,

a respectable and very influential gentleman—a supporter of Harrison in '40, and a late delegate *to the Baltimore Whig Convention*, has expressed himself in favor of annexation and opposed to Henry Clay.

Hon. A. RENCHER,

who in 1840, was a prominent leader among the Whigs, and now abandons them because of their faithlessness, extravagance and incompetency.—He says:

"I did not separate from the Whig party until it came into power and adopted a system of measures as Whig measures, which I believe to be in conflict with sound policy; and at war with the Republican principles I had always held. Nor have they, in my opinion, carried out those salutary measures of retrenchment and reform, which they so freely promised a suffering people, in the campaign of 1840, and without which it is of little importance to the people what party may wear the robes of office. No party, whether Whig or Democrat, deserves their continued support, who, when in power, shall shrink from this great and self-denying truth."

WILLIAM YOUNG, Esq.,

of Baltimore, in a note to the editors of the Republican and Argus, dated July 4th; '44, says:

"*Gentlemen:* Permit me to offer my recantation from Whiggery to the good old cause of Democracy; having been led to this course from some remarks made by a prominent Whig. He stated that no one, unless a property holder, should be entitled to the right of suffrage, particularly in the municipal offices; and believing such doctrines to be directly opposed to the Republican principles in which I was brought up, I hereby renounce all further connection with the Whig party.
"WM. YOUNG."

To the Richmond Enquirer are we mostly indebted for the synopsis which follows. It embraces only the changes of a few weeks; but, in the same ratio, what will be th esum total against November!

PENNSYLVANIA.

The following are given in a late Pittsburg Post, as the names of distinguished citizens, who were all active and leading Harrison men in 1840, but are now every one the uncompromising opponents of Mr. Clay. They comprise the very *elite* of the old Whig and anti-Masonic parties in Alleghany county:

Neville B. Craig, Esq., long known as an able anti-Masonic editor, elected year before last to the State Legislature, and recently the anti-masonic candidate for Congress;

Dr. William Elder, late Recorder of Alleghany county, and an active Whig stump speaker in 1840;

Alfred Sutton, Esq., late Prothonotary of Alleghany county, and a man of extensive political influence;

Mayor Hay, Mayor of the city of Pittsburg;

Wm. E. Austin, Esq., an especial favorite with his party, and a good speaker;

Wm. Larimer, jr., another active Harrisonite in the great campaign of 1840;

R. C. Fleeson, Esq., Editor of the Spirit of Liberty, and late Postmaster of Alleghany city;

David Gilleland, Esq., formerly Register;

Russell Everett, Esq., formerly the standing secretary of Federal county conventions;

John Hannen, Esq., formerly a leading Harrison man, who spent as much time and labor in the cause as any other Whig in the county;

Dr. Wm. Penniman, former Whig member of the State Legislature;

Hon. Wm. W. Irvin, elected by the Whigs to Congress in 1840, by one of the largest majorities ever given in that county;

H. L. Bollman, Esq., leading Harrisonite;

Andrew Watson, Esq., ditto;

Samuel W. Black, Esq., ditto—one of the most ready and reliable whig stump speakers in 1840;

James Murphy, Esq., of East Finley, who has acted with the Whigs for the last twenty years;

Hon. Wm. H. Craig, the whig candidate for member of Congress in 1842, from the Pittsburg District;

Dr. J. Carothers, well known as a talented and consistent anti-mason;

Nathan Means, an unyielding anti-mason;

James McAuley, Esq., hitherto a devoted whig partisan;

Dr. Alexander Black, also a devoted and prominent whig;

John Wilcox, Esq., is no less *distinguished* for his devotion to anti-masonry than for his heroic behavior in the late war. Mr. W. went with all his might for his old commander, Harrison, but will not support Henry Clay, a man whom Harrison said had treated him with the "blackest ingratitude."

James H. McClelland, Esq., supported Harrison in 1840 with right good will.

Geo. Stewart, Esq., was elected an Alderman of Pittsburg by the whigs in the opening campaign of 1840. It is small praise to Mr. S. to say, that hey have not now in their party as effective and strong a stump speaker as he is.

Charles Johnson, Esq., of Cedar ward, Philadelphia. Mr. Johnson is a citizen of the highest respectability and popularity, and was recently elected as the whig candidate for Alderman, by the largest majority ever given in Cedar ward.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., although a younger soldier than many in the anti-masonic ranks, had few superiors for zeal, talent and industry.

The Lancaster Journal, in reply to the denials of the whig press of the truth of the statement that Ex-Governor Ritner, and his Secretary of State, Thomas H. Burrowes, Esq., had renounced Clay, says:

"The statement is true; and as to Mr. Burrowes, he is not only against Clay, but he is for Polk, Dallas and Muhlenburg. So with his two brothers—one, the eminent physician of the city, the other an influential farmer in Paradise township. Nor is this all. Samuel Parke, Esq., the eminent lawyer of this city, long a prominent and active member of the anti-masonic party, and high in its confidence, has also left the ranks of Clay. Mr. Parke, as is well known, was elected by the anti-masons of this county to the Legislature."

Henry Getrost, of York township, York county.

Judge Todd, Attorney General under Governor Ritner.

Mr. Sharswood, for many years a prominent whig member of the Legislature from Philadelphia.

Henry Loyer, of Dauphin county, President of the Tippecanoe Club of 1849.

The Westchester Jeffersonian says:

"Our Democratic friends of Dauphin county had a glorious celebration at Harrisburg on the 4th July. One thousand sat down to dinner. A beautiful flag was carried at the head of the procession by Henry Loyer, President of the Tippecanoe Club of 1840, but now a whole hog Polk man. There were perhaps, fifty men in the ranks who voted for Harrison in '40. The whigs had a celebration there on the same day; and notwithstanding Harrison had a majority of 1000 in that county, so meagre were their numbers on this occasion, that they did not venture out in procession."

The "War Club," a Clay coon paper at Pittsburg, has given up the ghost. It is said it was *po(l)k*-ed to death.

Jacob B. Weidman, Esq., a distinguished member of the Lebanon bar, and elected by the whigs as the Senatorial delegate from Dauphin and Lebanon counties to the Reform convention, now does noble service for the Democratic candidates.—Mr. W. is an extensive iron-master in that county, and one of its most respectable and influential citizens.

Dr. John Weidman, an influential politician in Lebanon, a warm supporter of Harrison in 1840, has also actively enlisted under the flag of Polk, Dallas, and Muhlenburg. We learn that the Doctor, on last Saturday evening, addressed one of the largest Democratic meetings ever held in Lebanon, in a speech of great power and eloquence.

We hail these changes as auspicous omens in our patriotic sister county. With such valuable auxiliaries in the cause, Lebanon county must be redeemed!

We have counted in the Hanover (Pa.) Planet, *ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN* prominent and influential names, who have openly renounced coon humbuggery, and have come out in favor of POLK and DALLAS. Guess the coons about here would like to hear some of the reasons why these men will not support Henry Clay.—The sins of Clay form a black catalogue.—*Halifax Herald.*

Friend Herald, since you have noticed the 115 changes published in the Planet, we have recorded upwards of 500 more, all of whom were whigs in 1840, but now go for Polk and Dallas. Some of the leading but honest whigs of almost every section of the country are coming over to the support of the Democratic candidates. The names of POLK and DALLAS have stormed the camp of Federalism—routed Coonery from her strong holds and shouted victory already over the vanquished foe. So numerous are the changes in every section of the country against the whigs, that

Polk and Dallas are truly FIXEN,
To Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen.
[*Hanover Planet.*

The Press, published in the borough of Reading, Pa., says that there is a change of *TWO HUNDRED VOTES* in favor of Polk, Dallas and Muhlenburg, in that place and neighborhood.

The Pittsburg Post published the names of *SEVENTEEN* prominent politicians in Alleghany county who were all active Harrison men in the campaign of 1840, and all of whom are now the uncompromising enemies of Henry Clay.

We have no room to publish all the notices, but merely mention the number of changes since our last, which will number 225.—*Ib.*

The whig elector, Isaac W. Vanlear, for Chester county, Pa., declines serving on the Clay ticket, and comes out in favor of Polk and Dallas.—*Wheeling Argus.*

OHIO.

Gen. Wm. S. Murphy, the great stump orator of Ohio for Harrison in 1840.

Lewis L. Rice, an able whig writer and editor of a whig paper in 1840.

John W. Tait, editor and publisher of the Conneaut Gazette, and a strong Harrison and Tyler man in 1840.

Edward Wade, Esq., of Cleveland, a powerful debater and an able and eloquent public speaker, and who, in 1840, gave the full force of his powers to Harrison and the whigs.

The name of James Sherwood, Esq., appears in the proceedings of the Zanesville Democratic Association as its Chairman.

His son, James Sherwood, jr., a young mechanic of Zanesville, and one of the most eloquent stump speakers in that county, was also a supporter of Gen. Harrison.

Thomas Richmond, T. C. Severance, R. H. Blackmer, H. P. Hopkins, J. F. Tainter, and M. H. Hickox, the Cleveland Plaindealer names as six citizens of its acquaintance, who were very active in 1840 for Gen. Harrison.

Joseph W. White, of Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio, has issued the first number of the "Young Hickory," a powerful auxiliary in the cause of Polk and Dallas.

Capt. Wm. R. Richardson, of Cleveland, a thorough-going and influential Tippecanoe man in 1840, now goes for Polk and Dallas.

Joseph Grimshaw, of Bloomfield, Ohio.

Joseph Enstill, of Franklin Square, a worthy man and a mechanic, says—"After voting with the whigs for several years, and supporting Gen. Harrison at two elections, I have become satisfied that their professions of political honesty and patriotism are hypocritical, and that the leaders of that party are more concerned for themselves than their country. The conclusion to which I have come is this, that the measures of the Democratic party are for the good of the people, while those of the whigs are directly the reverse."

David W. Estill, a respectable voter of Salem, Columbiana county.

Benjamin Brush and George Parks.

Henry Wooderman.

John Suiks, in a published note in the Dayton Empire, says: "I was a whig in 1840, and carried the whig banner of Randolph township to the great whig log cabin gathering, held in the city of Dayton, on the 10th of September, 1840. Upon this banner was inscribed the words, 'Mene mene tekel upharsin:' 'You have been weighed in the balance and found wanting.' Out of their own mouths have they been condemned."

John Gotfrid Gotte.

Rober Glenville, Jacob Hoover, J. F. Crean, and A. Rencher, of Richland county.

John F. Thomas, of Allen county.

Thomas B. Gill, Adamson Peck, James McDaid, Andrew N. Miller, and Edward Peck, FIVE citizens of Vernon township.

H. C. Johnson, Samuel Wolf, Linval L. Frizzle, Joseph Bunker, and James Treat, FIVE young men of Wadsworth, Medina county.

Baldwin C. Stevens, of Oberlin, a well known whig, father of the editor of the whig paper, the Lorain Republican, and

The Rev. Daniel W. Lathrop, late editor of the same paper.

Thomas Alsopp, late a member of the Bucyrus Clay Club, and Secretary of the Holmes county Clay Club.

Jacob N. Gift, jr., of Mount Holly, publishes a card in the Thomas Jefferson, saying: "Having heretofore acted with the whig party under the delusive impression of two dollars per day and roast beef, and that they were the friends of the mechanic, but having lived to be a witness of the fact that there is no truth in whig promises, I now take this opportunity to renounce all connection with whiggery, and in future shall go with the Democratic party, support Polk, Dallas and Tod, advocate occupation of Oregon, and re-annexation of Texas."

Henry Terbill, of Medina county, and John W. Smith of Dayton, both whigs in 1840.

A correspondent in Peninsula, Summit county, writes in the Cleveland Plaindealer, "We have lately formed a Young Hickory Club here, and *thirteen Whig straight-outs* have joined us."

Mr. Samuel C. Griffin, of Stark county.

The Eaton (Ohio) Democrat, which *is edited by a Whig of* 1840, talks as follows: "The prospects of the success of the Democracy in Ohio, were never more cheering. We hear the cheering news daily of men who, 'without a why or wherefore,' went with the whigs in 1840, that are now coming out from the humbuggery, falsehood and false promises. The good work goes bravely on, and song-singing cannot arrest it. Tod will be our next Governor, if he lives, and no mistake."

The Zanesville (O.) Union of the 18th inst. publishes a letter to the editor, signed by Hiram Maxwell, Joseph Grimshaw, A. Mallarnee, James P. McGrew, John Alloways, Arch'd Maxwell, and Isaac Lisle, all citizens of Wayne township, Jefferson county, and men of influence, in which they renounce whiggery and declare their determination to support Polk and Dallas and the Democratic nominee for Governor. They say—

"In 1840 we voted for Wm. H. Harrison—aided by all the means within our power to secure to the whig party the ascendency—we succeeded—we obtained what we then supposed would be an immense advantage to our common country. We have from that time to this watched carefully the course of the whig party; we have (as all men should) exercised our reasoning faculties, and have been unable to arrive at any other conclusion than this, that the leaders of the whig party are hypocritical—that they preach one doctrine and practice another—that they make promises to the ear only to break them to the hope—that they do not attempt carrying out such measures as would benefit the mass of the people—that their highest ambition seems to be to please speculators and gamblers, and to secure their own personal agrandizement.

"We therefore renounce the whig party—and in this we stand not alone, as you shall shortly have proof; many of our neighbors will ere long send you their names and give you a reason for the hope that is in them. At the next election we will support that party which goes in for equal rights and equal privileges—whose nominees are Polk, Dallas and Tod."

The Dayton (O.) Empire of the 11th ult. contains letters from John Links, Esq., and John G. Gotte, both whigs in 1840, and gentlemen well known in that country, distinctly renouncing whiggery and proclaiming their preferences for Polk and Dallas.

ARKANSAS.

The Little Rock (Arkansas) Times and Advovate, the oldest established whig paper in that State, has renounced its federalism, and is doing good service under the banner of Polk and Dallas.

Mr. O. A. Bowe, a gentleman of accredited worth and ability, who recently resigned the editorial charge of the Herkimer Journal, the only whig paper published in Herkimer county, because he could not conscientiously support Henry Clay, has issued a prospectus for a new Liberty paper, to be published in Little Falls. The first number was advertised to appear about the 25th of the present month.

INDIANA.

A late number of the Indiana State Sentinel, contains a list of about one hundred and thirty names, including some of the most talented and influential men of that State, renouncing all further allegiance to the rotten cause of Whiggery. Every man of them voted for Harrison in 1840. The following are among the names included in the list, viz; Judge Littleston, who was the whig candidate for Congress, in opposition to Robert Dale Owen; Hon. C. H. Test; Mr. Dunn, a talented lawyer; Hon. Wm. Bryant; Major Macy, a whig candidate for Congress; T. Jarnegan, Esq., and Samuel T. Clymer, late a whig member in the Indiana Legislature.

The New Albany Democrat says: We have the names of no less than thirteen persons who left the whigs on Saturday last, and joined the Democratic Party.

There were two public renunciations of Whiggery, (says the Delphi Chronicle,) made before the assembled hundreds, at the recent Convention in this county—their names are Abner S. Bennett and Amos Graham.

Hon. George H. Proffit, late whig member of Congress from Indiana, and recently appointed Minister to Brazil, is coming home to take the stump against the old "Dictator." He was one of the most effective Harrison speakers in 1840, and will be a powerful auxiliary to the Democracy of that State.

Dr. H. L. Terrell, a man of fine talents, and a good speaker. He was a powerful advocate of Harrison in 1840.

Lucas Rusk and James Epperson, old and respectable farmers of Morgan county.

Samuel G. Griffin, of Stark county, Indiana, a prominent whig of 1840.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer

ASTONISHING CHANGES.—The Indiana Whig, a few days since, assured its whig friends that it was false, that there were any changes from the whig to the Democratic party. This assurance was exulted over by many whig papers, and on the strength of the falsehood, the blind partizans of Clay in this and other cities, set about comforting themselves with the belief that Indiana would give her vote to Clay. Now let facts speak—let *names* show the true state of the case. The Lawrenceburgh Beacon of Thursday, the 25th inst. is on our table. That paper has several lists, which we will try to put all in a row, for the reader to examine and count at his leisure. The Beacon say:

"Among the many names that have been recently added to the Democratic party we cannot refrain from mentioning a name familiar to all our old inhabitants—we mean that of Judge Enoch McCarty, of Franklin county, a pioneer of our State, a member of the convention that formed our constitution—frequently a member of our Legislature—clerk of Franklin county, at this time, Judge. Though hitherto a strong whig, he is now exerting all his energies in behalf of Polk and Dallas."

This makes ONE!

"It is for three reasons [given at length in the Beacon,] that I, in company with so many of the friends of Gen. Harrison, refuse our support to Mr. Clay. We rather prefer rallying around the standard of James K. Polk—whom the whigs have sneeringly called 'Young Hickory'—the true friend of his country, and whom the people will delight to honor. JUSTUS M. CLURE."

That makes TWO.

"We the undersigned take this occasion to add our names to the long list of those who supported Gen. Harrison, but who will at the coming election, cast their votes for James K. Polk.

John Brewington,	Wm. Patterson,
Thos. W. Pate,	Wm. Vanzant,
John Heuston,	John Buffington,
Wm. Cure,	Joseph Peters,
S. W. Palmer,	Geo. M. Lozier,
Jonathan Ross,	Aron Strait,
Edward Evans,	Sylvanus Hall,
Thos. Greenfield,	John S. Kelley."
Henry S. Back,	

These make NINETEEN!

JULY 23d, 1844.

* * "I myself am one who has always voted with the whig party for President; and I now say to you, that if I am forgiven for the past, I will sin no more in that way for tee future.
Respectfully, JAMES HODGSON."

This makes TWENTY!

SPARTA, July 10, 1840.

"I voted for Harrison and have always been a whig, but am so no longer, for I found to my sorrow, that an honest man has no more chance among whigs than a bob-tail bull on the Musting prarie in fly time. JAMES CAREY."

This makes TWENTY-ONE.

"Strike my name from the Nottingham list."

"Mr. Editor: I was always a whig until 1843; I went with the party in all its meanderings and zig zag courses, until I at last began to look around me, and as soon as I came to make a careful investigation, I found that the party which I had acted with held no principles in common with me. NATHAN POWEL."

This makes TWENTY-TWO.

"Mr. Editor, as the "Whig" says that there is no man that voted for Tip and Ty in 1840, that will vote for James K. Polk and Geo. M. Dallas; tell him that this child will do that thing and help skin that same old coon.
Yours, ELIJAH ROBBINS."

This makes TWENTY-THREE.

"Major Dunn: I wish to state through the columns of your valuable paper, that although I have acted all my life with the whig party—yet I have now (for many reasons which are evident to every man who has observed the course pursued by the whig leaders) determined to leave the ranks of the Dictator, and enlist in the cause of Polk and Dallas, equal rights and Democracy.
HENRY T. ROBERTS.
Lawrenceburgh, July 24, 1844."

This makes TWENTY-FOUR.

"This is to certify that I supported Gen. Harrison in 1840, and have acted with the whig party ever since, but I will not vote for Henry Clay in 1844; but will vote for Polk and Dallas, Oregon and Texas. CORNELIUS EVANS.
July 24th, 1844."

This makes TWENTY-FIVE!

"We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we voted for W. H. Harrison in 1840, and will not vote for Henry Clay in 1844.

John Dolson,	James M. Darragh,
James Seeds,	Wm. C. Walker,
Geo. W. Ward,	James Callihan,
William Priest,	W. W. Stout,
Isaiah McLester,	Michael Hosler,
Nathan Misner,	Jacob Huffner."
Erastus Clark,	

This makes THIRTY-EIGHT!

Do not these look like *changes?* Do they not look like 1840 reversed? All of these names are contained in one single paper, and more are coming. This is a faint picture of what is going on in *one* community of Indiana, and we have such assurances as are indisputable that it is just the case in every other county of the Hoosier State. Clay cannot carry that State—he will loose it by 10 to 15,000.

NEW JERSEY.

The Camden Eagle names five persons in that neighborhood, four of whom, at their written request, and one upon good authority, who have been active Whigs, but now renounce that party and go for Polk and Dallas. They are Wm. F. Parker, James Sterling, Mr. Fox, John Conner, and Lewis S. Gawood, highly respectable whigs in 1840.

Capt. Stockton of New Jersey, who was one of the crack orators for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," in 1840.

The Newark Morning Post, alluding to the number of changes every day recorded, says:

"Yesterday, for instance, a list of sixteen persons of this city was shown us, with the names and residences attached, all of whom voted for Gen. Harrison in 1840, who have now come out for Polk and Dallas. Since the above was in type, we have heard of two more changes in the southward."

Hon. David Potts, formerly a whig member of Congress from this county, and a warm supporter of Harrison.

Col. Zabriskie, (says the Camden Eagle,) who was in 1840 one of the leading whigs in the U. States, and who has since 1841 been the leader of the Tyler party in the Union, has declared himself for Polk and Dallas.

GEORGIA.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Plebeian writing from Milledgeville, says:

"News was received here yesterday that R. W. Flournoy, a talented whig of 1840, heads a list of *twenty-five* that have wheeled into the Democratic line in Washington county, and it is estimated that about *one hundred and fifty* in Oglethorp, among whom are ex-Governor Gilmer and Dr. James S. Sims, have left the whig ranks and enlisted under the banner of Polk, Dallas, Texas and Oregon. There are 'great re-actions every where.' No enthusiasm prevails at present among the 'universal whig party' here. They appear to be conscious that an awful defeat awaits them.

"And what will you think when I tell you that in addition to the above, we have the eminent statesman George M. Troup! than whom no man has more influence in Georgia. I tell you the Clay collar is being pulled off wherever it can be done without choking! and there is no more chance for Henry Clay in Georgia, than there is for Prince Albert."

KENTUCKY.

John Thomas, L. E. Drake, and John Morris, Esq'rs, hitherto staunch Clay whigs and gentlemen of great influence in Kentucky, have come out for Polk and Dallas.

Hon. R. Wickliffe, formerly the most influential whig (excepting Clay) in Kentucky, the Kentucky Gazette says has renounced whiggery, and come out for Young Hickory with all his influence.

RHODE ISLAND.

Hon. Wager Weeden, one of the Rhode Island Harrison electors in 1840.

Col. S. H. Wales, the Whig standard-bearer at Baltimore in 1840.

MAINE.

Barzilla Streeter, an influential lawyer of Turner, and heretofore a prominent whig.

TENNESSEE.

Mr. W. A. Lindsay, who was formerly a prominent whig, addressed the Democratic Association of Knox county on the 15th July.

A letter in the Clarksville (Tennessee) Standard, of a recent date, says that there have lately been *thirty* changes in Benton county, in that state, to the Democratic cause.

MARYLAND.

Hon. David Stewart, formerly a state Senator from the Baltimore district, and who supported Gen. Harrison in 1840, a man of great influence and fine abilities.

Wm. Young, Esq., of Baltimore, in a note to the editors of the Republican and Argus, dated July 4th, '44, says: "Permit me to offer my recantation from whiggery to the good old cause of Democracy."

The Baltimore Argus relates the following delightful incident:

"At the great Democratic meeting held on Saturday last, at a picturesque spot attached to the farm of John Stump, Esq., on the banks of the beautiful Susquehannah, near Perryville, Cecil Co., an incident occurred of a most pleasing character. While Alfred Constable, Esq., was pouring forth rich streams of eloquence, the attention of the assembled mass was directed to a vessel nearing the shore, with the flag of Polk and Dallas at the mast-head. Mr. Constable apprised the meeting that he had been informed that the vessel contained besides the captain, *twenty-six* gentlemen, residing in another part of the county, all of whom had recently deserted from the whig ranks, and come out for Polk and Dallas. At this announcement the multitude sent up shout after shout; the band struck 'up the Campbells are coming,' and the detachment of artillery present, under the command of Capt. McDowell, rent the air with 'the immortal Jove's dread clamors counterfeit' in peal after peal. To convince those who were present of the reality of these changes, Mr. Constable called on the gentleman as they came upon the ground to answer in the presence of the meeting, whether they had come out from whiggery or not; all of whom replied affirmatively, and thus made assurance doubly sure.' The coincidence too, of one from each State—twenty-six—is as remarkable as true, and is pregnant with anticipations of Democratic success in the coming election."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Adams takes ground against the whigs. The Cheraw Gazette say, that Gen. Adams, four years ago the life and soul of the whig party in Richland county, has come out for Polk and Dallas! At a recent Texas meeting in Columbia, General A. thus addressed the audience:

"Up to 1840, I was, and I might say, a rabid United States Bank man. The restored invalid never believed stronger in the virtues of Swaim's Panacea or Sands' Sarsaparilla, than I did in the potency of a Bank. I thought the existance of a Bank essential to national prosperity; that without one we would be without a currency, and that exchanges could no more be regulated without a Bank, than could a ship without a rudder. Time has eradicated these fallacies. In the absence of a Bank, the national prosperity has steadily advanced; the currency never was sounder; and exchange, resting on its true basis, the actual business of the country, never was before so regular and uniform."

MISSISSIPPI.

Col. Williams, who ran as a third candidate for Governor in August last, against the regular Democratic nomination, has taken the field for Polk and Dallas, and presided at a Democratic meeting held at Jackson.

Extract of a letter, dated Tippah county, Miss., June 25th 1844:

"Extraordinary energy and zeal are exhibited in this State for Polk and Dallas, more so than have been known for Democratic candidates heretofore—a great many changes have taken place in their favor."

John Robinson a blacksmith of Marshall, renounces whiggery, and goes for Polk and Dallas.

LOUISIANA.

Gen. Felix Houston of New Orleans, has renounced his association with the whigs. The N. O. Herald says he is well known as having been for the last twenty years one of the most distinguished whig leaders in the Southern States, and a warm political friend of Henry Clay.

ALABAMA.

Col. Thos. P. Chilton, some years since a whig member of Congress from Kentucky.

Mr. Dowman, an active supporter of Gen. Harrison in 1840, and an influential and able man.

Wm Smith, Esq., a member of our Legislature for several sessions past, and in 1840 an active and popular member of the Whig party.

AND STILL THEY COME.—Col. Jas. W. McClung of Huntsville Alabama, nephew of the Hon. Hugh L. White has doffed his neutrality, and comes again with his great influence and talents to the support of the Democracy.

The Columbus (Ga.) Times of the 3d inst., says: "The finest spirit prevails with the gallant Democracy of that Gibralter of the true faith—Alabama. We learn from a gentleman who has recently traveled in that state, that two hundred changes have taken place in the county of Benton, and the State is claimed for our ticket by 15,000 majority. Will not Georgia stand by her young sister? Her cause is our cause. We are fighting the same battle; let us be with her, in dividing the honor and glory of the victory. We know the Alabama Democracy well. We have fought with them, and conquered with them. They are as true as steel, and as pure as gold."

ILLINOIS.

Hon. Mr. Casey a big gun of whiggery, and formerly a member of Congress from Illinois, has declared for Polk and Dallas.

Thomas M. Peters, the whig Sub-Collector of Lawrence county a short time since made a speech before a Texas meeting, composed of whigs and Democrats, and declared himself for Polk.

John F. Owens, Esq., of Springfield, late a prominent and active whig, has openly renounced all connection with that party, and attached himself to the Democracy.

CONNECTICUT.

Hon. James C. Loomis, Mayor of the City of Bridgeport, has openly renounced whiggery and coonery, and avowed his intention to vote for Polk and Dallas.

Hon. Peter Bierce, of Litchfield county, one of the whig Presidential Electors in 1840, has published a letter "striking his name from the Nottingham list."

Daniel Parsons, Esq., of Sharon, one of the most able and talented young men in that section of the State, and who, in 1840, was one of the most eloquent and indefatigable stump speakers of the whig party, has come out for Polk and Dallas.

NEW YORK.

"*Every breeze whispers change.*"—*Webster.*

The letter from Judge Platt, of Plattsburg, Clinton county, in this State, will be read with deep interest. There are hundreds and thousands of honest straightforward men, who have hitherto acted with the whig party, who cannot and will not go for Henry Clay, a National Bank, Assumption of State Debts, and Distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. We know of quite a number in our immediate vicinity, and a large number in our county, who have heretofore acted with our opponents, but who are now with us, shoulder to shoulder. To all such we say, BE JUST AND FEAR NOT.—*St. Lawrence (N. Y.) Republican.*

Hon. Abiel Cook, heretofore a prominent and influential whig of Norwich, Chenago county, has carried dismay into the whig camp in Chenago.

The Owego (Tioga) Gazette, says: "There are four election districts in the town of Owego, and we are confident we do not exaggerate, when we state, that in the village district, No. 1, there are not less than FIFTY who voted for Harrison in 1840, *who will not vote for Henry Clay in* 1844.—Some of these, among whom we may name Dr. Allen, Dr. Eastman, Col. Curry, S. Totten, Isaac Lilley, J. L. & H. Pinney, Abner True, and Deacon Perry, all, heretofore, prominent and influential whigs, avow their determination to vote the abolition ticket, while a considerable proportion of them will support Polk and Dallas! In the Flemingville district, we also hear of several renunciations of whiggery—among the number one whole family, the father and three or four sons; and in the East Owego district, there are quite a number. In the Apalchan district, too, the fire is raging, and we are told that there are scarcely any whigs left there to do battle for the Kentuckian! The town of Owego, which in 1840, gave Harrison *five* majority may be safely set down at *one hundred* for Polk and Dallas! Whiggery is at a low ebb in this region, and it is sinking rapidly every day."

MICHIGAN.

S. N. Gnatt, of Detroit, is out in an address "to the electors of Michigan," in which he warmly responds to the nomination of the Democratic Convention. Mr. Gnatt was formerly an editor of the whig State paper, and supported Gen. Harrison as actively as any whig in Michigan. He is warm for Polk and Dallas now.

The Detroit (Mich.) Free Press of the 10th inst., contains the renunciation of whiggery by Minot T. Lane, Esq., of Romeo, Macomb county. Mr. L. was formerly a whig member of the Michigan Legislature and was the whig candidate for the State Senate in 1842. He declares his determination to support Polk and Dallas at the approaching election.

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

OLD RYE WHISKEY.—A good supply of Old Rye Whiskey, favorite brands, and a few barrels first 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.

Philadelphia Type and Stereotype FOUNDRY.

L. JOHNSON, (successor to Johnson & Smith,) in announcing to his friends and to Printers generally, that he has purchased the interest 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 description of type which the improvements in the art may suggest, and the wants of the trade require. His assortment comprises a greater variety than any other Foundry in the United States, and his prices are 20 per cent lower than heretofore.

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 specimen books will be forwarded to persons desirous of making out orders.

STEREOTYPING

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 the attention of Editors and Printers generally to his new Specimen Book, recently issued, which contains as extensive and complete an assortment 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 United 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 assortment 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 Napier, 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 cents per pound.

Editors or printers wishing to establish a newspaper, 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 this Foundry.
July 17, 1844—tf.*