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Spirit of Jefferson.

VOL. 1. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1844. NO. 9.

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.

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.

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—6m.

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.)

Fifty cents will save Dollars.
WE have just received a lot of Magnus & Raff's, celebrated preparation for the extermination of rats and mice. Price, 50 cents per box.
Aug. 23, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

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

BACON.—On hand, a lot of very nicely cured Bacon, hog round, low for cash.
August 2, 1844. MILLER & TATE.

FROM THE WASHINGTON GLOBE.

SHIP AHOY!

What sail is that, messmate, to windward, I wonder,
So gallantly riding all under full sail!
What noise is that? Hark! she is armed with Jove's thunder!
She looks like a war-cloud that rides on the gale!
Why shiver my timbers—'tis a strange sail, old crony,
I'm out of my reck'ning—in that there's no joke;
How graceful her trim—how majestic—stop honey,
'Tis THE SHIP CONSTITUTION, SIR, COMMODORE POLK!
Huzza for Old Ironsides—pride of our nation;
Nine cheers, too, for Polk, Dallas, Texas—Reform;
Young Hick'ry will ever be found at his station—
He's the pilot, my lads, that can weather the storm.
Tho' his foes were all croaking of rock, shoal and breaker,
And swore that the ship would not live to come back;
How timbers would fail when tornadoes o'er take her—
Her mast by the board and her hull all a wreck!
Yet those Whig prognostics but warm'd his devotion
To the ship Constitution—in liberty's cause—
As her star-spangled banner waves over the ocean,
Old Neptune will smile in the pride of applause!
Then huzza for the flag-ship—our bold Constitution—
NINE CHEERS; for our victory, twenty-six guns!
Good bye to the coons—they are off in confusion
From the triumphant peals of democracy's sons!

Political.

CORRUPTION OF THE U. S. BANK.

Extracts from a speech of Mr. ALLEN of Ohio, on the Bill to separate the Government from the Banks—Delivered in the Senate of the U. States, February 20, 1838.

"In 1834, (it was the panic session,) a majority of this body being in favor of the Bank instructed the Committee on Finance, which was also favorable, 'to investigate the affairs and conduct' of that institution; and that committee made, through Mr. Tyler of Virginia, a report upon facts furnished by the Bank itself. What, then, are the facts thus furnished and thus reported?—Here they are presented in words and figures, giving day and year, with all the distinctness and accuracy of the tabular from. The table suppresses the names, but exhibits the numbers of the members of Congress who obtained loans of the Bank, and the amount obtained, from 1826 to 1834. Now, sir, let the Senate and the nation bear it in mind, that it was in his message at the opening of the session of 1829-30, that President Jackson announced his objection to the renewal of the charter. From that moment, the renewal became the subject of political strife; and let it never be forgotten, that it was through Congress the Bank was to pass, or die. Few if any, of the members were merchants, whose business required large advances of money. But, if such advances were necessary, why were they not obtained from the six or eight hundred local banks, some of which were standing in the State, the district, and even at the very door of almost every member? Why did members pass all these, and apply for loans to the only bank upon whose life or death they were required to decide? But is this the fact? Can it be possible, that public men could ask private favors from an institution which, at the same moment, was asking public favors of them? And will it be believed, that both parties, regardless alike of their obligations to the country and of the opinions of the world, gratified the desires of each other in every particular, and to the full limit of their mutual powers? Yes, this table answers these questions; and, if I mistake not, the answer will astound this nation. It shows, that in the very first year of the Bank contest—the year of 1830—the Bank loaned one hundred and ninety-two thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars to fifty-two members of Congress; that, in 1831, it loaned three hundred and twenty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars to fifty-nine members; that, in 1832, it loaned four hundred and seventy-eight thousand and sixty-nine dollars to forty-four members; that, in 1833, it loaned three hundred and seventy-four thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars to fifty-eight members; and that, in 1834, it loaned two hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars to fifty-two members.

"Thus it was, that during the five years of the contest, ending with the panic session of 1834, the Bank of the United States, struggling for a renewal of its charter, distributed in loans, one million six hundred and five thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars, to two hundred and sixty-five members of Congress. This enormous sum, greater than the aggregate salaries of all the members of both Houses of Congress during the same period of five years—a sum equal to one-fifteenth part of the whole annual revenues and expenditures of the Federal Government—this sum was thus bestowed, as accommodations, by the Bank, at a time of pretended pressure, upon the very men of whom it was asking a charter—a charter, which, if granted, would enable the Bank to levy millions in tribute, year after year, upon their constituents.

"Sir, these things may have all been innocent. It may be that the additional half million of dollars thrown, as facilities, into the two Houses of Congress by the Bank in 1832—the very time when its recharter was pending and passed—it may be that the large amount, still in addition, thrown in whilst the question of restoring the deposites was pending, in 1834—it may be, that these great and well-timed favors, bestowed by the Bank upon men whilst sitting in judgment upon its life and its claim to the public revenue—it may be, that these things had no other effect than to make the recipient members better patriots, more devoted to the public interests, less intent upon their own, and more impartial actors in the contest between the people and the Bank. These loans may have been harmless, these men uncorrupted. I know not one, by name who received these moneys, for their names are suppressed in the report of the committee. I speak not, therefore, to criminate or wound the feelings of any one. But, sir, I know the nature of man; I know that coming to Congress changes him not for the better; I know that gratitude for favors is a principle of that nature; I know that obligations are thus created which the human heart is bound to acknowledge, and the human mind finds it hard to disobey. These things I know; and I know, too, that public liberty can never be safe whilst public men are exposed to such temptations. It is for these reasons, sir, that I stand up this day, not only as an American Senator, but in the still prouder attitude of an American citizen, to warn my countrymen of danger which I most solemnly believe now threatens the purity and safety of their government. * * * * * * *

"And now, sir, standing in my place, and in immediate presence of the American people, I pronounce it as the solemn conviction of my judgment, that this union, should it be effected—the union of the banking or paper system with the Government—will prostrate the liberties of the country; and that this prostration will continue until that inborn love of freedom, the peculiar inheritance of this nation, shall rise to restore those liberties by the only means which despotism cannot withstand. In such a union, in such a compound of the money with the political power, it would be utterly immaterial which of the elements predominated—whether that of the Government, or of the banks. The junction of the two would speedily result in blending both in to one; and it is this consolidation, this aggregation, of powers so vast in the same men; it is this, which would enable those men to override the liberties of the country.—What, then, sir, would be our condition, if the very men who are now struggling to effect this consolidation should succeed, and having succeeded, should, by that very success, place themselves in possession of these powers thus consolidated? Would not the fact of their success, in this effort, be proof conclusive of the dangerous strength of the banking system, which is now their sole support? and would not that strength, united with the powers of the Government, enable these men to perpetuate their reign, to spurn, with impunity, the complaints of the betrayed and ruined people?"

The Democratic party the exclusive advocates of Protecting the Industry of the Country—the Federal party the only party that opposes Protection to American Industry.

We have allowed our opponents, the Whigs, the benefit of the false use of the word *protection* long enough. The present tariff, "*as it is*," is styled by Mr. Clay and the Whig party a *protective* tariff, when the only branch of industry it benefits is the manufacturing. That it oppresses and injures all other occupations, we have frequently proved. Why, then, say that the present tariff protects the nation's industry? It is any thing but a tariff that protects the labor or the capital of the country. The greater portion of the capital of all countries consists of land and labor: or, in other words, it is agricultural. This is especially true in the United States; and, from the very nature of the condition of this country, must be so for ages to come. Why, then, should a system, designed to protect but a single branch of industry, that employs but a small portion of the capital of the country, and but few in number of the people, compared to the whole, be called a protective system? The only way to protect the industry of the people, the whole people, is to lighten their taxes as much as possible—place as little restriction as possible upon their trade with each other, and with the world at large. If you raise the expenses of government by tax on our foreign trade, let that tax be as light as possible, so that all classes will be equally protected, or what expresses the idea much better, so that all classes and all branches of business will be *burdened* as little as possible.

Prices of nearly every article the farmer has to sell are at this moment lower than ever before, and are getting still lower. They are less now than in 1843, both high tariff years; while goods generally have risen since 1843, in many cases 20 per cent. Now why is this? that in comparing the prices of produce in 1843, with those in 1844, we find a decline; and in comparing prices of goods, cottons, woollens, silks, &c. we find a considerable rise.

We give the reply of the Whigs to this question: they say that is unfair to take two tariff years—they admit the fact, but say the crops are abundant, the farmers have been too industrious, they have produced too much: Providence has blessed them, or rather *cursed* them, if the Whig doctrine be true, with abundant crops—therefore prices have fallen! Suppose we apply their own logic to manufactures. It is a fact that nobody denies, that our manufacturing establishments of all kinds never turned out near the quantity of cloths, hardware, &c. that they do now. Never has there been such an amount of capital invested in the business of manufacturing. We send our cotton goods to all parts of the world, after supplying ourselves. Yet it is an admitted fact, that prices, compared even with last year, have advanced! while produce has fallen in price! Now, if increased crops lessen prices in one case, why not in the other? We venture to assert that the increased quantity of American goods for the year 1844, so far, much exceeds the increased amount of farm produce, yet the one has fallen while the other has risen in price!

We tell the 14,000,000 of agriculturalists in the United States, that it is *the Whig tariff* of 1842 that has produced the result we have stated, and no other cause can be assigned. It is this tariff that *oppresses* instead of protects the industry and capital of 14,000,000 of people, in order that a portion of the balance of our population may divide from 10 to 40 per cent. profits annually. It is only a part, and a small part, of those who are classed as manufacturers that are benefitted by the tariff. The laborers in the manufactories get no better prices than under the low tariff, nor, generally, not so good. It is only the capitalist, whose funds are invested in this branch of business, that is benefitted.

Who will call the present tariff a protective tariff? Who will say that it *protects* American industry? What man of ordinary intelligence, in the face of all these facts, will longer allow our opponents to use the term *protection to American industry*, as synonomous with the tariff of 1842? Let this absurd use of the term cease. Democracy and protection to American industry are synonymous terms. They cannot in truth and ought never to have been separated. The present tariff is a Whig measure, and oppresses the industry of the people. The present tariff, "*as it is*," is just what the Whigs desire. And of course they desire that every thing the farmer has to sell should be low, and that goods should be high.—They wish to live and grow rich upon the industry of others, and then to insult the mass by telling them that their industry is protected! If the great body of our intelligent yeomanry do not at the coming election rebuke the insult, they deserve just what they get, and no more, for their produce.—*N. Y. Plebeian.*

MR. CLAY'S TARIFF LETTER.

ASHLAND, June 29, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—I have received your favor, stating that our political opponents represent me as being a friend of protection at the North, and for free trade at the South; and you desire an expression of my opinion, under my own hand, for the purpose of correcting this misrepresentation. I am afraid you will find the effort vain to correct misrepresentation of me. Those who choose to understand my opinions can have no difficulty in clearly comprehending them. I have repeatedly expressed them as late as this spring, and several times in answer to letters from Pennsylvania.—My opinions, such as they are, have been recently quite as freely expressed at the South as I have ever uttered them at the North. "I have everywhere maintained, that in adjusting a tariff for revenue, discriminations ought to be made for protection: THAT THE TARIFF OF 1844 HAS OPERATED MOST BENEFICIALLY, and that I AM UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REPEAL." These opinions were announced by me at public meetings in Alabama, Georgia, Charleston, in South Carolina, and in Virginia.

Your friend and obedient servant,
HENRY CLAY.

To Mr. F. J. Cope.

We find a keen, practical commentary on this tariff of Mr. Clay, compared with that favored by Col. Polk, in the Pensacola Gazette of last Saturday, from which we make the following extract, which we commend to the voters of this county. We won't answer for all the details, but the principle of the distinctions are well put.

[*Mobile Register.*

Well, then, a rich man from Coneculi, rides down to Pensacola with a thousand dollars, which he intends to lay out in such things as suit his fancy; at the same time five of his neighbors, hard working, poor men, come down with their four or five bales of cotton apiece, to sell and exchange for their year's supply. They have amongst them, we will suppose the sum that the rich man has, that is a thousand dollars. They make their purchases, and as they start for home they are all met by the tax-gatherer in the Long Hollow, and their tribute demanded.

If it is Mr. Polk's tax-gatherer, he says to them I don't want to know what you've got, but only the amount you have purchased. You, squire, who have laid out a thousand dollars, must pay me two hundred dollars as your tax, and you five gentlemen with the wagons, who have each spent two hundred dollars, must pay me forty dollars each. Well, that seems fair, each man in proportion to what he is able to spend; we pay it cheerfully, and God bless the government. This is what is called the horizontal tariff of 20 per cent.

If Mr. Clay's tax-gatherer has to collect the tribute, it is a much more complicated affair. He must know the quantity and cost of each article, and lay his tax accordingly.

Well, squire, let me see how you have laid out your money: ah, a fine gold watch I see, which cost you $100; Mr. Clay's tax on that $7 50; a splendid chain and seals too, which cost you $50; you have to pay $3 75 for that, squire; bless me, a superb diamond ring for your wife, which cost $100; the pay for that $7 50; and a pearl necklace and topaz ear rings at $50; you can't grudge the tax of $4 75 for that. What next: fifty dollars' worth of thread lace pays $7 50; fifty dollars' worth of silk goods pays a tax of $15 50; a rich Wilton carpet, costing you $1 must pay $34; fifty dollars' worth of cut glass pays me $33; fifty dollars's worth of champaign wine pays me $6; the same of Maderia $13; the same of Burgundy $9,50; on this $100 worth of fine linen you must pay me $25; I see you have laid out another hundred in some fine paintings and engravings which I must let go free; and your remaining hundred in books, for which you must pay me $13; here is your tax bill, squire, it comes to $170. The tax is paid, and the squire rides off. Now for you, wagoners; fifty dollars amongst you laid out in iron bars, and vessels of different kinds, must pay $37,50; fifty dollars laid out in logging and trace chains for your mills and farms must pay me on an average $50; window glass for your houses, $100 worth; well, on that you may pay me $100 on an average; a hundred dollars laid out in cotton bagging; on that you must pay $70; fifty dollars worth of cheap cotton goods must pay about $50; the same amount of calicoes pay about the same tax; you have laid out $100 in two or three nice common ingraim carpets I see; on them my charge is $99; and fifty dollars' worth of plain and blown glass, which must pay me $61,50. You have laid out ten dollars each in a small stock of brandy; well you had better bought champagne, like the squire; for this fifty dollars we must have a tax of $60. A hundred dollars' worth of brown sugar pays me $71; a hundred dollars in coarse flannels must pay me about $70; the same in sole-leather pays $52; and the same in salt, taking an average, pays just $100. That's all of your $1,000; and your tax bill, Mr. wagoners, amounts to $903. Each of you must pay me $180. "How," say the wagoners, "must each of us who has spent but $200 pay a larger sum than the squire, who spent a thousand?"—Yes! Mr. Clay says it is right, and you must think so, too, though you can't understand it; and if you grumble about it, the squire will call you Locofocos and Nullifiers.

From the Columbian Register.

FACTORY GOODS UP--FARMER'S PRODUCE DOWN.

If the above is the effect of the present tariff "*as it is*," hardly any one will have the hardihood to deny that there are great defects somewhere in the law, which ought to be put right. That agricultural produce is remarkably low—much lower than it has been for the last ten years—every man who knows anything of the prices of our agricultural staples must admit; indeed, Mr. Webster, in his late labored speech at Albany, substantially admits it. Here then is the important truth, that the great business of the country, that on which nearly fourteen millions of the people depend for their living, is depressed beyond all former example. If, however, factory goods have fallen during the same time in the like proportion, the depressed prices of the farmer's produce would not be so much felt; but instead of that, every farmer finds that he has to give nearly or quite a third more in quantity of his butter, his cheese, his beef or his Pork, in exchange for factory or store goods, to get the same articles now for his family use, that he got in 1840. We have already exhibited from the prices current the present rates of the principal articles of farmers' produce under the operation of the tariff "*as it is*," compared with former years: we now invite the reader's attention to the same comparison of factory goods, so that we shall from the contrast be able to see at a glance, whether the Whig rule holds good.—Since 1839 and 1840,

Flour has fallen		$2 50 per barrel.
Wheat "		37 per bushel.
Corn "		10 do.
Pork "	about	6 00 per barrel.
Beef "	about	10 00 do.
Butter "		6 per pound.
Wool "		20 do.
Cheese "		3 do.

So much for the farmer and the fourteen millions of people depending on the soil for their support. Now turn to the other side. The following statement was prepared by a respectable merchant in one of our principal cities, and will bear the test of the closest scrutiny:

	June, 1843.		June, 1844.	
Paid for mixed cassinets	27 cts.–	Same kind,	37 cts.	
" blue mixed	32 "	"	50 "	
" drab or sheep gray	31 "	"	50 "	
" dark mixed	45 "	"	60 "	
" super blue	60 "	"	85 "	
" white flannel	17 "	"	25 "	
" colored "	22 "	"	30 "	
" greene baize	50 "	"	70 "	

These are wholesale prices, and the difference is about the same on other goods. This, it will be observed, is taking two years while the tariff "*as it is*" is in operation, that there may be no mistake as to its working; the difference would be still more striking if we went farther back.—The loss on pork alone to the farmers of Connecticut, taking the quantity of swine as given by the last census as our guide, would be more than *one million of dollars*—and on beef more than double that. We submit these figures to the candor of all farmers, without regard to party, and we hope our Democratic friends will show them to their Whig neighbors, and ask them is this "equal and exact justice?" It is not only in the domestic trade that this inequality of prices exists under the tariff "*as it is*," but in the foreign trade, that which formerly took off at a handsome profit the surplus which the farmer had to spare, he now finds the most unreasonable obstructions. If he would send his corn, potatoes, beef, pork, onions, or live stock to the West Indies, in exchange for what the planters of those countries have to spare, he finds (or the merchants who does the business for him finds) that he must pay one hundred and eighty per cent. tax for the salt that comes back, one hundred per cent. or more for the molasses, eighty per cent. on the brown sugar, and so on of other articles. Does he ask for an alleviation of these burdens? The Whig candidate for the Presidency proclaims, that "agriculture needs no protection"—that the farmers are so dull of comprehension as to "tie their ploughs to the tails of their cattle" from generation to generation, and therefore it matters not what you do for them, or how you treat them!! He seems to have come to the conclusion, which Mr. Jefferson, more than thirty years ago, said was the federal doctrine: "that some men are born with saddles on their backs, and others come into the world booted and spurred ready to straddle them." Farmers of Connecticut, do you deserve such treatment? if not, rally in your strength, for the cause and the man, whose motto is, "fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing AGRICULTURE, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation."

The Poor Man's Necessaries and the Rich Man's Luxuries.

This act which the Whigs hold up as the paragon of perfection, and which they tell the people shall not be modified or changed by the crossing of a *t* or the dotting of an *i*, thus discriminates in favor of the RICH against the POOR:

It taxes the poor man's brown sugar about	75	per cent.
Molasses	51	"
Iron, from	32 to 250	"
Salt, from	60 to 130	"
Logging chains, &c.	150	"

While it lays its burdens thus lightly upon the RICH MAN'S LUXURIES:

Thread laces	15	per cent.
Laces of gold and silver	15	"
Diamonds	7½	"
Watches, gems, pearls	7½	"
Philosophical aparatus, paintings, drawings, &c.	Free	

The Democrats, on the other hand, are in favor of so modifying and amending this tariff as that it shall produce sufficient revenue for the support of government, and afford JUST and EQUAL protection to ALL the interests of the country—that discrimination shall be made in favor of the poor man's *NECESSARIES*—and that the *LUXURIES* of the rich shall pay a fair proportion of the taxes to support the government. Farmers and laboring men—which kind of protection do you prefer, Whig protection for the RICH, or Democratic protection for ALL?

DISUNION! DISUNION!

Upon the same principle that the robber cries out "stop thief!" "stop thief!" the Whigs are raising a great cry about disunion. Now let us not heed their false cry, but look to the recorded evidences against *themselves*. Here they are—listen to the Hon. Wm. C. Preston, whom the Whigs have just been bespattering with laudatory notices of his recent speech. This gentleman who is so very patriotic in the eyes of the Whigs, we learn from the Spectator, actually "while a member of the South Carolina Legislature, openly advocated *the formation of a Southern confederacy, and was for making the Potomac the Northern boundary.*" *And yet we do not* hear any of the Whig thunder, let out upon his head.

Again, Mr. Graves, of bloody memory, in 1840, declared—

"If it were not for the hope of redress, the hope of a change through the ballot box, I would here—so help me God!—upon this holy altar!! take an oath this night, to take up arms, and march with you to Washington and put down the present dynasty by force."

And yet this Mr. Graves, is a "marvelous proper" man in the eye of patriotic Whiggery; and so is the old incendiary, John Q. Adams, who, with twelve of his Whig associates, in an address put forth in 1843, on the subject of annexation, declared it would "not only inevitably result in the dissolution of the Union, but fully *justify it!*" And yet this old *dissoluionist* is bosom and soul, heart and hand, of the party that *pretends* to fear so much for the safety and permanency of the Union! The above extracts, we should suppose, would be amply sufficient to place the odium of disunion upon the right shoulders; but we will give another, which clinches the nail, and which we extracted at the time, from the reported proceedings as published in the Baltimore American, the editors of which paper, while hunting up evidences of an unfriendly feeling to the Union, very *singularly* overlooked their own files:—

"The House had a zealous speech on the rules from Mr. Dellet of Alabama, in which he reviewed in succession all the speeches against the 21st rule, and finally coming to Mr. Adams' remarks in favor of the abolition of slavery, concluding with the prayer, that in 'God's good time it would come, and let it come!'

"Mr. Dellet asked Mr. Adams if he understood him.

"Mr. Adams nodded assent and said, with great earnestness, *Let it come!*

"Mr. Dellet—Yes, let it come. No matter what the consequences, let it come, said the gentleman. Let it come, though women and children should be slain—though blood should flow like water—though the Union should be destroyed—though the Government be broken up—No matter though five millions of the people of the South perish!

"Mr. Adams, (in his seat.)—'Five hundred millions! Yes, let it come.'

"The remark of Mr. Adams here excited considerable sensation in the House, and Mr. Dellet proceeded. 'I am, said he, one of the few who, in 1824, believed that it was better to have a civilian elected to the highest office in the gift of the people than a military chieftain. It was then I voted for the gentleman from Massachusetts: *I cannot ask my country to forgive me for this offence*; but I do ask pardon of my God for it.'"

Let the reader recollect that these are all Whigs,—hot headed, uncompromising, leading Whigs,—and then let him say which party it is that "*justify*" a dissolution of the Union! Oh, the miserable tricksters, the contemptible hypocrites;—their patriotism and love of Union is the same now, as it was in the days of blue light Hartford Convention Federalism.

[*Baltimore Republican.*

A WONDERFUL NEGRO.—Near Huntersville, Alabama, there is a negro boy, aged seventeen years, who weighs 280 lbs., and though in other respects so mentally imbecile as not to know enough to eat when he is hungry, has a most wonderful arithmetical faculty. There is no question requiring an answer through the medium of multiplication, however intricate or laborious the application of the rule, that he will not answer without hesitation, or the use of slate or pencil, solely from mental calculation. He multiplies thousands, adds, subtracts, and divides with the same certainty, though with more mental labor.—He has, however, no idea of numbers above millions. For example: he was asked, "how much is 99 times 99?" He answered immediately, "9,801." "Well, how much is 74 times 86?" He answered, "6401." "How many nines in 2000?" He answered, "two hundred and twenty-two nines, and two over." "How many fifteens in 3,356?" He answered 323 fifteens and 11 over."

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

There is something in the generous, liberal spirit of Democratic principles which commends them strongly to the young. When the mind is fresh and vigorous, and the heart uncorroded by the intrigues and strifes which the bustle of life cannot fail to generate, the attention is strongly engaged in favor of those just and equal principles which secure to every man his fair share of advantage in community. We find, in accordance with this view, that the younger members of the body politic are to a great extent the friends of Democratic principles, and so far as their political actions are developed, the supporters of the Democratic cause.

At the present time we see a large body of active and enthusiastic young men, the hope of the country, and its future dependence, coming up to the support of the cause of Equal Rights, and we hail their example as a most worthy and cheering one for the imitation of others. There is also a natural and proper feeling among young men in favor of putting forward for public trusts those of their own time, and of such age as to combine matured experience with the active energy and reforming spirit of the present age. Fortunately the Democratic party has in its nomination for the office of President met this desire of the young men, and presented for that station one who may be called emphatically, the YOUNG MEN'S CANDIDATE. JAMES K. POLK is not yet fifty years of age, and has grown up and matured his character as a statesman and a man, and an enviable character it is—within the past twenty-five years. He is therefore a man of the present time, *one of us*, imbued with the spirit of the age, thoroughly and practically acquainted with the present wants, views and policy of the country, and fully sympathizing with the present generation.

He is a man wedded to no obsolete theories—having no blind reverence for the exploded errors of the past, but marching forward with a vigorous step in the van of improvement, and ready and able to second every judicious movement of reform. Such a man the young men of America want for their chosen candidate; such a man will confer honor upon their character, and promote their interests in the nation. We say then to the young, rally around your own candidate—come up to the support of JAMES K. POLK, the YOUNG MEN'S CANDIDATE!—*Bay State Democrat.*

TO AMERICAN FREEMEN.

THAT PARTY, which was hurled from power in 1828, by the elevation of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency;—*That party* which sustained an inglorious defeat when warring for the United States Bank in 1832;—That party, which first began to call itself WHIG in the great contest of 1834, and which, in that contest, was again signally rebuked by an intelligent people; That party which sustained another disastrous defeat in the Presidential election of 1836;—That party which, by laying aside its accustomed leaders, by denying its former principles, by hypocritical professions of Jeffersonian Democracy, by a thousand fraudulent pretensions and insincere promises, and by tens of thousands of slanderous falsehoods, gained the memorable election of 1840;—That party, which, after having been stripped of its disguise, was again indignantly hurled from power in the elections of 1841 and 1842;—*That party*, now also, as when under the Bank banner in 1834, calling itself the WHIG PARTY, seeks a RESTORATION to power.

Do the people of this country want such a *restoration?*

Do the people want that corrupt and dangerous engine of the money power, A UNITED STATES BANK, restored?

Do the people want a perpetuity of oppressive and UNEQUAL TAXATION under the form of an unjust tariff law?

Do the people want a DISTRIBUTION LAW which, in violation of the Constitution, shall increase the public burthens, by squandering a portion of the public moneys upon those scheming monopolists and speculators who would fatten upon the spoils of State legislation?

Do the people want the VETO POWER STRICKEN FROM THE CONSTITUTION, which was placed there by the founders of the Republic, as the chief safeguard of our liberty?

Do the people want a party restored to power which regards the Constitution of the U. States as mere waste paper, and holds that CONGRESS SHOULD PASS WHATEVER LAW IT PLEASES, in spite of the wholesome restrictions of the Constitution?

Do the people want a party in power, which favors the rich at the expense of the poor, and the leaders of which avow that Government should be founded, NOT UPON THE EQUAL RIGHTS OF MEN, but upon PROPERTY?

Do the people want a party in power which avows that it will, if successful, engage in a "PROSCRIPTION FOR OPINION'S SAKE," hitherto unexampled in the history of our country?

Do the people want a party in power which has allied itself with the fell spirit of NATIVE AMERICANISM, which denies to the oppressed of other climes that asylum here, which was promised them by our fathers?

Do the people want a party in power which derives its maxims of government, and its chief measures of policy from ALEXANDER HAMILTON,—a professed MONARCHIST, an *admirer* of the British Constitution, and the *founder* of the FEDERAL PARTY?

Do the people want a party in power which includes within its ranks every living reviler of the illustrious JEFFERSON; and which, blindly clinging to old abuses, invariably opposes those who, like Jefferson and Jackson, lift up the banner of REFORM?

Do the PEOPLE want "A SPLENDID GOVERNMENT supported by POWERFUL MONOPOLIES AND ARISTOCRATICAL ESTABLISHMENTS;" or do they, with the plain-minded and pure-hearted Democracy of the land, desire "A PLAIN SYSTEM VOID OF POMP, PROTECTING ALL AND GRANTING FAVORS TO NONE?"

These questions are founded upon the issues now actually pending between the Whig party and the Democratic party of this country. Let every patriot freeman ponder them well, and take heed lest he vote away those blood-bought liberties upon which he and his children are dependent for their happiness.—*Young Hickory.*

A CURIOS FACT.—The following were the contents of a hawk's nest on a large pine tree, nearly one hundred feet from the ground, on the farm of Liberty Partridge, in Westminster, Mass:—One black snake, 3 1-2 feet in length; two large adders; two green snakes; one striped racer snake; five striped snakes; six chickens; five sparrows; one striped squirrel; two mice; one toad; one frog; two young hawks nearly half grown.

A YOUNG VILLAIN.—A little white boy in Chesterfield, Va., was recently dreadfully beaten by a negro boy belonging to his father, and threatened by the little black rascal with death if he dared to tell anybody. The condition of the little sufferer was discovered by his uneasiness, and removing his clothes his body was found to be in a dreadfully lacerated condition. It was a long time before the poor child could be prevailed upon to tell who did it.

Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWN:

Friday Morning, September, 13 1844.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Col. JAMES K. POLK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.

1st District.—John S. Millson of Norfolk.
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. Richard Coke, Jr. of Gloucester.
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.

THE WHIGS AND ABOLITIONISTS.

That a regular and systematic effort is now being made to unite in bonds of the most perfect amity, the Whig and Abolition party, no one who has paid the least attention to passing events, can deny. The Texas question in the North is made the oil to heal all former agitations and dissensions—and the leaders have seized with avidity so favorable an opportunity for joining in one common brotherhood, all dissentient spirits. Whigs of the South! are you influenced in your support of Mr. Clay by the same principle that calls to his aid those wild fanatics of the North, who are plotting your destruction, and the extermination of one of your peculiar institutions through the "blood of 5,000,000 of your brethren" if need be, which has been transmitted to you by the fathers who have gone before, and your right to which is so fully recognised by the constitution of your country?

In an Ohio paper of Sept. 6, we find an address signed by John Mecasky, and about 20 others, addressed to "The Abolitionists and Liberty men of Ohio, and Allegheny county particularly," in which they urge the abandonment of Mr. Birney, and an immediate union of his party on Mr. Clay. To prove that they are of the "true grit" they give the following, among other sufficiently convincing evidence:

"The decided opposition of most, if not all of us, for a series of years to the system of slavery, which exists in the Southern States, is known, we apprehend, to the community generally. To that system we are as hostile *now*, both in sentiment and feeling, as we have ever been; and the hostility must continue, in full force and vigor, while we are competent to appreciate the sublime truths of Revelation, or comprehend the true import of the immortal Declaration of Independence."

The address then refers at length to the opinions of Mr. Polk in reference to the annexation of Texas, and drawing therefrom the conclusion that he is in favor of a policy that "would give a *preponderance to the slave interest* in both branches of the National Legislature, which the whole concentrated power of the North would neither be able to counteract nor resist," deprecates his election in the severest terms.

In recommending Mr. Clay to the hearty support of the "*Liberty men*" the address gives the following extract from his Texas letter (that is the one written for the *Northern* market,) and pronounces it as "straightforward and unambigious, and containing all that could be asked."

"I consider the annexation of Texas, at this time, without the consent of Mexico, as a measure compromising the national character, involving us certainly in war with Mexico, probably with other Foreign Powers, dangerous to the integrity of the Union, inexpedient in the present financial condition of the country, and not called for by any general expression of public opinion."

The signers to this address conclude by setting forth what course will govern them in the approaching contest, and urge upon all good and true *Abolitionists* to pursue the same:

"We, therefore, fearlessly declare that it is our fixed determination to vote for Henry Clay, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, for President and Vice President of the United States. If you love your country *more* than Mr. Birney, follow our example, if you love it *less* vote for the Liberty nominee, and thereby indirectly aid, as much as in you lies, in elevating to the highest office, a man (Polk) who will exert his influence and power combined, to perpetuate slavery, and to annihilate the prosperity of the people, by the repeal of the Tariff Act of 1842."

New York—The Hon. Silas Wright was nominated, in accordance with general expectation, by the Syracuse Convention, as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Judge Gardner, of Rochester, was also nominated for Lt. Governor.—This is a strong ticket, and cannot fail of carrying the Empire State by thousands. The Whigs it is supposed will bring forward the Hon. Mr. Fillmore, by far their strongest man, as the competitor of Mr. Wright—but he is doomed to defeat.

We conceive that the nomination of Mr. W. has settled beyond doubt the vote of New York.—The party have been heretofore divided on Gov. Bouck, and this, and this alone, has caused any misgivings as to the final result in this State.—The party are now united upon their Gubernatorial candidate; and in reference to the Presidential nomination they stand as one man, and say they are ready to give, when the time comes, what shall be considered the best evidence, a sweeping majority for Polk and Dallas.

New Jersey.—John R. Thompson, Esq., has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Our friends in this State seem sanguine of placing the "Broad Seal" of condemnation on the *universal* Whig party.

☞The Hon. Mr. Lyons of Richmond, has got himself into hot water by declaring, as every *honest* Whig should, "that he had not met with, in all his travels, one single Disunionist in Virginia." The Whig, and some of the same kith, have become quite enraged indeed, at Mr. Lyons, that he should thus, at one fell swoop, destroy all the *humbug* "indignation" they have been endeavoring to create against the "*Tory*-Locofocos" for their "high-handed attempt to dissever this glorious Union!"

The following extract from a letter to the editor of this paper, is from a highly intelligent and respected friend.—In reference to his conjectures as to the probable result of the ensuing election, it may be proper to state that his opportunities for being in possession of correct information as to what he speaks, are equal to those of any individual in the State; and moreover, we know, that he does not write merely for effect, but gives expression to his honest convictions on the subject. He takes a rapid view of most of the questions now prominently before the country, and holds up to just indignation the principles of the Whig party, as well as the perfidy of their leader, Henry Clay. He has promised that we shall hear from him again, and he may rest assured that his contributions will be always acceptable.

Extract from a letter, dated

"Richmond, Sept. 1, 1844.

"And here let me congratulate you upon the bright and daily brightening prospects of the Democratic party. Unless the "signs of the times" shall prove more deceptive than they ever have, Henry Clay will be most signally defeated at the coming election. The Whigs, I know, brag, and bluster, and freely use the betting argument.—The "knowing ones" do this for effect, conscious as they are, that any system of electioneering is better than a reliance upon Mr. Clay's principles—the less knowing, follow in the wake of their leaders. Without the vote of New York, Mr. Clay cannot be elected. And what good reason can any Whig give for claiming the vote of New York for Mr. Clay? None, whatever! But I can give the best, and the only reliable evidence, why that great State will not vote for Henry Clay. I allude to the elections which have taken place there, for the last three years—at each of which the Whigs were defeated by at least twenty thousand majority. In November, 1842, the Democrats elected 24 members of Congress, and the Whigs only 10—at the same time Bouck (Democrat) for Governor was elected by 20,000 over the Whig candidate (Bradish)—and at the election in that State in November last, ninety-odd Democrats to thirty-odd Whigs was the result of the contest for the Legislature, showing a Democratic increase on the year '43, when Bouck was elected by 20,000 majority. And what is to defeat us this fall?—The substitution of Polk for Van Buren? I have no such fears. Mr. Van Buren ran behind Bouck, I believe, in every county in the State, in November, 1840. Look to the returns, as given in the "Yeoman" of that year, and you will be convinced that Mr. Van Buren is not stronger in that State, than any other good Democrat. Silas Wright, the most popular man in the State, who is now traversing it, and publicly addressing the people in favor of Polk and Dallas, and whose opportunities for correct information from every county in it, is perhaps better than any other person's in the State, gives the strongest assurances that New York will maintain triumphantly her Democratic ascendancy throughout at the approaching election. I am aware that Daniel Webster, Seward, Granger and the Whigs of the North are endeavoring to get the support of the "Third Party," (Mr. Clay's "large and respectable" class) by laboring to prove that between Mr. Birney and Mr. Clay, the latter is the most proper Abolition candidate of the two—I know that Mr. Clay himself is courting the support of these infamous fanatics, by assuring them that he never will consent to receive Texas into the Union, so long as they are opposed to it—I see the appeals made to them, on the ground that Mr. Clay is in favor of the abolition of the Veto power—a power which he is pledged not to exercise against them, if they should acquire the ascendency in Congress and pass a law for the abolition of slavery in the District, or for any other purpose which they might deem of advantage in carrying out their fanatical designs—I see all this, yet it will all prove unavailing. Mr. Clay, I repeat, will not, despite these *extraordinary* efforts, receive the vote of New York.—Pennsylvania, too, will give a large majority against him. And as for Virginia, she never has voted for a Federalist, and she will not vote for Mr. Clay now. The majority in this State for Mr. Polk will range from three to five thousand, and I shall be much disappointed if it shall fall below the latter number. Here, too, I am aware of the *desperate*, I may say *foul* efforts, of the Whigs to carry the day for Mr. Webster's abolition candidate—the absurd, the ridiculous, and infamously false charge of Disunion against the "Polk party"—a charge known to be false by those who make it—a charge, which cannot be sustained by a particle of evidence from twenty-four States out of the twenty-six composing the Union—and in the other two, South Carolina and Alabama, nothing more to be found to sustain the charge than a few toasts of a few insignificant persons, most likely excited for the moment by artificial stimulants,—and the declarations of a few heated partisans in addresses against the odious tax imposed upon the South by the plundering protective tariff law, and the injustice done them by the sacrifice of that bright Star of Hope to the South, Texas, upon the altar of their deadliest enemy, Abolitionism. And in these two—disaffected States, if you choose to call them—not one tenth part of the people participate in any sentiment of disloyalty to the Union. Where, in any other State, is the slightest disaffection to the Union exhibited by members of the "Polk party?" As for Virginia, I will pledge myself to point out a rogue in the Whig party, for every Disunionist the Whigs can point out in the Democratic party—about one or two, perhaps, in each county of the State—not more. And just so, with all the other States of the Union, except the two alluded to. And yet, the Whigs are attempting to raise a great hue and cry about a dissolution of the Union by the "Polk party!" As well might I brand them a party of rogues, because one or two perchance might be found in their party in each county of the several States. But, if these all-at-once dear lovers of the Union are anxious to prove what they so loudly profess, why do they not at the same time hurl their denunciations against the Disunionists of the North, the only *real* disunionists? Why do they not denounce John Quincy Adams and the twelve Whig members of Congress who a short time since issued a solemn manifesto, declaring in the name of all their party in their respective districts, that the annexatinn of Texas would, in their opinion, "not only cause a dissolution of the Union, but *fully justify it!*" Why is *Southern* Disunionism looked upon with so much horror, and *Northern* Disunionism as a matter of no concern? Not a word do you hear these Simon-pure Unionists utter in condemnation of the *Abolition* Disunionists! O, no! they are the "large and respectable" portion of the Whig party, whose votes are necessary to aid Mr. Clay in reaching the station which for the last twenty-four years he has been invoking "war, pestilence, and famine," and resorting to the most disgraceful efforts to fix his grasp upon. Here is the proof of the hypocrisy of these demagogues.

"Streams of denunciation poured out upon the heads of a few of the oppressed sons of the gallant little State of South Carolina," but not a word against the Abolition Disunionists of Mr. Webster's State!

"How modest—and what could be more ridiculous, than to see those allies of the Abolitionists setting themselves up as the exclusive friends of the Union! They, if they are to be believed, are the only true patiots in the land—the only ones who have any regard or love for the Union!—Many of them, too, rank nullifiers themselves, but a short time since! God forbid that the Union of these States should ever fall into the hands of such friends! Their uniform disregard for all the compromises of the Constitution—their latitudinous, "general welfare" construction of that Bond of our Union—their general principles, measures, and acts, from the days of their "alien and sedition laws" to the passage of their Bankrupt law to prevent a violation of the "obligation of contracts," have done more to weaken the bonds of the Union than all the Texas and Tariff Conventions could do from now till dooms-day. Their partial and monopolizing system of legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many—their contempt for equal rights and equal laws, as manifested by their protective tariff acts &c., by which the main source of popular government,—equal taxation—is totally disregarded;—their tampering with, and encouragement of those incendiary enemies of the Southern portion of the confederacy, the Abolionists—all these things directly tend to render the people discontented, and to bring about the very calamity which these Clay electioneerers now pretend so much to dread,—a dissolution of the Union. But, the Day of Judgment is fast approaching. Next month the battle begins between the real and the professed friends of popular government. And mark my predictions! A glorious victory for the first, the Democratic party, will be the judgment pronounced. And why should it not be? Do the people of this country now intend to elevate to the Presidential Chair a man who, but a few years since, was charged by the people of his own State, his own constituents, and a large majority of the American people, including John Bell of Tennessee, John Minor Botts, Wm. C. Rives, and a host of other now good Whig witnesses, with having "bargained" with that vile old Abolitionist, John Quincy Adams, (between whom and himself there was at the time "an adjourned question of veracity,") to cheat the people of his own State, and a large majority of the people of the United States, out of their choice for the Presidency, and to place himself in the line of a "safe precedent,"—a charge upon which he and Adams were tried before a jury of their country in 1828, and an almost unanimous verdict of "guilty" brought in—a charge of which he was the second time found guilty in the trial of 1832, and which will be again confirmed in 1844? Will they elevate to the highest post within their gift, a man who, when his infamous miscalled "American System" had driven a portion of the confederacy almost to open rebellion, and placed in jeopardy the Union, brought forward a "Compromise" measure to save his "system" from a total overthrow—to which measure he pledged his honor as a statesman and as a gentleman, should never be violated with his consent—and yet who has been amongst the first to violate that solemn and sacred pledge? Will they place in the Presidential office, a man who is pledged to renew the infamous Bankrupt law whenever in his power to do so—who is so wedded to that *anti-repudiation* "system," that he set at defiance the will of the people of his own State and of the Union, and refused to obey the instructions of the only legitimate constituents of a Senator, the Legislature of his State, to vote for its repeal? Are they willing longer to submit to his vile Tariff system, by which the manufacturers are to reap 40, 50, and even 100 per cent., and the farmers and agricultural classes from 3 to 5 per cent. on their capital? Already we begin to see the operation and effects of this "system." Cottons and woollens, and almost every description of store goods *rising*, and all kinds of agricultural products *falling*,—thus cutting off at both ends of the farmer's rope. The mechanics, too—while this "system" promises to give them better prices for their work, will only give them the *promises*, nothing more. They will get no better profit on their shoes, their hats, and the coats which they make, while they will have to pay higher prices for all the cottons, calicoes, linseys, and almost every kind of dry goods which they are *obliged* to have every year in large quantities for the use of their families. And the farmers, too, as well as other classes, will wear fewer hats, fewer coats, and patronize less *all branchee of mechanics*, because less able to do so under this "system." To the laboring classes, too, instead of "two dollars a day and roast beef," it will give about "50 cents a day and sheep's pluck." No one will be benefitted, but the lordly manufacturers of the North, who get better prices for their goods and are enabled at the same time to buy all their supplies, flour, bacon, &c., at about half the usual price. Thus gaining at both ends of the rope, while the farmer and mechanic is losing at both ends of the tether.

"And the hypocrisy of the Whigs in regard to "*domestic* manufactures" is worthy of remark.—They profess to be the exclusive friends of the mechanics, of "*domestic* manufactures;" and yet scarcely ever fail to give a preference for the foreign over the domestic article when the first comes in competition with the latter. They are the "*London* broad cloth" gentry who prate so much about "domestic manufactures," and endeavor to convince the mechanics that they are their only friends, by almost invariably giving a preference for the foreign article! Away with such hypocrisy! the Democrats are more the friends of the mechanics, than these would-be particular friends—and acts and facts prove it.

"Will the people elect a man, who is to give us, not a Bank of the *United States*, but a *party* Bank of 50 millions, to drain the local Banks of their specie, to be located in the midst of the manufacturers of New England, to give them still more "exclusive privileges," and aid them in oppressing still more the other industrial branches of the Union—a Bank which Nicholas Biddle, in his testimony before a committee of Congress, said, could control at its will and pleasure all the local Banks of the Union; and as a consequence, had all the monied interests suspended upon its pleasures and its whims—a Bank which united, in the form of "loans," 265 members of Congress, during the five years of its struggle for a renewal of its charter, ending with the Panic session of 1834, by distributing amongst them the enormous sum of *one million six hundred and five thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars*, as the records of Congress will show; and also an enormous sum amongst the leading editors of the Union, during the same struggle—a Bank which wound up by carrying dismay and ruin to the hitherto happy and bounteous fire-sides of thousands of families, who to-day as it were rolling in wealth and luxury, and to-morrow found themselves beggars upon the charity of the world—a Bank whose notes are at this time worth not more than 10 cents in the dollar—a Bank which went out of existence amidst the curses and groans of all who had any connection with it—and which all true patriots should ever pray may never again be fastened upon us—and the more especially as it is to be a *party* Bank, to be controlled by a *party*, and to worship and dispense its favors to the authors of its existence.—From *such* a Bank may the Lord deliver us!—as I am sure he will. Henry Clay himself, in his more honest days—before *he became the feed attorney of the U. S. Bank*—before he deserted the Republican party, and united his destinies with John Q. Adams and the Massachusetts and Hartford Convention School of Politicians—delivered a speech, five or six long columns of a newspaper in length, to denounce and show the inexpediency and *unconstitutionality* of just such a Bank as he now is striving to saddle upon the country!—declaring that nothing could be more "dangerous to our liberties" than a Bank of the United States.

"But, I have wandered from my original purpose, viz: to express to you my decided conviction, that Mr. Clay cannot be elected, and to give you briefly the reasons for "the faith that is in me"—that all the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia will be against him; and that there is no earthly hope for him without them.—The grounds his party have taken at the North against foreigners—pushing their opposition to that class of persons so far as to avow their intention to exclude them so soon as they shall get the power, from the right of voting until they shall arrive at the age of "*twenty-one years*," and to deprive them of many other essential privileges of which the Native Americans have the *modesty* and *liberality* to claim a monopoly for themselves,—ought to rouse up against that party every man who has any regard for "equal rights and equal laws"—every voter who does not consider it a crime to be born beyond the limits of the United States, and who does not wish to see the old John Adams Alien law revived in this boasted "land of the free and the home of the brave." I am aware, that some of the Whigs who still want the "candor and honesty" of which their *Hon. friend*, Willoughby Newton says they lacked in the canvass of 1840, attempt to deny, in the face of facts to the contrary, that the whigs have any wish to deprive foreigners from voting, and exercising privileges in common with "free white male" persons, whose lot it was to be born within the limits of the United States. But look at the facts: Are not the "Native-American" Societies of New York, Philadelphia, and other places, almost exclusively made up of the Whig party? This cannot be denied, in the face of truth, "candor and honesty." Look at the last election in the city of New York, when the Whigs, almost to a man, deserted their own *regularly nominated* candidate for Mayor as well as their other candidates for the city government, and voted *in preference*, for the "Native-American" candidates—and thus gave the whole city government into the hands of the enemies of the foreigners—who have been proscribed from any office or emolument, so far as was in the power of that party in the city. The Democrats, with but a very few exceptions, as the *large vote* given for their candidates will show, stuck to their own candidates,—refusing to "touch, taste, or handle" any such proscriptive, persecuting, *Anti*-American Societies. Look, too, at the manner in which the Whigs and the Whig papers, all over the country, received the intelligence of that election.—"A glorious *Whig* victory!" was the shout from Maine to Louisiana. Every where, the Whigs claimed it as a *great Whig* victory. One single Whig paper, I know, in the City of New York, has, since the election, through fear of the results to its party, been driven into something like an attempt of denial that the Whigs claimed "the thunder" of that election as their own; but this he had to do, by a total sacrifice of truth, as every one knows, who is the least conversant with the facts. And among the Whigs here, you will find them denying that they have any connection with the "Native-American Society," and this may be true, so far as their individual selves are concerned; but this does not prove that their party elsewhere have no connexion with that "Alien and Sedition" spirit party. Look at the course of their Whig Senator, in this State, Mr. Archer, on this subject. Last winter in the Senate of the U. States, when he was chosen as the organ of the "Native Americans" of Philadelphia, and presented their petition to the Senate for *legislative* proscription of those whose crime it was not to be born in the United States, he declared himself warmly in favor of all the views and objects of the "Native-American Societies," and that he should continue to press the subject upon the country until their objects should be attained. Read his letter to the "Native-Americans" of New York, and there you see too, that he goes as far as the farthest, in his opposition to those who have chosen this, in preference to the home of their fathers. But, the limits of this sheet, will not allow me to give more than a birds-eye view of the proofs on this subject. Let Henry Clay be defeated, as defeated he will be, and then the evidence of the correctness of what I say will be seen where it may be denied *now*. Then, as has been generally the cry with the Whigs when they were defeated, you will hear it attributed to the "d——d foreigners." Evidence upon evidence could be piled on to show the connection and the sympathies of the Whigs with the "Native American Parties;" while not one particle of evidence can be adduced to show that the Democratic Party have either connexion or sympathy with them. Read the Resolution of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, in May last, on this subject—a Convention in which the *whole Democratic party of the United States was represented*—Recollect how that resolution has been responded to by the entire party throughout the Union, in all their addresses, speeches, toasts, &c., and no one will surely attempt to deny my statements. I did hope, for the honor of Virginia, that "Native Americanism," as it is called, would never find a home in Virginia. But—What is it, that the Whig party will not embrace in the hope, though it is very often a vain one, that their "peculiar opinions" and principles may thereby be advanced? Mr. Archer no doubt thinks he represents *his party* in Virginia on this subject as Senator of the State—but, he does not represent *Virginia*. Of that I am quite certain. But, I must close—with the hope, that ere long I shall find time to refer to the *disgraceful* course of Mr. Clay upon the Texas and Tariff subjects, as well as his *conflicting* statements in regard to the Cilley duel, &c. His shuffling, equivocating, prevaricating, not to use any harsher terms—his attempt to "ride both sides of the sappling" upon these and other subjects,—fully authorise the term "disgraceful," to be applied to his course."

"Very respectfully, your friend,
"And well wisher, ——."

THE TARIFF.

The Whig press profess great anxiety to know Mr. Polk's opinions in reference to the Tariff Act of 1842—and, yet, they are publishing the following, in parallel columns, throughout the length and breadth of the land.

It is time, after this, in all conscience, for Whig croakers to cease the cry of non-committal, as regards Mr. Polk and the present odious and unjust Tariff. We want, nor do the Republican party of the country, no better issue before the people than is here made up. We give the letters entire, italic, caps, &c.

MR. CLAY.

Ashland, June 29, '44.

Dear Sir:—I have received your favor, stating that our political opponents represent me as being a friend of protection at the North, and for free trade at the South; and you desire an expression of my opinion, under my own hand, for the purpose of correcting this misrepresentation. I am afraid that you will find the effort vain to correct misrepresentations of me. Those who choose to understand my opinions can have no difficulty in clearly comprehending them. I have repeatedly expressed them as late as this spring, and several times in answer to letters from Pennsylvania. My opinions, such as they are, have been recently quite as freely expressed at the South as I ever uttered them at the North. *I have every where maintained that, in adjusting a Tariff for revenue, discriminations ought to be made for PROTECTION;* that the Tariff act of 1842 has operated most beneficially, and I AM UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REPEAL. These opinions were announced by me at public meetings in Alabama, Georgia, Charleston in South Carolina, North Carolina, and in Virginia.

I am, respectfully, your friend and ob't serv't,
H. CLAY.

Mr. F. J. Cope.

MR. POLK.

Winchester, May 29, '43.

To the People of Tennessee:

The object which I had in proposing to Governor Jones, at Carrollville, on the 12th of April last, that we should each write out and publish our views and opinions on the subject of the Tariff, was, that *our respective positions might be known and distinctly understood by the People.* That my opinions were already fully and distinctly known, I could not doubt. I had steadily, during the period I was a Representative in Congress been OPPOSED TO A PROTECTIVE POLICY, AS MY RECORDED VOTES AND PUBLISHED SPEECHES PROVE. Since I retired from Congress, I had held the same opinions. In the present canvass for Governor, I HAD AVOWED MY OPPOSITION TO THE TARIFF ACT OF THE LAST WHIG CONGRESS, as being highly PROTECTIVE in its character, and not designed by its authors as a REVENUE MEASURE. I had avowed my opinion in my public speeches that the interests of the Country—and especially of the producing and exporting States—required its REPEAL, and the restoration of the Compromise Act of 1833.

JAS. K. POLK.

Pennsylvania.—The whole thunder of the Whig press will soon reverberate over hill and valley, with the proceedings of what is styled a "*Democratic* Tariff Meeting in Pennsylvania."—It will be recollected that in July last, one Gen. Miller, of the State of Pennsylvania, and the county of Cumberland, together with 10 others, were *professedly* so extremely ignorant of Mr. Polk's views in reference to the Tariff Act of 1842, that they conceived it to be necessary to address him a letter on the subject, demanding an explicit answer whether he was for or against it. To this letter, up to the time of the meeting noticed below, no answer had been received, and this "self constituted committee" have deemed it necessary to declare that they "cannot support the election of James K. Polk to the Presidency, because he is opposed to a Tariff for Protection." If they mean by *protection* the same as recognised by the Tariff Act of '42, they might have come to this conclusion long since, and neither Mr. Polk nor the Democratic party would have found any cause for complaint. The proceedings of the meeting of this Committee are published in the Carlisle Statesman of Sept. 5th., who laughs outright at the absurdity of the whole proceedings.

Dickinson Meeting.—Some weeks ago we published the proceedings of a meeting held in Dickinsons township by General Miller and others, where resolutions were passed in favor of the odious Whig tariff of 1842, and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, measures to which James K. Polk has time and again declared himself uncompromisingly hostile. We then said we might peshaps save General Miller and his friends the trouble of writing a letter to Governor Polk, by assuring them that he was opposed to the tariff of 1842. A letter was, however, written to Governor Polk by the committee appointed for that purpose, propounding the following interrogatories. 1st. "Are you in favor of the tariff act of 1842? 2d. Would you, if elected, support that act as it is, without modification, or would you be in favor of modifying it?" Gov. Polk has treated this letter with silent contempt, and no doubt laughed outright to find a meeting styling itself democratic inquiring whether he was in favor of the tariff of 1842, in the face of all that has been written and spoken by him in opposition to it. The committee appointed to write to Gov. Polk made report at a meeting held in Dickinson township on Saturday last.

Out of courtesy to our democratic tariff subscribers, and for the purpose of showing the course of the Statesman in opposing the plundering tariff of 1842, to be strictly democratic, we publish in another column the proceedings of the Dickinson meeting, together with the letter addressed to Mr. Polk.

Berkeley—*Pole Raising.*—The Democrats of Berkeley had a most interesting meeting at their Pole raising in Martinsburg, on Saturday last.—The turn out was unusually large. A pole 185 feet from the ground was planted, bearing a beautiful streamer 64 feet in length, with *Polk, Dallas* and the "*Lone Star.*" This pole towers some 30 feet or more, above the one recently put up by the Whigs.

After night, the people in attendance were addressed by A. J. O'Bannon and B. F. Washington, Esq'rs, of this town, and Major Wm. A. Sommerville, of Martinsburg. We were not present, but have heard the speeches of these gentlemen spoken of, as being highly creditable to themselves, and well calculated to advance the great interests of the Republican party. The Democrats of Berkeley are indeed awake, and determined that the Harrison majority of '40 shall be reduced more than one-half.

☞The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon the Rev. Alexander Jones of this town, at the late commencement of Kenyon College, Gambler, Ohio.

The Discussion.—The Committees on the part of the Democrats and Whigs, to fix a day, &c. for a discussion of the principles entertained by the two parties, have named *Saturday, 12th October.* Notice will be given in due time of the Speakers that will be present to participate in the discussion.

What, have you Deserters?—The Carrollton (Ohio) Free Press publishes Mr. Webster's late speech at Albany, and after calling the attention of all their Whig friends to the able expose of the Tariff question, invokes, in the most piteous terms, a careful perusal by those who "*Have heretofore acted with the Whig party.*"

Mass Meeting in Frederick City.—The Democrats of Frederick county, Md., intend holding a Mass Meeting on Saturday, the 21st September. As Frederick made so fine a turn-out at our Mass Meeting in Winchester, we hope the Democrats of this section will appreciate their devotion to Republican principles, by one general rally on the 21st inst.

Vermont Election.—The Whigs, as usual, carry this State and profess to be in ecstacies thereat. Since they came near being defeated in Clay's own State, they are thankful for the smallest favors, and treat success in a place on which they could always rely, as a glorious victory! Their rejoicings about Vermont is the surest indication that Whiggery is going down, never more to show its front.

The following is the latest returns received from the Balt. Sun of yesterday:

The New York Journal of Commerce gives returns from 201 towns, leaving 44 to be heared from. Thus far, Slade is 6544 ahead of Kellogg, and has a majority of 1577 over all. In the same towns last year, Mattocks, Whig, was 2204 ahead of Kellogg, and fell 1235 short of a majority. The Whig gain, compared with the Democratic vote of last year, 4340, and compared with democrats, abolitionists, and scattering, 2812.

As far as heared from, 116 Whigs, 46 Democrts and 4 abolitionists are elected to the legislature. In 24 towns no choice. The Senate will stand about the same as last year.

Foot, Collamer and Marsh, Whigs. are re-elected to Congress; and in the 4th district, fifty-six towns give Chandler (Whig) 5265; Dillingham (Dem) 5732; Putnam (abol.) 1248—majority against Dillingham 780. There will therefore be no choice.

A good Resolve.—The "Glee Club" of Winchester have adopted the following resolution, which, doubtless, will prove as honorable to themselves, as gratifying to the citizens of that town. We do not like to be considered officious, but must beg leave to suggest to a certain Club in this region, the adoption of a similar resolution:—

Whereas, It is currently reported through some portions of the town, that the Winchester Glee Club has been engaged in sundry rows and disturbances, be it therefore,

Resolved, That to prevent any further false charges being preferred against the members of this Club, we hereby solemnly agree not to sing publicly after 10 o,clock at night, except on extraordinary occasions or when officially invited.

Letter from James M. Buchanan.

The following letter from this distinguished gentleman, is in response to an invitation to be present at the great Mass Meeting of the Democracy at Winchester, on the 29th ult. It breathes throughout, the true feeling and sentiment of pure patriotism, and ardent attachment to Democratic principles.

Baltimore, Aug. 15th, 1844.

Gentlemen:—I have received your polite invitation to attend and address a mass meeting of the 11th Congressional District of Virginia, on the 29th of this month. It pains me much to be obliged to decline this kind invitation, but I must do so, for the same sorrowful reason that I have been obliged to assign for declining others of a similar character.

Whilst spending, recently, a few weeks in the mountains of Virginia, among your generous and patriotic people, the distressing intelligence reached me from home, of the loss, by death, of a beloved and only daughter. This sad occurrence, so unexpected and so agonizing, has wholly unfitted me for such an undertaking as you propose.—Hereafter, I trust, I shall be in a condition to obey your commands, and when I am, fellow Democrats of Virginia, you have only to proclaim them.

When we remember the gallant State, which, in the hard and disastrous conflict of 1840, raised high in air the Democratic standard, and proclaim through her patriot sons from her every mountain-top to the rest of the confederacy, that it should never be surrendered; and when we remember that in despite of the combined and desperate assaults of the whole federal forces, she was enabled nobly to redeem that pledge, we as Republicans are bound to obey the commands of Virginia.

When we remember too, fellow Democrats, to whose salutary counsel—to whose forgetfulness of personal preferences—to whose ardent devotion to republican principles—to whose indomitable newspaper press, (led on by the sage and patriot of the "Enquirer,") we are in a great degree indebted for the union, harmony and enthusiasm, which now every where prevails amongst us, we are bound, as republicans, to obey the commands of Virginia. She has taught the whole Democracy a noble lesson.—She has urged them on to victory, and she has led the way. Let her patriot voice be heared then throughout the land. Let her bright example in preparing for the terrible conflict of November next. be faithfully pursued. Let her salutary admonitions to harmonize with those who have bravely sustained our measures, be generously adopted, and the result will be a triumph such as will make the republican heart leap for joy.

If consistent with your arrangements, please propose, in my name, the following sentiment:

Thomas Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, now an old man—when he comes to lay his head on his last pillow, may he not truly say, "The ends I aimed at were my country's."

Very respectfully,
JAMES M. BUCHANAN.

To Messrs. John Bruce, R. E. Byrd, and others, members of the committee.

Mr. Beller:—May one who takes great interest in the "*Charlestown Lyceum*," enquire through your paper—What has become of it?

An association, so creditable to those who compose it, and of so much benefit to our citizens, ought not to go down. Let it be continued.

A CITIZEN.

The Whig Restrictive System.—A prominent English paper says of the condition of the English people:

"At this moment there are more than a million and a half of paupers, (1 for every 18 of the population. We have a population of ten million who live on potatoes and oatmeal, and some millions beside who eat much less wheat bread than they would do if they could get it.

"This condition of the people of England is considered by her wisest and best men to be almost wholly caused by their restrictive system."

Let this all-important fact be always borne in mind, that the Whigs, under Henry Clay, are endeavoring to establish the same corn-laws (in both countries called "protection to home industry,") Bank, and other measures, which form the English restrictive system. We believe that the mass of the Whig party do so innocently, because ignorantly, not having studied politics, as every citizen should do; but the leaders of that party, the Clays, and the self-esteemed "aristocracy" of the country, understand well the effect of these measures, else they wondn't advocate them.—*Plebeian.*

General Intelligence.

THE KENTUCKY PRISON ON FIRE!—*Great excitement!*—A letter to the New York Tribune, dated Frankfort, August 31, gives the particulars of the bursting out of flames in the Kentucky prison on the previous night, about 10 o'clock. There were in the prison more than one hundred and sixty convicts. The flames spread so rapidly through the workshops that there seemed but one way to save the lives of the prisoners, and that to open the cells and allow all to leave the prison walls. The young men of the city rallied at once, repaired to the arsenal, broke it open without ceremony, took out four or five hundred stand of arms, organized, and put themselves under the command of the Governor. The imploring cries of the prisoners for relief grew more and more earnest. Every building within the walls in flames, except the building containing the cells and the provision house. The reservoir which supplies the city with water had been partially cleared out on Friday, and the water was not let on until the alarm was given, and the flames were permitted to move on unchecked. The Governor arranged his men, entered the prison and addressed the convicts. He told them if they attempted to escape every man would be shot. They fell upon their knees and begged but to be delivered from the horrid death that threatened them and they would submit to anything. Just as the Governor was about to open the doors of the prison to the convicts, a supply of water was obtained, and the engine began to play upon the building containing the cells. The Governor then left, assuring the prisoners that they should be rescued if the building could not be preserved. Fortunately for all, they were successful in preserving the buildings above named, and in keeping the prisoners within their cells. Nothing saved of the machinery or materials of the workshops, and the loss is estimated at $50,000. [*Baltimore Sun.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BATH.—We learn by passengers on the Rail Road, that a very destructive fire broke out at Bath on Tuesday night which consumed nearly the whole of the best built square in the village. The statements which we have heard are somewhat contradictory, but from the best information we can get, it seems that the following houses were destroyed. The Court-House, and Clerk's-Office, Mr. Joseph H. Sherrard's boarding house, leased to Col. Strother, a large stuccoed house belonging to the heirs of Col. John Sherrard, Abardy Gustin's house, two stables, J. W. Breathered's store house and a considerable portion of his goods, the kitchen of O'Ferrall's Coffee-House, and several other smaller buildings. We learn that the public records and Col. Strother's furniture were saved. The fire is said to have broken out in one of the stables.—*Martinsburg Gaz.*

THE COMET.—The Newark Daily Advertiser says—"The comet, which has been attracting the attention of astronomers recently, was plainly discerned last evening with the naked eye, and quite distinctly with the aid of a common spyglass. At 8 o'clock the comet was forty degrees above the horizon in a direction about N. E.—and has a hazy appearance, like a star under a cloud."

There arrived at the port of Baltimore, on Saturday, four hundred and ninety-four passengers from Bremen.

Six hundred emigrants from Ireland and Germany, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday.

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS AT A CAMP MEETING.—A gang of drunken rowdies attacked a Methodist Camp Meeting, near Pittsburg, Pa., on Monday night week, and attempted to murder the preacher, Rev. Mr. Blackburn. Three of them, one named Mackerel and two Smith, were captured. Fortunately, the stab at Mr. Blackburn's heart missed its aim, the knife passing through his coat between the arm and side.

ILLNESS OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.—A London paper states, on high authority, that the King of France has had several fits, and is in a most precarious state of health. A Physician is with him day and night. It is not probable, therefore, that he will visit England, as was expected.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL.—The quantity of coal in Alleghany county is about adequate to the supply of fuel to the whole Union for two thousand years. It is of the semi-bituminous variety, the mean of many analyses, giving eighty-two per cent. of solid carbon, and about thirteen per cent of bitumen, and three and a third of residuum. It contains sulphur, but in quantities so minute that its effects cannot be detected in any use to which the coal may be applied.—*Balt. Sun.*

DEATH OF SENATOR FULTON.— The Little Rock Gazette, of the 21st ult. announces the death of the Hon. William S. Fulton, United States Senator from Arkansas. He died at Rosewood, the place of his residence, about a mile from that city, on the 15th ult. having been confined to his bed for more than a week previous.

A FORMIDABLE WEAPON.—The Editor of the Savannah Sun has examined, and described a rifle, that can be discharged *forty-two* times in about one minute and a quarter. It has but a single barrel, parallel with which is a brass tube containing 42 charges. The butt of the gun is hollow, in which is deposited the apparatus that loads the gun, puts on the percussion cap, pricks the cartridge, and discharges the load. Instantly, by drawing three external finger pieces, the barrel is again supplied with a fresh cartridge, again capped and fired. *The inventor is a Mr. Baldwin.*

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—As the Baltimore train of cars was approaching Newcastle, between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, a locomotive came in contact with a carriage, containing the family of Mr. Pennington, of Wilmington. The horses were knocked down; one of them was killed instantly, and the other had his hoofs torn off, and died in a few minutes afterwards. The carriage was made a perfect wreck. None of the inmates of the vehicle received the least injury.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.—A man named Joseph L. Tincher, was arrested in Cincinnati on the 16th instant, who is said to be at the head of the greatest gang of counterfeiters in the country. About $15,000 of spurious bills were found in his house, with plates for the manufacture of Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Virginia money. The papers found on him it is expected will lead to the arrest of a great many more of the gang.

AMERICANS, DO YOU HEAR THIS!—The London Atlas, the organ of the tory party in England, in an article on "The American presidency" says, "*as regards English interests we look upon the probable return of Mr. Clay with mixed feelings*, and with Mr. Clay as president, and the whig party in the ascendant in Congress, *we should feel much more comfortable in regard to our foreign relations*, and might look forward with more confidence to the adjustment of the awkward questions respecting the Oregon frontier, which, if neglected, at some future period, will lead to serious embarrassments."

Here we have it in full. The British Clayites in America are in full confidence with the British tories in England, and their only wish appears to be to elevate Clay to the presidency in order to an amicable adjustment of the Oregon question, or, in other words, *let England have it!*

If the American people do not wish to have their necks brought again under the iron yoke of England, they will at once see to it that Henry Clay, aided by his British friends abroad, is not placed in the presidential chair. Look to it, Democrats.

Mr. Thomas F. Marshall is actively in the field. He has repeatedly addressed the Democrats of Tennessee. In his last speech at Nashville, he avowed his ardent and decided support of Polk and Dallas. He declared General Jackson to be, "in his opinion, the first man of the age in which he had lived—equalled by few, and, perhaps, surpassed by no man of any age. He said if there was any man who devotedly LOVED HIS COUNTRY WITH HIS WHOLE HEART, and prayed continually for the perpetuity of her institutions, AS THE FIRST OF HUMAN BLESSINGS, THAT MAN WAS ANDREW JACKSON.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—It has been recently announced that Professor Morse has discovered a principle by which his telegraph will communicate across a river without a connecting wire. A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce gives the following description of the process, at once curious and simple:

"On each side of the river, under the water, is placed a mass of steel, gilded to prevent rust; to these the telegraphic wires are connected, and by the action of the galvanic batteries one of them is negatively and the other possitively electrified; that is to say one of them has less than its natural quantity of the fluid in it and the other more. The natural result of this is that the surplus electricity of the one passes through the water, which is a good conductor, to the other, in fulfilment of the law of nature which provides for an equilibrium in all things. It might never happen that any other body, (being as near to the negative mass, as the positive mass of steel is) would have any electricity to spare and consequently the supply will almost entirely pass along the line of the telegraph.

It is even hoped that a telegraphic communication may be made with Europe, and at no very great expense. The steel magnets, however, would require to be very large and powerful, to counteract any small currents of electricity that might be passing in other directions. I believe that experiments are now making, or are soon to be made, that will test the practicability of this."

AMONG US.—We were pleased to see, among those present at the presentation of the splendid banner to the Democrats of the Third Ward, at the immense meeting in Baltimore on Thursday night, our distinguished fellow-citizen, John V. L. McMahon, Esq.—*Baltimore Republican.*

POST UP THE BOOKS.—Among those who have renounced Whiggery since 1840, are the following, viz: One President of the United States, two members of his cabinet, two or three late Whig Governors, several Whig Congressmen, five Harrison electors in 1840, Whig legislators without number, and a host of Whig orators, ex-officers of Clay and Tippecanoe Clubs, &c., &c.

Republican Mass Meeting of Fauquier.

At a meeting of the Republican Committee of the county of Fauquier, at Warrenton, on the 14th of August, 1844, Major Charles Hunton took the chair; and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a meeting of the Republican party of Fauquier be held at Warrenton, on Tuesday, the 17th day of September, 1844, and that the citizens of this county and adjoining counties be invited to attend the same.

Resolved, That Gen. Wallace, Wm. F. Phillips, and Wm. Smith, Esqrs., be a committee of invitation.

Resolved, That the following persons be a committee to obtain subscriptions to furnish supplies, and defray the expenses of the meeting:

Col. Wm. R. Smith, Wm. E. Gaskins, Jesse H. Withers, John A. Lee, J. B. Smith, Stephen McCormick, W. W. Carter, Jas French, John F. Jackson, Worden Grigsby, Wm. H. Gaines, Wm. H. Jennings, Wm. McCormick, Thomas M. Hirst, Jos. Horner, Henry T. Fant, George W. F. Smith, M. E. Nutt, Samuel Robinson, Wm. Smith, [Pignut,] Joseph Jeffries, James Walker, D. C Beggarly, Wm. F. Edmonds, Moore F. Carter, James A. Stephenson, John C. Murray, B. S. Menefee, Alexander Gordon, Wilson Skinner, Thomas M. Embry, Wm. H. Page, H. H. Olinger, Sanford Dodd, John P. Willis, John Brown, Charles Hunton, Hedgman Smith, H. M. Lewis, Wm. P. Ficklin, John Moffett, Reuben B. Hitt, and Agnus M. Reager.

Resolved, That Richard H. Foote, Alfred Geskins, John G. Beale, Jordon M. Saunders, James Blackwell, Henry Gaskins, Wm. F. Philips, John T. James and John R. Tancill be a committee of arrangement.

Resolved, That *ardent spirits and other intoxicating drinks* will not be permitted to be used on the ground on which the meeting is held.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to invite one or more Ministers of the Gospel to open and conclude the ceremonies of the Republican mass meeting of the 17th of September, by returning, with grateful homage, our thanks to Almighty God, for the signal favors with which he has blessed our land, and to beseech a continuance of His superintending providence over us in the pending crisis of public affairs.

Resolved, That the Richmond Enquirer, Fredericksburg Recorder, Winchester Virginian, Rockingham Register, and Spirit of Jefferson, be, requested to copy the above proceedings.

The meeting then adjourned.

CHARLES HUNTON, *Chairman.*

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE SYNOD OF VIRGINIA will hold its regular annual sessions at the *Presbyterian Church in Woodstock*, Shenandoah county, Va., commencing on the Third Thursday of October, at 12 o'clock, M. Sept. 13.

The PEW RENTS of the Episcopal Church, Charlestown, will be due on the first day of October, and the Collector would earnestly request Pew-holders to settle punctually. N. S. WHITE, Collector.
Sept. 13, 1844.

☞A political discussion will take place on to-morrow, (Saturday,) at "Dillow's Hollow," on the Blue Ridge, between John M. English and I. C. Smith. The public are invited to attend. September 13.

The Democratic Association of Brucetown will meet on Saturday next at 2 o'clock P. M.—Several speeches may be exepected Sept. 14.

Rev. T. D. HOOVER will preach in the *Presbyterian Church*, at Harpers-Ferry, on Sunday the 22d inst., (Providence permitting,) at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and also in the evening. Sept. 6, 1844.

CAMP MEETING.

The Lord permitting, a *Camp Meeting* will be held on the land of Mr. Henry D. Garnhart, near Leetown, commencing on FRIDAY THE 13TH OF SEPTEMBER, inst.—At this meeting we do not expect a large number of tents, a very numerous congregation, many ministers, or any thing to gratify the love of novelty. But we do expect the blessing of the Lord, and we affectionately invite to meet and tent with us, all who can come like minded.

☞No tent poles can be supplied on the ground.
Sept. 6, 1844. JOHN A. GERE.

NOTICE

☞Is hereby given to those who wish to avail themselves of our ADVANCE TERMS, that their subscriptions must be paid during the present month (September.)

The following gentlemen will please act as AGENTS for our paper in their respective neighborhoods, and are authorised to receive any moneys due this Office. Those also, who may wish to subscribe, can have their names forwarded by leaving them with the gentlemen hereafter designated, viz:

JACOB ISLER or J. M. NICKLIN, Berryville;
WM. TIMBERLAKE or DR. J. J. JANNEY, Brucetown;
WILLIAM F. BAKER, Winchester;
COL. WM. HARMISON, Bath, Morgan county;
JOHN H. LIKENS, Martinsburg;
GEORGE W. BRADFIELD, Snickersville;
J. P. MIGEATH, Philemont, Loudoun county;
S. VANVACTER, Hillsborough, Loudoun county;
W. J. STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry;
JOHN G. WILSON, do.
SOLOMON STALEY, Shepherdstown;
S. W. HOAG, Elk Branch;
JOHN COOK, Zion Church;
WM. RONEMOUS, Union School House;
JOHN H. SMITH or J. R. REDMAN, Smithfield;
EDWIN A. REILY, Summit Point;
DOLPHIN DREW or S. HEFFLEBOWER, Kabletown.
September 6, 1844.

COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor to superintend the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, for the county of Jefferson, have made the following appointments of Commissioners for the Precincts in said county:

SHEPHERDSTOWN—Edward Lucas, Sr., Joseph McMurran, Jacob Morgan.

HARPERS-FERRY—John Strider, G. B. Wager Ambrose Cross.

SMITHFIELD—Thomas Griggs, Thomas Watson, sr., W. W. Throckmorton.

WM. C. WORTHINGTON,
BRAXTON DAVENPORT,
JOHN MOLER.
Sept. 6, 1844. Commissioners.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—SEPT. 12.

FLOUR.—A sale of new Howard street Flour was made from store yesterday at $4,12½. To day holders generally ask $4,25, but the sales have been confined to small parcels at $4,18¾ a $4,25. The price of old ranges from $3,62½ to $3,81¼, according to freshness, but this description is in very limited request.—There is no fixed ceipt price.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat are quite small. The few parcels received were sold at 80 a 85 cents for good to prime reds, and at 70 a 80 cents for ordinary to good. We quote Md. Rye at 52 a 53 cents. Sales of Corn at 40 cents for white and 43 a 45 cents for yellow. Oats are inquired for and would bring 21 a 22 cents.

BACON—Has been less active within a day or two but prices are unchanged. We quote as before, viz: Prime Western assorted 5½ a 5¼ cents; Sides at 5 a 5½ cents; Shoulders at 4½ a 5 cents, and Hams at 6 a 7½ cents.

WHISKEY.—Sales of hhds. at 23 cents and of bbls. at 24 a 24½ cents.

WINCHESTER MARKET.—SEPT. 10.

Flour, superfine, per barrel, $3.42 a 3.60—Wheat, 68 a 75—Corn, 25 a 30—Rye, 37—Oats, 16 a 18—Bacon, $4.50 a $5.00—Lard, 4½ a 5½—Plaister, $4.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.—SEPT. 10, 1844.

Flour per barrel, $3.83 a $0.00—Wheat, red, per bush. 75 a 80 cts.—do white, 80 a 85 cts.—Corn, white, 40 a 41 cts.—Corn, yellow, 41 a 42 cts.—Rye 52 cts.—Oats 22 a 24 cts.—Corn Meal 45 a 46 cents.

GEORGETOWN MARKET.—SEPT. 10, 1844.

Flour, superfine, per barrel, $4.00 a $4.06—Family, $5.00 a $5.25—Wheat, red, per bushel 80 a 87.—Wheat, white, 87 a 90 cts.—Rye, 52 cts.—Corn, white, 40 a 41 cts.—Corn, yellow, 42 a 43 cts.—Oats 31 a 33 cts.—Flax seed, $1.00 a 1.12—Clover Seed, $5.50 a $6.—Timothy Seed, $2.25 a $2.50—Bacon, hog round, per 100 lbs. $4.50 a $4.75.

MARRIED,

On the 3rd inst., by the Rev. H. Shaull, Mr. JOHN F. SHAULL to Miss JANE, daughter of Mr. George Shaull—all of this county.

On Tuesday evening, the 3d inst., at Fairmount, near Winchester, by the Rev. J. Few Smith, WM. I. REA, Esq., merchant, to REBECCA ELIZABETH, daughter of Godfrey Miller, Esq., merchant, of Winchester.

On Thursday evening, the 22d, ult., in Henderson, Ky., by the Rev. J. E. Jackson, FRANKLIN BOWLY, of Winchester, Va., to Miss ELIZABETH B. JACKSON, daughter of Rev. J. E. Jackson, formerly of Winchester.

On Tuesday evening the 3d inst., by the Rev. A. H. H. Boyd, RICHARD PARKER, Esq., Paymaster of the United States Armory, at Harpers-Ferry, to Miss EVELINA MOSS, of Clarke county, Virginia.

In Philadelphia, on the 6th instant, by Rev. L. Scott, the Rev. President DURBIN, to Miss MARGARET COOK, daughter of Alexander Cook, late of Philadelphia.

LOST,

ON Saturday last, between Charlestown and Mrs. Louisa Washington's, a new Two-foot Folding RULE. The finder will confer a favor on the undersigned by returning the same immediately. JAMES B. SMALL.
September 13, 1844.

Servant Wanted.

I WISH to purchase a SERVANT GIRL from 15 to 20 years of age. For one that can be recommended for good behaviour, and is well acquainted with house work, I will give a fair price. W. J. HAWKS.
Sept. 13, 1844—3t.

The Running Gears,

OF a new and substantial ROAD WAGON, ironed complete, in the most improved manner, will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, living near Zoar Meeting House, on the Shepherdstown and Charlestown road. JACOB MOLER.
Sept. 13, 1844—3t.

Notice to Horse Buyers.

I HAVE a fine saddle and harness HORSE, young, and of good size and color, which I will sell low for cash, or on reasonable terms. A. J. O'BANNON.
Charlestown, Sept. 13, 1844—3t.

Just Burnt,

AND now ready for sale, a KILN of LIME, of superior quality—the stone, having been selected with a great deal of care and experience, and containing the proper qualities, yields Lime of great purity. J. W. ROWAN.
Charlestown, Sept. 13, 1844.

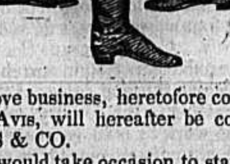
Co-Partnership.

I HAVE this day taken as a partner in my mercantile business, Mr. JOHN K. WOODS. The business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of MILLER & WOODS. I would respectfully request a continuance of the liberal patronage *heretofore extended to the House.*
Sept. [12] 13, 1844. J. J. MILLER.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

WE are now receiving our supply of *NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which will be very extensive and elegant. We invite all to an examination of them before purchasing elsewhere.
Sept. 13. MILLER & WOODS.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.



THE above business, heretofore conducted by WM. AVIS, will hereafter be conducted by WM. AVIS & CO.

The firm would take occasion to state that they have now on hand the most complete and general assortment of

LEATHER

ever offered for manufacture in this county. It is all of the best quality, and warranted equal to any that can be procured here or elsewhere. That their work will be executed in the most substantial and improved manner, the experience of one of the undersigned for the last several years has given sufficient evidence. Those who may patronize the establishment, may rest assured that the best workmen that can be procured will always be employed, and none but the best materials will be used.

In order that the taste of the most fastidious may be gratified, the latest style of *Baltimore* and *Philadelphia LASTS* will be procured for gentlemen as well as ladies' wear.

It is the intention of the undersigned to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK

that pertains to their business; and those in want need only call to be accommodated. As to price, they are determined that no establishment, here or elsewhere, shall equal us. For several reasons, the undersigned believe they can manufacture work CHEAPER than the same description can be procured for in the county; and to realize the truth of this, call, price, and judge for yourselves. The public may rest assured they will not be disappointed in what is here asserted.
WM. AVIS & CO.
Sept. 13, 1844.

☞Any quantity of CORN, to be delivered between this and Christmas, will be taken in exchange for work, to be manufactured immediately, if desired. All kinds of marketable COUNTRY PRODUCE, taken on the same terms, at cash prices. W. A. & CO.

Wanted, Immediately,

SIX sober, steady, and industrious JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS—three for fine work, and three for coarse. None but good workmen, and those of steady habits, need apply. To such, constant work and liberal wages will be given. WM. AVIS & CO.
Sept. 13, 1844.

PRINTS.—A lot of beautiful new style *PRINTS.* MILLER & TATE.
September 6, 1844.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of W. J. & J. G. Stephens, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are notified to come forward and pay their respective dues to William J. Stephens, who alone is authorized to receive and receipt for the same.
WILLIAM J. STEPHENS,
JOHN G. STEPHENS.
Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 6, 1844.

N. B.—Those who know themselves indebted to Wm. J. Stephens, individually, by note or book account, previous to his brother's connection with him, are informed that payment is now necessary, and that longer indulgence cannot be given, and must not be expected.
WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.
Sept. 6.—(*Free Press 4t.*)

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Carpentering business has been dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are requested to make settlement immediately.
WM. P. EASTERDAY,
CHAS. G. BRAGG.
Charlestown, Sept. 6, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will continue to execute all work in his line, as punctually, and on as reasonable terms as heretofore. Shop in the basement of the Episcopal Lecture Room.
WM. P. EASTERDAY.
Sept. 6, 1844—3t.

HATHAWAY'S STOVE.

I HAVE one of these justly celebrated Hot Air Stoves, (second hand and but little used.) I will sell it at the low price of $40, in any kind of country produce. E. M. AISQUITH.
September 6, 1844.

At Cost! Cost!! Cost!!!

Now is the time for Bargains!

FOR three weeks yet, the best bargains ever offered, in Cassinetts, Cloths, Cissimeres, Vestings, Lawns, Balzarines, Domestic and British Prints, &c., will be disposed of for cash. Come one! Come all!!
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 6, 1844.

TO BLACKSMITHS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he is sole agent for the sale of Brown's superior patent **Tue Iron,** in Western Virginia, (with exception of Page, Shenandoah and Warren counties,) and would refer Blacksmiths who may wish to possess a valuable improvement, to Mr. G. S. Gardner, of Charlestown, Mr. Wm. Berlin, of Berryville, and to Mr. Nathan Barns, of Smithfield, who have them in use. They are also in use in the shops at Harpers-Ferry. Persons who may wish to purchase Shop or County Rights, can in my absence apply to Mr. G. S. Gardner, in Charlestown, who will advise me of the same. ROBERT H. FRANCIS.
September 6, 1844—3t.

Fulled and Plaid Linseys and Flannels.

A LARGE stock of the above goods, which we will sell on the usual terms, or exchange for *WOOL.*

Also, heavy Tweed Cassimeres—a first rate article for Pantaloons. MILLER & TATE.
September 6, 1844.

A HINT.

WE are preparing to go to Baltimore and Philadelphia to make our

FALL PURCHASES.

Our friends will understand that we **must have money,** or we cannot go.
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 6, 1844.

STOP THIEF!

$5 REWARD.—The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the villian who cut down my Flag Staff, and stole my Flag on Thursday night, the 29th ult. There is no doubt he is a Coon, as the deed is characteristic of the animal. CHARLES BLAKE.
Sept. 6, 1844—3t.

SHOES.—Just received, another supply of latest style *KID SHOES.*
Sept. 6. MILLER & TATE.

BRACELETS, &c.

JUST received, another supply of Jet Ornaments for ladies' wear, such as Jet Breast-Pins, Bracelets and Hair-pins. Also, a few pounds of Black Bugles for Necklaces.
Sept. 6. CHAS. G. STEWART.

To Lovers of "the Weed."

SNUFFS.—Just received, Rappee, Scotch, Tidball's Mixture, Moccabaw and Natchitoches *SNUFFS*—fresh and of superior quality.

Tobacco.—A large supply of Tobacco of extra superior quality, down to 12½ cents per pound—the most general assortment in the county, and at the lowest prices.

Segars.—Old Regalia, Plantation, Principe, Rifle, Spanish and half Spanish Segars, the most favorite brands. Also a large supply of Tobacco Pouches, Snuff Boxes and Pipes, cut and dried Tobacco, Spanish Cuttings, Matches, &c., for sale low. J. J. MILLER.
September 6, 1844.

YARN.—A large supply of coarse Yarn for servants. Also, mixed and white fine Yarn. Orange, blue, and red Yarn, variegated—beautiful for children—for sale by
Sept. 6. J. J. MILLER.

Young Ladies' Boarding School.

ANGERONA SEMINARY.

THIS School, located in the vicinity of Winchester, and devoted to the instruction of Young Ladies in the higher branches of education—designed more particularly as a Boarding School, will be resumed again, under the care of the subscriber, *on the 2nd Monday in September next.* The general arrangements of the School will be the same as when formerly under the care of the undersigned, and will embrace a thorough course of instruction in all the branches of an English, Classical and Ornamental Education. Terms and particulars, more immediately interesting to parents, furnished on application to the undersigned, either personally or by letter.
L. EICHELBERGER.
Angerona, Aug. 30, 1844.—3m.

BARGAINS FOR CASH.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and customers that he will sell a few

SADDLES,

FOR CASH, lower than they ever have been sold in this county, and will insure them to be made of the best materials. And he will also sell low on the usual credit.

He would also inform those who have old standing accounts, to come forward and settle them, as he is much in want of money.

He returns his thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received since his residence in this place, and hopes, by strict attention to business, still to merit a part of the public patronage.
A WHIP.
Charlestown, Aug. 30, 1844.

TIMOTHY SEED.

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

BACON WANTED.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS OF BACON WANTED, for which I will give the highest price, if immediate application be made.
Aug. 30, 1844. J. J. MILLER.

SERVANT WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a female servant, one well acquainted with house work, from sixteen to twenty-five years of age. Children with her will be no objection. Any person having such a servant to dispose of will please address the undersigned at Bath, Morgan county, Va.
August 16, 1844. WM. HARMISON.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

JUST received, a good assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, viz:
Carpenter's Door Locks;
Knob Latches;
Rimmed do.;
Socket and Turner's Chissels;
Shovels and Tongs, various prices;
Horse Rasps, large size;
Mill and Hand-saw Files;
Butt and Parliament Hinges;
Wood Screws and Spriggs;
Superior Pocket Knives;
Knives and Forks;
Candle-sticks and Snuffers;
German Silver Table and Tea Spoons;
Brittania and iron do do.;
Carpenter's Foot Rules, 2 and 4 fold;
Bench and Sash Planes;
All of which will be sold very low by
JOHN G. WILSON.
Harpers-Ferry, August 16, 1844.

Fulled and Plaid Linseys.

JUST received, a large supply of Fulled and Plaid Linseys, Home-made Flannels, which will be sold very low, or exchanged for Wool, at factory prices. Farmers can now supply themselves on very favorable terms.
August 23, 1844. J. J. MILLER.

Home-made Boots and Shoes.

FROM recent additions, my stock of Home-made Shoes and Boots is now very extensive, embracing every variety and style; and from the liberal patronage I have received in the sale of these articles, I have been induced to make arrangements, by which my assortment will always be kept complete. Farmers can be supplied with any quantity of heavy double-soled Boots and Shoes, at very reduced prices. Especial attention is paid to ladies and children's shoes. J. J. MILLER.
August 23, 1844.

STONE CUTTING.

WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, and adjoining counties, who may wish to mark the graves of their lamented dead, that he still continues to make and superscribe

MONUMENTS—Box, Column, and plain

TOMB SLABS--And Head and Foot STONES

OF EVERY VARIETY.

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

☞LETTERING neatly executed.

By application to Mr. JAS. W. BELLER, Charlestown, those who may desire any of the above articles can be shewn the list of prices and the different plans. He will also forward any orders, epitaphs, &c., that may be desired. Or by addressing me, at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., orders can be filled without delay.

☞No imposition need be feared, as my prices are uniform.
Aug. 23, 1844.—1y.

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.

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.

TURNIP SEED.—Fresh Turnip Seed for sale by J. H. BEARD &. Co.
July 17, 1844.

FOR THE LADIES.—Just received, a few pieces of beautiful Prints, full patterns, very low. J. G. WILSON.
Harpers-Ferry, August 16, 1844.

CIDER VINEGAR.—Just received and for sale by J. G. WILSON.
August 16, 1844.

CAMP MEETING.

JUST received, a lot of 4-4 5-4 and 6-4 Brown Heavy Sheetings, from 10 to 17 cents, suitable for Tents;
Coffee 6, 8, and 10 cents;
Brown and Loaf Sugars, from 8 to 16 cents;
Bacon, hog round, 6 cents;
Prime Hams 7 cents.
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, July 26, 1844—tf.

MEAT, MEAT!

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

All meats will be sold low for cash. He respectfully asks a share of patronage.
July 17, 1844—2m.

LARD LAMPS.

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 want a Good Bargain!

THE subscribers desirous of reducing their heavy stock, are selling off a great portion of their goods at cost for cash. The assortment of Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, &c., is complete. Persons desiring good bargains will do well to call on
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, August 2, 1844.

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.

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

Harpers-Ferry Male and Female SEMINARY.

THE third term of this Seminary will commence (Providence permitting) on *Wednesday the 18th inst.*, (*September*,) in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, at 9 o'clock, A. M.—The usual studies embraced in an English education, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Natural, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, &c., will be taught in the Institution.

The subscriber being desirous to please his patrons, pledges himself to do all he can for the advancement of his pupils. The terms of Tuition, the same as last session. The number of scholars limited. THOMAS D. HOOVER.
September 6, 1844—3t.

N. B.—Latin and Greek will be taught in connection with English studies. The Seminary would have been opened one week earlier if sickness had not prevented. Terms made known on application. T. D. H.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a few pieces of entirely new style GOODS for ladies dresses. Rept Cashmers, which are handsome, fashionable and durable. The ladies will please call and see them. MILLER & TATE.
Aug. 30, 1844.

BAKING, &c.

THE business of the late Jame Jones will be continued at the shop formerly occupied by him, by Charles Jackson. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
Charlestown, Aug. 23, 1844.

Pay your Taxes.

THE Taxes for 1844 have been due since the 1st of July, and must be paid.
BENJAMIN LUCAS,
JOHN W. MOORE,
ROBERT LUCAS,
DANIEL G. HENKLE.
August 23, 1844.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Miscellaneous.

LOVE.

The following fragment from the pen of Frederick Halm, is almost inimitable in its beauty and delicacy:

Tell me, my heart, what love is!
It giveth but to rob;
Two souls and one idea,
Two hearts and but one throb.

And tell me how love cometh!
It comes—and ah, 'tis here;
And whither, pray, it fleeth!
'Twas not—'twas fancy mere.

And when is love the purest!
When its own self it shuns,
And when is love the deepest!
When love the stillest runs.

And when is love the richest!
It hoardeth when it gives.
And tell me how love speaketh!
It speaketh not—it lives.

THE BIRTH DAY.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

"Then be it so, and let us part,
Since love like mine has failed to move thee;
But do not think this constant heart
Can ever cease, ingrate, to love thee.
No—spite of all this cold disdain,
I'll bless the hour when first I met thee,
And rather bear whole years of pain
Than e'en for one short hour forget thee.
Forget thee! 'No."

The bells of the church at N—— were ringing a merry peal, and the whole village was in a delightful bustle on the morning when Arthur Normanville completed his twenty-first year. He was the only son and heir of Sir Robert Normanville, and, from his goodness of heart and urbanity of manners, was deservedly a general favorite with the tenants and peasantry in the neighborhood. Great preparations had been some time making to celebrate his coming of age, and a magnificent ball was to be given in the evening, to which the gentry, for many miles around, were invited. Nor were the poorer class forgotten, for they had an ample share in the strong ale and good cheer abounding on the occasion.

Sir Robert had been a widower for some years, and all his hopes and affections centred in this son, who, in truth, was in every respect worthy of a father's love.

In early youth, Sir Robert had formed an ardent attachment to the beautiful Lady Emily Darrell. He had some reason to hope that his affection was returned; and, as his lineage and expectations on the score of fortune were unexceptionable, he apprehended no rejection from the lady's friends.—Things were in this happy train, when the sudden death of his father rendered Sir Robert's presence necessary in the country, and it was two months before he again visited the metropolis. In that time, what a change had taken place! His beloved Emily no longer seemed to rejoice in his presence: but all her smiles and attentions were given to Lord Morton, who had, during Normanville's absence, professed unbounded admiration for the fair coquette. True, his fortune was more ample than Sir Robert's—but could he offer her a heart more true and affectionately devoted to her service? O, no!—It is impossible to describe the distress of Sir Robert, when he learned that Lord Morton had actually made proposals for his enslaver's hand, and that the marriage was expected immediately. Sir Robert resolved to set off for the Continent, but being detained two days at Dover, through tempestuous weather and adverse winds, the newspapers announced to him the union of Lady Emily and Lord Morton.

This early disappointment threw a sombre shade over the after life of Sir Robert Normanville. Five and twenty years had now passed away, yet Sir Robert still remembered Lady Emily in all the beauty and freshness of her youth.—She died five years after her marriage, leaving one child, a daughter. Some years after her death, Sir Robert met Lord Morton in London; but a cool bow of recognition was all that passed between them; and, as the former seldom ever visited the gay world, he saw no more of his Lordship, who had now been dead about two years, and the guardianship of his daughter transferred to her maternal aunt. *Report spoke of her as being* beautiful and amiable; and, as she was an heiress, she had no lack of lovers. Within the last year, however, she had most unaccountably refused several offers which had been made to her by suitors of rank.

Sir Robert Normanville's stately edifice was this evening a blaze of light; variegated lamps were tastefully disposed in different parts of the grounds, and the decorations of the ball-room presented all that could gratify the eye and delight the senses. The company was numerous and splendid, and Sir Robert appeared to have lost his usual melancholy, and to share in the general festivity. The merry dance began, and Sir Robert gazed proudly on his son, whose polished manners and handsome person gained him many a smile from fair and high-born ladies. The delighted father placed himself near to one of the windows in the ball-room, and was intently watching the graceful forms that flitted before him; when suddenly his eye was caught by the figure of a female with whom his son was dancing. Sir Robert involuntarily started; for the very figure of Lady Emily Darrell stood before him, as he had last beheld her, radiant in youth and loveliness. "But this is mere illusion," mentally ejaculated the Baronet; "I know *she* has been dead these many years; and, were she even living, could not look thus now." He looked again—still it was her very image, save that the face was rather paler, and the general expression of the countenance of a more pensive cast than that of Lady Emily's.—Sir Robert seated himself, still watching the lovely and interesting girl, whose appearance had so much attracted him, until years seemed to fade away, and the events of his youth to pass again before him. Lady Emily, his first love—the happy hours he had experienced in her society—her very look at parting, were all remembered. His emotion became insupportable, and to conceal it he hastily left the room and retired to a private apartment, until he should have, in some degree, mastered his feelings. The quick eye of Arthur Normanville soon noted his father's absence; and in part guessing the cause, he declined dancing, and descended to the library. On opening the door he perceived his father standing near the fire-place. "You are not ill, I hope, my dear sir?" said Arthur. "No! no! a momentary indisposition, which has now, I trust, passed away. Come, let us rejoin our guests." "Stay, but for a few minutes," said his son; "I have a boon to beg of you, my dear father; will you grant it to me?"—"But why *now*, Arthur?" said the Baronet; "some other time." "O, no, now; you shall know my reason hereafter; my happiness depends upon it."—"This is your birth-day," said Sir Robert, "and I trust a happy day for me: I will not, then, refuse you what you ask—name it." "How shall I tell you—there is a being to whom I have rendered up my heart's best affections! I hope—I think, she also beholds me with favor; but I wait for *your* sanction ere I shall tell her the fond hopes I entertain." "Who, and what is she?" said Sir Robert. "High-born and beautiful," replied his son. "Her name?"—"Lady Emily Morton." The Baronet again involuntarily started, and sank into a chair. "How came you acquainted with that lady?" he sternly inquired.—"She was on a visit to Lady Dunallan at the same time with myself, and knows nothing of the resentment you entertain against her family."—"Is she here to-night?" asked Sir Robert. "She came with Lady Dunallan's party," said Arthur. "*You* knew of my desire never to see or hear of the Mortons, and why not before apprize me of this?"—"Pardon me, my dear sir, that I have done so, but I had heard Lady Emily was so much like her mother, and I thought—I hoped, that from that cause, you would regard her with favor."—"Know you not, boy, that her mother deceived me?" "Alas! yes; but is she to blame for that? *You* loved that mother once, and am *I* to blame for loving the daughter?"

The Baronet rose, and paced the room in great agitation. Suddenly stopping before his son, he said—"She is, indeed, like her mother, whom I remember, even now, too well. Heaven grant that she may be unlike her in mind. I promised to grant you your request—it is your natal day, too, and I would not have you say, hereafter, that your father stepped between you and happiness. No! no! when I am gone, you shall not have cause to think harshly of your parent;" and the Baronet turned aside to conceal his emotion.—"My ever kind father!" "Enough!" said Sir Robert; "you shall introduce me particularly to the lady; if she be good as she is beautiful, and your affection be mutual, you have my consent."

Six months after this period, the union of Lady Emily and Arthur took place, and the latter days of Sir Robert Normanville were soothed by the attentions he received from his beautiful daughter-in-law, and enlivened by the playful and endearing wiles of her children.

MEMORY.—Whatever has once given us pain or pleasure is remembered long, and recurred to often as we pass down the journey of life to the gray hairs and solitudes of our last years. Love has been to every one the source of both. Every one has treasured away on the sacred pages of memory a thousand little incidents, ever to be revealed in time, to which, as to some fascinating fiction, it returns, whenever a gloomy, or an idle, unsocial hour, calls up the musing spirit—and turns the mind upon the past. Life, reviewed through the mists of by-gone years, seems rather a curious wrought fiction, or a feverish dream, than a stern reality. We are surrounded by mementos of the affections of friends, but these friends themselves are gone. We remember the councils of wisdom, the sage instructions of experience, by which our minds were formed, and a direction given to the current of our thoughts and habits, but the lips from whence they flowed have long been mute as the still valley wherein they lie mouldering. We have danced and sung with the gay and giddy, and been enraptured at the thrilling voice and kindling eye of beauty, but we are *alone*. The visions have passed from us. In one grave-yard and another there are little hillocks, and white stones bearing remembered names, and this is all, all that is left to us. But it is among the melancholy ruins of the past that we gather the richest stores for the future. It is there we learn how very vain are earthly hopes—how fleeting earthly friends—how frail even the strongest chords of affection. It is there we learn to prepare for another state of being.

CHANGE OF CUSTOMS WITHIN FIFTY YEARS.—The following extracts are from an article in the New York Mirror. They are designed by the writer for New York particularly, but are applicable to other portions of our country, and worthy of attention. The writer says:—

When Washington was President, his wife knit his stockings in Philadelphia, and the mother made dough nuts and cakes between Christmas and New Year's; now the married ladies are too proud to make dough nuts; besides they don't know how; so they send to Madame Pomadour, or some other French cake-baker and buy sponge-cake for three dollars a pound. In those days, New York was full of substantial comforts, now it is full of splendid misery; then there were no grey-headed spinsters, (unless they were ugly indeed) for a man could get married for a dollar, and begin housekeeping for twenty, and in washing his clothes and cooking his victuals, the wife saved more than it took to keep her. Now, I have known a minister to get five hundred dollars for bucking a couple; then the wine, cake, and etceteras, five hundred more; wedding clothes and jewels a thousand more; six or seven hundred in driving to the springs or some deserted mountain; then a house must be got for eight hundred dollars per annum, and furnished at an expense of two or three thousand; and when all is done, his pretty wife can neither make a cake nor put an apple in a dumpling. Then a cook must be got for twenty dollars per month, a chambermaid, a laundress, a seamstress, at seven dollars each; and, as the fashionable folly of the day has banished the mistress from the kitchen, those blessed helps aforesaid, reign supreme; and while master and mistress are playing cards in the parlor, the servants are playing the devil in the kitchen—thus lighting the candle at both ends it soon burns out. Poverty comes in at the door and drives love out the window. *It is this stupid and expensive* nonsense which deters so many unhappy old bachelors from entering the state of blessedness; hence you find more deaths than marriages.

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.—We find the following in an obscure exchange. We do not remember of ever before seeing it in print, and it is too good to be lost. All the German logic or profound metaphysical research ever displayed, cannot so satisfactorily demonstrate the existence of the soul. The exchange says that Rev. James Armstrong preached at Harmony, near the Wabash, when a docter of that place, a professed deist or infidel, called on his associates to accompany him, while he attacked the Methodist, as he said. At first he asked Mr. Armstrong, "if he followed preaching to save souls?" who answered in the affirmative. He then asked Mr. Armstrong "if he ever saw a soul?" "No." "If he ever heard a soul?" "No." "If he ever smelt a soul?" "No." "If he ever tasted a soul?" "No." "If he ever felt a soul?" "Yes, thank God," said Mr. Armstrong. "Well," said the doctor, "there are four of the five senses against one to evidence that there is no soul!" Mr. Armstrong then asked the gentleman "if he was a doctor of medicine?" and he was also answered in the affirmative. He then asked the doctor "if he ever saw a pain?" "No." "If he ever heard a pain?"—"No." "If he ever tasted a pain?" "No."—"If he ever smelt a pain?" "No." "If he ever felt a pain?" "Yes." Mr. Armstrong then said, "There are also four senses against one to evidence that there is no pain; and yet, sir, you know there is a pain, and I know there is a soul." The doctor appeared confounded, and walked off.

A WORD OF ADVICE TO HUSBANDS.—Love so that you may be feared; rule so that you may be honored; be not diffident, lest you teach her to abuse you. If you see a fault, let your love hide it; if she continue in it, let your wisdom reprove it; reprove her not openly lest she grow bold; rebuke her not tauntingly, lest she grow spiteful; proclaim not her beauty lest she grow proud; boast not of her wisdom lest you be thought foolish; let her not see your imperfections lest she disdain you; profane not her ears with loose communications, lest you defile the sanctity of her modesty. An understanding husband will make a discreet wife, and she will make a happy husband.

"You are a coward," said a low Londoner to a poor countryman who had refused to fight. "No I beant," said the countryman, "I have nothing to do with cows; I am a sheppard."

Gentleness is a sort of mild atmosphere, and it enters into a child's soul, like the sunshine into a rose bud, slowly but surely expanding it into beauty and vigour.

Whoever is honest, generous, courteous, honorable, and candid, is a true gentleman, whether learned or unlearned, rich or poor.

A beautiful woman commands our admiration. A virtuous one *deserves* our love.

"Time was made as a sort of railroad to eternity; money was made to make the mare go; umbrellas were made to be lent; cold water was made for pumps; imperial Cæsar was made to form the bung of a beer barrel, and Jim Crow was made to jump."

"If you have ever seen a fly in a honey pot, take warning and never fall in love."

"Hope only takes wings for flight upon the last breath of man, and then it mounts to heaven."

[*St. Louis Reveille.*

THE SEA SERPENT.—This creature is undoubtedly constructed on the same principles as the case of a telescope, and can contract or expand at pleasure. About two weeks ago he was two hundred feet in length, but he has been since fallen in with, and cut down to sixty feet. The "barrel-like divisions" of which the snake is composed, are supposed to be made like the "nests" of Yankee boxes, to fit into one another. Many persons suppose him to be a Yankee invention altogether.—[*Baltimore Sun.*

Political.

THE CLIMAX OF BURLESQUE!

To talk of a *Disunion Party* in Va., Tennessee, &c., &c., is the height of the *ridiculous*. But the Whigs cannot get on without humbugs, and this Disunion Plot is the great humbug of 200,000 Standing Army of Mr. Poinsett, the gold spoons of Mr. Rives, &c., &c. No sensible observer, of either party, can believe in such a plot. No man in Virginia, certainly, can lay his finger upon a Disunionist;* and yet the Clay Club *must* get it up—they must put out address after address to "keep Jack a live"—they must write "private and confidential circulars," to manufacture public sentiment agreeably to order. In fact, they cannot get along at all without some miserable humbug, to strike and alarm the people. This Disunion humbug will fail, however, of its purpose. We understand it is really *no go* in Old Virginia. But, decidedly, Mr. Southgate of Kentucky, late member of Congress, "takes the rag off the bush." He has carried the humbug into a region of burlesque, which defies all future competition. Was there ever the like of it? We have good Whig authority for the following statement:

"The Daily Atlas" of Cincinnati (a thorough-bred Whig) of the 31st August, gives us an account of a "Union mass meeting" in that town, at which the aforesaid W. W. Southgate opened the ball. "He showed Polk and his Free Trade, Disunion allies of the South no quarters. He made a most happy allusion to the period of the last war with Great Britain, when Kentucky poured out her blood on the soil of Ohio to save our defenceless families from the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage—when Henry Clay, the champion of the war in Congress, triumphantly bore down all opposition, and carried through the appropriations to clothe and feed our citizen soldiers—'and,' said Mr. S. 'we now call upon you, men of Ohio, to save *us* from the tomahawk and scalping knife of the Southern foe, and to do justice to that great man, who has done so much to make you what you are.' 'We will! we will!' responded a thousand voices, (of the humbuggers) in the determined spirit of men *meaning* what they said."

Here then we have a Kentucky orator, not only charging the design of disunion and civil war upon the South, (South Carolina, of course) a hypothesis which is in itself a contemptible humbug, but representing the danger so iminent as to call upon the citizens of Ohio for rescue and relief! What! is the Chivalry of Kentucky gone for ever—that that she cannot defend her own soil against the "Chivalry of South Carolina?"—And whence are to come the "tomahawk and scalping knife?" South Carolina scarcely has an Indian in her own borders, or in her vicinity—and to suppose that her gallant sons would exchange the rifle and the bayonet for the rude Indians weapons of war, is the very acme of absurdity. These ridiculous humbuggers overact their part so much, that it will be hereafter difficult to say whether they are more reprehensible for the audacity of their means, or more ridiculous for the absurdity of their humbugs. But hand the banner to W. W. Southgate. *No humbugger can equal him!*

* Except one, according to Mr. Cropper.

[*Richmond Enquirer.*

DIVISION OF THE UNION.—Not content with ronding the church, the Abolitionists at the North now go for a dissolution of the Union. The True Weslyan, edited by O. Scott, J. Horton, and L. Lee, comes out boldly in favor of a dissolution.—These gentlemen are at the head of the party that has seceded from the Methodist Episcopal Church, within the last four years, because of its connection with slavery. It was offered as a strong argument in the late general conference, in favor of deposing Bishop Andrew, that our people at the North would leave us by thousands and join the Scottites, if the Bishop were permitted to go on unmolested.—Well, now what? O. Scott and Co. having succeeded in dividing the church, they avow their purpose of seeking to dissolve the Union of the States in this great Confederacy. We now suppose that our "conservative" friends at the North will have to go for the dissolution of the Union; to prevent their people from joining Scott's party.—We told our brethren of the North that once they violated the plain law of the discipline, to meet the prejudices of wild fanatics, there would be no end to their clamors. They have loosed the lion, who will now chain him?—*Western Christian Advocate.*

KEEP UP THE ATTACK.—Never was a party so vulnerable at every point as is that of the self-styled Whigs.

They know they were in favor of the annexation of Texas, until Mr. Clay told them to oppose it.—They know this, and hate to be told of it.

They know that their Whig Senators in Congress voted down the German treaty by which our tobacco, lard, &c., were to be admitted into the North of Europe at one-fourth of the existing duty. They know that they have thus wronged the farmer, and they hate to be told of it.

They know that they are followers of men and not of principles, and they hate to be told of it.

They know that they practised gross frauds to get into power, and when there they abused the official privilege, and they hate to be told of it.

They know that they made a thousand promises to the people—they had power to fulfil them all—they did not fulfil one of them, and they hate to be told of it; for they know that the American freeman would not have a serpent to sting him twice.

They hate these things, for they know that these honest Republicans who were deceived by them, and induced to vote with them four years ago, will, if thus correctly advised, unite in aiding us to overthrow the false temples of Clayism.

Keep up the attack; even as these doers of evil deeds fear the light, so do the wireworkers of Whiggery fear the attack of truth.

[*Nashville Union.*

The New York Messenger (Major Noah) devotes a column to the withdrawal of Mr. Tyler, and declares that, "although many may conceive that this withdrawal cannot change the position of the two candidates, we believe on the contrary that it will have a decided influence in Virginia, Ohio, in this city, and in several States, among the friends of the administration in strengthening Colonel Polk and should be estimated accordingly."

The Philadelphia Mercury recently for Mr. Tyler has declared for Polk and Dallas. "We shall (says the Murcury,) oppose National Banks, Tariffs merely for protection, the Distribution of the Funds arising from the sales of Public Lands, the assumption of State debts, and all other measures associated with Federalism, and regarded with dread and abhorrence by all true democrats. We shall also oppose in HENRY CLAY, the impersonation of corrupt demagogueism, pernicious statesmanship, moral depravity and political treachery. To prevent the disgrace and calamity which his election to the Chief Magistracy would bring upon the country, will be an object of our most anxious solicitude."

WHIG ELOQUENCE.—The Danville (Pa.) Intelligencer gives the following account of the harangue delivered before a Clay Club at a recent celebration. The orator said:

"Mr. President, (great cheering,) Henry Clay, sir, (cheers,) the tariff, (hear, hear,) the Clay Club, as some people call it, (there followed great cheering, with cries of 'spread yourself,' 'go it while you're young.') The Locofocos are all (here the cheering was so immense that the rest of the sentence could not be heared;) coon-skins and hard cider * * * * * * * * * * Two dollars a day and roast beef, (groans) six-and-a-quarter cents a day and sheep's pluck (cheers,) Mr. President, I'm stuck."

Here the speaker sat down, completely exhausted, amid the shouts of the multitude, safely delivered of the above speech. We are happy to say that no accident happened to the speakers, except that they were chased a short distance on their return home by their neighbor's geese, on account of their being little *green*. Verily we fear that Columbia county will be revolutionized.

"There is one way to laugh without opening the mouth, and that is to do it in the sleeve."

VINEGAR.

STRONG Cider Vinegar, for Pickling, for sale by J. J. MILLER.
Aug. 30, 1844.

SALT.

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

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

LARD FOR SALE.—A few jars of nice family Lard. E. M. AISQUITH.
August 9, 1844.

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, Boot 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.

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.

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 Muslins, 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.

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.*

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.*

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.

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.

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.*

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

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.

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.

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.