

Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWN

Friday Morning, September, 20 1844.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT, COL. JAMES K. POLK. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.

Table listing Democratic Electors by district, including names like John S. Millson, Thomas Wallace, and William O. Goode.

THE STAR IN THE EAST.

Glorious Victory in Maine!

We have returns from 388 towns, leaving 28 still to be heard from. The votes in 388 towns stand for Anderson, Dem., 47,813, Robinson, Whig 37,597, seat. 6,126—in 1840 the same towns gave Dem. 45,541—Whig 46,097—seat. 19. Democratic gain so far 2271—Abolition, 5,932, Whig loss 6,501. Dem. net gain 4839! The towns and plantations to be heard from gave Van Buren, 731, Harrison 551, and will probably slightly increase that vote now. The aggregate already returned is 91,535, and the full canvass will no doubt equal, if it does not exceed the electoral vote of 1840, with an excess of two thousand over the Governor vote of that year.

A clear majority of FOUR THOUSAND AND EIGHTY-NINE for Anderson, over all opposition, is ascertained, with a probable addition of two hundred in the towns not heard from. This is the largest majority obtained on a full vote since the election of 1836, being one thousand more than the canvass of 1836, when the whole vote was a little short of ninety thousand.

BLUNDERING EXTRAORDINARY.

Mr. Webster's recent speech in Albany produced an effect amounting almost to consternation. It seems unaccountable, if his gross misstatements are excused as unintentional, that a man who has been all his life engaged in public affairs, should be so profoundly ignorant; and equally unaccountable—if he wished to give the protective party the benefit of a fresh manufacture of facts—that he should have taken so little pains to conceal the grossness of the fabrication in the gloss of the fabric. We will give a few specimens:

He says that Massachusetts consumes of tar, pitch, &c., from North Carolina, to the amount of \$1,000,000 annually. Now we have made diligent inquiry, and find that the entire export of those articles from that State but little exceeds half a million of dollars, and of this it is estimated that Europe consumes about nine-tenths.

He says that Massachusetts consumes annually \$300,000 of South Carolina rice. If he had consulted the prices current, he would have found that the entire shipment does not exceed 9,000 casks, which, at \$17 per cask, is worth \$153,000; and of this but a small portion is actually consumed in Massachusetts.

Again he says Massachusetts takes \$7,000,000 worth of cotton annually. Now the entire consumption of cotton in the United States is not over 400,000 bales, which, at \$20 per bale—the average value for some years past—is worth only \$4,000,000. The number of cotton manufactures in the United States since 1843 (see American Almanac, page 145) was 1,240, with an aggregate capital of \$16,765,124—of which 278 were in Massachusetts, with a capital of \$4,179,085. On a comparison of these figures, it does not appear that Massachusetts consumes more than 100,000 bales of cotton annually, which, at \$20 per bale, is worth only, instead of seven millions of dollars. This is what Mr. Webster calls taking a practical view of the advantages of the protective policy. The whole system, from its first foundation to its last gloss, is but concatenated falsehood; and any other defence of it would be the intrusion of a foreign and unnatural ingredient.—Charleston Mercury.

DISTRIBUTION.

Whig orators in this region are peculiarly eloquent and sympathetic, when they recommend Mr. Clay as the exclusive advocate of Distribution. Our eye recently fell upon some remarks of his, uttered in 1832, which we hope those of our Whig friends who prate so much about Distribution, will incorporate in their speeches, to show the remarkable consistency of Henry Clay on this, as well as all other subjects.

"Utterly opposed, as I trust Congress will show itself to be, to all the mad and wild schemes—but to that latest, and maddest, and wildest of all recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, for squandering the public domain—I hope it will be preserved for the present generation, and for posterity, as it has been received from our ancestors—a rich and beautiful inheritance." * * * "I do hope, sir, that that resource will be cherished and dedicated to some NATIONAL PURPOSE worthy of the Republic." * * * "More than twenty years ago, when I first took a seat in this body, I was told by the fathers of the Government that, if we had anything better in our institutions, it was the system for disposing of the public lands; and I was cautioned against rash innovations in it. Subsequent experience fully satisfies me of the wisdom of their counsel, and that all vital changes in it ought to be resisted."

Reader, will you vote for a man for President of the United States, who has been for and against the distribution scheme—for and against the high tariff—for and against a United States Bank—for and against the annexation of Texas? Can you have any confidence in the political honesty or integrity of such a man? You will of course, answer at the polls next November.

THE NEXT STATE ELECTION.—The next State that will vote will be Maryland, on the second of next month. Then follows South after Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, and Georgia.

MEETING AT HARPERS-FERRY.

We had the pleasure of being present at Harpers-Ferry on Wednesday evening last, at one of the most interesting meetings of the canvass. It had been anticipated for a day or so, that some of the prominent Democratic orators would be able to remain a night in that village on their way from the great Mass Meeting at Cumberland, but of this, none were previously certain. In the afternoon, however, it was ascertained that Francis Gallagher, Esq., Major Davezac and John S. Millson, Esq. would address the citizens, and all consequently, was in commotion.

At about 7 o'clock, P. M., the crowd appeared in front of Walling's Virginia Hotel, and the President of the H. F. Democratic Association (J. G. Wilson), introduced to them Francis Gallagher, Esq. of Baltimore City. We had heard much of the fame of Mr. G. as a popular political orator, but he greatly surpassed our highest expectations. We hardly conceived it possible that a man so comparatively young, who had been deprived of all the early advantages that are so generally enjoyed by those laboring in the same field with himself—that it was possible for a man by his own indomitable energies and perseverance—to arrive at the same proud pre-eminence which this distinguished champion of Democracy is so justly entitled. His language is chaste and beautiful—his voice strong, yet soft and harmonious—his reasoning close, searching, and made plain to the comprehension of every one. He occupied the stand about one hour and a half, briefly alluding, (as he had of necessity do.) to all the prominent issues before the people. He gave an eloquent and animated description of the doings of the Baltimore Convention in May last, and the anxiety that he, as well as the Democracy of the country felt, as to the result of their deliberations. And upon this head, concluded by saying that from the time President Wright pronounced JAMES K. POLK to be the unanimous nominee of that Convention, the fate of Henry Clay and the Whig party had been hermetically sealed. He reviewed at length the Tariff question, and brought proof strong and powerful, against the Whig party, as to their inconsistency and double-dealing on this subject. He held up in its true light the fallacious doctrine that the laborer, in the North or elsewhere, was protected by the Tariff of '42. He contended, and justly too, that a yet more important question than the Tariff was now before the American people. That the real question was, no matter how much the leaders concealed it, Bank or No Bank! That the people were now to decide whether a money Oligarchy was to be fastened upon their necks, that was in time to crush them to the very dust. For his own part, he frankly declared that he would rather see a Caesar usurping the reins of this mighty government, than it should be placed in the hands, and under the control, of the money interest of the country. In the one case, he might hope that some modern Brutus would arise, at the sound of whose note the freemen of the land would rally to hurl the usurper from his throne, by stabbing him to the heart, but the wiles of the money power were so base, so insidious, so demoralizing, that he could have no such hopes if it was once fastened upon the country. But, we cannot pretend to follow through his arguments;—suffice it to say that his speech was one of the most able, eloquent and convincing ones, that has been heard in this section for many a day. Applause, long and loud, greeted him throughout.

The next speaker introduced, was that old and venerable compatriot of Jackson, Major Davezac of New York. When his name was announced, a shout rent the air that seemed to shake the very mountains. He alluded, after referring appropriately to the evils that would result from a great National Bank and a high Protective Tariff, to the annexation of Texas. He depicted in the most forcible language, the benefits that would result to the U. S. from annexation, and more especially, when considered in a military point of view. He showed, and no man has a better right to judge of this matter, that our Southern border could not be secure against the aggressions of a foreign foe, without Texas—that she was designed, by geographical boundaries, to be part and parcel of this glorious Union. He glanced rapidly at the position of the two parties before the country—the principles of liberty, equality and justice that had always actuated the one, and the oppressive and odious Federal heresies that belonged to the other. His speech was interspersed throughout with some of the happiest veins of humor, as well as most eloquent and beautiful imagery.—God speed this venerable patriot in the noble work to sustain and defend the interest of that country, for which he has in all time past perilled so much.

After Maj. D. concluded, it had been previously agreed upon that Andrew Hunter, Esq. the Whig Elector for this District, should participate in the meeting. As John S. Millson, Esq. the Democratic Elector from the 1st District of Virginia, was to reply to Mr. Hunter, these gentlemen agreed that each should speak three quarters of an hour, with the privilege of a reply of 15 minutes. Whilst we frankly admit that Mr. Hunter made quite a handsome speech so far as oratory was concerned, we must deny that his positions were at all tenable, or his construction of Democratic doctrine, more especially in regard to the Tariff, at all fair, or warranted by the remarks of gentlemen who had preceded him. He endeavored to make Mr. Clay out the very personification of consistency on the Tariff, whilst Mr. Polk was the reverse—"Free Trade" to-day, and "Protection" to-morrow, &c. &c. Mr. H. spoke out his time, and was replied to, as arranged, by John S. Millson, Esq. in one of the most argumentative and plain common-sense speeches that Mr. Hunter or his Whig friends either, have had to encounter for some time. He utterly demolished the air-castles that the Whig Elector had been erecting, and planted in their stead, sound, wholesome, Democratic doctrine. He reviewed briefly all the subjects that Mr. H. touched upon, and pointed, with a master-hand, wherein the defects consisted, and why it was that Whig policy and Whig measures, were not the ones that were demanded to advance the honor and prosperity of the country. Mr. M. is a ready debater, thoroughly versed with all that pertains to the political history of the country; and it is no disparagement whatever to Mr. Hunter, to say that when he falls in his hands, he must expect to be handled without gloves, and to have the principles of the Whig party stripped of all that mystifies and enshrouds them, and held up in their original nakedness and deformity, to the contempt and derision of the American people.

Mr. Hunter replied to Mr. Millson and Mr. M. to Mr. H., but his notice has already been extended so far, and we must close.

The meeting was conducted by both parties

with good order and propriety, and in the most friendly manner. There were some unmannerly and impertinent boys who were a source of annoyance to the Democratic speakers, by their singing and otherwise disturbing the harmony of the meeting. But a just chastisement for this, we leave in the hand of their mothers, who possibly didn't know "they were out."

It was about 11 o'clock when the speaking ceased, and even at that late hour, the people seemed anxious for another "turn," for they vociferated most lustily for Charles B. Harding of this town who had been previously invited to be present on this occasion, but yielded his place to the strangers who were in attendance.

FREDERICK CONVENTION.

We have received the following letter from our ever-active and persevering Democratic friends of Harpers-Ferry. We hope that not only the Democrats of this town and neighborhood will carry out the wish expressed, but that all parts of the county will be fully represented. Let there be a general rally—the expense of going is but a very small item. As the cars leave at so early an hour in the morning, it would be best if those intending to go could reach the Ferry on the night previous:

HARPERS-FERRY, Sept. 17, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—The Democratic Association of this village have appointed the undersigned a committee to acquaint you, and the Democracy of your place, through its association, that all our brethren who may desire to meet their Democratic fellow-citizens of a sister State, in Mass Meeting, in Frederick City, Md., on the 21st instant, to exchange congratulations on the bright and cheering prospects which greet the Democracy of the country on every hand, that the fare from this place to and from Frederick, has been reduced to one dollar and ten cents the round trip. The time of leaving this place 6 1/2 o'clock, A. M.

We shall turn out a respectable number from this place, and should be gratified, and pleased to welcome at this point, to join us in our trip to Frederick, our Democratic friends of your place. In the name of the Democracy of our village, then, we ask you to rally in your strength. Four into your sister State a goodly number of the sons of the soil of the Old Dominion. On—onward, then, to the Frederick Rally.

Very Respectfully,
WM. H. MOORE,
A. M. BALL,
G. HERBERT WARD.

J. W. BELLER, Esq.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The great political gathering at Baltimore on the 12th inst. is said to have surpassed anything of the kind that has taken place during the canvass. The number that was in attendance is estimated at 30 to 40,000. The procession was a most magnificent affair, containing among other interesting exhibitions, a beautiful ship, full rigged and manned with a crew of gallant tars. A printing press in full operation. A carpet factory, with a workman weaving. A highly finished working model of a steam engine, puffing away as large as life. A fishing boat with her hardy crew, and the motto "We'll row them up Salt river." A miniature shot tower, about twenty feet high, with the banner of POLK and DALLAS hoisted, and a copy of the correspondence between Mr. McCULLON, and certain Whigs of Baltimore. In addition there were several bands of music, banners and flags innumerable, and a whole forest of verdant hickory boughs, with a plentiful sprinkling of poke stalks. The whole line of Baltimore street, as far as the eye could reach, is said to have presented a dense but animated mass of human beings, of all ages, sexes, and conditions, and it was nearly two hours from the time of starting before the entire procession reached Gibson's woods, about a mile from the edge of the city.

A number of distinguished speakers were in attendance. And, among others, we are gratified to find the name of our own Representative in Congress, the Hon. WM. LUCAS, who, in accordance with the demand of the great mass assembled, appeared and gave a word of consolation to the Democracy of Maryland from their brethren of the "Old Dominion." His remarks, though brief, were received with the most rapturous applause, and served to encourage much in their good work, the friends of reform in old Federal Maryland.—Col. EDWARD LUCAS, of Jefferson was also in attendance, and received marked attention from his old friends of the city of Baltimore.

NEW YORK AWAKE!—There were eight meetings of the Democracy at New York on Monday evening. Mr. George Bancroft, Mr. Robert Tyler, Mr. Farnum and others made addresses.—The True Sun (neutral) says:—"The meeting at Tammany Hall last night, and its branches in the open air, formed collectively one of the largest popular gatherings we have ever seen in the city of New York." The Herald says:—"The meeting, or rather the meetings of the locofocos of this city last evening indicate the existence of a degree of enthusiasm and unanimity in that party, such as none of its leaders dreamed of a few weeks ago. In numbers, enthusiasm and unanimity, these great popular gatherings have never been surpassed in this city, or probably in any section of the Union, during any of the contests which have heretofore agitated the country."

The following is an extract from a letter dated New York, Sept. 13, 1844.

"I can assure you, that no lukewarmness exists with us at present. When such a man as Wright puts his shoulder to the wheel, it is bound to go; and you may rely, most implicitly, that the State of New York is as sure for our cause, as New Hampshire or Alabama herself. The Whigs have nominated Millard Fillmore, a gentleman of respectability, and, with his party, as strong as any one they could have selected; but notwithstanding, there are many Whigs, very many, that will vote for Wright. Set us down in your tables at 10,000 and upwards—some say, away up, 25 or 30,000—but the lesser number will answer all practical purposes. One word more: I have not space to explain my authority for the assertion—but New Jersey is all right—good as wheat. Connecticut doubtful for Clay. Rely on it, that the Northern Democracy will come out of this conflict with flying colors. Adieu!"

SIGNS!—The New York Herald, in giving an account of the Great Trotting Match over the Beacon Course, adds the following:

"During the day the betting appeared to be more on the forthcoming elections than anything else; the odds were 100 to 90 that Wright and Gardner would take the State; and 100 even that Polk and Dallas would be elected president and vice president in November; but there were few takers, greater odds being required; in the former case 100 to 75 and in the latter 100 to 90, and some considerable business was done at the latter figures."

Charles Jared Ingersoll has been unanimously re-nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the 4th Congressional district, Pennsylvania.

The President has appointed ANDREW JACKSON DOUGLASS, of Tennessee, to be Charge d'Affairs of the United States to Texas, to succeed Mr. Howard, deceased.

THE CHARLOTTESVILLE CONVENTION.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Democratic Convention of Virginia, convened on Tuesday, Sept. 10th. The meeting, (the proceedings of which are given in the Enquirer,) were of a most interesting character, and will tend greatly to effect a more perfect organization of the Democracy previous to the great battle in November. ANDREW STEVENSON, Esq., of Richmond, was chosen President, William H. Roane of Henrico 1st Vice President, Robert M. T. Hunter of Essex 2d Vice President, Braxton Davenport of Jefferson 3d Vice President, David W. Patterson of Augusta 4th Vice President, Wm. O. Goode of Mecklenburg 5th Vice President, and Thomas Ritchie, Secretary. The Enquirer gives the following cheering account of the Convention, and the "good news" brought from all parts of the State.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Charlottesville Convention has met, discharged its duties, and adjourned after a session of three days. We have never seen a meeting more distinguished by the copious and masterly speaking talent which it possessed—or by the glowing enthusiasm it exhibited—or by the confidence which they felt in their principles and in their success. We lay the journal of its proceedings this morning before our readers. The Address which they have put forth is worthy of the glorious cause to which it is devoted. We did not meet with a single delegate at Charlottesville, who did not bring with him tidings of great joy—of accessions to the Republican ranks—of undoubted confidence in the success of our ticket by several thousands in November Next.

Several Orators were called out in the course of its session—and all of them were remarkable for the abilities they displayed. We may defy the whole Whig party to produce such a constellation of speakers. But our quiver was far from being exhausted. We had many other orators to produce, if sufficient time had been allowed for the exhibition of their talents. Of those who spoke, we must single out the first gentleman, (a member of the Spartan Band of Richmond too,) who first addressed the Convention, Robert G. Scott, Esq., because he has been selected as the mark of false and libelous attacks by the Whig press of this City and its Correspondents. His speech has been abused—his talents underrated—and he has been styled a demagogue. There is not a Whig in the State, not even excepting their ablest Speaker, W. C. Rives, who could have surpassed it. Great as Mr. Scott's efforts have frequently been, we have never heard him as able and effective as he was on that occasion. His speech was received with acclamation, and was admitted by general consent to be one of the most masterly speeches which have been delivered during the present protracted campaign. But what justice, much less liberality, can Robert G. Scott expect from the bigoted critics who swarm in the Richmond Whig?

The Charlottesville Jeffersonian estimates the whole number of Delegates at near 400. Including the large delegation from Albemarle, which was not quite so large in attendance as it was in 1840; and excluding all alternates from the count, though they were included in the estimate of the last Convention, we understand there were a few more than 400 present. Considering the circumstances under which they assembled, it was indeed a numerous and respectable assembly. The State has been recently flooded with mass meetings, which have consumed much of the time, and means and curiosity of those who attended them.

In addition to the speeches which were delivered before the Convention, we had the Democratic Association of Charlottesville in full blast. Mr. J. Alfred Jones, of Petersburg, delivered an admirable speech the first (Monday) night—and no miserable caviller, who corresponds with the Whig, can strip one leaf from the Orator's brow. He made some of his audience indeed "miserable"—but they were Whigs. On Tuesday night, we heard a powerful and scathing speech from Leake of Goochland—and Bedinger of Jefferson succeeded him, in one of the most eloquent effusions which we have ever heard. There is not a Whig Speaker, who can come within several leagues of it.

In addition to the compliment paid Mr. Bedinger by the Enquirer, we have noticed that all the correspondents from Charlottesville, speak of his effort in the highest terms. The attempt of the whig press to get up an excitement in reference to his "Dorism" as they term it, is mere stuff. They dread that the cruelty and oppression which has been heaped upon Thomas W. Dorr by the Whig party of Rhode Island, should be brought before the warm-hearted and patriotic Democracy of Virginia, and have taken the course they have, in hopes of lessening the blow. Their Disunionism has all blown over, and covered the originators of the humbug, with contempt and disgrace, and they want now to manufacture more "thunder" to prove that they are the "law and order party." But enough, Mr. Bedinger needs no defence from us; whatever he asserted at the Convention, he is prepared to defend there or elsewhere, and those who know him have no doubt upon this score.

The Committee who were appointed to prepare an Address to the people of Virginia have reported through their Chairman, JOHN S. MILLSON, one among the ablest documents ever presented to the people of the State.

The Keystone-Whig Trickery.

The Baltimore Argus says:—"We have received the following letter from a source entitled to the fullest credit. We can assure our friends in Pennsylvania, that all the misrepresentations of whiggery, attempting to doubt the firmness of the Democracy of the Keystone State, are looked upon here with the contempt that they merit."

HARRISBURG, Sept. 12, 1844.

DEAR SIRS:—The Baltimore American of this day, under the caption of "Important Movement in Pennsylvania," publishes the proceedings of a meeting recently held in Carlisle, purporting to be a meeting for the purpose of renouncing the adherence to Polk and Dallas. For your information, and that of the Democracy of Maryland, I deem it proper to apprise you that this is a vile imposition. The men who composed this meeting are not now, and never have been, recognized by the Democracy of old mother Cumberland. Thomas C. Miller, who heads the letter to Gov. Polk, was last year the FEDERAL CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS in the Cumberland District, and beaten by Judge Black, an unflinching Democrat. All the men who participated in the meeting referred to, supported the federal candidates for the county offices last year, and were essentially "used up" by the Democracy. They are now, where they have been for a number of years, with the federalists, and there let them remain. The gallant Democracy of Cumberland have long since washed their hands clean of Miller and his insignificant squad, and will triumph, in spite of them, as they did at the last election.—The recent mass meeting held in Carlisle fully evinced this, and there were not less than 10,000 Democrats on the ground, and among them, a delegation of from 6 to 600 from Miller's own neighborhood! This does not look as though "the Democracy of Cumberland county had abandoned James K. Polk for the Presidency!" If the American really entertains any such idea, its expectations will be most egregiously disappointed.

Have no fears of Pennsylvania, my worthy fellow Democrats of Maryland! We shall triumph as gloriously over the Whigs as did the veteran Jackson, in 1815, over the British redcoats at New Orleans. Our majority will range from 16 to 20,000. Truly yours,

[COMMUNICATED.]

The time has been when the charge of a corrupt bargain and intrigue with old John Quincy Adams, made against Henry Clay, was not considered a slander; nor was it ever attempted, until these latter days, to confute the charge, except by the denial of Adams and Clay themselves.—In which denial, no one, except, perhaps, a few of the bigotted partisans of those two men, ever thought of placing the least confidence, because their denial was looked upon in the same light in which the customary plea of "not guilty" in a court of justice is viewed. Can it for a moment be supposed that they, being guilty of the charge, would have acknowledged the fact, or would ever have remained silent when such a charge was made? Certainly not. Then their denial was a matter of course; and so it was taken in former days. It is true that there is no positive and absolute testimony as to the actual bargain formally entered into between them, or the intrigue secretly formed, but we have that which is, in this case, equivalent. We have their recorded acts, we know the circumstances attending them, and, thank God, in despite of the efforts of the self-named Whig party to frown down and brow beat the Democracy into submission, we have left to us the freedom of thought, and the privilege of drawing our own conclusions, and forming our own judgments as to the motives which prompted their actions. There was a deadly hostility between the two men, growing out of a strong diversity of feeling in regard to sectional interests, which was evinced by the speeches and writings of Clay from the year 1816 to 1834, and also, perhaps, a feeling of jealousy, for they were both aspirants to the Presidential Chair for the same length of time. Clay, however, cast his vote, and by his influence, the vote of Kentucky, for Adams, and that, too, in opposition to the well known and expressed wishes of his State. If he had stopped here, we would have been, perhaps, at a loss to attribute to him any adequate motive for so strange, so gross an act of disobedience and inconsistency, except it be in the fact, that in the election of Adams, the claims of the North and East, to furnish a President, would be satisfied, and they would then readily yield to the West, and aid to elevate to the Presidency, the man to whom they were indebted for so essential service. On the contrary, if Clay had cast his vote for Gen. Jackson, in obedience to the wishes of his State, the claims of the West would, in that event, have been postponed to those of the North and East at the expiration of Jackson's term, he being, also, a western man. But unfortunately for Mr. Clay's popularity, and the fame of our country, he went a step farther. He received at the hands of Adams, the office of Secretary of State, leaving his friends, without the shadow of a pretext, to excuse his vote on the grounds of disinterestedness. The excuse that is now offered for Mr. Clay is, that it was deemed better for the West and South, to have Adams for President, with Clay as his Secretary of State, than Jackson for President, with a Secretary then unknown. How ridiculous such an apology! When it is known that Jackson lived in that section of country, and of course must have had the interest of the West and South-West as much at heart as Mr. Clay or any other man could have had, as he perilled his life for its defence; and add to this Mr. Clay's repeated denunciations of Adams, on account of his known hostility to the West and South-West. But how did Mr. Clay and his friends know that he would be Secretary of State if Adams were President? They certainly acknowledge in their apology that this fact was known to them; and if known, as they unequivocally admit, it could only have been communicated by Adams himself; and being thus communicated, it must have been intended as a consideration or inducement for the vote of Clay and his partisans. The bargain then is shown to be complete; and the intrigue, suffice it to say, was as necessary to effect the object of this bargain, and complete the bargain itself, as the heat of the sun is to cause vegetation. In view, then, of his perfidious course, in relation to this matter alone, without referring to other acts of his life, to barter the vote of his State, to sacrifice his duty to his constituents, and the interest of the section of country in which he lived, all for the emoluments of office, for his personal aggrandizement, and to satisfy the cravings of an unwholy ambition, we ask in the name of God, in the name of the honor and welfare of our common country, can an honest American people cast their suffrages for Henry Clay!

THE QUAKERS.—This respectable body of people are renouncing, throughout the country, the connexion that has formerly existed between them and the Whig party. They assign reasons, which is not necessary for us here to give, that makes it their imperative duty to renounce Mr. Clay, and support that man whose moral principles are so nearly allied with their own, and whose public services they so justly appreciate.

WEEKLY TIMES.—We have received the first number of the "Weekly Times," Philadelphia, issued at the low price of one dollar per annum.—It is under the Editorship of the able, the fearless, and indomitable DR. SOLLE, who by his noble defence of the rights of man and the Constitution of his country, has won a proud pre-eminence. We take pleasure in recommending this journal to all who are opposed to the principles of that self-styled faction, "Native Americans" who, for base political ends are bringing in contempt and derision

"This land of the free, and the home of the brave."

THE BRAGGER BLUFFED.—Mr. Bushrod Taylor's name, of Winchester, has been paraded in all the Whig papers of the country in connexion with certain bets on the next Presidential election. We do not recollect at present what were the bets offered under his own name, but a gentleman from Winchester informs us that he saw Mr. Taylor "backed out" on two occasions, recently, on a bet of \$500 on Pennsylvania, \$500 on Virginia, and \$500 on the general result.

An exchange furnishes the following plain questions, and plain answers, which all the indignity of Whig speakers, here or elsewhere, cannot set aside, and they dare not attempt it.—

"How much more does the farmer now get per bushel for his wheat than he got under a Democratic Tariff?"

Answer.—He gets forty cents less!

"How much less does he pay for his manufactured goods?"

Answer.—Thirty per cent. MORE!

CLAY'S LATEST.—Henry Clay has been trying to court the votes of the Mormons by the oily tongue, flattery. If there were any Turks in the United States, he would profess to turn Mahomedan for the sake of their suffrages.

The Ontario Messenger says, "A late number of the 'Navy Times and Seasons' contains a letter written by Henry Clay to the Mormon Firmity, with a view to secure their votes for himself. From this precious letter, we make this brief extract which needs no comment!"

"I have viewed with lively interest, the progress of the latter day saints."

Three Whig members of the last Congress from Clay's own State have deserted him, and now go for Polk and Dallas. These come-outers are Hon. John Pope, Hon. J. C. Sprigg and Hon. Thos. F. Marshall.

QUERY.—Did not the gentleman who offered the Republican to bet on the Presidential election his mill on the Shenandoah River, with the six pair of burrs, repeatedly say, that said mill has been a loss to him of \$1000 per annum; ever since he built it? He might be happy to dispose of it on any terms, even if he found his party no better situated than his mill.

Perhaps he thinks he cannot remove his mill to Salt River.—[Winchester Virginian.]

The London Times contains, on an average, eight hundred new advertisements per day. The English are an advertising people—they know it

Jordan's White Sulphur Springs.

The season that is just about closing, has been one of the most profitable that this watering place has ever enjoyed. Throughout the season there has been a very large number of visitors, and even at this time, we learn that about 40 are there. Among other distinguished gentlemen, Chief Justice Taney, is spending a few weeks at this healthful fount. The Washington papers state that President Tyler left the City on the 17th, intending to sojourn a few weeks at these Springs. The worthy and enterprising proprietor, Mr. Jordan, intends closing the season sometime during the President's stay, with a grand BALL, (notice of which will be given in due time,) that will equal, if not surpass any thing of the kind, that has ever taken place in the Valley.

The Daily Enquirer.

The first No. of the Richmond Daily Enquirer appeared on Wednesday. It is of the same size of the Semi-weekly, and printed with the same degree of neatness. The editors say—"We trust our humble barge to the waves this morning—and let good or ill fortune betide her—let the tempests howl, or the genial breezes swell her sails, we mean to do our duty to Richmond and our country." Cannot our friends in this section do something more for the "Enquirer?" Many we are sure are amply able to take the semi-weekly (and tri-weekly during the sittings of the Legislature) who do not at present do so. The subscription is only \$5.00 per annum. Many names will be transferred to the daily in and about Richmond, and let their places be supplied by new subscribers from the country. Act promptly friends, and send on your names and your money.

Godey's Lady's Book.

The October No. of this old favorite Magazine is rich in the extreme. Three beautiful steel engravings accompanying this number—The Grave Diggers from Hamlet, Fort Duquesne, and The Surprise. The literary merit of the work is every day advancing, and independent of the able editors who have charge of this department, the list of contributors is not equalled by any other Magazine. It is still published at the low price of \$3.00 per annum. A prospectus in full may be seen on our outer form.

Mr. Wright's Speech.

Much to our regret we have been unable to give the great Tariff speech of Mr. Wright, until, we presume, our readers have all had an opportunity of perusing this master effort of a mighty mind. Should there be any who have not read it, a few copies can be had by calling at this office.

IF we have received a well written account of the Whig Festival at Mill Creek, Berkeley county, but at so late an hour as to exclude its publication this week. Our correspondent represents the meeting as being quite a failure,—not more than 200 were present. Among the speakers on the occasion was one Francis Peters, who, according to our correspondent and the Martinsburg Republican, used language in reference to Mr. Polk, the distinguished leader of the Democratic party, that was low, contemptible, and utterly unworthy of coming from any man on the soil of Virginia, who makes any pretensions to conduct the canvass in a fair and gentlemanly manner. We know not ourself that Mr. P. used the language imputed to him, but if he did, he deserves alike the execrations of the Whig party, as well as the anathemas of the Democratic.

THE QUAKERS.—This respectable body of people are renouncing, throughout the country, the connexion that has formerly existed between them and the Whig party. They assign reasons, which is not necessary for us here to give, that makes it their imperative duty to renounce Mr. Clay, and support that man whose moral principles are so nearly allied with their own, and whose public services they so justly appreciate.

WEEKLY TIMES.—We have received the first number of the "Weekly Times," Philadelphia, issued at the low price of one dollar per annum.—It is under the Editorship of the able, the fearless, and indomitable DR. SOLLE, who by his noble defence of the rights of man and the Constitution of his country, has won a proud pre-eminence. We take pleasure in recommending this journal to all who are opposed to the principles of that self-styled faction, "Native Americans" who, for base political ends are bringing in contempt and derision

"This land of the free, and the home of the brave."

THE BRAGGER BLUFFED.—Mr. Bushrod Taylor's name, of Winchester, has been paraded in all the Whig papers of the country in connexion with certain bets on the next Presidential election. We do not recollect at present what were the bets offered under his own name, but a gentleman from Winchester informs us that he saw Mr. Taylor "backed out" on two occasions, recently, on a bet of \$500 on Pennsylvania, \$500 on Virginia, and \$500 on the general result.

An exchange furnishes the following plain questions, and plain answers, which all the indignity of Whig speakers, here or elsewhere, cannot set aside, and they dare not attempt it.—

"How much more does the farmer now get per bushel for his wheat than he got under a Democratic Tariff?"

Answer.—He gets forty cents less!

"How much less does he pay for his manufactured goods?"

Answer.—Thirty per cent. MORE!

CLAY'S LATEST.—Henry Clay has been trying to court the votes of the Mormons by the oily tongue, flattery. If there were any Turks in the United States, he would profess to turn Mahomedan for the sake of their suffrages.

The Ontario Messenger says, "A late number of the 'Navy Times and Seasons' contains a letter written by Henry Clay to the Mormon Firmity, with a view to secure their votes for himself. From this precious letter, we make this brief extract which needs no comment!"

The Democratic ladies of Nashville have presented the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall with a splendid banner as a slight memorial of their sense of his zeal and exertions in the cause of the Annexation of Texas to the Union.

LADY—Say for me to that fair constituency whom you so well represent, that I accept their pardon. I could not do otherwise. Your chosen champion, I shall surely need no other spur to waken zeal or preserve enthusiasm unchilled in that great cause to which you have devoted me.

Abstract of Naturalization Laws now in Force. Any alien, being a free white person, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States on the following conditions:

1. The alien shall declare that it is his intention, bona fide to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever, and allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, sovereignty or State whatever, whereto he may be, at the time a subject.

2. He must make this declaration on oath or affirmation before a Circuit or District Court of the United States, or before a Court of Record of any State, i. e. before a Court having common law jurisdiction, a seal and Clerk or prothonotary or before the Clerks of either of the said Courts.

3. Two years, at least, after his primary declaration, the alien may make his final application to be admitted a citizen when he shall declare on oath or affirmation, before one of the Courts aforesaid, that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and will renounce, particularly, by name, all allegiance to any foreign prince, sovereignty or State, whereto he was a citizen or subject.

4. The Court must be satisfied that the applicant has resided within the United States five years, at least, and within the State in which the Court is held, one year, at least; that he is a man of good moral character, and attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States.

5. These facts, particularly as to the residence of the applicant must be proved by two witnesses, who must be citizens of the United States.

CHILDREN OF NATURALIZED PERSONS. 1. The children of persons naturalized under any of the laws of the United States, being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of the parents being naturalized, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered citizens of the United States, and the children of persons who now or have been citizens of the United States, shall, though born out of the jurisdiction of the United States, be considered as citizens; except, the right of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers have never resided within the United States.

NATURALIZATION OF MINORS. An alien being a free white person, and a minor, who shall have resided within the United States three years next preceding his arriving at the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have made application to be admitted a citizen thereof, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one years and after he shall have resided five years within the United States, including three years of his minority, be admitted to citizenship without making the primary declaration.

LATER FROM EUROPE. WAR FEVER IN FRANCE.—The packet ship Milton, arrived at Boston on Sunday, with London papers to the 23d. Captain Dickson brought Paris dates to the 20th, from which we learn that the war fever continued to rage in Paris with unabated fury. The greatest excitement existed in the French Capitol on the 19th, caused by the appearance of "an ordinance, announcing that Marshal Soult had resumed the portfeuille of the War Department, which according to an ordinance of the preceding day, had been entrusted to the Minister of Marine."

THE GUANO TRADE.—Captain Alden, of the barque Bruce, arrived at New Bedford from a whaling voyage, reports that when he was at the Island of Ichnabo, there were 150 vessels at anchor, and that the English merchants at the Cape of Good Hope were chartering every vessel that could be obtained, and paying \$5 per ton to England. They will soon carry off the whole island at this rate.

THE WAY THEY PUNISH FRAUDS UPON THE REVENUE IN CHINA.—The Peking Gazette states that an embezzlement from the treasury having occurred to the amount of nine millions of taels, thereupon the Imperial Government ordered that the loss be made good by all the officers who have been connected with the revenue department for the last thirty years, and by the descendants of such as are dead. All debtors in the amount of six thousand taels or less (to the treasury) are ordered to pay in six months; and among those debtors it appears that there are a hundred and forty mandarins and twenty-three princes of the blood, but their rank gives them no exemption.

The son of Evanshagen, a Minister of State, having practised deceit at the examination, and so by improper means obtained rank, his father refuses to be sent before the Board of Punishment for trial. So ordered, he being responsible for the conduct of his offspring.

The Markets.

BAITIMORE MARKET.—Sept. 19. CATTLE.—We quote the extreme prices paid at \$1.62 a \$2.25 per 100 lbs. on the hoof as in quality, which is equal to \$2.35 a \$5.35 net.

WHEAT.—The supplies of Wheat are still light, but owing to the continued low stage of the mill streams the demand is very moderate. Prices are fully maintained: viz: 80 a 85 cents for good to prime reds, and 70 a 80 cents for ordinary to good. Sales of Corn at 42 a 43 cents for white, and 45 cents for yellow. A sale of Penn. yellow, 42 a 43 cents. Rye 52 cents. Oats 22 a 24 cents. Corn Meal 45 a 46 cents.

WINCHESTER MARKET.—Sept. 17. Flour, superfine, per barrel, \$3.50 a 3.75—Wheat, 70 a 75—Corn, 35 a 38—Rye, 57—Oats, 16 a 18—Beans, \$4.50 a \$5.00—Lard, 41 a 41—Plaster, \$4.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.—Sept. 17, 1844. Flour per barrel, \$4.00 a \$5.00—Wheat, red, per bush, 75 a 80 cents—do white, 90 a 95 cents—Corn, white, 33 a 35 cents—do yellow, 42 a 43 cents—Rye, 52 cents—Oats 22 a 24 cents—Corn Meal 45 a 46 cents.

GEORGETOWN MARKET.—Sept. 17, 1844. Flour, superfine, per barrel, \$4.00 a \$4.12—Family, \$4.75 a \$5.00—Wheat, red, per bushel 75 a 80—Wheat, white, 85 a 91 cents—Rye, 52 cents—Corn, white, 37 a 40 cents—do yellow, 42 a 43 cents—Oats 20 a 25 cents—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. \$5.50 a \$6.00.

On Thursday last, the Rev. John A. Gere, Mr. HUGH KELLY to Miss SARAH ANN DILLON, all of this County, at Harpers-Ferry, on Sunday evening the 8th inst., by the Rev. James Sanks, Mr. JOHN D. DENNY to Miss MARY JANE COX, all of the above place.

On Thursday evening the 12th inst., by the Rev. James Sanks, Mr. JOHN PAINTER to Miss ELIZABETH CATHERINE BLINCOE, all of this County.

DIED. On Sunday last, in the 40th year of her age, Mrs. MARTHA SHEW, wife of Mr. Michael Shew, of this County.

In Winchester, on Thursday morning 12th inst., after an illness of some weeks, Mr. HEAVY E. GOWNEY, Professor of Music, and a most estimable and worthy citizen—in the 40th year of his age. Mr. G. was a native of Saxony, but has resided in Winchester for several years past, where he has been most successfully and honorably employed.

On Tuesday night, 10th inst., HOON HOLMES, youngest son of Joseph H. Sherrard, Esq., of Winchester, aged about 30 months.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Rev. JOSEPH BAKER will preach a funeral sermon at Kabetown, on next Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M. Sept. 20, 1844.

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, 1844.

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 promptly. S. S. WHITE, Collector. Sept. 13, 1844.

Rev. T. D. HOOVER will preach in the Presbyterian Church, at Harpers-Ferry, on Sunday the 22d inst., (Providence permitting,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., and also in the evening. Sept. 6, 1844.

NOTICE. It 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 also authorized 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 of J. M. NICKLIN, Berryville; W. W. THOMAS, of Dr. J. J. JAMES or Dr. J. J. JAMES, Brucetown; WILLIAM F. BAKER, Winchester; COL. W. HARRISON, Bath, Morgan County; JOHN H. LICKENS, Martinsburg; GEORGE W. BRADFIELD, Snickersville; J. P. MICEATH, Philmont, Loudoun County; S. VANVATER, Hillsborough, Loudoun County; W. J. STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry; W. J. STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry; SOLOMON STALEY, Shepherdstown; S. W. HOAG, Elk Branch; JOHN COOK, Zion Church; W. A. HENNING, Union School House; JOHN H. SMITH or J. R. REDMAN, Smithfield; EDWIN A. KELLY, Summit Point; DOLPHIN DREW or S. HEFFLESOWER, Kabetown. September 13, 1844.

COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION. The Commissioners appointed by the Governor to superintend the election of Election of President and Vice President of the United States, for the County of Jefferson, have made the following appointments of Commissioners for the Precinct in said County, to-wit: EDWARD LEANS, Sr., Joseph McMURAN, Jacob Morgan. HARPERS-FERRY—John Strider, G. B. Wager Ambruce Cross. SUTHERFIELD—Thomas Griggs, Thomas Wilson, Sr., W. W. Throckmorton. WM. C. WORTHINGTON, BRAXTON DAVENPORT, JOHN MOLETT, Commissioners. Sept. 6, 1844.

CARPENTERING. THE subscribers respectfully beg leave to return their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage that has been extended to them, and would give notice that they are still prepared to execute all descriptions of work in their line. It is deemed only necessary to say that work shall be executed in the same superior style, which many years' practical experience has so well qualified them to perform. They have in their employ the best workmen that can be procured, which, with their own personal attention, enables them to promise that they shall not be surpassed by any other establishment in the County. Their prices are known to be low, and made to correspond with the times.

A call from those wanting work done is respectfully solicited, satisfied that we can make it to their interest to give us the preference. Punctuality in interest to give us the preference. Punctuality in interest to give us the preference. Punctuality in interest to give us the preference. Punctuality in interest to give us the preference.

Country Produce taken in exchange for work at the market prices. SMALL & VANHORN, Charlestown, Sept. 20, 1844.

Crackers, Crackers! A FRESH supply of Crackers, just received and for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co. Sept. 20, 1844.

ATTENTION, FRIENDS!

THE subscriber, thankful for the favor that has been extended to him for several years, and new, that he is now, as ever, ready and anxious to serve them in all that pertains to his profession. To say that he will not, nor cannot be best in any description of **BOOTS and SHOES**, either in price or quality, is but expressing what every one who has heretofore patronized him, willingly and frankly admit. His materials are of the best quality—his workmen excelled by none in the County—and his effort directed to please the public. Whilst he is willing, when requested, to redo the "good old fashions," he yet gives watchful attention to the mutations that so frequently occur and is prepared to serve at the shortest notice those who desire the "latest tip." Remember, his prices can't be beat, more especially when the cash is made to jingle in his ear.

His shop is at the old stand, near David Humphreys's store, where he is always glad to see his old friends, and as many new ones as think proper to call.

Country Produce taken in exchange for work at the market price. Sept. 20, 1844. THOMAS JOHNSON.

For Sale. A FIRST RATE ROCKAWAY WAGON. Apply to J. H. BEARD & Co. Sept. 20, 1844.

For Sale, Cheap. A GOOD Four-horse Broad-Tread Wagon, for sale very low, and on good terms. Apply to J. H. BEARD & Co. Sept. 20, 1844.

ENTIRELY a new article, at C. G. STEWART'S. Sept. 20, 1844.

REMOVAL. THOMAS RAWLINS has removed his establishment to the Store Room recently occupied by John B. Packett, and immediately under the office of the "Spirit of Jefferson," where he offers the most substantial and general assortment of Hardware ever brought to this market. In addition to his former stock, he has just returned from Baltimore with many new and useful articles, and a full supply of those formerly kept. All are offered on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or to punctual customers on time. A call from the public generally is respectfully asked. Thankful for many past favors, a continuance is solicited. Sept. 20, 1844.

TOBACCO.—A fresh supply of Tobacco, Snuff, and Segars, just received and offered for sale low, by THOMAS RAWLINS. Sept. 20, 1844.

NEW FALL GOODS. Just received and opened, a large stock of New Goods, of the latest style and importations. E. M. AISQUITH. Sept. 20, 1844.

Jet Ornaments. JUST received, Jet Necklaces, Ear Rings, Hair Pins, Combs, Buttons, &c., &c., all new style and fashionable, at E. M. AISQUITH'S. Sept. 20, 1844.

Trimming Makers. ALL kinds of Trimmings, such as Bugle Gimps, A Cords and Tassels, Buttons, both Jet and Steel, with every thing in the trimming line, at E. M. AISQUITH'S. Sept. 20, 1844.

Knitting Yarns. EVERY variety of Knitting Yarn, from coarse to fine, for servants to the very finest white and black Yarns and Worsted, for ladies and children, at E. M. AISQUITH'S. Sept. 20, 1844.

ROGERS' PATENT FLANNEL. KNOWN for the last twenty years as the only Flannel that will not draw up in washing. E. M. AISQUITH. Sept. 20, 1844.

New Fall and Winter Goods. WE are now receiving and opening our supply of NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS, which are extensive and elegant. We invite all persons to call and examine for themselves. MILLER & TATE. Sept. 20, 1844.

NEW GOODS.

Bargains! Bargains!! THE undersigned has just returned from Baltimore with a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting in part of Blue, Black, Green and Fancy Cloths; Striped and Plain Cassimeres; assorted colors; Ribbed Cassinets; Water Proof Tweed Cassimeres; Kentucky Jeans; Silk Holes, assorted; Satton; Black Alpaca, assorted patterns; Fancy, Plaid, and Figured do; A great variety of Prints; Beautiful Lace Patterns; A good assortment of Groceries, &c., &c. viz: Brown and Loaf Sugar; Prime Cheese; Sperm, Mould and Dipped Candles; Rosin Soap; Mackerel and Herring; A prime lot of Bacon.

All of which will be sold low by JOHN G. WILSON. Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 20, 1844.

FALL GOODS. JUST received, a fresh supply of Dry Goods and Groceries, which I will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers on credit.

The stock consists, in part, of: Blue, Black and Green Cloths; Do do do Cassimeres; 2 pieces Exchequer do—(new article); 2 do Imperial Double-milled Sattinets; Black, Gray Mixed, and a large assortment of Sattinets, which will be sold at last fall's prices; Vesting of every description; Magnificent Crap Tessans; Calicoes, Balzoric patterns, latest style; Do Merrimac and Thornton's Mills, from 10 to 22 cents per yard; New Style Earston Gingham; Manchester do; New style Mouslin de Lains; 1 doz. sup. Black French Kid Gloves; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, great variety; Do do Mitts, do do; Do Dress Handkerchiefs; 5-4 Brown Muslin 12 1/2; Brown and Bleached Twilled from 5 to 12 1/2; Brown Osnaburgs, twilled and plain; Bed Ticking of every description and price; White and Red Flannels, at last fall's prices; Merino and Alpaca do do; Together with all articles in a dry goods house.

Groceries. New Orleans Sugar; Rio and St. Domingo Coffee; New Orleans Molasses; Loaf Sugar, Lump do; Tobacco from 61 to 62 1/2 per lb.; Hardware of every description; Tin Ware do do; Queensware and Glass do; Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps; Bacon, Corn Meal, Lard and Flour; Mills of every size.

Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine by stock, as I am determined to sell low. R. D. DORAN. Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 20, 1844.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to me by note or otherwise, are earnestly requested to call and liquidate the same.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods of my payment of debts. R. D. DORAN. Sept. 20, 1844.

PRIME VINEGAR.—Just received, a few barrels prime Vinegar. MILLER & TATE. Sept. 20, 1844.

LACK OIL VARNISH.—For Harness, &c., &c., for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co. Sept. 20, 1844.

PUBLIC SALE!

WILL be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, near Thompson's Depot, on the road leading from Berryville to Smithfield, On Tuesday, 1st October, the following property, viz: 6 Work Horses—1 Road Wagon; 1 Cart—2 Milch Cows—a small stock of Hogs; A variety of Farming Implements. Also, all my

Household Furniture, consisting, in part, of Beds and Bedding—Bureaus—Chairs; Cupboards—Carpeting, and a variety of other articles unnecessary to particularize.

The growing crop of CORN on the ground, (about 45 acres,) will also be sold.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums above five dollars—that amount and under, cash. Bond and approved security must be given before any property can be removed. JOHN S. DUCKWALL. Sept. 20, 1844.

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 MOLTER. 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 W. 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. 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, 1844. MILLER & WOODS.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING. THE above business, heretofore conducted by WM. AVIS & CO. will hereafter be conducted by W. A. J. MILLER & 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. 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.

Every 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. J. MILLER & 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. Sept. 13, 1844. W. A. J. MILLER & CO.

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

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.

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 J. J. MILLER. Sept. 6.

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.

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 Chisels; Shovels and Tongs, various prices; Horse Raps, 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; Silver Table and Tea Spoons; Britannia and Iron do do; Carpenter's Foot Rules, 3 and 4 fold; Bench and Sash Planes; All of which will be sold very low by JOHN G. WILSON. Harpers-Ferry, August 16, 1844.

Filled and Plaid Linseys. JUST received, a large supply of Filled and Plaid Linseys, Home-made Flannels, which will be sold very low, or exchanged for Wool, at factory prices. Farmers can now supply themselves with 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. Special 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 supererise MONUMENTS—Base, Column, and plain TOUB SLABS—And Head and Foot STONES OF EVERY VARIETY.

Having purchased an extensive QUARRY of the most beautiful White and Variegated 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 desire any of the above articles can be shown the list of prices and the different plans. He will also forward any orders, epigrams, &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 do 8 Bleached Deaphene Candles, 40 Brown do do 25 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. Harpers-Ferry, August 16, 1844. J. G. WILSON.

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 Buttoned Heavy Shootings, 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—4t.

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 Carrol and 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.

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, Balzarinos, Balzarino Lawns, Muslins, Prints, Gingham, &c., &c., for Ladies' dresses; Silk goods of every variety; Shawls, Corsets 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; Tea, 50, 63 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—4t.

LEATHER. I HAVE on hand a lot of superior Sole, Upper, Harness and Bridle Leather, Cal 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. THOMAS RAWLINS. July 17, 1844.

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

LIQUORS.—Good Old WINES, BRANDIES, RUM, SPIRITS, and WHISKEY, all pure, for sale at E. M. AISQUITH'S. July 17, 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.

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 debts 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 &c.)

