

# SPRINGFIELD

VOL. 1. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1844. NO. 11.

## SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLEF.**  
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Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each subsequent. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid, and the same accordingly. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Disturbance subscriptions and advertisements must be paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the county guarantee 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.

Practices 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.

## B. HUME BUTCHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Practices in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick and Berkeley Counties. August 2, 1844—11.

## J. BANNON, LAWYER.

Practices in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley 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 Counselor at Law.

Will act as agent for persons who have lands in the Virginia Military District in Ohio, and will attend to the payment of taxes, and the investigation of claims on said lands, and to the prosecution and defense 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—11.

## 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—11.

## A. & G. W. HOLLAND, Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS &c. Corner of Shenandoah & High Streets, HARPERS-FERRY, VA. July 26, 1844—11.

## 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, is re-opened for the present year. The Seminary will be resumed again, under the care of the undersigned, 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.

## 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—21.

## 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.

## 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 35. Call at the store of A. & G. W. HOLLAND. Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

## Black Oil Varnish.

For sale at 1000. A. & G. W. H. August 9, 1844. E. M. AINSWORTH.

## From Bentley's Miscellany.

### SONG OF THE OLD BELL.

"In an old village, amid older hills,  
That close around their verdant walls to guard,  
In the twilight of a wintry evening,  
Lonely and still, save when the clamorous rooks,  
Or my own fickle changes wound the ear,  
Of silence in my tower!"

For full five hundred years I've swung  
In my old gray turret high,  
And many a dirge of mine I've sung  
As the time went stealing by.  
I've pealed the chime of a wedding morn,  
Ere night have rung the bells of love-lore,  
To say that the bride was coming, love-lore,  
To sleep in the churchyard mould,  
Ding-dong.

My careless song:  
Merry and sad,  
But neither long!  
For full five hundred years I've swung  
In my ancient turret high,  
And many a dirge of mine I've sung  
As the time went stealing by.  
I've pealed the chime of a nation's grief  
On the death of a dear loved king,  
Then merrily rang for the next young chief,  
As tolled, I can weep or sing,  
Ding-dong.

My careless song:  
Merry or sad,  
But neither long!  
For full five hundred years I've swung  
In my crumbling turret high,  
And with truth I fore I die,  
I never could love the themes they gave  
My tyrannized tongue to tell:  
One more dirge of mine, the next for grave—  
They have worn out the old church bell,  
Ding-dong.

My changeful song:  
Farwell and long!  
And farewell long!

## Political.

### TO THE PEOPLE OF THE 11TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA:

During the remarks I had the honor to submit to the great Mass Meeting of your District, near Winchester, on the 29th of August, I dwelt to some extent upon the bank question. In commenting upon the authority of the beloved and venerated names of Washington and Madison, in support of such an institution, and behind which the Whigs now entrench themselves, after explaining the particular circumstances under which they had given their assent, I then undertook to show that Virginia had steadily refused to bow to such authority; and that a Whig Assembly, comprehending many of the Whigs now prominent for a Bank, not only elected a well-known anti-Bank man to the Senate, so recently as 1834, but actually, themselves, repudiated the names of Washington and Madison by the adoption of the subsequent resolutions.

Extract from the Journal of the House of Delegates, Tuesday, Feb. 11th, 1834, page 168.

"Resolved, That the General Assembly cannot recognize, as constitutional, the power which has been claimed by Congress, to establish a United States Bank, because, in the opinion of the General Assembly, as they have heretofore solemnly declared, that power is not given to Congress by the Constitution of the United States."

"Upon this resolution the vote was as follows: Ayes 71, noes 27."

"The ayes—Messrs. Banks, Poulson, Gilmer, Southall, Booker, White, Myse, Faulkner, Colston, Cartmill, Wilson, of B. Turnbull, Daley, Patterson, Bondurant, Mosely, Christian, Wyatt, Johnson, Barbour, Wilson, of C. Scott, Jones of Elizabeth City and W. Baylor, Ball, Marshall, Beach, Stephens, of Fayette and Nicholas, Payne, Smith, of Frederick, Hale of Giles, Smith, of Gloucester, Hall, of Grayson, Spencer, Bruce, Lewis, Rowe, Kinchloe, Bray, Graveley, Gallagher, Wager, Harwood, Hoop, of King George, Dabney, Duff, Hays, Stollings, Janney, Harrison, Kimsborough, May, Shepherd, Smith, of Mason and Jackson, Kendon, Garland, of M. Billingsly, Cooper, McCauly, Buck, Webb, Cabell, Collins, Dinton, Harrey, McLure, Williams, Robinson, Adams, Jones, of Pendleton, Coles, Swanson, Slaton, Dancy, of Shands, Hoop, of Prince William, Boothe, Thornton, Mearns, Waterman, Hopkins, Barré, Jones, of Shenandoah, Clemons, Griffin, Stephenson, of Spotsylvania, Fitzhugh, Crump, Pegram, George, McCoy, McCulloch, Hengreford, Stanger, Cunningham, Brown, and Rutherford."

"Noes—Messrs. Drummond, Darnon, Garland of A. Stewart, Pate, McMillin, McGinnis, Burton, Hale, of Franklin, Woods, Barton, Gibson, Watkins, Carey, Vance, Sloane, Mullen, Cather, Fry, Beard, Alexander, Nash, Carroll, McDowell, Dorman, McCullen, and Mayberry."

It must be borne in mind that this resolution had been passed by the Senate, and was submitted upon its own principle and merits to the House of Delegates; the vote upon it was taken orally, and in connection with the debate upon the resolutions, and those opposed to it had the fullest opportunity to vote against it, and might with perfect propriety have done so, and yet have gone for the deposit resolutions. In truth, I can't see how any man, under oath, could have voted upon this resolution, believing a bank constitutional. But this is a question of casuistry and conscience that I leave to those immediately concerned.

Satisfied that some who had supported this emphatic resolution would attempt to explain it away, I read an extract from a speech of Mr. Leigh, the Senator for this recently elected, to show how the resolution was understood at the time. It must not be forgotten that Mr. Leigh lived in Richmond when elected—was in daily intercourse, as presumed, with the members who elected him; that the resolution was adopted on the 11th of February, 1834, and that on the 18th of March following he delivered the following remarks:

"It is known to the Senate," said he, "that among the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia, during its last session, which have heretofore been laid before both Houses of Congress, there is one declaring the opinion, that the Federal Government had no constitutional authority to incorporate a National Bank; it contains, indeed, no positive instruction to the Senators representing the State in this House; but it is a deliberate, solemn, expression of the sense of the Legislature, and I have no doubt of the general sense of the people of Virginia on the subject; and this with reference to the question of the renewal of the charter of the present Bank of the United States. It is known to the Senate, too, that I must have accepted the trust which a place in this body imports, with a full knowledge of the resolution to which I have alluded. Under these circumstances, knowing what was expected of me when I was elected representing the sovereignty of the State, and informed as I am, of her opinion and

her will, even, if I should be incapable of so far as misrepresenting her, as to vote for a recharter of the Bank of the U. States, for any length of time, however short, or with any modifications whatever. But, in truth, I concur in the opinion of my constituents on the constitutional question, and that that body, a power over the purse and the sword."

"Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to adopt prompt and efficient measures to remedy the evil occasioned by the late unauthorized assumption of power by the President over the public moneys of the U. States."

"Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia cannot sanction the power which has been claimed by Congress to establish a United States Bank, because, in the opinion of this General Assembly, as they have heretofore solemnly declared, that power is not given to Congress by the Constitution of the United States, as has been frequently and solemnly declared by the General Assembly."

"After the adoption of the resolutions, concerning the removal of the Deposits from the Bank of the United States, for which resolutions Messrs. Faulkner, Colston, Barton, Janney, Gallagher, &c. had voted—

"A motion was made by Mr. Gilmer to amend the report of the committee, by inserting before the last resolution, the following:—

"Resolved, That it is not hereby intended to give any implied sanction to the power which has been claimed by Congress, to establish a United States Bank."

"Whereupon, a motion was made by Mr. Stevenson, of Spotsylvania, to amend the said amendment, by substituting therefor the following:—

"Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia cannot sanction the power, which has been claimed by Congress to establish a United States Bank, because, in the opinion of this General Assembly, that power is not given to Congress by the Constitution of the United States, as has been frequently and solemnly declared by the General Assembly." Ayes 72, noes 57.

"And the question being put upon the said amendment, the amendment of Mr. Gilmer, was determined in the affirmative. Ayes 72, noes 57."

Ayes—Messrs. Banks, (Speaker), Poulson, Southall, Preston, Wilson, of Botetourt, M. Millin, Turnbull, Daley, Patterson, Bondurant, Samuel, Christian, Johnson, Wyatt, Scott, Baylor, Payne, Helms, Gibson, Smith, of Frederick, Hale, of Giles, Watkins, Hall, of Grayson, Bruce, Sloan, Roan, Kinchloe, Hollaman, Wager, Harwood, Hoop, of King George, Carter, Duff, Hays, Stollings, Kimsborough, May, Shepherd, Garland, of M. Billingsly, Blinnings, Cooper, McCauly, Buck, Webb, Watts, Harvey, Hays, Williams, Robertson, Adams, Collins, Stephens, Sligo, Carroll, Dupuy, Slade, Hopkins, M. Miller, Barré, Jones, of Shenandoah, Clemons, Griffin, Stephenson, of Spotsylvania, Fitzhugh, Pegram, George, McCoy, McCulloch, Stanger, Cunningham, Brown and Rutherford—73.

Noes—Messrs. Drummond, Gilmer, Booker, Garland, of Amhurst, Stuart, Michie, Myse, Pate, Faulkner, Colston, Cartmill, McGinnis, Mosby, Burton, Barbour, Willson, of Cumberland, Jones, of Elizabeth City and Warwick, Marshall, Ball, French, Woods, Barton, Cary, Spencer, Sims, Vance, Mullen, Cather, Fry, Beard, Alexander, Nash, Carroll, Dabney, Janney, Bear, Harrison, Smith, of Mason and Jackson, Kennon, Alexander, Cabell, Collins, Dinton, Parriott, McLure, Jones, of Pendleton, Nash, Woodhouse, Hoop, of Prince William, Boothe, Thornton, McDowell, Dorman, Mooreman, Waterman, Crump and Mayberry—57."

He says, "the question then recurred on adopting said resolution (of Mr. Gilmer) as amended (by Mr. Stevenson), and was decided in the affirmative. Ayes 76, noes 53."

"Among the ayes, Messrs. Gilmer, Southall, Gibson and Smith, of Frederick, Wager, Watkins, of Goodland, McDowell, &c.

"Among the noes, Messrs. Faulkner, Colston, Barton, J. S. Barbour, Vance, Mullen, Botta, Gregory, Gallagher, Janney, Nash, &c.

"A motion was made by Mr. Colston, that the said resolutions, as amended, be postponed indefinitely, but the House adjourned without taking the question."

"See Journal, pages 100 and 101."

"Here are two distinct votes, in both of which Messrs. Faulkner, Colston, Janney, Gallagher, &c. are recorded in the negative, on the question to declare a Bank unconstitutional."

Now, this is a perfect non-sequitur. The question was not upon the constitutionality of a United States Bank, but upon the amendment of Mr. Gilmer's resolution. Mr. Gilmer well known as anti-bank, voted against the amendment because, as I presume, he did not wish the deposit resolutions embarrassed by the bank question, and for the same reason, I should presume, Mr. Gallagher voted against the resolution as amended."

But Mr. Gallagher says:—

"On the 16th, Mr. Colston having withdrawn his motion to postpone indefinitely, it was renewed by Mr. Wagon, of Botetourt, and decided in the negative—ayes 35, noes 96."

"Among the noes—Messrs. Faulkner, Colston, Janney, Gallagher, Wager, &c."

So, Mr. Gallagher voted against indefinitely postponing a resolution against which he had voted and to which he was opposed! 11!"

Again, he says, "On the 17th, the subject was resumed, and Mr. Gilmer made an ineffectual motion to recommit the resolutions, (with a view to separate the Deposits and the Charter questions.)"

"On the 18th Mr. Rutherford of Richmond city moved to recommit the resolutions, with a view to separate them. Negated—ayes 68, noes 65."

Mr. Gallagher does not inform us how he voted upon these efforts to separate the bank and deposit questions; of course I presume against them!

According to Mr. Gallagher, "The following are the resolutions, as they finally passed the House of Delegates:—

"Whereas, it is deemed essential by the General Assembly of Virginia, that the power to levy taxes, appropriate money, and control the public revenue, should be made to abide, in practice, where alone it has been confided by our Constitution to the immediate representatives of the people; and whereas, all experience of the actual operation of government demonstrates that the assumption and exercise, by them, of unauthorized powers, become precedents, if silently acquiesced in, for progressive and still greater encroachments."

"Resolved, That the recent act of the President of the United States, exerting a control over the federal revenue, by causing the same to be removed, on his own responsibility, from the United States Bank, (where it had been deposited under authority of an act of Congress, purporting to charter said bank,) is, in the opinion of this General Assembly, an unauthorized assumption, and dangerous exercise of the executive power."

"Resolved, That while this General Assembly will ever sustain the President of the United States in the exercise of such powers as the Constitution has clearly confided to him, it nevertheless contemplates with anxiety and distrust the disposition to extend those powers beyond their proper limitations. The constitutional question, which is clearly manifested in the recent objection of the Treasury Department of the Federal Government to Executive control, in the exercise of an

important discretion for which it was made solely responsible to Congress; Deploring as this General Assembly does, that interference illegal and unconstitutional, and firmly persuaded that no nation ever long maintained its freedom which surrendered to or permitted to be grasped by the same body, a power over the purse and the sword."

"Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to adopt prompt and efficient measures to remedy the evil occasioned by the late unauthorized assumption of power by the President over the public moneys of the U. States."

"Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia cannot sanction the power which has been claimed by Congress to establish a United States Bank, because, in the opinion of this General Assembly, as they have heretofore solemnly declared, that power is not given to Congress by the Constitution of the United States, as has been frequently and solemnly declared by the General Assembly of Virginia."

"Resolved, That the General Assembly do not intend by the declaration of their opinion in regard to the unconstitutionality of the Bank of the United States, to qualify, or in any manner to impair, the force of their disapprobation of the withholding and withdrawing of the public deposits."

"Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States."

Now, I ask Mr. Gallagher, did he not vote for all each of these resolutions separately. And if so, was it necessary for him to vote for the 4th resolution, against his conviction, to carry the rest of the series?

Mr. Gallagher says—

"The resolutions were sent to the Senate, and were there debated for about three weeks. They were returned, with the following substitute:—

"SENATE'S RESOLUTIONS."

"By WAY OF SUBSTITUTE."

"On Tuesday the 12th of February, 1834, the Resolutions of the House were returned from the Senate with amendments as follow:—

"Preamble, 1st line, strike out from the word 'Whereas,' to the end of the last resolution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:—

"The General Assembly of Virginia deem it of the utmost importance, that the power to control the public revenue should be made to abide, in practice, where it has been invested by the constitution, in the immediate representatives of the people, and of the States in Congress assembled; and all experience of the practical operation of governments has proved, that arbitrary assumptions of power by them, or any officer of the same, if silently acquiesced in, become precedents for further and still greater acts of usurpation—therefore,

"1. Resolved, by the General Assembly, That the recent act of the President of the United States, exercising a control over the public deposits, by causing them to be withheld and withdrawn, on his own responsibility, from the United States Bank, in which they had been ordered to be placed by the act of Congress chartering said bank, is, in the judgment of the General Assembly, a dangerous and alarming assumption of power by that officer, which cannot be so strongly condemned."

"2. Resolved, That while the General Assembly will ever be ready to sustain the President in the exercise of all such powers as the Constitution has confided to him, they nevertheless, cannot but regard with apprehension and distrust, the disposition to extend his official authority beyond its just and proper limits, which he has so clearly manifested, in his recent interference with the Treasury Department of the Federal Government, in the exercise of a sound discretion which Congress has confided to the head of that department alone."

"3. Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their best exertions to procure the adoption of proper measures for restoring the public moneys to the Bank of the United States, or at least, for causing them to be deposited therein for the future, according to the direction and stipulation of the act of Congress chartering said bank; and, at any time, if the act of the Federal Government, in the exercise of a sound discretion which Congress has confided to the head of that department alone."

"4. Resolved, That the General Assembly cannot recognize as constitutional the power which has been claimed by Congress to establish a United States Bank, because, in the opinion of the General Assembly, as they have heretofore solemnly declared, that power is not given to Congress by the Constitution of the United States."

"5. Resolved, That the General Assembly do not intend by the declaration of their opinion in regard to the unconstitutionality of the Bank of the United States, to qualify, or in any manner to impair, the force of their disapprobation of the withholding and withdrawing of the public deposits."

"6. Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States."

Mr. Gallagher then gives the

Proceedings on the 4th Resolution, returned from the Senate.

"After the three first amendments of the Senate (not varying the principle of either) were concurred in, the 4th resolution was read as follows:—

"Resolved, That the General Assembly cannot recognize as constitutional the power which has been claimed by Congress, to establish a United States Bank, because, in the opinion of the General Assembly, as they have heretofore solemnly declared, that power is not given to Congress by the Constitution of the United States."

"A motion was made by Mr. Watkins, to amend the same by adding thereto the following:—

"And that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their best efforts to prevent the re-charter of the Bank of the United States."

"Whereupon, a motion was made by Mr. Janney to amend the said amendment offered by Mr. Watkins, by inserting at the end thereof, and upon the grounds of its unconstitutionality, and that he be further instructed to vote against the establishment of any other bank."

"And the question being put upon the said amendment proposed by Mr. Janney, was determined in the affirmative. Ayes 76, noes 47."

"[Among the negatives, Messrs. Faulkner, Colston, Barton, Gibson, Vance, Sloan, Mullen, Gallagher, Wager, Janney, McDowell, &c.] See Journal, page 109."

"The question then recurred upon adopting the said amendment offered by Mr. Watkins, as amended, and was determined in the negative—ayes 47, noes 83."

"[Among the negatives, Messrs. Faulkner, Colston, Barton, Gibson, Vance, Sloan, Mullen, Gallagher, Wager, Janney, McDowell, &c.] See Journal, page 109."

He then says:—

"The voters' names have been given."

"He says, 'If the reader will examine the 4th Resolution of the House, involving the principle, and also examine all the amendments offered to it at different times, and notice that we were compelled at last to choose between alternative propositions, (both of which were carried against our recorded votes,) there will be no difficulty in ascertaining the opinions of myself and associates.'"

Now, this is most precious! The 4th Resolution distinctly affirms the unconstitutionality of a United States Bank. What was the alternative proposition Mr. Gallagher alludes to, containing a different principle, I am yet to know. How was Mr. Gallagher compelled to vote for the 4th Resolution? Could he not have said no, as well as say? The 5th resolution as amended by the House, were promptly agreed to by the House, and then the 4th came up, and after the amendments offered were voted down, the question was upon the passage of the resolution as sent to the House from the Senate; and for this resolution without necessity, without compulsion, and of his own free will Mr. John S. Gallagher, Senator for the Winchester District, voted, and, that too, officially, under oath, against what he now says was his unquestioned opinion!! He says, "I was always a Bank man, and gave no vote inconsistent with that opinion." Of this the public can now judge.

Mr. Gallagher says, "As to myself, individually, it is of little importance about my consistency."—This may be true with him, and he is welcome to the comfort that such a reflection seems to afford him."

Mr. Gallagher in conclusion says,

"I suppose Mr. Smith's chief purpose was to bear upon Mr. Leigh, who declared his concurrence with the Legislature in their opinion about the Bank."

In this, Mr. Gallagher is entirely mistaken. I had no wish or desire "to bear upon Mr. Leigh," for I believe his opinion upon the Bank question unchanged. But my purpose was to show that many of the Virginia Whig politicians of the present day, now loud and boisterous for a Bank, recently, under the highest responsibilities and the most solemn sanctions known to the public servant, declared themselves against one, in conformity with such sentiments elected to the Senate of the United States to represent in part the sovereignty of Virginia, and to set upon the Bank subject; a man known to be hostile to such an institution; and thereby did all in their power, to defeat the recharter of the United States Bank, sooting and repudiating the authority of the names of Washington and Madison as worthless and of non-effect; but which authority they ring throughout all the limits of the Commonwealth, as omnipotent and conclusive."

Far be it from me to do any man injustice. I have no occasion so to do, thank God, for the accomplishment of any purpose, I entertain. But I have a right to call public men, to the bar of public opinion, and there strip them of that moral power, without which they cannot accomplish those party ends, which I believe, before man and God, to be fatal to the prosperity of my country,—to public liberty,—and to the happiness of mankind."

I write, fellow citizens, in great haste; with an hour at my start, for the Charlottesville Convention, without the Journal of the House of Delegates, and compelled to rely upon Mr. Gallagher's address for most of the proceedings. I here present you these circumstances may involve me in error, of which however, I am not aware; but they will also, I trust, secure me your indulgence if I should have blundered; of which, however, I entertain no fears."

Tam, Gentlemen, with great respect,  
Your fellow citizen,  
WM. SMITH.

## A GRAPHIC SKETCH.

We find the following in the American Traveller of July 18, 1834—a paper that, like neutrals generally, has leaned clear over to Clayism. This was written, however, when the editor had no idea that this same James K. Polk would ever be a candidate for the Presidency.

**HON. JAMES K. POLK OF TENNESSEE.**  
The Speaker of the House is, considering the high station he occupies, a young man; his age is between forty and forty-five. In his person he is rather spare, and about five feet nine inches in height. His hair is dark, with a slight sprinkling of grey about the temples.—His countenance is expressive, and except when something occurs to disturb his equanimity, is indicative of good nature, and very often lighted up with a smile. His eyes are bright and searching, and an excitement within is more visible through them, than through those of almost any other individual within my knowledge. As a debator, on the floor of the House, he always acquitted himself well; energy and power were the characteristics of his oratorical efforts, and as the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, he had ample opportunity to call all his efforts into requisition. Any subject which he undertakes to investigate, he enters into with all his powers; and it is never left until sifted to the bottom. In debating rhetorical figures are seldom resorted to by him—poetry and flourish are left for those who wish to tickle by imagination; while he contents himself with sound and convincing argument, plainly, but forcibly put forth; and he never loses sight for a moment of the point in issue.

Since he has occupied the Speaker's chair, his efforts have been untiring to perfect himself in parliamentary law, and to administer it with impartiality; and while he presides over the deliberations of the House, with all the dignity due the situation of presiding officer over the representatives of a great and free people, there is mingled with his manners a plain, unostentatious bearing which does honor to himself, and is in keeping with the true principles of a republican government.

This pharisaical pride which exclaims—"our eyes bulled in the cedar's top"—belongs not to James K. Polk; he is a democrat in principle, and in practice, and any man who has had any intercourse with him, will agree with the writer here in opinion, that honesty of purpose, uprightness of principle, and an exalted sense of moral responsibility, are the beacon lights which guide his course across the ocean of existence."

He was elected Speaker, it is true, by a party vote, and is, as the Speaker of the American House of Representatives, must always necessarily be a party man; and, under the peculiar circumstances of his election, the place, during the first session which he filled it, was rendered as embarrassing as possible. Questions of order were multiplied upon him, and he was called upon to give con-

structions to the *lez parliamentaria* upon every question where, by possibility, a question could be started. He passed through the trial, however, with honor to himself, and with satisfaction to those who elected him; and his dignity and gentlemanly bearing was such, as to disarm even his opponents of their rancor.

Though, at times, Colonel Polk may appear, to his political opponents to be governed by party feelings in the course he pursued in discharging the duties of Speaker, I do not believe any consideration would tempt him, intentionally, to swerve one hair's breadth from what he honestly believed to be his duty; and the consequences what they may, he will ever be found pursuing that course which he thinks will result most honorably to his country."

## MR. CLAY IN THE RIGHT.

We are not one of those who reject a truth because it happens to be announced or acknowledged by an enemy. The great leader of the Whig party himself, wrong as he is on so many questions of legislation, is right on some others, and now and then utters truths which command respect and conflict with the theories of his followers.

For example, the Whig journals and speakers at Whig meetings, are never tired of repeating that log chains and fixtures, and cotton shufflings, are not at all desirable for being highly taxed by the tariff, but are in fact a great deal cheaper, in this they are contradicted not only by common sense, but by the father of the American system himself. The following words were uttered by Mr. Clay in Congress; they will be found in Gales and Seston's Debates, volume ix, page 466.

"If there is any truth in political economy, it cannot be that the result

# Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWN.

Friday Morning, September 27, 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 Cambridge.         |
| 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 Hoze 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 LAST EFFORT OF A DESPERATE PARTY.

#### The Gold Humbug.

The "Free Press" of this week devotes a column and more to that last, and most contemptible of even Whig humbugs, viz: that *British Gold* is to be brought to bear against the Whig party in the present contest. The Whigs have had sagacity enough to discern that British influence was being exerted to secure the election of Henry Clay, and they knew that the American people at large would discover the same thing, and hence the necessity of drawing attention from one party and directing it to that of the other. Does any one doubt the feelings of England in reference to the two parties? The English have every thing to hope from the election of Mr. Clay—and to confirm this, we give an extract from an article copied in the "Free Press" of this week, from the "London Atlas," a Free Trade paper, which does not, in any circumstance look much like favoring the pretensions of Mr. Polk, or the Democratic party. This, too, be it remembered, appears in the same paper in which the "Gold bribe" is heralded forth. The Atlas says:

"As regards English interests, we look upon the probable election of Mr. Clay with mixed feelings. On the one hand he is certainly by far the most respectable candidate, and the Whig party on the other side of the Atlantic are by far the most intelligent, reasonable, and respectable party. A Democratic President is something like a Feargus O'Connor or Tom Duncombe in power, who may at any moment dash through all the laws of nations, involve us in a war for some North-western boundary or Oregon territory, in order to get up a popular clamor and carry an election.

Reputation, also, is a doctrine which finds much more favor among the whole-hog democrats than with the steady and respectable Whig, who has sufficient intelligence to comprehend the maxim that in the long run 'honesty is the best policy.' Undoubtedly, therefore, 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 must look forward with more confidence to an adjustment of the awkward questions respecting the Oregon frontier, which, if neglected, may at some future period lead to serious embarrassments.

And why should not such base sentiments as these be re-echoed by every press in England? They well know that the Democratic party have no feeling in common with them—that they are not willing that Oregon and Texas shall be given up to satisfy English rapacity; or that the General Government shall assume the State Debts, to feed the pampered bond-holders of American scrip. The New York Herald, a neutral paper, in speaking of this subject, has the following common-sense remarks:

"Every one who is not blinded by fear must see that, to the British Government the election of Mr. Clay, and the triumph of a party opposed to the Texas question, would be more desirable than the success of Mr. Polk, and annexation. If the British Government could have their wishes realized in this election, we have no doubt that the great interests of England, from the highest to the lowest, would see a President and Congress elected that would reject the annexation of Texas, and let the Oregon question alone; and the prospect of death, than any other party now before the country. Great Britain has a greater interest as a nation in curtailing the dimensions of this great republic, and diminishing the influence of its institutions and its principles, than in any augmentation of importations to the amount of twenty, thirty, or forty millions a year."

But to the *British gold story*. And what, says the Richmond Enquirer, "is this last of the M'icans?"—The gold humbug—or rather the brass humbug—of which we see so much in the "Republic" of New York, lately bought up itself by the Whig party, and in the Richmond Whig and in the Compiler and in other pressers of that ilk! And what is this fearful chimera? Why nothing less than "*British gold at work*," among us—tainting the Loco Foco party. Aye, two millions of British gold, employed at New York, to print Free Trade Tracts to overthrow the Tariff, and bring us to the feet of the British manufacturers. Horrible, horrible—and most awful plot against our liberties!

Yet, let us not be bewitched by our own terrors—but look at the monster seriously. What are the facts of the case—and next what is the extent of the dangers.

First, has this money arrived?—Is it coming? Has a single tract been published in New York, or a single dollar yet published in America? One of the New York papers denied the fact some days ago—and what says the "New York Morning News" of Saturday last?

"IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE! GIVEN AND WANTED!—We learn from the Whig press in general, that half a million of dollars of 'British Gold' has arrived in this city for the electioneering purposes of the Democratic party. Well, this certainly is news—especially after the remarks of the London correspondent of the Boston Atlas, how much more 'comparable' our kind and affectionate step-dame across the Atlantic would feel on the election of Clay, than on the success of the pestilent Democratic party. We are afraid, that the agent to whom the money was entrusted for transportation must either have fallen overboard on the way, and have sunk with the weight of the golden load in his pockets, or else must have gone to Texas, no, to California. Any tidings of him will be gratefully received by the Democratic party at

large, as well as by his 'anxious mother,' if indeed she yet 'knows that he is out.'"

The money, then, has not yet arrived. So it seems, as far as the New York Morning News is advised. This fact would be one grand extinguisher of this last of the humbugs. Not the two millions, nor 'half a million,' nor one dollar of it! But suppose the money was in New York, what is to become of it? To *bring* the people of the United States to surrender their liberties? Why, the highest sum would scarce amount to ninespence *per capita* to each of our people. And suppose it was to be used in printing tracts, of which we of the South here certainly have not seen, nor do we want a copy—(Berrien's Free Trade Report is almost sufficient for us!)—how could they operate to the destruction of our rights, or of our interests? Few could read these tracts, and every man would read and judge them for himself. We now read Adam Smith, (as Mr. Giles forcibly said) and will the Whigs next propose to burn that Book as a heretic? The whole thing is a humbug. If we were to need the agency of British gold at all, we would sooner suspect the large British capitalists of sending funds here to influence our elections, for they have been taught to believe, that Clay's election would bring along with it the establishment of a Mammoth Bank of 50 millions, (in which they might take an interest,) and the assumption of 300 millions of State stock, in which they are so deeply concerned. After all, it may be the old story of the real Thief first raising the hue and cry of Thief! Thief!!

"The Whigs, (says the Madisonian,) are attempting to parry the many well-sustained protests of the fact, that the British Government is exerting itself to secure Mr. Clay's election, by charging, that British gold has been sent to this country to be expended in the cause of Free Trade. This, they say, is used by the Democratic party. Now, we admit that 'British gold' has been sent to this country in abundance, to be expended in the advocacy of the doctrine of Free Trade. But it has been expended on the Whigs and others who oppose the Annexation of Texas. Texas is to be the FREE TRADE State by means of which Great Britain intends to ruin the manufactures and commerce of the United States."

WHO ARE THE BRITISH PARTY?—Whilst the Whig press are scattering broadcast over the land the enormities of that last, of all the terrible humbugs, viz: the influence that is to be exerted in the coming contest by "*British gold*," it may be well enough to refer to a vote taken by Major Davézac, last week, at the meeting at Harpers-Ferry. He requested that all who were in favor of the annexation of Texas, thereby preserving, as well as being able to defend against foreign assault, in the honor and glory of the United States, would signify the same by saying "aye." Of course one universal response went up, from every Democrat present. Then he proposed that all who were opposed to Texas, and in favor of England and Lord Ashburton's policy, would signify the same by saying "aye." And, strangled to say, we believe that every Whig present elevated his voice to the highest key, to respond to so base and unlovely sentiment. Let us hear nothing from that quarter, charging "loco-focos" with being the "British party."

Discussion at Harpers-Ferry. Messrs. Millson and Bedinger on the part of the Democrats, and Messrs. Stanley, Hunter and Kennedy on the part of the Whigs, had a political discussion at Harpers-Ferry on Thursday night week. We were not present, but our Democratic friends give us a most cheering account. Whilst Stanley, turned out to be a "small gun," and Hunter, possibly from the previous labor and fatigue of the day, did not equal his usual efforts, the Democratic champions were just at home, "with a pocket full of rocks." Millson and Bedinger never done themselves more credit—and they mailed to the wall all the arguments put forth by their opponents, and cornered them so close that many of the Whigs who were present were forced to admit, that their advocates were "used up coins."

Mr. STANLEY, we are informed, railed considerably in reference to the *Gold humbug*, in his speech at Harpers-Ferry on Thursday night week. It is bad enough for Whig editors to be guilty of such silly conduct, and it is certainly still worse for men who have been thought worthy at one period of their life, to have a seat in the National Councils, to be made the dupes of so shallow and barefaced a humbug. Desperate, indeed, must be a cause, when such schemes have to be resorted to in order to sustain its sinking fortunes.

Mr. Clay and the Catholics. Another of the desperate means put in use, in consequence of the declining fortunes of Whigery, is an effort to secure the Catholic vote of the country for Mr. Clay. We were shown at Harpers-Ferry, a few days since, a "Secret Hand-bill," intended for the eye of none but those belonging to the Catholic faith,—in which a labored effort is made, to show that Mr. Clay has always been the steadfast friend of Catholic liberty and the rights of the Catholic church. This "hand-bill" also presents Mr. Polk in an antagonistic position, and says, that at one period of his life he was so much a Tariff man, that he was not willing to relinquish the duty on a *Bell* that had been presented to the Catholic church of St. Louis.

Catholics, warm-hearted, generous Irishmen, is there one of you that can be deceived by this base and paltry subterfuge? Were the Whig party the friends of Catholics, when in defiance of all law, religious rights and equal liberty, they were committing to the flames your sacred and consecrated temples in the city of Philadelphia? Are the leaders of the Whig party, ye sons of the green Emerald Isle, your friends, when with Senator Archer at the head, they declare if successful in the present contest, you shall submit to bondage in this free land, for twenty-one long years?

Did we suppose you could be cajoled into the support of Henry Clay, and by consequence identified with the Whig party, who would ransack the records and show you that there is not one principle of identity between you. The Whigs, and the Whig leader, have become exceedingly accommodating of late. They can suit their principles to correspond with all classes and conditions of men—all political and religious divisions—and if need be, can even "entertain a high respect for the Latter-Day Saints!" Be not deceived then, we say again, by any such hypocritical professions.

The Carlisle Volunteer, as also the Statesman, pronounce the statement in reference to 1500 "straight-outers" having joined the Whigs at a procession in Cumberland County, Pa., unqualifiedly false, not having, in the remotest degree, any foundation in truth. Try it again Whigs, you must locate your "straight-outers" further from home than this.

### THE FREDERICK CONVENTION.

On Saturday last the Democratic Mass Meeting at Frederick City came off agreeably to previous notice. And it was, all in all, a most glorious gathering! The Democracy of Maryland seemed truly aroused, and from the number that were in attendance, the enthusiasm, yet perfect harmony that marked this meeting, we were indeed led to believe that all will be well, even in that old Federal State. Some of the delegations to this meeting, were about equal to most of our Virginia Festivals—and the various delegations bore with them every variety of banners, and young historians and poke bushes in abundance, as well as cones, "served up" to suit the tastes of their warm admirers, the universal Whig party. The ladies, too, to the no small discomfiture of the Whigs, (who, with their acknowledged liberality, claim all the ladies as belonging to their side,) seemed to have made one general rally; and such a display of loveliness and beauty, and the bright-beaming eye of woman, seldom has it been our pleasure to look upon. The decorations of the town were most beautiful—the streets were crossed in all directions with arches of ever-green, on each of which was suspended portraits of our distinguished nominees for President and Vice President. The Democratic houses were also adorned with wreaths of flowers, portraits of eminent individuals, &c. The procession, it was estimated, (and this was the lowest estimate we heard) contained about two to one, over the Whig procession of the Thursday preceding. It took the procession upwards of an hour to pass.

Several delegations were present from Virginia—a hundred or more from Jefferson, a respectable delegation from Frederick, a small number from Berkeley; and the "Spartan Band" of Loudoun, too, were there, with buoyant hearts, confident that if they were beaten in their own political-priest-ridden county, all would be well in the final result.

When the procession arrived on the ground, the crowd was so great, that the managers found it necessary to erect an additional stand, in order that the people might hear the political truths that were to be so ably and eloquently put forth. Major Davézac of New York, and David Stewart of Baltimore, occupied one stand, whilst a young yet talented straight-outer from Baltimore City, Mr. O'Neill, occupied the other. Of the speeches of at least the two first named of these gentlemen, it is unnecessary for us to speak—they are known to most of our readers as among the ablest champions of the Democratic party. In consequence of threatened rain, the crowd left the ground at an early hour, all in perfect order, without the least accident occurring to mar the pleasure of the meeting.

At night, it had been intended to hold the meeting in the court-house yard, but in consequence of rain, the people assembled in the market-house, and were addressed by Messrs. Gilmour of Penn., Harding of this town, McLean of Baltimore, another straight-outer, and Lowe and Nelson of Frederick, in brief yet eloquent and forcible speeches. It gave us much pleasure to state that the address of Mr. Harding done him great credit, and was received with the most rapturous applause. We were assured on all hands that Frederick county would be "right side up" in the approaching conflict, and that this meeting would make assurance doubly sure.

### Whigs, Read!

For the benefit of some of our Whig patrons who are laboring under the delusion that the Democrats of Pennsylvania, (and perhaps elsewhere,) are advocating the Whig Tariff of 1842 as a Democratic measure, we copy an extract from a "Democratic Statesman," a Democratic paper published at Carlisle, Cumberland county:

"It is clear and incontrovertible that the Tariff of 1842 is out and out, a Whig measure; conceived and matured in Whig congressional councils; passed, mainly, by Whig votes; and designed, in strict accordance with Whig principles, as much for protection as for revenue. This Tariff of '42, then, being a Whig measure, how can men, professing to be Democrats, object to Col. Polk because he is opposed to it? To do so, is both unfair and inconsistent. If Col. Polk had responded to the interrogatories of the Dickinson meeting in the same spirit of friendship for the Act of 1842 that Mr. Clay has done, what would have been the result? Why, most unquestionably, his abandonment by almost the entire National Democratic Party. He could not have stood a day as the leader and champion of democracy after endorsing the most unjust and oppressive Act of the Whig Congress of 1842. He could no longer have been recognized as a Democrat—and, after the repeated expressions of opinion against that act which he has given, which were well known to the National Convention from whom he received his nomination, and to the people to whose support that body recommended him, a sudden change from hostility to friendship for the Act of 1842, must have lost him the respect as well as the support of the Democratic party from Maine to Georgia."

In connection with this, which has itself grown out of that Miller movement, in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, it gives us pleasure to have it in our power to state, from undoubted authority, that this Miller is the veriest changeling. He has not acted in good faith with the Democratic party for three years, or more; that he supported Harrison in 1840; and in 1841 the Democratic party refused to have him on their ticket for the State Senate. He was supported by the Whigs at the last Congressional election in opposition to Mr. Black the Democratic candidate. He is a man, as our informant tells us, whose influence does not extend beyond thirty individuals, which number composed his meeting, and also his committee, we believe. And, from what we have learned, it is generally thought that it was his deliberate intention to produce dissensions in the Democratic ranks, but he has been caught in his own meshes. Now, in order to relieve himself from the odium of the charge of hypocrisy that some might urge against him, and to prove himself honest in purpose at least, let him renounce his pretended-hesitancy in relation to the Tariff, and be in future an unwavering Democrat, and perhaps a little more importance will then be attached to his party movements. Let our readers be deluded also in regard to the views of the Democrats in New York, we copy the following from the New York Plebeian, a Democratic paper published in New York city:

"If there is a Democrat in the Union, who has been deceived into the belief that the present Tariff is a Democratic measure let him be undeceived."

Mr. Miller, be it known, is the proprietor of a large iron manufactory, and of course is one of the capitalists of our country!

NEW YORK NATIVES.—The New York Natives have resolved to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to run against the Democratic and Whig candidates.

### Right about Face.

The Whigs who have been courting the abolition vote for Mr. Clay, because he was opposed to the annexation of Texas, have been struck dumb by his last letter to his southern slaveholding friends, Stephen F. Miller, Esq., of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Mr. Clay tells Mr. Miller that "personally" Mr. C. "could have no objection to the annexation of Texas," but that "he would be unwilling to see the existing Union dissolved or seriously jeopardized for the sake of acquiring Texas." So it seems that Mr. Clay personally is in favor of annexation, and is only deterred from going for it by the apprehension that it would produce a dissolution of the Union. Who does Mr. Clay mean to charge with a design to dissolve the Union in the event of Texas being annexed to the United States? Does he mean to cast this odious imputation upon his Whig friends? Does he mean to say that he believes that they would attempt to dissolve the Union? This is the obvious import of his language; and we leave it to the Whig party to get along with the *insult* in any way they may choose, promising, however, that we shall hereafter expect that they will have too much delicacy to ask any man to vote for Mr. Clay to keep Texas out of the Union. There was a period when we gave Mr. Clay some credit for courage and frankness; but he has become, in an eminent degree, *time serving, double dealing, and insincere*—a sort of "good lord, good devil, politician," who is laboring by miserable shifts and expedients, to accommodate himself to the conflicting interests and opinions of the Whigs in different sections of the country.

### Political Discussion at Charlestown on Friday next.

The Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Whig Electoral candidate for the 19th District, will address the citizens of Jefferson county, on Friday, 4th of Oct. It will be seen from the correspondence which we publish to-day, between the Democratic Corresponding Committee, and the Whig Committee of Arrangements, &c., that no objection will be made to Mr. Stuart's being replied to on that occasion by some one whom the Democrats shall select. As we are certain that our party will find some champion to advocate their cause, we doubt not that the discussion will be very entertaining, and we invite our friends both from the county and from a distance to attend and witness it.

CHARLESTOWN, September 19th, 1844.

Gentlemen—Having seen a notice in the last "Free Press," that the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart will address the people of this county, on Friday, 4th of October next, we respectfully request to know whether you will object to his being replied to on that occasion, by some one whom the Democratic party shall select. We cannot help believing that a discussion will be more acceptable to the people than a mere *ex-parte* address. If you concur with us in this opinion, we will meet you at any time you shall suggest, and make such arrangements for the discussion as we hope will suit both parties.

Very Respectfully, yours, &c.

GEORGE B. BEALL,

R. HUME BUTCHER,

J. HENRY BEARD,

Corresponding Committee of Jeff. Co. Central Democratic Association.

To Messrs. Andrew Hunter, L. C. Cordell, Geo. W. Sappington, Geo. W. Hammond, Wm. C. Worthington, T. H. Willis, Commit. &c.

CHARLESTOWN, Sept. 23d, 1844.

To Messrs. Beall, Butcher, and Beard, Com'rs. GENTLEMEN—We respectfully acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., relative to the contemplated visit and address of the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart to the people of Jefferson, on the 4th of next month, and requesting to know if there will be any objection to his being replied to on that occasion.

We at once reply, certainly not. His address will be in public—and after it is finished, any Democratic orator would have an undoubted right, without consulting us, to reply to him. Were our consent necessary, it should not of course be withheld. Mr. Stuart has consented, simply, to address us on that occasion, and we are not sufficiently acquainted with his arrangements to justify us, in committing him to a regular discussion at that time. In any event however, the Whig party will be prepared with an advocate, to whom they are willing to commit the maintenance of their principles.

Whatever arrangements the occasion may require, we will cheerfully join you in making. Your obedient servants,

AND HUNTER,

L. C. CORDELL,

G. W. SAPPINGTON,

G. W. HAMMOND,

W. C. WORTHINGTON,

T. H. WILLIS,

Committee.

HENRY BEDINGER Esq.—Our able and faithful Elector, on his route from Charlottesville home, was made, in accordance with the demand of the people, to stop and deliver (not his money) but several staunch, genuine and eloquent Democratic speeches. Of his report at Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, the Register says:

"HENRY BEDINGER, Esq.—This fearless and eloquent champion of Democracy addressed the citizens of Harrisonburg, at the Court-House on last Saturday night. Mr. B. was on his return from the Charlottesville Convention, and his arrival among us very unexpected. Although greatly exhausted from the fatigue of traveling and speaking, he entertained us for about two hours, with a masterly speech on the Bank and Tariff questions. His arguments were presented with an ability, clearness and force which must tell effectively upon the popular mind. We cannot imagine how any man, after listening to the lucid and forcible arguments of Mr. B. can still entertain a doubt in regard to the ruinous and destructive tendency of the Protective tariff policy of our country. Mr. Bedinger's fame, as an able and eloquent debater, had preceded him; and his speech on Saturday night fully sustained his reputation."

He was also present, together with Caskie, Bayley, &c., at the great Democratic meeting at Staunton. A correspondent from that place gives the following, in his sketch of the meeting:

"Henry Bedinger, Esq., of Jefferson opened the discussion on Friday morning, with a powerful and effective speech—exposing in a masterly manner the fallaciousness of the Whig party, and the gross inconsistency of their champion. He then turned to the Tariff which he handled in a most able manner, showing clearly to the people that it is destructive to their best interests, and the prosperity of the whole country. I do not pretend to give an account of his entire speech; suffice it to say, that he caused many of the Whigs to doubt the correctness of their views on this great and interesting subject."

This correspondent further adds—

"The 'Spectator' endeavors to make the people believe that our speakers advocated the entire Free Trade doctrine. This is not correct. We only demanded the repeal of the Tariff of '42, and a return to the Compromise Act. If that is Free Trade, Henry Clay is certainly the father of the system, although it is true, that in violation of his pledged honor, he has abandoned its repeal."

### Identity of the Whig and Federal Party.

It can no longer be a matter of doubt, as to the identity of the present self-named Whig party, and the old Federal party. It is true that the Whigs have endeavored, by every means that their inventive ingenuity could suggest, to break up the old party lines, and to raise, or rather hide and cover up every vestige of Federalism with which their party is so strongly characterized.—But their efforts have proved unavailing, and, like the reckless moves of some desperate player, have only served to embarrass themselves, whilst they have awakened the just suspicions of the true Republicans of the country, and caused a thorough investigation of the whole matter. The consequence of which investigation has been the discovery of principles, feelings and measures common as well to the old Federal, as to the modern Whig party.

The administration of the elder Adams, whose odious Federalism has been, since his reign, the theme of the severest animadversion, first gave tone to the doctrines of a party known as the advocates of almost unlimited powers in the Federal Government. The peculiar tenets of this party, the notions of consolidation which they seemed bent upon carrying into practice, to the fullest extent, would have come high swallowing up entirely the few evidences of sovereignty that were reserved to the States. It was during Adams' dynasty that the benign and generous law of the previous administration, in relation to the naturalization of foreigners, was rendered a dead letter upon our statute books. Although it cannot be supposed that the period had arrived in the history of our country, when we could have felt free, and entirely secure from the direful influence which the exercise, by designing foreigners, of the privileges of citizens may have had on our young Republic, yet in the wisdom and patriotism of such men as Washington, Jefferson, and their adherents, five years probation for the foreigner, with proper evidence of attachment to the institutions of our country, was deemed sufficient for our safety. But Adams and his partisans, more jealous of the growing polarity of the liberal and enlightened policy of the advocates of free and democratic principles, than desirous to add strength and vigor to an infant nation, raised the period from five to fourteen years. This measure, in their renowned policy, was justly and universally condemned by every true Republican. While the Republican party, with the proper conceptions of the policy most conducive to the best interest of our beloved Union, extended to the honest foreigner the hand of welcome, upon conditions at the same time safe and liberal, it was the policy of the Federal party to prolong the inhospitable distinction between the native and the alien, until it grew a repulse as cold and inhuman as that of an European monarch with his satiated realms. While a refuge was proffered by the one party, to the victim of tyranny's oppression, who, to abide with us for but a single season, was to appreciate and love our form of government, he was forbid by the other, to breathe with freedom that American air which their selfish policy had contaminated.—Then it is not strange that old Federal Adams, with his devoted partisans at his heels, should have been hurled from the chair of State, at the close of a single term, by the voice of an indignant people. And upon the elevation of his successor, that philosopher, statesman and patriot Thomas Jefferson, the period was reduced from fourteen to five years, which act has received the sanction of the Republican party, and every successive administration. The present Whig party, however, or at least some of their leaders in Congress, have avowed their determination to raise again, if possible, the period not merely to fourteen, but to twenty-one years! And we have yet to hear a single Whig throughout the country express opposition to the proposed measure; but many have boldly proclaimed their approbation. And if Henry Clay himself has failed to publish his opinion on the subject, his silence is ominous certainly that his partisan moves in this matter will meet with his approving smiles. This is a single, yet it is an unerring feature of identity between the feelings and measures of the present Whig, and old Federal party. And from the weighty considerations involved in it, it becomes us all to look well to it. The law prescribing fourteen years of probation to the man who had escaped from despotic countries, united as it is in the same chapter with the alien and sedition law, (a law which has been visited most unsparingly with the anathemas of the American people for nearly the last half century,) stands, (abrogated it is true,) on our statute books as a monument of Federal usurpation and misrule.—And passing strange would it be, to see a party of the present day, thus identified with that party, raised to power!

Other points of identity suggest themselves to our mind, but from the short space left us, we will have to content ourselves by referring to only two others for the present. The Republicans from motives of the soundest policy, advocated, and in 1803 effected the annexation of the Louisiana Territory, including Texas; the Federalists, with all rancor of party zeal, opposed it. The Democrats of the present day, from similar motives advocate the annexation of Texas; and the Whigs, with Henry Clay as their leader, oppose it. The Federalists in 1811 advocated the incorporation of a National Bank, and the Republicans opposed it. The Whig party, now with Henry Clay as its champion, advocate that measure, and the Democratic party oppose it. Need we look further for evidence of identity? With these points constantly before us, it is impossible, we apprehend, for the humblest capacity to see. Let these truths be revolved in the minds of the people.—Let them be kept before the eyes of the voters as beacon-lights to warn them of the craggy shore of Federalism on which our national bark may be stranded.

HARVEY.

The Warrenton "Flag of '98" contains a graphic sketch of the Mass Meeting in Fauquier on the 17th inst. About 7000 persons were present, all confident to the highest degree of the glorious victory that awaits the Democracy in November. A gentleman just from Fauquier, assures us that from the changes that are daily taking place there, it is confidently anticipated she will be "right side up" on the day of the great battle. Messrs. Young, Caskie, Scott and Barbour were present at the meeting, and delivered, it is said, most able and interesting addresses.

ELECTIONS.—The official vote in this State at the late election is published in the Globe. The Democratic majority now, is 14,775; in 1840, it was 1,939, showing a Democratic gain of 12,836—Six Democrats and one Whig elected to Congress—all the Democrats by an increased majority since 1840.

Col. MICHAEL HOKK, the Democratic candidate for Governor in North Carolina, at the recent election in that State, died a few days since, at the early age of 36 years. Col. H. is said to have been one among the brightest jewels of the "old North State"—a gentleman who possessed talents of the highest order, and every qualification that fitted him to adorn the most elevated public stations. Only twelve years since he was a law student in Winchester, Va., where he attached to him many warm friends, not only in Frederick, but in our own county.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—The Whigs must have something to crow over, and they are not very scrupulous about it. They are now making a great ado, because they have elected a Senator in the Attakapas District, Louisiana, by 76 majority, where in July last they had 180, and in 1840 they had 683! This is a glorious Whig victory, to be sure, and a few more such, will not leave them a corporal's guard in the State.

The Hon. John M. Berrien has been traversing Pennsylvania, delivering speeches without end, as to the benefits resulting from Whig policy, and more especially that darling measure, the Tariff of '42. It is recorded as somewhat singular that he has never yet told the good people of the Keystone, that one Mr. Berrien, a Senator from Georgia, voted against this same Tariff, and exerted all his influence to defeat it, together with some 30 or more of his Whig friends.

### PANIC AMONG THE WHIGS.

The New York Herald says there is a "terrible panic among the whigs of that city," which seems to be "increasing and widening every day." The Herald adds:

"During the last two days numerous secret and important consultations have been held amongst the leaders of the whigs in this city, and couriers have been sent into the interior of the State, for the purpose of devising ways and means for conducting the campaign with the greatest possible effect for the next six weeks. The committee rooms, and private as well as public places of resort, have been crowded with individuals seeking information as to the prospects, and endeavoring to find some ground on which their faith and hopes may repose."

The Herald also says that the panic has been increasing very much, particularly since the Maine election, and that there is really very little doubt that every possible means will be resorted to by the unscrupulous partisans of the whigs, in order to prevent a total disorganization of their ranks.

The Herald next notices an article in Webb's Courier and Enquirer, in which allusion is made to the probable resort to physical force on the day of election:

"We all know very well what these preliminary exhortations to abstain from violence, addressed by the party organs to their supporters, mean—they are merely *advertisements* to the lawless and disorderly to part readiness. And nothing shows more clearly the existence of the panic than this talk about physical force in the whig organs.—We trust, however, that the virtuous and respectable friends of our republican institutions will unite for the purpose of preventing any scenes of violence at the polls, and to save the country from being again associated in the journals of Europe with the outrages of a mob. Not only do these hints about fraud and physical force indicate the existence of the growing panic in the whig ranks, but the new tactics of agitation adopted by the organs of the party very strikingly demonstrate the same fact, and their consciousness of the necessity of the introduction of some new themes of popular excitement, in order to create a little additional buoyancy of spirit in the camp."

"During the last week there had been a lukewarmness in the whig press, which too strongly indicates the paralyzed condition of the internal fabric of that party. Now, however, it seems that a little courage has been plucked up, and a new movement made of a character different from any of the recent attempts to create an excitement on the old issues in the contest. The controversy on the tariff has degenerated into the grossest absurdities and imbecility, having ended in miserable discussions about cottons and needles, and the price of warming pans, and such ridiculous small wares. Then the discussion on the Texas question, coupled with the letters of Mr. Clay and the speeches of Webster, Seward, and others, has tended only to give strength, force, and momentum to the abolition party, and thereby to abstract a large portion of the whigs from the support of Mr. Clay. A national bank is an unpopular topic here, where all the moneyed men are opposed to any such institution, and it has been brought very little into play. All these topics then are dissipated and exhausted, so that scarce a vestige of them remains that can be brought to bear upon the popular mind."

### THE MAINE TRIUMPH!

It would be idle affection to conceal the sincere and heartfelt gratification, which pervades the bosom of every friend of the republican cause, on the unexampled triumph that has crowned the efforts of Democracy in Maine. They had confidently anticipated some manifestations of a change in public sentiment favorable to their cause; but when the Eastern gales brought on their wings the glad tidings of a radical and overwhelming REVOLUTION, they experienced a thrill of joy which they are proud to acknowledge.

The result is not one of mere transitory importance, but has decided issues of transcendent magnitude. It is not investing it with too great an importance, to say that IT DECIDES THE QUESTION OF THE NEXT PRESIDENT. It proves that 1844 is not 1840, and that the cry of that period, "fat and sleek," has divided down to a lean, lank, decrepit animal—a fair representation of modern Whigery. It demonstrates, too, that Henry Clay is not Gen. Harrison; and that hundreds, nay thousands, who enlisted under the banner of "Tip and Ty," have now returned to their "first love." All too tell the chilling influence produced upon the Democrats in 1840, by their unexpected defeat in Maine—all acknowledge the encouraging effect of their glorious triumph now! It has inspired the Patriot with renewed confidence in the stability and prosperity of our happy institutions, affording the most cheering evidence of the increasing attachment of the American people to free and liberal principles. rejoice, Democrats, then, rejoice over your success in Maine.—Lancaster Union.

There will be a grand torch-light procession in Baltimore, on Monday night next, 30th inst. The Whigs will have one on the night following. The fare from Winchester to Baltimore will be half price.

Hon. Wm. SMITH—As requested, we publish on our outer-front the answer of Hon. William Smith to the Card of John S. Gallaher, Esq., in reference to certain votes given by the latter gentleman whilst a member of the Virginia Legislature. Mr. Smith fully sustains, we think, all that he asserted in his Winchester speech.

BALTIMORE SUN.—This able and spirited sheet appeared on Monday with an entire new dress.—The editors seem never to tire in catering for the tastes of their readers, and to leave nothing undone that will add to the interest of their paper. The Daily is published at \$4 per annum and \$3 for six months, or \$1 for three. The "Weekly Sun" is \$1.50 per annum. The paper was founded, and has been

THE CHARLOTTEVILLE CONVENTION.—The Free Press and other Whig papers, are publishing accounts of converts made by Whiggery, by the "disorganizing doctrine" put forth at the Charlottesville Convention. There was said to be three—one a Mr. Norris, who had previously declined the appointment of a delegate to that Convention. Another is Mr. Harrison, and the third is not named, from which fact it is inferred that he is to be found no where. The following is the second Card of Mr. Harrison, now that the sober second thought predominates:—

A CARD.—To the Editor of the Jeffersonian.  
Dear Sir.—You have no doubt seen a Card in the Advocate over the signature of my name, announcing that I had taken leave of the good old Democratic party, and united with the Whigs.—That Card was published by my consent, it is true—but such was the situation of my mind at the time of its publication, that I do not consider it at all binding on me. I have been induced, from a recollection of this great error, to join the Temperance society, and intend, therefore, to return to the old fold. The Whigs have no use for temperate men—I, therefore, ask the favor of you, sir, to give this Card a place in your paper, and oblige,  
RICHARD HARRISON, Jr.  
Sept. 17, 1844.

THE DISCUSSION.—The political discussion between the two parties will take place on Saturday, 12th October. We have on the part of the democrats, one or two distinguished champions in view, from whom we shall hear in a few days.

THE ALL-IMPORTANT.—The leader of whiggery is very much afraid, lest with such an important personage for its candidate as himself, his party may, in its superciliousness, have too great a contempt for its adversary. This is the conclusion of Mr. Clay's letter to the Missouri whigs:—"The whigs know that the maxim never despise an enemy is as wise and sound in politics as it is in war, and they mean to combat as if Napoleon or Wellington, instead of Col. Polk, were in the field. If they put forth their strength and energies accordingly, they will achieve the most signal political victory ever won in this or any other country."  
"I am your friend and obedient servant,  
H. Clay."

Notwithstanding the whigs of Missouri, according to the instruction of this letter, went to work with all their might, and used every stratagem to get to beat down the name of a Wellington with the most potent name of Clay, they found that, with the affections and confidence of the people on his side, even the "despised" name of Col. Polk was an overmatch for the man who mates himself with Napoleons and Wellingtons. "The whigs" ere long will know another "maxim," and never despise a man who has the hearts of the people, however the scrub aristocracy may hate him.  
[Washington Globe.]

### The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET—Sept. 26.  
CATTLE.—The market was heavily stocked with beef cattle again to-day, the offering at the Scales amounting to upwards of 1000 head. About 200 were driven North and 500 sold to the city butchers at prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$2 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to \$2.50 to \$3.75 in quality.  
HOGS.—Live hogs are selling at \$14.50 per 100 lbs. in small lots.  
FLOUR.—We note some further sales of new Howard and street flour from store at \$4.25. Some holders however ask \$4.37 1/2, but no transaction has been taken above the first named rate. The receipt price is \$4.124. Good parcels of old flour are held at \$1, subject to re-inspection. We note sales of 300 to 400 bbls. City Mills flour at \$4.25. Most holders ask \$4.27 1/2.  
GRAIN.—Wheat has advanced 1/16. Sales today of good prime reds at 82 1/2 cts., and one parcel very superior at 89 cts. It was ordinary to good at 73 1/2 cts. White Wheat at 65 1/2 cts. Sales of corn at 42 1/2 cts. for white, and 40 cts. for yellow. We quote Oats at 23 1/2 cts.  
BACON.—Bacon continues in fair request, at the following rates:—Prime western assorted at 32 1/2 cts.; Sides at 5 1/2 cts.; Shoulders at 4 1/2 cts.; Hams at 6 1/2 cts.; Lard is held at 6 1/2 cts. for western No. 1 in kegs.  
WHISKEY.—Still continues scarce, and prices are on the advance. Small sales of hids. at 24 1/2 cts. and 25 cts.

### MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 18th inst., at Leeland, Jefferson Co. Va., by the Rev. C. W. Anderson, JOHN SIMON POWELL, of Alexandria, to SARAH ELLEN, eldest daughter of Edmund L. Lee, Esq.  
On Tuesday morning, 24th inst., by the Rev. John A. Gere, Mr. FRANCIS G. BRYLICK, of Kentucky, to Miss HANNAH S. F. GARDNER, daughter of Mr. Francis Gardner, of this county.  
On Tuesday evening, the 24th inst., by the Rev. Wm. A. Harris, B. Harris, Esq., JOHN W. BERRY, of Kentucky, to Miss VIRGINIA, youngest daughter of the late Maj. Hierome L. Olin, of this county.  
On Monday, the 18th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Gilmore, Mr. CRIVEN REED to Miss SARAH JENKINS, both of Clark county.

### DIED.

On Saturday, 21st inst., after a severe illness, Mrs. ANN JONES, of this town, in the 52d year of her age.—This is a severe blow upon the family of the deceased who have, within the last six weeks, lost both father and mother. In all the relations of life, Mrs. Jones was most exemplary, and her memory will long be cherished by her family and friends.  
On the 19th inst., at Kernville, FRANCIS A. infant son of Francis Dennington, of this county.

### Miscellaneous Notices.

Advertisements omitted in this number shall be attended to hereafter.  
By Divine permission, a Protracted Meeting will commence in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Smithfield, on to-morrow, 28th inst. Religious services at 11 o'clock A. M.  
Sept. 27.  
A Protracted Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church, will commence at Harpers-Ferry, on Saturday, 5th October. Several Ministers are expected to be present.  
Sept. 27.  
The Democrats of Brucetown, will meet again on the 2nd Saturday in October, at 2 o'clock. Several speeches may be expected.  
Sept. 27.  
The Presbytery of Winchester, will hold its regular stated meeting at Union Church, Rockingham county, on Friday, the 11th of October next, at 12 o'clock, M. S. BILLINGS, S. Clerk.  
Sept. 27.  
The FEW RENTS of the Episcopal Church, Charlottesville, will be due on the first day of October, and the Collector would earnestly request Free-holders to settle punctually.  
N. S. WHITE, Collector.  
Sept. 15, 1844.

FOR RENT.—A small comfortable Frame DWELLING HOUSE, in the Northern part of town, with three rooms on the lower floor, and the usual conveniences attached to buildings of this character. Possession given immediately. For terms, &c. apply at THIS OFFICE.  
September 27, 1844.

Hats, Caps, &c.,  
3 CASES fashionable Beaver Hats, from \$4 to \$5 50;  
Silk do. only \$2;  
Fashionable Cassimere do. only \$3;  
Children's, Youth's and Men's Caps, in great variety, comprising Velvet, Cloth, Ostrich and Worst-  
ed.  
MILLER & TATE.  
Sept. 27, 1844.

Groceries,  
BROWN, Lump, and Leaf Sugars;  
Very Superior Tea;  
Shad and Mackerel;  
Sugar-house and New Orleans Molasses;  
Sperm Oil, Candles;  
Lard and Rio Coffee;  
Pepper, Spices, &c.  
MILLER & TATE.  
Sept. 27, 1844.

SHOES.—Ladies who are in search of most elegant Kid Slippers and Walking shoes, will find them at MILLER & TATE'S.  
Sept. 27, 1844.

### Harpers-Ferry Merchant Tailor AND READY-MADE CLOTHING STORE.

THE undersigned would most respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Jefferson County, and his old customers of Harpers-Ferry in particular, to his new and splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

Being the first arrival at this place this season.—His assortment is very extensive and complete, comprising a greater variety of patterns, more various colors and qualities than can be found in any six stores in Harpers-Ferry. This being the case, the advantages to the buyer is obvious. There is an assortment, new and complete, combining nearly every variety of colors and qualities, which will be sold for cash or to punctual customers at the most reasonable prices. His stock is now full and complete, comprising every article in the gentleman's line, from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet. He has now on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable prices,  
25 pieces super Dress Cloths, various colors and shades, from \$2.50 to \$10.00 per yard;  
10 pieces superior Coat Cloths, various colors, both plain and figured, from 75 cts. to \$5.00 per yard;  
60 pieces of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, suitable for Sack or Business Coats, of various colors and shades, from 50 cts. to \$5.00 per yard;  
70 pieces super Cassimere, suitable for Dress Pants, including various Fancies, from \$1.85 to \$4.00 per yard;  
60 pieces do. for service, from 37 1/2 cts. to \$1.50 per yard;  
10 pieces Kentucky Jeans, Buffalo Cloths, Cords, &c., from 37 1/2 to 75 cts. per yd.;  
60 different styles of Fall and Winter Vesting, comprising perhaps the most splendid assortment in the country,—prices from 50 cts. to \$7.50 per pattern.

Also—A splendid assortment of Tailor's Trimmings, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Gravats, figured and plain, Stocks;  
Domestic Socks, Suspenders, Collars, Bosoms, Shirt Collars, Combrorts;  
Domestic and other Flannels;  
Irish Linens, &c.  
Also, 60 Ready-made Coats, such as Over-Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Sack Coats and Coatees, from \$6.00 to \$26.00, all made at my establishment, and warranted well made and in good order.

Also, an assortment of Fall and Winter Roundabouts, various colors and qualities, and suitable for all occasions;  
From 80 to 100 pair of Pantaloones, such as fine Cloth, Cassimere, Satinnet, Linsey, Jeans, Cord, &c.  
Also, a new and splendid assortment of Beaver, Russia and Silk Hats, which will be warranted superior to any in the Harpers-Ferry market;

Also, a splendid assortment of gentlemen's and boy's Caps, which I respectfully request the citizens to call and examine; and in addition to which, I offer an entire new and splendid assortment of gentlemen's, boy's, and youths' Boots and Shoes, which I pledge myself to sell as low as any merchant in the market.

In conclusion, I respectfully request a call from the public, and feel satisfied they will not be disappointed.  
WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.  
Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 27, 1844.

N. B.—Clothing will be made at the shortest notice, and in a neat and fashionable style. Merchants from a distance who deal in Ready-made Clothing will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of Clothing before purchasing elsewhere, as I feel assured they will be well compensated for their trouble.  
W. J. S.  
(Free Press, copy)

### New Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of announcing the reception of their stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which have been purchased with great care in Philadelphia and in London, and in point of style and quality, they feel confident in saying, that they will compare with any stock that has been or will be offered in the County. They have taken the greatest pains to select not only the best staple dry goods, but with great care have selected the most fashionable and richest styles of Fancy Goods that could be found. Their stock of Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c. will also be found generally complete. We invite a visit from all, whether they wish to purchase or not. Come and look, it will afford us pleasure to show our goods.  
Sept. 27. MILLER & TATE.

### Splendid Fancy Goods.

THE attention of Ladies is directed to the following list of beautiful new style goods:  
Real French Cashmere de l'Esse;  
Splendid assortment French Mouslins;  
Pink and Blue Striped Satins;  
Striped and figured Lustrines, a new article;  
Silk Warp Plaid Alpaca;  
Do Black do;  
Blk and lead-colored plaid do;  
French Silks;  
Prints, in great variety, from 6 1/2 to 26;  
Furniture do., new style;  
Best French Kid Gloves;  
Worsted and Silk Mitts;  
Half long white Net Goggles;  
All corded embroidered Skirts, a new article;  
Pink and white Lace Balloons, a new and fashionable good for evening dresses;  
Velvet and Silk Points;  
Black and colored Gimps;  
Bugle do.;  
Cords and Tassels, for Cloaks and Dresses;  
Fashionable Cloakings;  
Black Lace;  
Silk and Bobin Lace;  
Figured and plain Nets, new styles;  
Shaded Purple Twist; Plain do;  
Worsted do.  
Cotton, Cashmere, China, and Raw Silk Hosiery;  
Jet Buttons, Ornamented Combs, Necklaces, Hair Pins, &c.;  
Bonnet Velvets, fashionable colors;  
French and American Flowers;  
White Wreaths; Tinselled do.;  
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, &c., &c.

We respectfully invite the Ladies to call, and examine our stock, feeling assured they will compare favorably with any stock that has been or will be offered in the market.  
Sept. 27. MILLER & TATE.

### Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

THE attention of Gentlemen is respectfully invited to the following assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.  
Super Black French Cloth;  
Fashionable shade rich Brown do.;  
"English wool-dyed Black do.;  
"Beaver" do.;  
"6-4 Tweeds, for Sack Coats;  
"Blk Cloak Cloth;  
"Cassimeres;  
1-piece sup. Blk French Cassimere;  
1 do do do;  
"Cassimeres;  
A great variety of plaid and striped Fancy do., of the most desirable styles;  
"2-4 Tweeds, a good assortment;  
"Plain and plaid Satinets;  
"Kentucky Jeans, &c.

Vest-  
Sup. Blk Satin;  
A great variety of latest style Merino do.;  
Fancy Silk do.;  
Valentia do.;  
Scarfs, &c.  
Rich Satin Scarfs;  
Plaid Silk do;  
Black Italian Gravats;  
Fancy cotton do.;  
Shirts and Collars;  
Suspenders, Pocket Hdkfs.,  
Lamb-wool Hosiery;  
Merino Shirts and Drawers. For sale low by  
Sept. 27. MILLER & TATE.

### Great Bargains in Umbrellas.

WE have a large stock of Umbrellas, purchased for cash of the Manufacturer in Philadelphia, which we will sell low.  
Sept. 27. MILLER & TATE.

### WM. A. SOMMERVILLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Martinsburg, Va.

OFFICE removed to room adjoining Mr. Dorsey's Drug Store. Continues to practice in the several courts of Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan counties.  
Sept. 27, 1844.

### The Latest Fall Fashions.

JUST received by JOSEPH BROWN, Tailor.—His Shop, the same as occupied for the last two years, at the East end of town, on Main street. Extremely thankful to the public for the encouragement that has been extended towards him for so long a period, he hopes by assiduous attention to business—promptitude, and a desire to please, still to merit their kind approval. He is now in receipt of the latest Fall Fashions, which will enable him to fit out Gentlemen in the "latest tip," at the shortest possible notice. Over-Coats will be made in a style that will equal, if not surpass those made by any other establishment in the State. LADIES' CLOAKS will be made in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. A call from old friends is respectfully solicited.  
Country produce will be taken in payment for work, at the market price.  
JOSEPH BROWN.  
September 27, 1844.

ALEX.—Hunt's celebrated Cast Steel Axes, Rawlins & Son's do do.  
For sale low at the Hardware Store of THOMAS RAWLINS.  
Sept. 27.

PAINTS, OIL, and Putty, at THOS. RAWLINS.  
Sept. 27.

### Polk and Clay.

JUST received, a small lot of Polk and Clay Cases, at C. G. STEWART'S.  
Sept. 27, 1844.

SHOWER BATHS.—Portable Shower Baths, to be used either in Bath House or Chamber. C. G. STEWART'S.  
Sept. 27.

CARPETING.—Low Priced Carpeting, at E. M. AISQUITH'S.  
Sept. 27.

FRESH TEA.—Just received, a case of very fine tea. E. M. AISQUITH.  
Sept. 27.

RAT TRAPS.—Warranted to take in the most experienced old Norway. E. M. AISQUITH.  
Sept. 27.

SHAWLS.—I have received Several elegant new style Shawls. E. M. AISQUITH.  
Sept. 27.

SELF-DEFENCE.—Just received, a few pairs of elegant Rifle-barreled Pistols. Also, two Six Barreled Revolvers, improved pattern. E. M. AISQUITH.  
Sept. 27.

### Rich French Fancy Goods.

Splendid stock of plain and fancy colored Silks, from 75 cts. to \$3.00 per yard;  
Splendid stock Striped Satins;  
Rich Cashmere de l'Esse, from 75 to \$1.25;  
Do Muslin, from 25 to \$1.00;  
Black and Blue Black Alpaca Lustrine, from 37 1/2 to \$1.25;  
Rich Plaid Lustrine, silk warp for Cloaks;  
Plaid do Alpaca, and Cashmeres for second mourning;  
New style Fancy Hdkfs.;  
Every variety silk and worsted Mitts, some new style;  
Beautiful assortment of Flowers;  
Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, very cheap;  
Gimps, Fringes, Laces, Edgings;  
Silk and Cotton Nets, with all other white goods;  
Cashmere and French Blanket Shawls;  
Silk Tassels and Trimmings in every variety;  
Splendid stock of Linen Cambric Hdkfs. from 25 to \$1.50.  
Also—Beautiful Silk and Satin Gaiters, and Fall Gaiters;  
French Kid and Morocco Slippers;  
Do do Walking Shoes;  
In fine, every thing that is fashionable and elegant, and at the very lowest prices.  
J. J. MILLER & WOODS.  
Sept. 27.

### Family Groceries.

WE have paid special attention to the selection of our present stock of Groceries, and can with confidence recommend them to families. Among them may be found, for cash—  
Porto Rico Sugar at 12 and 11c.;  
Beautiful Leaf do. at 13 to 19;  
Rio, Laguyra, and Java Coffees, at 8, 10 and 12 1/2 cts.;  
Imperial and Gun Powder Teas, Imp. Tea from 37 to \$1.50;  
Mould, Dipped, and Sperm Candles;  
N. O. and Sugar-house Molasses;  
Soda and Water Crackers, Cheese;  
Sperm Oil, Spices, &c.;  
Mackerel, Shad Herring, Salt, &c.  
Also—Ross's celebrated Family Flour.  
All of which will be sold at reduced prices for cash.  
Sept. 27. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

### For Gentlemen.

MOST extensive assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Vestings, just received and for sale by  
Sept. 27. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

### UMBRELLAS.—A very extensive assortment

of Umbrellas, from 50 cts. to \$2.50, purchased of Manufacturers in Philadelphia at reduced prices and will be sold at small advances.  
Sept. 27. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

### BLACK TEA.—Of superior quality, for sale by

Sept. 27. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

### HATS AND CAPS.—Beaver, Silk, and Cassimere

Hats of the latest Fall and Winter fashions, just received. Also, every variety of Cloth, Furred and Glazed Caps, all at extremely low prices. For sale by  
Sept. 27. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

100 PAIRS of Kip and Calf Boots, Home-made, for Fall sale;  
150 pairs extra strong home-made Coarse Shoes, double soled;  
300 pairs Women's Calf, Morocco, and Kid do.;  
300 pr. Boy's, Girl's, and Children's do.;  
150 pr. Men's and Boy's fine do.  
All for sale at reduced prices for cash.  
Sept. 27. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

### Domestic.

BROWN and Bleached Cotton;  
Do do Sheetting;  
Bed Ticking, Checks;  
Twilled Cotton;  
Onaburg do., &c.  
Sept. 27. MILLER & TATE.

### 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 will always be an object, and no pains will be spared to execute all we promise at the time specified.  
Country Produce taken in exchange for work at the market price.  
SMALL & VANHORN.  
Charlestown, Sept. 20, 1844.

### Crackers, Crackers!

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, by a liberal community, would inform old friends 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 beat 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. Will he be willing, when requested, to follow 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 Sept. 20, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

### JET COMBS.—Entirely a new article, at

Sept. 20, 1844. C. G. STEWART'S.

### 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., all new style and fashionable, at E. M. AISQUITH'S.  
Sept. 20, 1844.

### To Dress Makers.

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

### Knitting Yarns.

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

### ROGERS' PATENT FLANNEL.

Known for the last twenty years as the only Flannel that will not draw up in washing. Sept. 20. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

### 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.  
Sept. 20. MILLER & TATE.

### NEW GOODS.

Bargains! Bargains!!  
THE undersigned has just returned from Baltimore with a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting in part of:  
Striped and Plain Cassimeres, assorted colors;  
Ribbed Cassimere;  
Water Proof Tweed Cassimere;  
Kentucky Jeans;  
Silk Hdkfs, assorted;  
Cotton do do;  
Black Alpaca, assorted patterns;  
Fancy, Plaid, and Figured do.;  
A great variety of Prints;  
Beautiful Lace Patterns;  
A good assortment of Groceries, viz:  
Brown and Leaf Sugar;  
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 a 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 Satinets;  
Black, Gray Mixed, and a large assortment of Satinets, which will be sold at last fall's prices; Vesting of every description;  
Magnificent Grape Tessans;  
Calicoes, Balzorcine patterns, latest style;  
Do Merrimac and Thornton's Mills, from 10 to 22 cents per yard;  
New Style Earliest Ginghams;  
Manchester do;  
New style Mouslin de Lairs;  
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 Muslin from 5 to 12 1/2;  
Brown Onaburgs, 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;  
Leaf Sugar, Lump do;  
Tobacco from 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 per lb.;  
Hardware of every description;  
Tin Ware do do do;  
Queensware and Glass do;  
Bacon, Shoes, Hats and Caps;  
Beacon, Corn Meal, Lard and Flour;  
Nails of every size.  
Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock, as I am determined to sell low.  
R. D. DORAN.  
Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 20, 1844.

### PRIME VINEGAR.—Just received,

50 barrels prime Vinegar.  
Sept. 20. MILLER & TATE.

### BLACK OIL VARNISH.—For Hats, &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—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.  
The FARM on which I now reside will be rented for one or more years. It is in a high state of cultivation, and one among the most productive in the county.  
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 Charlottesville 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.  
September 13, 1844. JAMES B. SMALL.

### Servant Wanted.

TWISH 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.  
September 13, 1844. W. J. HAWKS.

### The Running Gears.

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

### 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.  
Charlestown, Sept. 13, 1844—3t. A. J. O'BANNON.

### 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.  
Charlestown, Sept. 13, 1844. J. W. ROWAN.

### 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. [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.

