

Spirit of Jefferson

VOL. 1.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1844.

NO. 8.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. HELLER, (OFFICE OF MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.)
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EVERY DESCRIPTION

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, Executed with neatness and dispatch, and on reasonable terms for cash, at the Office of the "Spirit of Jefferson."

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS,

Will be kept constantly on hand.

ISAAC FOLKE, 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, CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA. ATTENDS the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick and Berkeley Counties. August 3, 1844—4f.

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

LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON, Attorney and 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 defence of suits in the Circuit Court of the United States for Ohio, and in the State Courts of that State, where the interests of the holders of those Lands may be involved. Any communications addressed to B. F. Washington, Attorney at Law, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, in reference to the above, will be promptly attended to. July 17, 1844.

S. W. HOAG, TAYLOR, Duifield'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—4f.

A. & G. W. HOLLAND, Wholesale and Retail Dealers Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, &c. Corner of Shenandoah & High streets, HARPER'S-FERRY, VA. July 26, 1844—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC, THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Shepherdstown and its vicinity, that he still continues the Cabinet-Making Business in his various branches. His shop is a few doors below "Entler's Hotel," on the opposite side, adjoining the Grocery Store of Bilymore & Co., where he has on hand a good supply of Furniture of various kinds, and of the best quality, which he will sell on liberal terms, and take in exchange all kinds of country produce, at market prices. He would also give notice that he has provided himself with a good HEARSE, and will at all times be prepared to furnish Coffins, and to convey them promptly to any place in the county, at the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms. THOMAS HOPKINS. Shepherdstown, August 2, 1844—6m.

TO HOUSE BUILDERS, THE undersigned again gives notice to the citizens of Jefferson County, that he is prepared to Erect, Alter, or Repair every description of STONE or BRICK BUILDINGS. Several years experience at the business, during which time he has erected houses that will compare in point of durability and general finish with any others in the county, enables him to promise that he will not be surpassed by any contractor in the Valley of Virginia. When desired, he will furnish the entire materials for Stone work, as also for Brick work, except the Brick. The materials will be furnished, and the work in all cases done as low as by any builder in this section of Virginia. From this facilities for the speedy execution of work—his practical experience at the business—and a general desire to please those who may employ him—he thinks he may reasonably call on all those having business in his line. He may be found for the present at the building in course of erection by Dr. L. C. Cordell in Charlestown, who, with Mr. Wm. S. Lock, will give any information to those not personally acquainted, in reference to his general capacity for business belonging to his line. JOHN W. HEAPER. August 2, 1844—4f. (Free Press 3 times.)

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

VINEGAR—Prime Hand Aged Vinegar at July 17, 1844. E. M. SQUITH'S.

BACON—On hand, a few very nicely cured Bacon, hog round, low for cash. August 9, 1844. MILLER & TATE.

THE DAYS THAT ARE GONE.

An Indian Tradition.—BY GEORGE R. MORRIS. In two days that are gone—by this sweet flowing water, Two days revolved in the shade of a tree? To make the mountain king's very loved daughter, The young warrior chief of the valley was he. Then all things around them, below and above, Were basking, as now, in the sunlight of love— In the days that are gone—by this sweet flowing stream.

In the days that are gone—they were laid near the willow, The maid in her beauty—the youth in his pride— Both slain by the foe who came o'er the billow, And stole the broad lands where their children reside: Whose fathers when dying, in fear look'd above, And trembled to think of the chief and his love. In the days that are gone— By this sweet flowing stream.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

I have watched the bright stars of the evening decay, As they kissed the light clouds ere they faded away, And I thought as I looked on that beautiful sky, So faded the deep passion from dear woman's eye. I have watched the bright rays as they rose up to meet, On the sun's proud breast, morning's kisses so sweet, And I thought, as it sank to the billowy grave, Woman's love is as changing and sinks like the wave. I have seen the bright dew-drop at break of the day, When it kissed the fresh rose-bud, then melted away; And I thought, as I looked on that dew-droplet again, Woman's tears, like the dew-drop, are fleeting and vain. Yet what were this world without woman's fond smile, I adore all her charms, tho' her beauties beguile, And love e'en the glance of her eloquent eye, Tho' its passion deceives like the tints of that sky.

Political.

From the Boston Post.

THE HOME OF THE RICK-BURNER.

Such is the title of a wood cut, in a number of Punch, received by the last steamer. It is accompanied by no description or remark; Punch lets the picture tell its silent language, its tale of woe. We had framed a description of it, when one more appropriate to our purpose met our eye, in that able journal, the League. It is more fit that an English pen should describe an English scene, and we quote it—

"THE HOME OF THE RICK-BURNER."—Such is the title which Punch has appended to the most graphic and heart-rending picture of human misery it is possible to conceive—the interior of the cottage of an unemployed agricultural laborer. The dwellers in towns may deem it overcrowded, but we know its liberal, its fearful accuracy. By the wretched pallet—placed on the brick floor—of his dead or dying wife, sits the stern and stalwart peasant, to whom the rent-raising law of monopoly has denied employment. The only furniture of the hovel consists of a three-legged stool by the side of a dying mother, on which stands a broken teapot; remnant of a wooden chair; the open—and oh! bare and footless—cupboard; and the peacher's gun! With his chin resting upon his right hand, his elbow on his knee, his left hand clutched with convulsive energy his biggest, half-naked, and bare-foot child, while a younger one clings to him, and the two younger, clasped in each other's arms, are crying in his side, sits the hardy peasant, looking intently on the wasted frame of the mother of his children. His sinewy form, his lean, hard features, the pallid, emaciated countenance of his wife, and above all, the starving aspect of his four shivering infants, bespeak the extremity of his and their destitution. Such is the home of the rick-burner. In one glance the history of the incendiary is told, and the tale goes home to every human heart."

One more stroke of the pen is required to render the description complete. The child, with a lighted torch in his hand, is represented as approaching the wretched peasant, at he sits musing over the pallid form of his wife!

It may be asked, is this a true sketch? and, if true, is not this case an isolated one? We shall let the League answer—

"And this is no ideal picture; no horrid sketch, the offspring of some distempered fancy. Oh, no, in fertile and wealthy England, in the chief kingdom of the most powerful and most civilized empire of the world, there is, at this moment, scarcely a rural hamlet where some—many, many—peasants' lives are not to be found which might have been the originals of that sketch. There are now hundreds and thousands of agricultural laborers without employment—once called at our farm the other day, who during the last sixteen weeks had not procured ten days' employment—there are thousands and tens of thousands of men working for 7s., 6s., and 5s. a week, and from whose miserable pittance deductions are made whenever the weather or the farmer's arrangements may render their services for a day or a half of day of little use.— This fact is clearly established. Such a state of things is proved to exist in the east of England by the evidence of the Times reporter, and the reporters of other newspapers, by the admissions of the land-owners, the magistrates, and the residents of that side of our island; in the west of England the laborers themselves have assembled in public meetings, and in simple and pathetic language have proclaimed the existence of the same evils there. This is enough to account for incendiaryism, or any other of the dreadful crimes ignorant men commit when they are rendered criminal by the extremity of suffering and despair.

"To this may be added, that this terrible tale is confirmed by observers of all parties in Great Britain. The latter may differ as to the cause of this wide destitution—none of their organs, so far as our observation of their contents go, dispute the fact of this appalling misery; the Tory Herald, equally with the free trade League, admits it.— So with parliamentary orators: Lord John Russell, Whig, Mr. Cobden, free trade, Lord Ashburton, Tory, admit the same order of facts. Of the latter, the League says:—

"Lord Ashburton—that Alexander Baring who has made a fortune of millions by commerce, and now uses his wealth and his influence to subject commercial industry to the yoke of a class of the nearest monopolists that ever crawled upon the earth—tells us, or rather tells the House of Lords, 'that labor is so redundant in this country, that the laborer is reduced to that amount of sustenance which will only keep him alive. This was a misfortune which none of them could avoid. This was unfortunately the condition of this country, and of the greater part of Europe.'"

"So much for the agricultural population of Great Britain, who does not know that the same terms only can adequately describe the condition of the operatives in the mines and manufactures? We have had account upon account of their destitution. Millions, tens of millions of the population live on oatmeal and potatoes. Such is the condition of the masses of the British nation. What has produced it? If we take the judgment of the most correct thinkers in England, or of the most accurate observers of other nations, the main cause of this appalling destitution is the protective system. The history of British industry is little else than a history of taxation of labor, which has for centuries, with suicidal perseverance, been maintained. Its results on the mass of the people are to be seen in the splendor of princes and palaces and the homes of the rick-burners! A few thousands revelling in riches and power; the mass reduced to starvation point!

And this country, under the same special fallacy of protection to home industry, has commenced the same round of unjust, venal, of criminal legislation. We have taken the worst British theories, and tried to join them to the noblest American principles; as if the tendency of a pernicious measure would not be precisely the same on American soil as it has proved on British soil. Accordingly we have monopoly manufacturers, just as the British have monopoly land-owners; the former pass our high Protective Tariff laws, just as the latter maintain the iniquitous corn laws. The former are making their millions at the expense of the honest working masses of our country, just as the latter are fleecing the operatives in the factories and the farm-laborers of the fields.

If this unjust system is persisted in here, for centuries, as it has been in Great Britain, what is there to prevent the same results? Long have the free elements in British institutions resisted this interference with British industry. Individual enterprise, protection to property, personal liberty, the natural adaptation of the British to domestic manufacture, have made the English nation the most powerful on the globe, in spite of the deleterious influence of restriction and taxation. But the wealth that, uninterfered with by laws of aristocratic tendency, would have diffused itself more equally through the toiling masses that produced it, has been turned by avarice into narrower channels. It has gone to the few. Law sometimes cloaks the foulest tyranny. This is the case in England. The meanest monopolists that ever crawled upon the earth, will try to sustain their ill-gotten wealth, and influence. And the spirit of freedom seems to have lost its old Saxon vigor of resistance. It is to be hoped, however, that it only sleeps; and that ere long, with the high patriotism, the religious trust, the conscious strength of the Hampden parliamentarians of the days of the Stuarts, it will soon arise in its might, tumble the aristocrats from their places of power, and abolish that system of taxation that so completely fertilizes the rich man's field at the expense of the laborer's brow."

And in this country, the same old Saxon spirit must be invoked to resist, what it may successfully resist, the same policy, and though the same elements that have resisted it in Great Britain will resist it here, posterity will reap the same fruits. We would have this great truth go trumpet-tongued through the land. We would hold those who advocate this ruinous policy to a strict account. Call it not an American system. It is a liberal upon the name of America; it is an European system. Wherever it has been tried it has shown the same results. France tried it, and she can present in all its fearful aspects, rick-burner's homes. Spain has tried it to her heart's content, and the result is the same. Point, if you can, to the country that has tried it, that does not tell the same story. As well might we call monarchy an American system, because Hamilton and Morris, as well as the Sydneys of our day, were in favor of it, as to call our high Tariff policy American, because Clay favors it. And when all this experience is streaming before us, as with a pencil of light—when the inevitable tendencies of it are to multiply rick-burner's homes and such palaces as our cotton lords live in, shall our ear be lulled with the carry that we must sustain it to elevate the condition of the laboring classes? Is it not insufferable impudence in those who labor night and day to uphold a system that is deadly hostile to their welfare to claim to be their friends?

It is time that the opponents of a high Protective Tariff and the advocates of a revenue Tariff, with such moderate discriminations as our great interests demand, should reverse the tables and carry the war into Africa. The tendency of such a measure is direct; it is to reduce the condition of the laboring masses to the state of the laboring British masses. As such, it is the duty of the intelligent and patriotic to set their faces against it.

WHO PROFITS BY THE TARIFF?

The truth is, a few thousand wealthy manufacturers are enabled to realize enormous dividends in consequence of the present tariff; and all the rest of the people, including agriculturalists, mechanics, and laborers of every class, are oppressed. The present tariff is ruinous to American industry. It protects less than one-twentieth of the people by under the rest. It is an anti-protective tariff to the many, and a high protective tariff to the few. And neither the ingenuity nor the falsehoods of Mr. Clay and his friends can make any thing else of it. The Democratic party from one end of the Union to the other oppose the present tariff. They oppose it, because it does not protect the industry of the country, but on the contrary it oppresses it. They oppose it, because it robs the industry of nineteen-twentieths of the people, to add to the wealth of the one-twentieth. They oppose it, because it destroys the market for the produce of our surplus agricultural labor, depresses the prices of whatever the farmers grow, and raises the prices of whatever they buy. They oppose it, because it is unjust both in its principles and details—its principles are to plunder the many and give to the few, to afford protection to the capitalist, and to oppress the laborer—its details are admirably adapted to its principles. Its system of discriminations are most unjustly and untruly said to be for protection, when they are all for the purpose of OPPRESSION!

FARMERS, PONDER.

You are compelled in consequence of the present tariff to pay from 25 to 30 per cent more for nearly every article you consume than you did this time last year; while the prices of articles of your production have in the same proportion declined. Look at one single staple—wheat. The price at which it opened last year \$1 25 per bushel. This year it opens at 90 cents, and is now selling at 87 1/2 cents. Are you still willing to be plundered in this way to add to the overgrown fortunes of the millionaire capitalists, who are engaged in cotton and woolen manufactures, one company of whom (the Merrimac Mass.) boasts of realizing \$500,000 profits during the past thirteen months, from a capital of \$2,000,000—nearly 25 per cent gained in very little over one year. Can you, farmers, ponder on the facts without lending your aid to the Democrats to lessen the duties of the present tariff (which according to the showing of the whig organ, the National Intelligencer, will bring into the treasury \$40,000,000—while the expenses of the government will not exceed \$25,000,000 per year), and reduce it to the REVENU standard, which is the only Constitutional, Just and Equal measure. Such as every patriotic heart may desire, and such as none but the mean and selfish ought to object to.—Balt. Rep.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Is Mr. Clay worthy of the confidence of the South?

Are the Whigs of the south stone-blind? What shall we say of a party, one of whose leading organs, the "Tropic," of New Orleans, describes Webster's speech at Springfield, as "eloquent and convincing?" Yet it was this speech, which was made expressly for the purpose of convincing the "third party," as he calls them, (viz: the Abolitionists,) to thrust Birney aside, and concentrate their votes upon H. Clay—a coalition between the Clay party of the North and the Abolitionists, which, one would think, was calculated to open the eyes of the Southern Whigs. Of all the candidates who could be started, Mr. Clay has the least claim to the votes of the Southern people.—Sax.

He rejoiced in 1840, that they (the Whigs) would no longer be "embarrassed by the peculiar opinions" of Virginia; that is, the principles which would confine the Federal Government to its limited and specified constitutional powers. The consequences is, that he is for stretching the powers of the Government, so as to create a series of factitious interests, which operate in favor of the Northern section against the south. Thus—

2. He would establish a National Bank in the North which, like the lever of Archimedes, would move and regulate at its pleasure the whole market of the South.

3. He is in favor of a high Protective Tariff which burdens the South for the benefit of the North—which oppresses the great farming interest of the country, now stunted in the price of its productions, and receiving only 3 or 4 per cent on its invested capital—and enables the comparatively small number of manufacturing monopolists to sell their productions at a high rate, and to divide 20 to 30 per cent upon their capital—

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From the Young Hickory.

WHIGS AND ABOLITIONISTS.

Since the termination of the elections in the Southern States, Whiggery has been making a dead-set for the votes of the Abolitionists. Seward in New York, Webster and Choate in Massachusetts, Slade in Vermont, Giddings in Ohio, Porter in Michigan, and Evans in Maine, have been most laboriously engaged in the effort to commingle the "black spirits and white" of Whiggery and Abolitionism. In Vermont the Whigs have nominated as their candidate for Governor, Wm. Slade, the most prominent Abolitionist in the State, and their amalgamation of the two parties is complete. What success has attended the efforts of Mr. Evans in Maine will be determined on the 6th proximo, when the election is held for State officers. The Bangor (Me.) Mercury contends that Mr. Clay is a better Abolitionist candidate than Mr. Birney himself and says:—

"The speech of Mr. Evans has given many of the Liberty men in this city and neighborhood entire satisfaction. They confess that should they vote the Birney ticket in this State, that they in effect, though indirectly, contribute to elect Polk, and consequently vote for the annexation of Texas. 'This they say they never can do. There are as many as twenty-five in this city who have already come to this conclusion, and at the November election, we do not believe that there will be a handful of political Abolitionists left in this city and county."

The Detroit Daily Advertiser, the leading Whig paper in Michigan, is also making strong appeals to the Abolitionists. It says:—

"Both parties indeed have nominated for the Presidency slave-holders, but here too each has manifested its ruling instinct. The Whigs have selected the most liberal slave-holder of the age; one who sought to prevent slavery in his own State, who has always been favorable to Northern industry and improvement, and always devoted to the Union and the Constitution. The Locofocos on the other hand, rejecting the favorite leader of their party, have nominated the most ultra and bigoted partizan of slavery, a Mississippi cotton planter, and the furious advocate of annexation."

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From the Weekly Globe of Saturday last.

Tremendous Mass Meeting of the Democracy of the District.

On yesterday evening an immense meeting of the Democracy of the District assembled, in pursuance of public notice, to participate in the dedication of the gigantic Hickory pole just raised in front of the Globe Office. Col. C. K. Giddings of this city, presided, and Mr. LUDWIG WASHINGTON, jr., officiated as Secretary of the meeting. The numbers present have been variously estimated at five to six thousand persons, and could not have fallen far short of the former. It certainly was the largest meeting ever held in the city of Washington; and as there was a Whig meeting held the same evening at the other end of the avenue, it is fair to presume that there was very few except Democrats present. On the arrival on the ground of the long line of the Alexandria procession with their beautiful banners, and including in their ranks a company of forty or fifty of the youthful Democrats of that ancient city, the meeting was called to order by the President; and after a salute from the brass piece on the mantop, the exercises of the evening commenced with the reading of the following letter from Col. ROBT. LUCAS, of Jefferson county, Virginia:

Col. SPRING, Jefferson county, Va., August 24, 1844.

DEAR SIR: I avail myself of the first leisure moment to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 27th ult., handed me by Mr. Hess a few days since, and also to assure you that I have very great pleasure in presenting, as I now do, for your acceptance "of the Washington City Democrats," in accordance with the suggestions therein made, "four hickory poles," which were put on board a boat last evening, in charge of our friend Mr. Hess, who expected to reach Georgetown in time to unload them on Monday next.

I thought it best to send four making 225 feet in the rough, which would allow of being nearly 200 feet high, when raised; though you will probably use pine or poplar for the top splices; on account of their being lighter and stiffer, and less liable to spring; and it might be well, also, to have four bars of iron let in and banded at each splice, to strengthen the pole.

As you have been pleased to request an answer, and have also made complimentary allusions to my state and to myself, it would seem to be expected of me to say something on the occasion, by way of response; but as politics are out of my line, and my aspirations do not lead beyond the cultivation of the soil, I must be excused from doing more than to make my acknowledgments for the honor that has been done me, in being called upon to furnish the hickory poles, to be planted in the metropolis of this great Republic, upon which the "star-spangled banner" floating above the names of "Polk and Dallas" and "the lone star," are to be borne as the watchword of Democracy in the battle of 1844, and to mention the fact that these hickory poles are literally and emphatically of Democratic growth. They grew upon the democratic soil of "the ancient Dominion," which never yet gave a federal vote; and the identical lands, too, upon which they were felled, have never been out of the possession of the Democratic family which first took them up, defended and cultivated them for upwards of a century past; nor has the family or any member of it, ever been known at any time, since the first dawn of American independence, to be otherwise than "devoted to the Democratic creed," as you are pleased to express it.

Wishing to "the Democrats of Washington City" prosperity and success in all their undertakings, I remain, dear sir, your very obedient servant, ROBERT LUCAS.

C. P. SEIGSTACK, esq., Corresponding Sec. Dem. Association, Washington City.

The letter was responded to by the most hearty and deafening shouts from the mighty assemblage, giving an earnest of the spirit that has at length been aroused among the Democracy of Washington.

MR. CHARLES S. WALLACH was then introduced to the meeting, and made the following eloquent response to the letter of Col. Lucas:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am not before you this evening as you heard, for the purpose of entering into a discussion of political topics, but simply by request, and on behalf of myself and you, and of the Democratic party of the District of Columbia generally, to tender to the generous donor of this towering emblem of democracy our heart-felt thanks, and to pledge ourselves to rally around it here in support of that cause, the primary and main principles of which are the maintenance of the rights of the people and the preservation of our Union, and to our night in support and protection of the constitution which our opponents fair would trample under foot and destroy. We will here assemble in council to devise the means of enabling us to hand that constitution down to posterity, in the pure and undefiled condition in which it has been bequeathed us by its framers, who adopted it with wisdom and deliberation, and who did so while yet their wounds of the revolution were unhealed.

For the liberty which is guaranteed us by the Constitution, our fathers of the Revolution poured their precious blood, until with the very soil was saturated and enriched, and the very rivers and streams were dyed a crimson hue; and they did so, full of the hope that the patriotism of their descendants would forever preserve it as an emblem of that love of liberty also spark of which has been

engendered within us from our births; and shall we desert it now? Shall we permit it to be dismembered of its beauties? Shall we strike from its component parts the conservative tower of the veto, that rule and ruthless majorities of any political party may engraff their favorite measures upon the country no matter how unconstitutional those measures may be? Let us once do so, and the whole fabric of that constitution will crumble to the ground; and then, I ask, where will be our beautiful, our glorious republic? Among the things that were; forever gone—blotted out from the face of the map of nations, to the great rejoicing of monarchies and despotic governments—

We are fighting in the cause of the people, and the people will sustain us. The intolerance of the people of our country is too great to permit the destruction of the Constitution. They love that Constitution because it was bought and paid for with the lives and the blood of the bravest and most glorious ancestry that can be boasted of by any people; and a majority of the people, I am proud to believe, would rather that their right arms be severed from their bodies, than that one single feature of the Constitution be destroyed.— A portion of the people, it is true, may, for a while, be lured into error by high sounding promises by words which, for a time, sound pleasantly to their ears; but when once they begin to reflect, they will soon find the charm of those words to be mere sound. Then their virtue and intelligence will insure their support to the cause of their country, and their country's constitution, and they will rally to a man around these emblems of Democracy, which, like democracy itself, but bend the storm only to arise more gloriously erect. On its peak we have hoisted our proud star-spangled banner—

Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWN.

Friday Morning, September 6, 1841.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT.

COL. JAMES K. POLK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.

- 1st District—John S. Millon of Norfolk.
- 2d do. Thomas Wallace of Petersburg.
- 3d do. William O. Goode of Mecklenburg.
- 4th do. Wm. Daniel of Campbell.
- 5th do. Archibald Starn of Patrick.
- 6th do. Thomas J. Randolph of Albemarle.
- 7th do. William Smith of Fauquier.
- 8th do. Green H. Samsell of Shenandoah.
- 9th do. William H. Roane of Henrico.
- 10th do. Richard Coke, Jr. of Gloucester.
- 11th do. Henry Bedinger of Jefferson.
- 12th do. Green H. Samsell of Shenandoah.
- 13th do. James Hope 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 GRAND DEMOCRATIC RALLY AT WINCHESTER.

ON THURSDAY, 27th AUGUST.

We had prepared an account of the great MASS MEETING of the Democracy, at WINCHESTER, on the 27th, but, as the editor of the Virginia, has furnished us with a sketch—narrating many incidents of which we had no knowledge—we most cheerfully appropriate it to our use. No one, unless he were present, can form a proper estimate of this meeting. It far exceeded any thing of the kind ever held in the Valley of Virginia; if indeed, not in the State. The numbers—the procession—the enthusiasm—all gave evidence of the feeling that now pervades the Democracy. If we had ever entertained any doubt as to Virginia, we saw sufficient on the day of this meeting, when her sons were congregated together from all parts of the State, to convince us that she would never sever from her ancient principles.

The Democrats of Jefferson deserve all praise for the manner in which they turned out on this morning. It was as gratifying to us, and their brethren of Frederick, as honorable and praiseworthy to themselves, and mortifying to many of their narrow-minded and illiberal opponents. But, we will not enlarge, the remarks of the Virginia will occupy all the space we can spare.

THE WINCHESTER MEETING.

The great jubilee of Democracy came off on Thursday last in superb style, and that day will ever be cherished in the memory of our patriotic citizens, as one of the proudest in the annals of our local history. The lowering clouds and falling mist of the previous evening, betokening in the apprehension of many, that the glorious day which had been designated for the celebration of our Festival, would have proved unpropitious, were happily dispersed in the course of the night, and its dawn burst upon us in all the beauty, freshness and softness of the mildest and loveliest morning. It had been set apart for the high and holy purpose of communion and fellowship between brethren of the same great political family, and as it was to be consecrated to the discussion of topics involving the highest temporal interest of man, Heaven could not withhold its approving smiles, and accordingly, a bright sun, tempered (not with frowning clouds) but with a cool and bracing breeze, threw its enchantment over the imposing scene. Early in the morning the unfettered Yeomanry began to pour into our town from all the adjacent country, and by 10 o'clock the streets of Winchester from one end to the other, and stretching far beyond their termini, presented one moving mass of human beings. It was indeed a perfect avalanche of the Democracy, and it came down upon us so suddenly that Whiggery in all its boasted confidence stood aghast, and looked amazed, if not terrified at the scene. In the midst of such an assemblage, although the spirit of order and harmony reigned over it, who could pretend to detail with anything like precision the incidents of that glorious day? Suffice it to say—that the various delegations headed by their respective Marshals with the bands of music, and their banners gaily floating in the breeze, indicating in some cases the principles of their political faith, and in others, their scorn of Cooney and all its canting hypocrisy, marched into Winchester as near as we can recollect, somewhat in the following order:

FIRST-COME, OLD FREDERICK.

With her gallant and patriotic sons from every precinct in the county under the command of their respective Marshals, and took post on Loudoun street in pursuance of the directions of the published programme—marching on a hindering atmosphere which has never been polluted by Federalism, and NEWTOWN, lately over-ridden by Cooney from other precincts, turned out in their full strength, and with the brave and hardy sons of PUGHNUTS, RUSSELL'S, SWITZER and SWITZER'S, who have never quailed beneath the blows of Whiggery, presented a spectacle on that proud occasion which was cheering to the friends of Democracy, as it was alarming to our enemies. These delegations with that of Winchester, and the gallant corps of Young Hickories, the future hope of the nation, formed on Main street, and in their midst was a handsomely decorated car, on which were seated TWENTY-SEVEN Young Ladies, (a portion of the Newtown delegation) all dressed in white, and bearing in their hands banners inscribed with the names of the States they respectfully represented. In the middle, and above the rest, was seated one of the loveliest of the lovely group, gracefully waving in her hand the flag of the "Lone Star." This significantly striking—let who may be against it, she, and her fair companions, at least, were fully bent upon annexation. In advance of these, the Democratic Associations of Winchester and Frederick county, headed by their respective Presidents and Secretaries took their position in the line. About this time the arrival of the Car was announced, and as we were one of the committee of reception we had the pleasure of witnessing in person, this splendid exhibition. A train of seventeen double cars, drawn by two large locomotives came up in gallant style to the Depot, literally manned and jammed with passengers, destined for the jubilee. Every seat or rather fold, held in the interior of the cars was occupied, and the entire row of the long train was singled over with them. The crowd of persons conveyed on this train greatly exceeded that which was brought to this place to attend the Whig Festival, on the 29th ult., and that, in the opinion of the Republican, far exceeded any that had ever preceded it. This conveyance brought up the noble delegation from Frederick city, Maryland, which consisted of upwards of one hundred of old Frederick's choicest spirits, who, we understand, "set out upon a single day's notice, to join in our celebration of the grand march of Democratic principles." This

spirited corps of Republicans, attended with a splendid band of music, was headed by Charles Shriver, Esq., who acted as their chief Marshal, and by John W. Baughman, their spokesman, and the proud banner under which they marched was the American Eagle. We regret that we have not room for a more extended notice of this patriotic delegation, and of their gallant marshals. In company with these came the noble delegation from old Federal Jefferson, showing by the "cut of their eye," as well as by the firmness of their tread, that they too are ready for the conflict that is coming. They brought with them two stuffed ox hides, one bearing the inscription of "Two dollars a day and roast beef," and the other, "Whig promises of 1840—two dollars a day and roast beef—on instance only of the hollowness of Whig professions." They also brought with them that "Same old Coon," suspended by the neck, in accordance with the verdict of an indignant people. These appropriate emblems of Whig deception were very offensive to the delicate nerves of Whiggery, and accordingly gave rise to many good-natured remarks from that quarter. The delegation was headed by Col. Robert Lucas, who, in going yeoman's service in the glorious cause of his country. In this delegation we had the gratification of seeing a noble band of "straight orators," who joined in the procession and marched under the independent banner, inscribed "WHIGS in 1840, —DEMOCRATS in 1844."

These delegations formed on Market street—Next in order came up the patriotic delegation from Berkeley under the command of their marshals. The Berkeley delegation took position in Market street, with the Jefferson and Frederick city delegations.

Next in order came the splendid delegation from our young and spirited daughter, Clarke; a noble and heroic band, who have never faltered in their maintenance of the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy. They took their position under their patriotic marshal, Jacob Isler, along side of the Jefferson, Berkeley and Frederick city delegations, and formed on Market street.

Then came Warren, Page, and the left wing of the "TENTH LEGION," proclaiming to their brethren less fortunately situated—be of good cheer—we bore the heat and burden of the day in 1840—rest assured, we may be depended on, when the tocsin shall summon us to the conflict again. Then Morgan, Hampshire and Hardy set up their patriotic sons in goodly numbers to our feast, and under the lead of their gallant marshals, they were duly marshaled for the array. At 10 o'clock, or perhaps somewhat earlier, Gen. James H. Carson, Chief Marshal of the day, commenced forming the procession, and such was the admirable skill displayed by that accomplished disciplinarian, in the arrangement of the divisions, that the line was perfectly formed and the whole column under march at half past ten o'clock. The procession being duly arranged in line, they marched through the principal streets in the town, and as it moved along in its length, the great variety of elements, it seemed to a looker on, as if it were impelled by an instinctive concert of sympathies. The various bands of music were playing in different parts of the line, and the "welkin" rang with the shouts of the joyous multitude, as they responded to the various demonstrations of respect which they received from the doors, windows, and sidewalks as they passed along.

The ORGANIZATION. At 12 o'clock the whole procession, with the thousands of others, who came to the festival, reached the beautiful grove of Mr. Wm. A. Baker, about a half mile from Winchester, where the table, seats, rostrum, &c., had been all elegantly fitted up by the committee of arrangements for the accommodation of this vast multitude, in a style of comfort and convenience for which they deserve the highest praise.

The assembly being now arranged, it was called to order by JOHN BRUCE, Esq., of Winchester, who nominated Col. JAMES M. MASON, of Frederick, as President, which nomination was received with acclamation, and confirmed by a unanimous vote. The following additional officers were then appointed:

VICE PRESIDENTS. Gabriel Jordan, W. R. Arnold, of Page. Wm. Woodward, Col. J. B. Earle, of Warren. Dr. C. McCormick, Dr. Wigginton, of Clarke. Dr. Page, Col. Nadenbousch, of Berkeley. H. Myers, J. Reichard, of Morgan. J. Gibson, William Nixon, of Hampshire. Col. D. Stickle, Dr. J. Williams, of Shenandoah. Charles Shriver, Joshua Hill, of Frederick city, Md. Wm. Wood, Jacob Baker, of Frederick. Dr. Turner, of Loudoun, and Robert M. Hetrick, Esq., of Rappahannock.

SECRETARIES. John C. Bowyer, of Winchester. Dr. J. Fauntleroy of Warren, James W. Beller of Jefferson, and E. G. Alburis of Berkeley.

The President, on the confirmation of the foregoing appointments, came forward upon the Stand, and briefly addressed the innumerable assemblage. He acknowledged his sense of the distinguished honor assigned him of presiding over so vast a congregation of the Democracy of the 10th Congressional district, the adjoining counties and the adjoining States. It was no idle pageant that had thus concentrated the people from the mountains, the hills and the valleys. No! It was an assemblage convened for the purpose of expounding anew our principles, of encouraging each other in the maintenance of these principles; and of showing to our opponents where the Democracy are to be found, and who they are. (Cheers.) He congratulated the country that the old Democracy was the standard-bearer in 1840 of Democracy—in that second revolution, when State after State surrendered to the supremacy of change. He congratulated his fellow-citizens that she remained inflexible to her faith, and stood erect amid the general defection, and unappalled. And shall we now passively submit to defeat? (Cries of No! No! Never!) Shall Virginia, who in 1840 stood the heat and burden of the day only now? (Cries of Never!) It was announced that among the speakers present there were several distinguished gentlemen from other States, and Gen. Dawson from Louisiana, was first introduced by the President of the day. His look of delicate health—his tall graceful Southern form, and attire, struck the observation of all; especially the bright eyes of the gay assemblage of ladies who fringed the right and the left of the vast amphitheatre; and he soon touched the chord of pride which ought ever to vibrate in the bosom of freemen, when he contrasted the country that they were in, with the contrasted foreground, with the dependents of corporations and minions of spinning jennies, and proclaimed amid deafening hurrahs!

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp The man's the gold for a' that." A member of the 27th Congress, he was enabled to portray in strong colours, the arrogant, if not unconstitutional measures, urged with hot haste by the Dictator; the gross inconsistencies of the self-styled Whig party; his reckless attempt to liberate the vast power so recently imported from the South. Fired with just indignation at the hypocritical philanthropy of northern fanatics, he depicted in glowing colors the desolating tendency of their course, and the frequent warring of handkerchiefs told, that the ladies responded to his patriotic sentiments and felt that they too were deeply interested in the result of the coming election. They, he justly said, were bound to advance the high rank which they adorned, to the enlightening influence of freedom, and it became them to cheer the hardy sons of the soil in their efforts to maintain the Constitution. With such a Union he argued, in a strain of impassioned eloquence, enriched by happy quotations, our institutions would defy the assaults of the ruthless invader and

"While there are leaves on the forest or beam on the river, Gen. Dawson and the applause of the multitude made way for his distinguished friend, with whom he had served in the Legislature of Louisiana. The fame of Major Davezac, the elderly orator, the compatriot in arms of the immortal Jackson, and his distinguished aid on the plains of Orleans, the able representative of his country at foreign

courts had gone before him, and when his name was announced, enthusiastic cheering greeted him before he had reached the platform; and while he ignored the form of a veteran to address an assembly the largest he said he had ever addressed before—the forest rang with three additional cheers for Andrew Jackson!! It was under the impulse of these inspiring notes that he uttered the most impassioned, the richest and most effective treat of oratory, it was ever our good fortune to enjoy. His materials were derived from a life of useful effort, study, and observation, spread over sixty years; his embellishments were drawn from the finest fields of classic literature as well as of the sacred page. It was diversified and strengthened by the happiest illustration from science and practical life—and its metaphors, and comparisons, often strikingly original, and sometimes unique, gave to the whole speech a force, pungency and effect, which will make it to be long remembered by all who had the rare fortune to hear it. With what withering allusion did he rebuke the Alien law of John Adams, now threatened to be revived by Senator Archer, and many of his party—(By the memory of '99, forbid it, Virginia!) when he proclaimed that he offered no apology to Virginians for addressing them in the accent of Rochambeau and Lafayette!!! when he communicated to the illiberal Whigs through his electrified auditory the history of his naturalization and his "baptism in blood and fire" by Andrew Jackson on the battlefield of New Orleans! We wish the old Blue Light Federalists of the North, who ranged on one side of Clay, had been within reach of the burning lava which he poured upon their aggrandizing consolidating policy in every age of the Republic. Himself an elegant scholar—he scouted the idea entertained by many of our contemporary opponents, that they engrossed "all the decency and all the sense," and from Bancroft, Cooper, Bryant, Vanderlyn, and a host of others distinguished in literature and science, he showed that the brightest intellects of the country were, where they ought to be, on the side of democracy. At home on the question of Texas, he advocated annexation with the sagacity of the soldier and civilian. He exposed the temporising policy of the Federalists, in 1803; 1811 on the purchase and admission of Louisiana, and declared amidst the shouts of the assembly with a mixture of sarcasm and truth, "give the Whigs a United States Bank and the ten miles square and they'll be satisfied."

He then, clothed in the robes of Democracy, in the South to be told by this veteran of more than thirty fields since the nomination, that the Empire State will give a majority of 20,000 for Polk and Dallas. In the language of Roane "Virginia gave up the favorite son of New York with a bleeding heart" and it may reach the sage of Lindenwald, and convince his numerous friends around him that the same feeling pervaded the mass meeting at Winchester; for his generous letter to the Federalists, not only eloquently rebuked them, but forth plaudits of approbation. We will not allow ourselves to doubt that the great Empire State will, as heretofore, with but a solitary exception, as Davezac proclaimed here. A body of "Young Hickories," who contributed much to the "pomp and circumstance" of the day came within the glance of the orator, as he poured forth his unstudied address, and eloquently did he conjure them to stow the motto of the Republic on their hearts, and support him now in the evening of life in a cause which he had labored to promote in its morning and noon, and when they bent over the tomb of Auguste Davezac, he begged they would remember him only as the friend of Liberty and the favored comrade of Andrew Jackson.

Major Davezac had addressed a large meeting, under the triumphal arch, the preceding night, and although his spirit was still willing, and a breathless crowd gathered round him, he would have been glad to have retired to rest, but he felt that he could not have done so, and he therefore stood, and with such stillness, that the rustling of the leaf might be heard amid the storm of eloquence which swept over them.

The Hon. Wm. Smith, late representative in Congress from the Calpeper district, next addressed the meeting, his close ranks yet unthinned. Bearing the character of the best stump orator of Virginia, he declared his best political position was within its limits, much was expected of him, and many after that he had listened attentively for two hours declared that "if he had not been told" of his eloquence. He was armed up to the teeth with documents, for he has learned from the fate of "Whig promises" as well as their declarations, the futility of making assertions without proof. His searching exposure of the Hamiltonian system, must have made many of the Whig spectators in the crowd wonder at the composure and coolness with which a United States Bank should be proclaimed with so much confidence by the leaders of the party. But it is the interested, the speculating portion of the party who mainly advocate the re-establishment of that corrupting institution. With argument based upon incontrovertible statistics, blended with fine touches of humor and racy illustrations, he exhibited in its true color the unequal and ruinous effect of the present tariff, especially to the farmer of the country. Had he been here at the time of the late election, he would have witnessed in the sickly parade of the mechanics, with what exterminating influence it operated upon the prospects from the recent elections in the west, and showed how near the blubbing predictions of the National Intelligencer were being verified in Kentucky. His speech throughout characterized by deep research, sound argument and bursts of eloquence enlivened by wit, made a deep impression on the minds of the audience, and he was followed by those who hear through them may remember the faithful and fearless services of Mr. Smith in the cause of Democracy.

The long shadows of the trees which spread over the crowd, scarcely perceptibly diminished, told that the sun was now declining—when the Hon. David Stewart of Baltimore was introduced on the platform. To most speakers it would have seemed a hopeless attempt, then to gratify an audience so richly treated by the able orators who had preceded. But Mr. Stewart proved fully equal to the task assigned him. His appearance, distinct, melodious voice, and clear enunciation, struck the audience, and they soon looked the same fresh attention as if it were now but "high twelve!"—They expected some "dark secrets from the prison house" when he frankly declared he had voted for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" and strikingly assigned the reasons for that step, which, in our opinion, ought to have operated upon hundreds and thousands who aided in placing a party into power upon principles so shamefully abandoned. In a narrative filled with realistic contrasts, which kept the people in a roar, he exposed the hypocrisy of the "traveller's license" by the electioneering candidate, in his tour from Ashland to North Carolina, by the short route of N. Orleans. He exhibited in some masterly dashes, the gross inconsistency of the Whigs now sustaining a U. States Bank, and a high Protective Tariff, when in 1840, they declared the establishment of such an institution an insupportable burden, and proclaimed the compromise of the permanent law of the land. Himself, largely interested in manufactures, he hesitated not to express the belief that the election of Polk would insure more stability and fair encouragement to the true "American System" than that of its reputed father who trims his sail to catch every breeze. The achievements of Mr. Stewart on the fields of Maryland had created high expectations in Virginia, and they were fully gratified—we would say to him, go on, "conquer and to conquer" and may we hope that others seeing like him the treachery of the Whig party, will come out from among them?—Remember North Point!

The sun was now sinking towards the north mountain, when the President adjourned the Convention, and the vast multitude dispersed in the same good order in which they had arrived on the ground, and preserved throughout that memorable day. The day was fine, with a bright sun, and a cool and bracing breeze during all the time: It was a most interesting and instructive night, which enabled our zealous and industrious friends, who were enabled to leave, and return to their homes, without unnecessary loss of time or the shadow of discomfort.

INCIDENTS OF THE FESTIVAL.—The arrangements at the ground for the accommodation of the vast multitude which congregated there on Thursday, were of the best kind—and the highest credit is due to the committee having charge of these matters. The Rostrum which was erected for the orators, the seats for the ladies, the booths and the tables were all fitted up and arranged in the best taste, and our working men too, whose energy and skill are adequate to any task they may be imposed upon them, contributed their best and best, their only capital, with patriotic cheerfulness and alacrity to the work.

THE NUMBER.—The lowest estimate of impartial men is, that the number who came up to the Democratic Jubilee, was from 10,000 to 12,000 persons. We do not profess to be a judge in such matters, but if there were six thousand persons at the Whig rally, we have but little doubt that there were more than double that number on the ground at the Democratic Jubilee, of New York. One of the orators on the occasion, stated that he had addressed 31 public meetings since the nomination by the Baltimore Convention, and that this was by far the largest he had yet seen, not excepting the rousing gatherings in the great city and state of New York, where business of the kind is done upon a magnificent scale—with his practised eye and judgment, he did not hesitate to say that there were 20,000 persons in the area before him. We prefer to draw our judgment to his, because we think that he ought to be accounted a pretty good judge in such matters. If he is right in the estimate, the Republican must have made a whopping mistake, when he talks of the contemptible little squad of 17 or 1800, mentioned in his last. No doubt it was a typographical error, which he will probably correct next week, by tacking on an O to the above numbers.

SPEECHES IN TOWN.—On Wednesday night, a large and attentive crowd was addressed by the veteran Davezac, under the triumphal arch in Loudoun street, and although intended only as a waiver of the earnest call which had been made upon him for a speech, his remarks were characterized by a fervid eloquence which rang the plaudits of approbation from every tongue. Upon his retiring, Henry Bedinger, Esq., of Jefferson, the talented and patriotic Elector of this district took the stand, and although he was much exhausted by two days previous labor in his Electoral vocation, he "led off" in fine style, and the way he made the fur fly upon the occasion, shows that his keen and polished blade is ever ready for service under any and all disadvantages. He spoke about an hour, and retired amid the shouts of his admiring audience.

On Thursday night—John W. Baughman, Esq., of Berkeley city, Samuel C. Williams, Esq., of Woodstock, B. French, Esq., of Chesterfield, and our talented Elector, Henry Bedinger, held forth under the triumphal arch to a large crowd, and their efforts we understand reflected the highest credit upon the talents of these distinguished orators. Charles Harding, Esq., of Charlottesville was called upon for a speech, but owing to the lateness of the hour as we learn, he declined the invitation.

PROVISIONS.—It may be gratifying to some to know the extent of the provisions furnished for our jubilee, and after we state an exact list, as we could institute into this matter we have learned, that there were 10,000 lbs. of meat, consisting of 275 Hams, 2 large Beaves, about 75 fine Muttons, 15 or 20 Veals, Shoats, Pigs and other smaller fry, the number of which has not been estimated. There were also, we understand about 20 barrels of Flour baked into bread, 2 barrels of Crackers, and cheese in proportion, 280 large round cakes furnished by the ladies for the ladies table, besides a number of other delicacies, and poultry of all kinds in abundance.

RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS.—We have not been able to learn with precision, the number of persons who came to the jubilee by the cars; but all accounts agree in representing it to have exceeded by hundreds that which came up to the Whig festival in the morning, and that a scene had never before been witnessed on that road.

We concur, (and do so most cheerfully with the Republican) that the arrangements by Wm. L. Clarke, Esq., President of the Company, through his indefatigable assistants, Mr. Langley and others were most ample and energetic. The immense crowd was conveyed with safety, convenience and despatch to and from Winchester, and no one met with the smallest accident to mar the pleasure of his trip.

THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH.—This splendid piece of architecture, costing some fifty or sixty dollars in its construction, was erected on Wednesday, the day preceding the jubilee, and as we went up, three cheers were given for the Democratic nominees, Polk and Dallas, in whose honor it was erected, and to celebrate whose triumphal march into power it will remain, until the fiat of the nation shall be given before. The President of the Democratic Convention, the Hon. President and Vice President of the United States, this beautiful arch, the skillful workmanship of Messrs. Markell, Sperry, and our Democratic Carpenters generally, spans the Main street of Winchester, near its centre, and is 27½ feet from its base to its apex. It is beautifully decorated with evergreens and when illuminated presents a magnificent spectacle.

On Piccadilly, a lofty arch was also erected and spanned the street between H. F. Baker's and John Fletcher's. It stands on Democratic soil, is ornamented with evergreens, and supported several noble streamers on the day of our jubilee.

THE LADIES.—The Democratic Ladies of Winchester and its vicinity, in a noble spirit of emulation, resolved that they would not be out done, and we are proud to say that their contributions to the tables were liberal and magnificent. Amongst the splendid donations from our Democratic fair ones, we mention the donation of Charles richly decorated with evergreens, flowers, and banners presented by several of our fair ladies, some of them placed upon the Speaker's stand, whilst others occupied the area in front, elevated upon a pedestal of an attitude, nearly equal to that of the rostrum. They were rich specimens of their taste in this department of household economy, and attracted the admiration of every spectator.

MEETING AT ELLICOTT'S MILLS.—The Balt. Argus gives an account of a meeting of the Democrats at Ellicott's Mills on Saturday last, and concludes its sketch with the following paragraph—

"After dinner speaking was again renewed, during which the distinguished orator and friend of liberty, Major Davezac arrived, and was politely invited to the stand, which he having accepted, the assembled crowd greeted him with immense cheering. When he addressed the audience each man held his breath, fearful to lose a single sentence that fell so fluently from his eloquent lips, while he gave a vivid description of the meeting of the Democracy of Winchester, Va., from which he had just arrived. The people were held spell-bound, and the deep gratification they received was depicted in every man's light streaming eye."

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATS OF NEW JERSEY.—The Democrats of New Jersey are preparing to make a great demonstration of their force in that State, at Trenton, on the 6th of September—Silas Wright will be present and deliver a reply to the speech of Mr. Webster, at Albany. The Hon. Mr. Burman, Gov. Vroom, Captain Stockton, and that old veteran, Major Davezac, will also be in attendance and deliver addresses.

A GOVERNOR TO BE NOMINATED.—The Democrats of New York were to meet at Syracuse yesterday, to nominate a Governor. Hon. Silas Wright, it is said, will receive the nomination.

THE MORNING WON'T VOTE.—The inhabitants of Navajo have issued a manifesto declaring that they will take no part in the presidential contest, as neither of the candidates are fit men to receive their votes?

A HOME MARKET.

The following from the Lorrain Republican disposes of the home market humbug in short order:—

"Much is said by the Whigs about furnishing a 'home market' for our western produce. To show the utter absurdity of this, let us look at a few facts and figures.

According to the census of 1840 there were 21,342 persons in the United States engaged in the manufacture of woollens. Many of these are women and children. Allowing ten bushels of wheat to each person, (and the estimate is a liberal one,) they would consume 213,352 bushels. By the same census we find that Franklin county raised 243,991 bushels of wheat. Now let us look at the figures.

Am't consumed by woollen manufacturers, 213,352
Amount produced by Franklin county, 243,991

Subtracted, leaves a surplus of 30,639

This one county in Ohio can supply all the manufacturers of woollens in the United States, and have 30,639 bushels to spare.

But further.—The total number of persons engaged in the manufacture of cotton, as appears from the same census, is 72,119. Allowing each person as above ten bushels, it would amount to 721,190 bushels per annum. The surplus wheat of Ohio alone amounts annually to over 12,000,000 bushels. This is wheat raised to sell. Now let us look at it:

Amount used by woollen manufacturers, 213,352
Amount used by cotton do. 721,190

Total amount, 934,542
Subtract this from 12,000,000, and we have 11,065,458 bushels surplus.

And where is this grain to find a market if not abroad? Talk of 'home consumption.' It is absurd. Ohio can twice supply all the home market in the Union. We must export grain or be ruined. That cannot be done with a prohibitory tariff, such as we now have. Farmers, what shall be done?"

"The Whigs of 1840, having violated all the promises they then made to the 'dear people,' have found it expedient as a last resort, to deny that they ever made some of which they are now charged. For instance, it was found advantageous in that memorable contest, as a means of deceiving the 'poor man,' to promise him when Harrison was elected, he should receive 'Two dollars a day and roast beef.' Now, that is just like all their other professions, was merely to gull fools, they stoutly repel the assertion that they ever held out such 'savoury' inducements. The following from the Philadelphia Times, is just at hand—

FOUND.—We learn from the Albany Atlas, that a flag, bearing the words, 'two dollars a day and roast beef,' has been found in that city. It is supposed to have belonged to a party called the Coons, who flourished in 1840, and drank a great quantity of hard cider."

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, states that the Hon. FRANCIS R. SHUFER was unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor, on Monday last, in place of the Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg, recently deceased. Of his election, the Democratic papers have no doubt. Those who supported Gen. Harrison in 1840, are now deserting Mr. Clay by thousands. We could well high fill our paper with the "Changes" that are given in this State alone. She always has been Democratic, save once, and from that one sin she now determined to be loosed. We wish her good speed in the noble effort to stand, where the "Keystone" should stand in the Republican phalanx, disenthralled and redeemed from every tincture of Whiggery.

THE OLD KEYSTONE.—A most tremendous meeting of the Democracy was held a few days since at Chambersburg, Pa., at which was a delegation of 500 from Cumberland county, among whom were 147 with labels upon their hats, viz: "Harrison men in 1840—Polk and Dallas 1844." Our informant says our friends were never in finer spirits and confident of carrying the State by 30,000 majority. So we go all over the country.

NEW YORK.—The Hon. SILAS WRIGHT, in his letter to the great Nashville Democratic Convention, says—

"It affords me the sincerest pleasure to be able to say to you that the democracy of New York is becoming effectually aroused, and that the national nominations are received with a harmony of feeling, and supported with a spirit and energy by the whole party, so far as my information extends, which never have failed to carry the State most triumphantly. The confidence expressed by the letters of all my correspondents, authorize the confident hope that the electoral vote of this State will be given for Polk and Dallas."

HOW WILL NEW YORK VOTE?—The N. York Morning News, says the Whigs "forget that in 1840, New York was a Whig State—Whig by their great majorities of 15,000 in 1837, and 10,000 in 1838. But now avows change, but tells New York is now another part of Iowa. In both last year and the year before, we swept the State by upwards of 20,000. Where are we going to lose any of our majority last year, when we had about 22,000, being a gain of about 35,000 since 1840? No—New York is safe, and the pledge which Mr. Van Buren's friends gave for her in Baltimore, to the rest of the Union, will be redeemed."

HON. N. P. TALMADGE.—It is announced in our exchanges that Mr. Talmadge late of New York, now Governor of Iowa, has declared his determination to vote for Polk and Dallas. The prodigious gains are returning.

MARYLAND.—David C. Springer, Francis Gallagher, J. J. Graves, Nathaniel Williams and Elijah Stanbury, have been nominated as candidates for the Legislature, from the city of Baltimore.

Though it may seem to be hoping against hope, in expecting old Federal Maryland to render any aid in the great Republican victory that is soon to be won, yet, from all parts of the State, we have the most cheering accounts. The election of Carroll, as Governor, seems to be confidently anticipated, if the organization of the Democratic party can be perfected, so as to insure their full vote.

STATE ELECTIONS.—The election took place in Vermont on Tuesday last. No returns yet, as a matter of course. It was Whig in 1840, by 14,900 and upwards, and as Slade, that ultra Abolitionist, and Northern Disunionist, has been nominated so as to secure the Abolition vote, it will be Whig again, doubtless. The next election is in Maine, September 9th. Seven States vote in October, namely—Maryland, October 2d; Georgia and Arkansas, 7th; New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, 8th; and South Carolina, 14th.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

CHARLOTTESVILLE CONVENTION.

We deem this movement of such essential importance to the success of our cause, that we cannot forbear again calling the attention of the Republicans to its occurrence. It meets on the 10th of September. We understand, that some of the strongest Republicans and best Orators in Virginia will attend it. A copious supply of Documents will be provided for distribution—embracing the most momentous issues, and supplying ammunition for the management of the campaign. We trust that the delegations will be full from every county—that they will meet to catch from each other and communicate to their friends the generous spirit of enthusiasm—and to exchange information, so very important to our brilliant success and a glorious victory. Let no delegates stay away. We shall have no arrangements to make—an active organization to adopt—a plan of victory to accomplish. The presence alone of so many brethren, united in the common cause, dear to our hearts, will be sufficient to kindle up all our best sympathies, and prepare us for the struggles of the coming encounter. We shall have, in addition to these, the opportunity of seeing some citizens who are distinguished in the public councils—of hearing some of our best Orators speak—of listening to an animated address, and of voting, in sight of the tomb of Jefferson, that we will never desert his principles. Virginia expects every man to do his duty, and let us go forth to conquer and consume together, to know what we are to do, and resolve to do it.

We invoke, therefore, a full and animated attendance of the Delegates of the Democracy of Virginia.

We re-publish the Delegates appointed from Jefferson County at the meeting at the Court House on the 15th ult., and anxiously hope that every Delegate may find it convenient to attend.

Charleston Precinct.—Hon. Wm. Lucas, H. Bedinger, R. Hume Butcher, B. F. Washington, John C. R. Taylor, Hierome L. Osis, Jas. C. Clotier, John Moore, Jr., John W. Rowan, A. J. O'Bannon, J. W. Beller, G. B. Beall, John Lock, and on motion the Chairman, Col. B. Davezac, was added.

Smithfield Precinct.—James Graham, B. Shuart, Benjamin Wilson, Thomas Watson, Jr., Joseph Smith, John Sheppard, Geo. M. Gray, John Shirley, Abraham Bell, Jacob Gill, John A. Bates, Joseph Shewalter, Samuel Camery.

Shenandoah Precinct.—Lewis Adams, G. H. McGlinsey, Dr. R. Parin, C. Billings, Jacob Morgan, Col. Billings, G. M. Under, Geo. Ender, John Wyson, Col. R. Lucas, Minor Hays.

Harpers Ferry Precinct.—Isaac Foulke, G. H. Wagon, John G. Wilson, James H. Graham, Wm. Stevens, Samuel Kilham, B. D. Dorn, W. Smallwood, Col. Henry Wood, R. E. Hilditch, Thos. K. Laley, James H. Hill, G. H. Hill.

ORGANIZE!—Let the word pass on—Organize! Organize! Work! Work! as our brethren say in the North. Organize, Organize, Let forth every nervous fibre, muscle, and sinew of the Republic. Within a little, the battle will be fought for Wm. or for Wm. Dedicate a large portion of that time to your country and her principles—Delegates to the Charlottesville Convention! We earnestly invoke you to attend—and meet your brethren at the Great Wigwag. We want to take you all once more by the hand—and swear to do our duty in November. We want you to receive your instructions—do them, and do them to catch, that you may communicate to all friends, the holy enthusiasm of our noble cause.—Rich. Eng.

Whig Meeting in New York.—The New York Herald (neutral) closes its sketch of the Whig meeting at National Hall, on the 29th ult., with the following:

Mr. Thompson, [WILLIAM B.] of Virginia, then was introduced to the meeting, and commenced by saying that he charged the previous speaker [Mr. Berrie, of Tennessee,] with two crimes—that of petit larceny, inasmuch as he had charged James K. Polk in stealing trifles from the Whigs which were solely his own; and secondly, with his stealing all his own observations, which he intended to make, having taken them on hand. He then proceeded to observe on the spirit provisions abroad among certain parties to discover the Union between the North and the South, whom he termed miserable anarchists; but whose vile endeavors were thwarted by the endeavors and exertions of the constituents of Virginia and New York. After a long eulogy on the State of Virginia, in which he endeavored to show the energy of the inhabitants of this State to promote popular opinions, said there was one man, who was the spirit of Alexander Hamilton, who had recently visited, to repudiate such doctrines as those of James K. Polk. After going through the usual questions to be discussed in this contest, without throwing much light upon them, and beating over the same or similar ground of the previous speaker, Mr. Perine, he then proceeded to contrast the characters of the two candidates for the office of President, showing that Henry Clay was the only proper man, and that James K. Polk was a mere upstart, and that the common sense of those present would decide this matter. That he was ever forward in the cause of his country, when others were unknown. The gentleman then proceeded to put several questions to those assembled, as to who had been their aid their country's best friend, which was responded to by those present, which by this time had diminished to somewhat between 50 and 100 persons, by loud shouts of "

BAITMORE FESTIVAL.

A report has been put in circulation that the Democratic Festival, proposed to be held in Baltimore on the 13th September had been postponed.

THE ARRANGEMENTS having been made before it was known that the twelfth would be celebrated in any other manner, it has been decided that it cannot be postponed.

Preparations are making on a grand scale, to render the occasion one of unusual interest. The Democrats of Baltimore assure their friends, at a distance, who may be with them on the 13th, that they shall receive a warm reception.

Hon. Slias Wright, of N. Y.; Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, do.; Major Davezac, do.; (aid to Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans) Gens. Melvin, Esq., do.; Hon. James Buchanan, of Pa.; Judge G. W. Barton, do.; Col. Rhea, Frasier, do.; Col. James Page, do.; Wm. D. Kelley, do.; Hon. Wm. Smith of Va.; Henry Bedinger, Esq., do.; Albert C. Constance, of Md.; Wm. Geo. Reid, do.; James M. Buchanan, do.; and David Stewart, Esq., do.

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FOREIGN.

The Great Western arrived at New York on Saturday last, making the passage from Liverpool in two weeks. The steamer Ibernia also arrived at Boston on Sunday, making her passage in twelve days, the quickest across the Atlantic on record.

DEATH OF JOSEPH BONAPARTE.—Letters from Florence, of the 30th ult., mention the death of Joseph Bonaparte, once King of Naples, and afterwards of Spain. He died on the 28th ult., after a long illness. His brothers, Louis and Jerome, were with him in his last moments. Louis is now the head of the family, but his health is also very bad, and his successor is Prince Louis Napoleon, the prisoner at Ham. The Romagna is stated to be still in a very disturbed state. It is stated, too, that the Pope is dangerously ill.

ACCOUPEMENT OF THE QUEEN.—BIRTH OF A PRINCE.—The birth of another Prince—the Duke of York—we presume to call him by anticipation—has relieved every solitudo as to the personal welfare of Queen Victoria, and has given a new security for the direct succession to the crown. The Queen was "taken ill" soon after five o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 6th instant. Her actual birth took place, without any advertisement, at 10 minutes before 8 o'clock. In the course of the morning gowns were first at Windsor, at St. James' Park, and at the Tower; and bells were rung and flags hoisted in every quarter as the news spread. The Queen and the infant have continued to do well; and being the tenor of the bulletins down to the last issued.

RUMORED OCCUPATION OF TANGIER BY THE FRENCH.—The Patrie, Paris journal of Saturday evening, has the following article:—"Rumors of the highest importance were circulated today at the Bourse. It was said that the Prince de Joinville had landed, and had taken possession of Tangier, where the tri-colored flag was waving at this present moment. It was added, that the English consul had immediately protested against this measure. The complication of these events; the strange silence on the part of the government—all this has caused a real panic which has produced a considerable fall in the prices of public securities, as will be seen in our report below, that the Three per Cents. fell 75 centimes and the Fives 11c. 10c.

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Bragonier, Mr. Thomas Backster, of this town, to Miss MARY C. KIMMER, of Winchester. On Sunday evening, last, at Harpers-Ferry, by the Rev. James Sanks, Mr. ABRAHAM GRAY to Miss FRANCES C. CLIP, all of this county. On the same evening, by the same, Mr. REUBEN TAYLOR, of Page county, to Miss ELIZA ODEY, of Harpers-Ferry. On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Orson Douglas, JOHN ROSS, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, to Miss MARY B. STAYLER, of Wilmington, Del.

On the 23rd inst., at Woodlawn, the residence of George C. Baker, Esq., by the Right Rev. Bishop Meade, Col. JAMES W. WOOD, of Logan county, Kentucky, to CAROLINE AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Major C. Baker, of Clark county, Va. In Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 22d ult., by the Rev. James Flannery, Mr. THOMAS RUSSELL, Sr., of Harpers-Ferry, to Mrs. REBECCA MARTIN, of the former place.

At Mount Emmet, near Pittsburg, Pa., on Thursday evening the 15th ult., Mrs. NANCY BUCKMASTER, nee Nathaniel Buckmaster, Esq., formerly of this county. On Monday night last, ALEXANDER HEWITT, in the 25th year of his age.

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A BREAKAGE.—Whitell the engine and train from Baltimore, were passing over the Railroad bridge at Harpers-Ferry on yesterday, the flooring or some portion of the bridge gave way, and the engine and several of the cars were precipitated into the river below—falling a distance of more than twenty feet. Though several persons went down with the engine and cars, strange to say, none were injured. It will cause considerable trouble and expense to remove the engine and cars from the position which they now occupy.

Meeting of the Jefferson Central Club. At a meeting of the Central Club of Jefferson, on Monday night the 2nd instant, the President called the attention of the Club to a challenge from their opponents to meet them in public debate. Whereupon ANDREW HUNTER, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which, after some appropriate and forcible remarks, and said resolutions were adopted unanimously: Resolved, That we accept, most willingly, the invitation of the Democratic party at their meeting in Charlestown on the 19th ultimo, to co-operate with them in providing for a public discussion, by "Speakers of both parties," of the political questions that now agitate the country. Resolved, That the President of this Club, and two others to be appointed by him, be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee on our part to make all arrangements for the proposed discussion, to Speakers, time, place, and mode of debate, and to that end said Committee are hereby authorized to confer with the Committee appointed by the Democratic party.

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A HINT.

WE are preparing to go to Baltimore and Philadelphia to make our FALL PURCHASES. Our friends will understand that we must have money, or we cannot do it. A. & G. W. HOLLAND. Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 6, 1844.

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

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

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

NOTICE. ALL the Stockholders in the "Shenandoah Bridge at Harpers-Ferry," who know themselves to be delinquents, by not having paid the first and second instalments, of two and five dollars each, per share, are hereby informed that if the said instalments are not paid, in or before the 31st of this month, (August), their Stock will be sold at public auction on that day, in front of James Walling's Hotel, in the town of Harpers-Ferry. Those Stockholders who have paid the first and second instalments, are hereby notified that the third and fourth instalments of four dollars each, per share, were due on the 20th of June and 20th of July last, respectively. They are most earnestly requested to pay in forthwith. By Order of the Board, GEORGE MAUZY, Sec'y & Treas'r. Harpers-Ferry, August 9, 1844.

Postponement. The sale of a portion of the above mentioned delinquent shares, was postponed until next Saturday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, in front of Walling's Hotel. GEORGE MAUZY, Sec'y & Treas'r. Sept. 6, 1844.

To Lovers of "the Weed." SNUFFS.—Just received, Rappee, Scotch, Snuff's Mixture, Moccobaw and Natchitoches SNUFFS—fresh and of superior quality. Tobacco.—A large supply of Tobacco of extra superior quality, down to 12 1/2 cents per pound—the most general assortment in the county, and at the lowest prices. Segars.—Old Regalia, Plantation, Principe, Rife, Spanish and half Spanish Segars, the most favorite brands. Also a large supply of Tobacco Pouches, Snuff Boxes and Pipes, cut and dried Tobacco, Spanish Cuttings, Matches, &c., for sale low. J. J. MILLER. September 6, 1844.

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

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

BARGAINS FOR CASH. THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and customers that he will sell a few SADDLES, FOR CASH, lower than they ever have been sold in this county, and will insure them to be made of the best materials. And he will also sell low on the usual credit. He would also inform those who have old standing accounts, to come forward and settle them, as he is much in want of money. He returns his thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received since his residence in this place, and hopes, by strict attention to business, still to merit a part of the public patronage. A. WHIP. Charlestown, Aug. 30, 1844.

Horses for Sale. I HAVE two young and good draught horses, which I am desirous to sell. Also, a Wagon, calculated for either two or three horses, and harness for six horses. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above, will find it to their interest to call early. A credit of nine months will be given. JOHN MARQUART. Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 23, 1844—3t.

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

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Real Estate in Bolivar. I WILL sell before the Hotel of Eli H. Carroll, at Harpers-Ferry, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 7th day of September next, that Valuable Lot of Land, containing about SIX ACRES, lying and being in North Bolivar, Jefferson county, State of Virginia, with the improvements thereon. The improvements consist of a Two Story Stone House, (stuccoed), and a small one story building, beside outbuildings, &c. It is the same property formerly owned and occupied by Nicholas Koonce, as a Tavern Stand. Terms of Sale.—One fourth of the purchase money cash, and the balance in equal payments of six, twelve, and 18 months, with interest, and to be secured by Deed of Trust on the property. Sale to take place at 10 o'clock, M. JOHN H. ALLSTADT, per ISAAC FOUKE. Harpers-Ferry, August 23, 1844.

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

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

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

SERVANT WANTED.

I WISHT to purchase a female servant one well acquainted with house work; from sixteen to twenty-five years of age. Children with her will be no objection. Any person having such a servant to dispose of will please address the undersigned at Bath, Morgan county, Va. August 16, 1844. WM. HARMISON. HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. JUST received, a good assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, viz: Carpenter's Door Locks; Knob Latches; Rimmed do.; Socket and Turner's Chisels; Shovels and Tongs, various prices; Horse Raps, large size; Mill and Hand-saw Files; Butt and Parliament Hinges; Wood Screws and Spriggs; Superior Pocket Knives; Knives, sticks and Shavers; German Silver Table and Tea Spoons; Britannia and iron do.; Carpenter's Foot Rules, 2 and 4 fold; Bench and Sash Planes; and all which will be sold very low by JOHN G. WILSON. Harpers-Ferry, August 16, 1844.

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

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

STONE CUTTING. WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, and adjoining counties, who may wish to mark the graves of their lamented dead, that he still continues to make and superintend MONUMENTS—Box, Column, and plain TOMB SLABS—And Head and Foot STONES OF EVERY VARIETY. Having purchased an extensive QUARRY of the most beautiful White and Variegated MARBLE, and an extensive water power to saw and polish with, his prices will be LOW. One great advantage to purchasers is, that all Stone will be delivered at his risk, without any extra charge. BY APPLICATION TO MR. JAS. W. BAZELING, Charlestown, those who may desire any of the above articles can be shown the list of prices and the different plans. He will also forward any orders, epigraphs, &c., that may be desired. Or by addressing me at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., orders can be filled without delay. No imposition need be feared, as my prices are uniform. Aug. 23, 1844.—ly.

Facts as they Are. SAMUEL GIBSON is selling Groceries at the following prices: No. 1 Green Rice Coffee, 10 cts. No. 2 do do do, 9 No. 3 do do do, 7 1/2 Good Loaf Sugar, 12 1/2 New Orleans Brown Sugar, 9 Brown do do, 8 Bleached Deaphene Candles, 40 Brown do do, 35 Sperm Candles, 37 1/2 Mould Tallow Candles, 12 1/2 Tobacco, best quality, 5 plugs to the pound, at 20 cents; small twist, 12 1/2; and all other articles in the same proportion. Coffee and Sugar subject to a discount of 50 cents, when sold to the amount of 100 pounds. Foreign Liquors.—A fine assortment of French Brandy, Holland Gin, Maderia and Cecily Wines, which I am willing to sell at a small advance on the invoice prices. Old Rye Whiskey.—A good supply of Old Rye Whiskey, favorite brands and fine flavor. Dealers and consumers are respectfully invited to call and examine. Also, good rectified Whiskey, Copper Distilled, at 37 1/2 cents per gallon, with a considerable deduction in price by the barrel. I have also for sale on commission, a few barrels rectified Whiskey, made last fall, that I am anxious to close at 31 1/4 cents per gallon. Harpers-Ferry, August 9, 1844.

WANTED. 1,000 LBS. BEES-WAX, 60 Bushels Mustard Seed, for which the market price in goods will be given. August 9, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH.

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

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

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

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

MEAT, MEAT! SOLOMON WILLIAMS, long known to the citizens of Charlestown, respectfully informs them, that he will have at the Market-House, on every Wednesday and Saturday morning, a supply of Beef, Veal, Mutton and Lamb, in their due season, and of the best quality that can be produced in the County. Sausages and Puddings in their season. All meats will be sold low for cash. He respectfully asks a share of patronage. July 17, 1844.—2m.

LARD LAMPS. I HAVE just received a few more of those Lard Lamps from the manufactory of Carnellon & Co., of Philadelphia. Also, a few sets of OIL-CLOTH TABLE MATS; together with a variety of other articles. All of which will be sold low. Call and see. CHARLES G. STEWART. August 2, 1844.

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

Wool.—We want to purchase at the market price, 2 or 3000 pounds of Wool, for which we will exchange to you. August 2, 1844. MILLER & TATE. BLACK OIL VARNISH, For sale at A. & G. W. HOLLAND. Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

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

TAKEN UP.

ON the 27th of August, 1844, near Lectown, Jefferson county, a Red and Sorrel HORSE COLT, supposed to be three years old last spring, 14 hands high, with a star and star in the face, and a scar on the left shoulder—and appraised at \$25. The owner of the Colt is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. WM. JOHNSON. Aug. 30, 1844.—3t.

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

NOTICE. I HAVE the pleasure of informing the Mill holders and others concerned, that the New Shenandoah Company, at their late meeting, have reduced the Tolls on the Shenandoah river to the following rates, viz: From Shenandoah and Clifton's Mills to 2 cts. per bu. Flour: " Shenandoah " 3 " " " " Snickers-Ferry " 4 " " " " Berry's Ferry " 4 " " " " S. Wilson's Mills " 6 " " " " G. F. Hupp's Mill " 7 " " " " GEORGE MAUZY, Agent. Aug. 23, 1844.—3t.

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

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

NEW GOODS. THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received a lot of new and beautiful goods, which they will sell at their usual low prices. Fine 3-4 Brown Muslin 6 1-4 cents. Heavy 7 do do 8 " " " " 4-4 do do 8, 10, and 12 1-2 cts. Fine Bleached do do at very low prices. Tazans, Balzarines, Balzarine Lawns, Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, &c., &c., for Ladies dresses; Silk goods of every variety, Shawls, Corsets and Tassels, Gimps, Fringes, Lace; Edging; Insertings, Gloves and Hosiery; Cloths, Summer, Cassimeres, Vestings; Boots and Shoes and Hats, of every variety; Parasols, Sun Shades, Ribbons, Chemizette, &c., at unheard-of low prices; Groceries, very low, viz: Coffee, 8, 8, and 10 cents; Tea, 50, 62 1-2; Super Extra Imperial, \$1.00; Hardware, assortment, Queensware and Glass; Tin-Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., &c. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call on A. & G. W. HOLLAND. Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.—t.

Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Dye-Staffs, &c. J. H. BEARD & Co. ARE just receiving a large and fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, &c., &c., which they respectfully offer to their customers and the public in general, at reduced prices and on the usual terms. July 17, 1844.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—Fresh Oranges and Lemons, Filberts, fresh Candy, Almonds, English Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, &c., just received and for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co. July 17, 1844.

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

TBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS. A large variety, for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co. July 17, 1844.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.—Fancy Bibles, do. Prayer Books, do. Testaments; School Books, Miss Leslie's Complete Cookery, American Gardener, school books of every description, Steel Pens, Quills, Blank Books, Slates, Paper, Inks, Lead Pencils, &c., &c., for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co. July 17, 1844.

PERFUMES, &c.—Cologne Water, Lavender Water, Bay Rum, Oil of Rose, Toilet Water, Bear's Oil, Indian Oil, Buffalo Oil, McCosser Oil, Balm of Columbia, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Pomatum, Lion Pomatum, Bear's Grist, Soaps and Shaving Cream of every variety. Call and see at the store of J. H. BEARD & Co. July 17, 1844.

PATENT MEDICINES.—SWAIM'S PANACEA, Hough's Panacea, Jayne's Expecterant, Dr. Duncan's Expecterant, Brigg's Arabian Balm, Harris's Ring-worm and Tetter Cure, Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, &c., for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co. July 17, 1844.

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

CHEAP GOODS.—The subscriber being anxious to sell off his Spring and Summer Stock, will offer below cost, many desirable articles for ladies' wear; such as Lawns, Balzarines, Mouslin de Laines, Chintzes, Laces, Collars, &c. July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH.

LADIES' HOSE.—Black and White Silk L and Black and White Cotton Stockings, at very low prices at E. M. AISQUITH'S. July 17, 1844.

The Markets.

