

SPRIT OF JEFFERSON

VOL. 1.

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

NO. 8.

SPRIT 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 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 his work 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 ask a call from those having business in his line. He may be found for the present at the building in course of erection by Dr. L. C. Cordell in Charlestown, who, with Mr. Wm. S. Lock, will give any information to those not personally acquainted, in reference to his general capacity for business belonging to his line. JOHN W. 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 lovers reclined 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 billow's wave, 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 is, however, in his usual ebullient mood, and 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 incendiarianism 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 incendiarianism, 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 meanest 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, yet, 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 death. 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 undering 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 FLUNDER 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!

It is an outrage upon common sense to say that the Whig tariff of 1842 affords protection to the industry of our people. It is precisely the reverse of that; not supported by a single fact in the present condition of the country; exhibiting as it does a decline in the prices of the surplus produce of the labor of the people.—N. Y. Plebeian.

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 Merrimack 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.

How THEY LOVE ONE ANOTHER.—I care not what are Webster's motives, whether it be the love of office, or because the popular current is setting our way. I look upon him with utter loathing and detestation. He is a dead weight; and if anything could sink a party, his name would.

Henry Clay has too many heresies about him ever to gain my support.—Daniel Webster.

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 D. 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 rejected 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. 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.—A Tariff, too, which, taking advantage of the minimum principle and special duties, taxes the poorer classes of the community much higher in proportion than the rich.

3. Mr. Clay has abolished the remedy and denied the relief, which he himself solemnly pledged to extend to the south, by his Compromise Act of '33. He pledged himself at the time of its passage to carry it out; and by anticipation, denounced as unworthy of the confidence of any American statesman, any man who should attempt to violate it. In '40, he again pledged himself to the execution of the Compromise Act. And even as late as January last, he publicly proclaimed to the people of Charleston, that "influenced by a desire to avert the coming danger, and anxious to perpetuate the Union, and give peace to a distracted country, I brought forward the Compromise Act, and aided in its passage. In my subsequent life, I adhered to its provisions, AND SHALL DO SO IN FUTURE."

And now, faithless to his promises, he stands pledged by his letter of 26th June last, to Frederick J. Cope of Pittsburg, to support the Tariff of '42, which he says "has operated most beneficially, and that I am utterly opposed to its repeal."—This Tariff, which Mr. Rives declared in August, 1843, prostrates the Compromise Act, and is worse than the Tariff of 1828—and which Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, commends, because it runs up the rates of duties to forty, fifty, sixty, and, indeed, a higher rate upon a variety of articles—and which Willis Greene, member of Congress, the accredited emissary at Washington, of the Clay party, substantially declared the other day, in the neighborhood of Washington, to be contrary to the whole spirit of the Compromise Act, and rebuked Mr. Polk with the design of restoring to an oppressed and suffering South the benefits of the Compromise principle, so solemnly and so repeatedly pledged by Henry Clay.

5. Henry Clay is urging upon the country the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—the handmaid and the ally of a protective Tariff—because, as you deprive the United States of its land money, it must be supplied by duties on imported goods.

6. He is in favor of a virtual abolition of the Veto Power—which has never been exerted except to save the constitution itself—and which might hereafter be interposed as the shield of Southern rights against the attacks of the Abolitionists.

7. H. Clay has resisted the re-annexation of Texas, contrary to his own declarations in 1820, and in the face of the exertions which he made in '25 and '38 to recover Texas. He now places the recovery of this beautiful country upon such conditions, as, according to Slade and Webster, will forever shut the door to its admission into the Union—upon the consent of Mexico, which we are not bound to ask—upon the obligation of the faith of Treaties, which has no existence—upon the fear of incurring a war with Mexico, which, perhaps with Great Britain, which is victorious in itself, and which apprehension, in his better and palmer days, in 1810, he rebuked with all the spirit of an American patriot—and finally, upon the preliminary consent of a considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy, which Mr. Clay knew, at the time of composing his letter, could never be obtained.

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."

"On such issues, and with such candidates, the anti-slavery men of Michigan cannot hesitate in their choice. They will co-operate with the Whigs in all measures calculated to check the present progress, and to promote the ultimate extinction of slavery in our country."

The Cincinnati Atlas is also zealously laboring to commend its favorite to the sympathies and support of the Abolitionists. To show his Anti-slavery sentiments, they quote the following extracts from his speeches, and the recommendation of Mr. Birney, the Abolition candidate for the Presidency:—

"I am no friend of slavery. The searcher of all hearts knows that mine beats high and strong in its cause of liberty. Mr. Clay's Speech. "If I could only be instrumental in eradicating this deep stain upon the character of our country, I would not exchange the proud satisfaction I should enjoy, for the honor of all the triumphs ever decreed to the most successful conqueror."

[Mr. Clay's Speech. "Whether in public or private station, my friends may rest assured that I will stand erect, with a spirit unconquered while life endures, ready to second their exertion in the cause of LIBERTY, UNION and the NATIONAL PROSPERITY."

"It is with a keen sensation of pleasure—all most of delight—that we see this gentleman defending the rights of his countrymen to petition Congress for the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and asserting the Constitutional power of that body to accede to their requests. "The God of the oppressed now presents for Mr. Clay's acceptance, honors that we hope to see take root in time and bear their fruit through eternity.—James G. Birney, March, 25, 1836."

We would direct the especial attention of the Southern Whigs to these arguments of their Northern allies.

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. GARDNER, 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 main-top, 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. Hesse 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. Hesse, 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, upon the altar of civil and religious freedom, are fast going out under the influence of the mad and ruthless assaults of a party who "stoop to conquer."

[Rockingham Register.

engendered within us at 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 monarchs and despotic governments.— We are fighting in the cause of the people, and the people will sustain us. The intent of the people of our country is too great to permit this 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—

"And long may it wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

And soon may it show forth upon its firmament another glorious and shining star, the lone star of Texas—which now sheds its bright rays through our midst over a portion of our brethren; and may we soon receive those brethren into the bosom of our community, thus extending the glorious liberty under which we live, and with which we are blest one step further towards its finally covering the whole American continent; while the European world is looking anxiously on, and the people of Europe are preparing to follow our example, and throw off their shackles of despotism, leaving with joy into the ranks of freedom.

Beneath those stars and stripes are displayed the names of the nominees of our party for the highest offices in the gift of the people; and to see this honor conferred upon those who, did not ask it, who did not look for it, must stimulate us all, and show to every man however poor he may be, however low his origin, that by steering an honest and upright course, and making himself useful to his fellow man, he, too, may reach this high niche in the pinnacle of fame, this highest and greatest of honors, to be the chief magistrate of a nation of freemen. And now fellow-citizens I again tender our thanks for the hickory tree, and pledge ourselves that here, beneath its towering height, we will rend the air with such a shout of triumph, and of victory as will fill the arch of the wide spread canopy of Heaven, resounding from earth's remotest corners, sending a thrill of joy to the hearts of freemen and lovers of liberty, and a shock of despair and deathly sickness to the hearts of tyrants and supporters of despotism.

In connection with the above proceedings, the Globe adds the following in reference to the story hickories furnished by our friend and fellow-citizen, Col. ROBT. LUCAS:— "The first shaft that stands rooted in the earth shows by its annals that it sprang from the earth the very year that gave birth to the venerable tenant of the Hermitage. When the but was saved off for planting, those engaged in the work were delighted with the women when they counted its rings and found that it was just 77 years old.— They grafted the young hickory to its top, with the full confidence that the ensign of the country waving from it would grace the triumph of the young chief born in the vicinity of the glorious old chertain who has carried the democratic flag through so many victories—the young chief who has followed him to the precincts of the Hermitage, trod in his footsteps in every political struggle, and in his footstep as the champion of that great measure through which General Jackson hopes to leave, as his dying bequest to the Union, the vast rich region severed from it by selfish if not knavish diplomacy. With a prophetic feeling, the democrats annexed to the flag of the Union flying from the top of the hickory pole type they dedicated, a streamer with the stars of Texas and Oregon, leading with their propitious light, the names of Polk and Dallas to their high destiny."

DISCUSSION AT STAUNTON.—The Hon. Wm. Smith, one of the Democratic Electors for the State of Virginia, addressed the democrats of Augusta by invitation, on Monday 26th. Mr. Stuart was challenged to reply. We have no room for an extended account of the discussion in our paper to-day. It is sufficient to say, however, on the authority of those who are capable of judging, that Mr. Stuart was completely unhorbed, and the little fur left on him Mr. Smith's, Monday before, clean shaved off.—But we shall allude to this discussion more particularly in our next. It occupied about six hours.

There was one circumstance connected with the discussion, which is painful for us to notice, but justice requires that the truth should be told. Mr. Smith had scarcely commenced his speech, when he was greeted with insults, by some of the "all-decency" party which was continued for one hour, without any effort being made on the part of the Whigs to prevent it; until Mr. Smith himself, spoke of it, and stated that he had travelled through nearly States of the Union, and throughout Virginia, and addressed many assemblies, but never experienced such indecent and ungentlemanly treatment, as he had received from some of the Whigs of Augusta. Mr. Stuart then rebuked them for their conduct,—stating that it was a disgrace to the county. This had the effect of silencing them for a few minutes; when the hissing was resumed, and continued with slight intermission until Mr. Smith concluded. This is the "plain unvarnished tale," as 'twas told to us by those whose veracity cannot be questioned. We cannot find language strong enough to express our contempt for the individuals who would dare thus to outrage all the established rules of hospitality, decency and gentility. "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon!" what Wm. Smith, a gentleman in every sense of the term,—one of Virginia's favorite sons,—one of Democracy's brightest jewels,—was thus treated by some of the federal party, while making a speech, at the invitation of his friends, in the Court-house at Staunton, Va! Weep, Virginians, weep! Your

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.

Those persons residing out of the city of Baltimore, who intend to write in it, are requested to inform the Chief Marshal, by letter addressed to him in Baltimore at an early day, in order that places may be assigned them in the Programme, which it is desirable to publish as speedily as possible.

Preparations are making on a grand scale, to render the occasion one of unusual interest.

Hon. Silas Wright, of N. Y.; Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, do.; Major Davezac, do.; (aid to Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans) Gen. Melvin, 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.

THE TWELFTH OF SEPTEMBER will be a proud day in Baltimore. In addition to the great Democratic Convention, the day will be celebrated by the "old Defenders," the military, citizens, &c.

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FOREIGN.

The Great Western arrived at New York on Saturday last, making the passage from Liverpool in two weeks.

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.

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 actual birth took place without any advertisement, at 10 minutes before 8 o'clock.

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."

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A BREAKAGE.

While 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.

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.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the two papers of this county. Messrs. C. W. Asquith and G. W. Sappington were appointed by the President to act with himself as said Committee.

WM. C. WORTHINGTON, Pres't. H. N. GALLAHER, Sec'y.

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Bragonier, Mr. Thomas Backmaster, of this town, to Miss MARY C. KIMMER, of Winchester.

On Sunday evening, 1st inst., 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 ultimo, 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 G. 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, by the Rev. Nathaniel Buckmaster, Esq., to Mr. THOMAS H. HEWITT, of the same place.

On Monday night last, ALEXANDER HEWITT, in the 25th year of his age.

Harpers-Ferry Male and Female SEMINARY. The third term of this Seminary will commence (Providence permitting) on Wednesday the 18th inst., (September) in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The usual studies embraced in an English education, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Natural, Mental, and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, &c., will be taught in this Institution.

The subscriber being desirous to please his patrons, pledges himself to do all he can for the advancement of his pupils. The terms of Tuition, the same as last session. The number of scholars limited.

THOMAS D. HOOVER. September 6, 1844.—3t.

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

DISSOLUTION NOTICE. The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of W. J. & J. G. Stephens, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM J. STEPHENS, JOHN G. STEPHENS. Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 6, 1844.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Carpentering business has been dissolved by mutual consent.

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 our 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, & Tidball's Mixture, Moccabaw 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, Rifle, Spanish and half Spanish Segars, the most favorite brands. Also a large supply of Tobacco Pouches, Snuff Boxes and Pipes, cut and dried Tobacco, Spanish Cuttings, Matches, &c., for sale low. J. J. MILLER. September 6, 1844.

YARN.—A large supply of coarse Yarn for servants. Also, mixed and white fine Yarn, Orange, blue, and red Yarn, variegated—beautiful for children—for sale by 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 undersigned, on the 2nd Monday in September next.

The general arrangements of the School will be the same as when formerly under the care of the undersigned, and will embrace a thorough course of instruction in all the branches of an English, Classical and Ornamental Education. Terms and particulars, more immediately interesting to parents, furnished on application to the undersigned, either personally or by letter. L. EICHELBERGER. Angerson, 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. August 30, 1844. J. J. MILLER.

VINEGAR. STRONG Cider Vinegar, for Pickling, for sale by J. J. MILLER. Aug. 30, 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. August 23, 1844. J. J. MILLER.

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

STONE CUTTING. WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, and adjoining counties, who may wish to mark the graves of their lamented dead, that he still continues to make and superintend MONUMENTS—Box, Column, and plain TOMBS 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, epiphas, &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. August 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, 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 Tent; 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 goods. August 2, 1844. MILLER & TATE.

BLACK OIL VARNISH. For sale at August 9, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH.

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 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; Edgings, Insertings, Cloths and Hosiery; Boots, Summer, Cassimeres, Vestings; Parasols, Sun Shades, Ribbons, Chemizette, &c., at wholesale or 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 July 17, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

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

PERFUMES, &c.—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 Grease, Soaps and Shaving Cream of every variety. Call and see at the store of J. H. BEARD & Co. July 17, 1844.

PATENT MEDICINES.—SWAIM'S PANACEA, 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 July 17, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

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

