

# Spirit of Jefferson

VOL. 1.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1844.

NO. 14

## SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLER, (OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.)

At \$3.00 in advance—\$3.50 if paid within six months—\$3.00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first three insertions, and 50 cents for each continuation.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF 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 BLANKS. Will be kept constantly on hand.

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

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

ISAAC FOUKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, PRACTISES in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Loudoun, Clarke and Berkeley counties, Virginia.

R. HUME BUTCHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

LAW OFFICE.

J. O'BANNON having permanently settled in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., will practice in the several Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke Counties.

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.

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

Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, &c.

Corner of Shenandoah & High Streets, HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

Young Ladies' Boarding School.

ANGERONA SEMINARY.

This School, located in the vicinity of Winchester, is devoted to the instruction of Young Ladies in the higher branches of education.

The cause of Democracy is onward in the Northwest. Five men were in my office yesterday on professional business.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

JUST received by Joseph Brown, Tailor.

His Shop, the same as occupied for the last two years, at the East end of town, on Main Street.

Exceedingly thankful to the public for the encouragement that has been extended towards him for so long a period.

JOSEPH BROWN.

September 27, 1844.

Rawlins & Son's do do.

For sale low at the Hardware Store of Sept. 27.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

Paints, Oil, and Putty, at Sept. 27.

THOS. RAWLINS.

Polk and Clay.

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

Sept. 27, 1844.

For Sale.

FIRST RATE ROCKAWAY WAGON.

Apply to J. H. BEARD & Co. Sept. 20, 1844.

JET COINS. Entirely a new article, at C. G. STEWART'S.

Sept. 20, 1844.

## SUMMER'S GONE.

By MR. C. NORTON. Hark! through the dim woods dying, What a mourn, Faintly the winds are sighing— Summer's gone!

There when my bristled heart feleth, And the pale moon her face revealeth, Darkly my footsteps stealth, To weep alone; Hour after hour I wander, By the calm silence unheeded— And sadly my young thoughts ponder On what hath been; Summer's gone!

There are our own green bowers, Long ago, Our path through the tangled flowers, (Treading slow, Oft hand in hand entwining, Old ways by side reclining, We've watched his crimson shining, The sunset glow; Dimly the sun now burneth For me alone; Spring after spring returneth; Thou art gone, Summer's gone!

Sill on my warm cheek playeth The red rose breeze; Sill in its freshness stayeth Between the trees; Sill the blue streamlet gusheth— O'er the proud river rushing; Sill the calm silence husheth The heart's disease; But who shall bring our meetings back again? What shall recall thy greetings— Loved in vain! Summer's gone!

## Political.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

### WILL THE WHIGS CARRY VIRGINIA?

A letter in the National Intelligencer from Mr. Clay, "Castles in the air." We shall enter our protest against his theory, that "of the young men who have attained years of maturity since 1840, seven out of ten are Whigs." Now, as far as we have observed, our impression is the reverse. We believe a majority of the young men are Democrats, of superior talents and influence.

There is one view taken by this writer, which is so grossly inaccurate, that it will be sufficient to refute it, in order to strike off one blow at the imaginary majority of "one or two thousand." Mr. Clay "He asserts that the Whig gain in this (the Richmond) District, will more than double the Whig loss in the Accomac District—(The latter he concedes to be only 300.) Can any one seriously believe this? In 1840, the Accomac District gave Gen. Harrison 1446 majority. From all our information, we are inclined to believe, that this majority will be entirely extinguished, and that the District will be divided. But concede to the Whigs 150 majority, and that is liberal enough, this will give us a Whig loss of 1296. In this (the Richmond) District, Van Buren received in 1840 100 majority. Now, we know, the Whigs claim a majority of 600! But a shrewd calculator and intelligent impartial man informs us that, in his opinion, this District will be equally divided; and that, at the farthest, the Whigs cannot get more than 50 majority.

(Some of our friends count on a Democratic majority.) We may then, in our liberality set down a Whig gain, since 1840, in this district, of 240—Deducting this from the Whig loss in the Accomac District, we shall have a Democratic gain of 1056. In this (the Richmond) District, Van Buren received in 1840 100 majority. Now, we know, the Whigs claim a majority of 600! But a shrewd calculator and intelligent impartial man informs us that, in his opinion, this District will be equally divided; and that, at the farthest, the Whigs cannot get more than 50 majority.

On the whole, he "sets down Eastern Virginia as neither gaining nor losing." We differ with him. We then cross the mountains. He claims no gain or loss in his (Frederick) District. We are certain that we shall make a handsome gain there. In '40, we lost Frederick, Hampshire and Morgan—now, we shall carry these counties, and reduce the Whig vote in the other Federal counties. In the Rockingham District, we shall gain largely.

In Kanawha he expects 900 majority! This is all moonshine! In the Northwest and little Tennessee he claims a gain of 20 per cent. We have lately published a letter from a gentleman who has traversed the whole Northwest and has assured us that we shall gain largely. In connection with this view, see what a highly intelligent gentleman in Lewis county says:

"The cause of Democracy is onward in the Northwest. Five men were in my office yesterday on professional business—out of the five, four voted for General Harrison, but all declared their intention to vote for Polk and Dallas. Our farmers are getting to understand the policy of the manufacturers, in adopting, or rather controlling the Whig party to adopt such a tariff will raise the price of goods, and at the same time lower the price of labor and agricultural products, by hampering our commerce with other nations. I am convinced, if we do not carry this Congressional District, which, in 1840, gave 500 majority for Harrison."

And as for Little Tennessee and the neighboring country, the following from the last Fincastle Democrat, fixes all that:

"OUR PROSPECTS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—For the information of our friends in the East we are compelled to say that the most gratifying and cheering accounts are constantly reaching us from all parts of Western Virginia. A buoyant confidence and harmonious spirit animates our entire party in every county. Accessions are constantly being made to our ranks, in numbers and influence, that it would look like boasting even to mention. But we venture the assertion in all sincerity, that the changes alone will be enough to beat the Whigs, if there were no other cause to operate in the coming election. In the county of Mercer alone, we understand from the best authority, there are FORTY-TWO CHANGES. Whigery in Western Virginia, will receive its quietus in November, for twenty years to come. Their cause seems to be growing more gloomy every day."

On the whole, if we have fair play, and efficient organization, and if our voters come to the polls, we shall give the "prodigal son" a Waterloo defeat in his native State, whose opinions he has ridiculed. Let our Committee-men do their duty and all is safe.

WHAT THE BRITISH EXPECT.—The Non-Conformist, published in London, September 4, 1844, received by the last steamer, says: "The expected President of the United States, Mr. Clay, is 67 years of age, has, it is said, fought five duels, and is now under bonds to keep the peace."

The "Democratic Review" for October is embellished with a splendid likeness of Thomas Ritchie, Esq., the veteran editor of the Enquirer.

## REPORT

Of the Committee upon County Organization, adopted at the late Charlottesville Democratic Convention.

The Committee, appointed under the fourth resolution of the Charlottesville Convention, and who were charged with the special duty of recommending some general effectual plan of county organization, have had under consideration the subject referred to them.

The Committee cannot forbear to express their deep sense of the vital importance of a well concerted and organized plan of action to the success of the Republican party in the coming election.—Upon the importance of that election to the preservation of those great principles of Constitutional liberty, which Virginia has ever heretofore cherished and maintained, it is not within our province to say anything here. We may be permitted, however, to express the belief, that upon the issue of no contest, for a long series of years, has the future success of Republican principles more vitally depended. We firmly believe, that the Democratic Republican party comprises at present a decided majority of the people of Virginia, and that an active co-operation among the members of that party, and an effective concentration of its strength, are alone wanting to insure its triumphant success. It is not to be disguised, however, that we have to contend with an enemy bold and energetic in action, formidable in point of numbers, wealth, and resources, and who have staked their all upon success in the coming election. We have heard them boasting of late "that in Virginia their organization was perfect;" and to that organization is to be attributed, in a great degree, the temporary and partial success which they achieved in the last spring elections. We call upon you to heed the warning which these boasts are so well calculated to inspire, to arouse yourselves in time, and save the Republican party from the possibility of being vanquished by the superior efforts of their adversaries.

Your committee believe, that no system of organization can be efficient, which does not operate personally upon the voters. Various causes generally conspire to render the vote cast at the Presidential Election less in point of number, than that polled at the election for Delegates to the General Assembly, and for members of Congress. In the latter instances, the counties are, in all animated contests, canvassed closely by the candidates and their respective friends, and to the stimulus of party excitement is superadded the strength of personal intercourse and solicitation. In the Presidential election the latter causes, cannot operate to any considerable extent; and your committee cannot too strongly recommend the propriety of substituting for them a thorough organization of the different counties of the State, by laying them off into precincts or sub-divisions, and the appointment of sub-committees, who shall be charged with the duty of ascertaining the number of voters in their different sections, and the political preferences; and who, in their turn, shall appoint a few active and influential individuals in each division of the county, whose duty it shall be to visit in person the Democratic voters of their several precincts a short period before the day of election; to inform them of the day and place of holding it, and urge upon them the duty of attending it, and exercising the right of suffrage. To render this plan, of practical efficiency, it cannot be too strongly urged upon the sub-committees to appoint to this latter duty none but active and energetic men, who will pledge themselves to discharge the trust reposed in them. Your committee believe, that if this plan be actively and energetically carried out, it cannot fail to secure a full and decided expression of popular opinion at the polls; and this object attained, they do not for one moment fear the result. But they cannot too strongly remind their Republican friends throughout the State, that any plan, however well adapted in theory to attain the end in view, will wholly fail of the desired result, without diligent attention to the details of its execution.—Upon the Central committees and Democratic Associations of the several counties, and upon their energetic action, will at least depend the success of this or any other plan of organization. We, therefore, most earnestly invoke the immediate and prompt attention of the Central committees of each county, to this most important subject. If perchance there be any county in which there is not at present an existing organized Central committee, we call upon the Democratic Association of such county to appoint one at once. Let the Central committees meet promptly, appoint their sub-committees, notify to them their appointment, and call upon them to do their duty.

Such, Fellow-Democrats of Virginia, is a brief outline of the plan which we propose to you, for efficient action. With you it remains to execute it. We appeal to you by every consideration which can animate Virginians, who are battling for the establishment of the principles of this renowned old Commonwealth upon the soil which gave them birth, to arouse yourselves. Let your watch-word be Action, Action, Action!—and let the voice of Virginia Democracy be heard in its loudest, latest and fullest volume!

In connection with the duties assigned to them, your committee deem this an appropriate occasion to present to the Convention, and through it to the people, a condensed statement of the various provisions of the constitution and the laws with regard to the right of suffrage, and the qualifications of voters, and particularly those provisions which are more directly applicable to the Presidential election. Such a condensed statement was published by the Democratic convention which met at this place in the year 1840. And the committee have extracted that portion of the proceedings of the Convention of that year, which relates to this subject, with such other laws as have been passed in regard to it since that time, which they recommend to be published and placed in the hands of the Central committees of the several counties of the State, in order that they may be prepared to

take such action in securing the exercise of the right of suffrage to all who may be qualified to enjoy it, and in preventing its exercise by any who may attempt it in derogation of the constitution, as the state of affairs in their several counties may seem to require.

Your committee, in conclusion, recommend to the Convention, the adoption of the following resolutions, as embodying their views upon the subject referred to them:

Resolved, 1st. That it be earnestly recommended to the Central Committees of Virginia in each county in the State, forthwith to assemble and appoint sub-committees for each neighborhood or sub-division of their respective counties, and immediately notify them of their appointment; that the said sub-committees have power to enlarge their numbers at pleasure, and that it be their duty to make lists of such voters as we may look to for support in the coming election. To appoint one or more persons in each neighborhood or precinct, as shall seem best to said sub-committees, to call upon each voter at his house or elsewhere, a short time before the election, and notify to him the day, place, and manner of holding it; and furnish him with an Electoral Ticket. To appeal to the patriotism of the voters, and earnestly urge their attendance at the election; and when the day of election arrives, to furnish every necessary facility in their power to enable them to get to the polls.

Resolved, 2d. That it be recommended to the Central committees in each county, to procure a sufficient number of Electoral Tickets, either from the central committee at Richmond, or from the nearest point to their respective counties, where the same can be obtained with facility, and have them distributed among the people, in accordance with the recommendation of the preceding resolution; and that the several central committees of vigilance, be further requested to communicate freely with the chairman of the Central State Committee at Richmond, upon any subject which may seem to claim the attention of the State Committee.

Resolved, 3d. That it be further earnestly requested of the Vigilance Committee of each county, and the various sub-committees, to adopt such measures as may seem to them best calculated to prevent the polling of illegal votes on the day of election.

Qualifications for the Right of Suffrage. The following is a summary of the various provisions of the constitution and laws upon the subject of the Right of Suffrage, and the qualifications and disqualifications of voters, which your committee have appended to their report. They have placed them in such classification as they deem most intelligible, taking care to distinguish each qualification by placing it by itself. First, then: Freeholders under the old Constitution.

1. Every white male citizen of the Commonwealth, who is twenty-one years old and upwards, being possessed, or whose tenant for years, at will, or at sufferance, is possessed of an estate of freehold to the value of twenty-five acres of land, with a house, the superficial content of the foundation whereof is twelve feet square, or equal to that quantity, and a plantation thereon, and (unless the title shall have come to him by descent, devise, marriage, or marriage settlement) having been so possessed six months, shall have the right to vote in the county in which the land lies.

2. Every such citizen possessed, or whose tenant for years, at will, or at sufferance, is possessed of an estate of freehold in fifty acres of unimproved land, and (unless the title shall have come to him by descent, devise, marriage, or marriage settlement) having been so possessed six months, shall have the right to vote in the county, city, town, or borough in which the land lies.

3. Every such citizen possessed, or whose tenant for years, at will, or at sufferance, is possessed of an estate of freehold in a lot or part of a lot in a city or town established by act of Assembly, with a house thereon, the superficial contents of the foundation whereof is twelve feet square, or equal to that quantity, and (unless the title shall have come to him by descent, devise, marriage, or marriage settlement) having been so possessed six months, shall be entitled to vote in the county, city, town, or borough in which the land lies.

4. Every such citizen, being possessed, or whose tenant for years, at will, or at sufferance, is possessed of an estate of freehold in land of the value of twenty-five dollars, and so assessed to be, if any assessment thereof be required by law, and (unless the title shall have come to him by descent, devise, marriage, or marriage settlement) having been so possessed for six months, shall be entitled to vote in the county, city, town, or borough in which such land shall lie. And if the land lies in several counties, and be insufficient to entitle him to vote in each, then he shall vote where the greater part of the land lies.

5. Every such citizen being possessed, as tenant in common, joint tenants or partners, or as an individual, in an undivided estate of freehold, the value of twenty-five dollars, and so assessed to be, if any assessment thereof be required by law, and (unless the title shall have come to him by descent, devise, marriage, or marriage settlement) having been so possessed for six months, shall be entitled to vote in the county, city, town, or borough in which such land shall lie. And if the land lies in several counties, and be insufficient to entitle him to vote in each, then he shall vote where the greater part of the land lies.

6. Every such citizen, who, for twelve months next preceding, has been a house keeper and head of a family within the county, city, town, borough, or election district where he may offer to vote, and shall have been assessed with a part of the revenue of the Commonwealth within the preceding year, and actually paid the same, shall be entitled to a vote in the county, city, town or borough wherein such house keeper and head of a family lives.

7. Every such citizen who shall own, and be himself in actual occupation of a leasehold estate, with the evidence of the title recorded two months before he shall offer to vote, of a term originally not less than five years, of the annual value or value of twenty dollars, shall be entitled to vote in the county, city, town or borough, in which the land shall lie. If the land lies in several counties, and be insufficient to entitle him to vote in each, then he shall vote where the greater part of the land lies.

8. Every such citizen, who, for twelve months next preceding, has been a house keeper and head of a family within the county, city, town, borough, or election district where he may offer to vote, and shall have been assessed with a part of the revenue of the Commonwealth within the preceding year, and actually paid the same, shall be entitled to a vote in the county, city, town or borough wherein such house keeper and head of a family lives.

9. Every such citizen, having such a freehold in the city of Williamsburg or Borough of Norfolk, as will qualify him to vote for delegates to represent the county, and every such citizen, who shall be a house keeper, and shall have resided for six months in the said city or borough, and shall be possessed of a visible estate of the value of one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty cents at least, or shall actually have served as an apprentice to some trade within the said city, or borough for the term of five years, and shall have obtained a certificate of such service from the court of Hustings, under the common seal of the city or borough, shall be qualified to vote in the said city or borough respectively.

Disqualifications. Your committee having set forth the various qualifications, now proceed to show the disqualifications, which forbid the exercise of the right of suffrage. They are few and simple. The constitution and laws both provide that the right of suffrage shall not be exercised by any person of unsound mind, or who shall be subject to a non-commissioned officer, soldier, seaman of marine, in the service of the United States, or by any person convicted of any infamous offence. And the law makes a further provision, that it shall not be exercised by such as have refused to give assurance of fidelity to the Commonwealth.

These several provisions, your committee believe, embrace all the qualifications and disqualifications, provided by the constitution and laws upon the subject of the right of suffrage.

Your committee will now inquire what are the provisions, regulating the manner of voting for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

The act of the General Assembly on this subject, passed February 13th, 1844, provides that the persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, shall assemble at their respective court houses, or at such other place or places as are prescribed by law, for holding a separate poll or polls for the election of members of the General Assembly, on the first Monday in November, 1844, and shall each vote for seventeen Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States, (one of which electors shall reside in each of the Electoral Districts) as arranged by said act.

The same act prescribes the mode of appointment of the commissioners, and the oath to be taken by them before entering upon the discharge of their duties. It also provides for the holding of separate polls in counties having election precincts, and for the appointment of commissioners to hold such separate poll at such places as are prescribed by law for holding a separate poll or polls for the election of members of the General Assembly, and the oath to be taken by them. It also provides for the supplying of vacancies among such commissioners, in case any of them do not attend on the day of election, and also prescribes who are to act in case of the commissioners fail to attend. All which provisions can be seen fully by reference to the act itself. In reference to the manner of conducting the election, it is made the duty of the commissioners, to conduct the same, to receive of each person whom they shall adjudge to be entitled to vote in his county or corporation, a paper containing the names of seventeen persons, for whom such persons shall vote as Electors. On the back of the paper shall be written the name of the person voting; which person, however, before his vote shall be polled, shall also declare viva voce for whom it is that he votes as Elector, which he may be allowed to do, either by repeating the names of each seventeen individuals voted for, or by any other intelligible designation of them collectively; and as the votes are given in, it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to take an exact poll of the names of all persons so voting under the names of the persons voted for. Any person entitled to vote in a county wherein separate polls are authorized, may vote at either place of election in the county he may prefer. But no person whatever shall be permitted to vote in any other county, city, town, or borough, than that in which the land, or the greater part thereof lies, if he shall offer to vote as a land holder; or in any other county, city, town or borough, than that in which such person's land actually resides, if he shall offer to vote as a house keeper and head of a family, assessed with a part of the revenue of the Commonwealth within the year next preceding, and having actually paid the same.

The law also contains the following important provisions: The commissioners who conduct the election are required to take an oath before entering upon the discharge of their duties, to act faithfully and truly, according to the law; the duties of the office of commissioner, and they swear that they will, to the best of their skill and judgment, admit all persons to vote entitled to do so, who may apply, and reject all not so entitled;—and that they will make a fair and true return of the persons voted for as Electors, and of the number of votes given for each. The law also provides, that "nothing in this or any other act shall be construed as to authorize or require the commissioners to permit any person to vote, unless they shall decide that such person is entitled to vote; and for the purpose of better enabling them to decide upon cases of doubtful votes, they are hereby empowered to swear any person (whose right to vote may be questioned), to answer such questions and make such statements in relation to his right to vote, as they may deem proper. If then imposes the following penalty on the commissioners: "Or, if any commissioner, being required to do so, by a candidate or person qualified to vote, or shall take a bribe, or shall make or sign a false return, or shall falsify the polls or tickets by erasure, alteration or otherwise, he or they so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of three hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs in an action of debt, before any Court of record in this Commonwealth, by any person who will sue for the same."

It thus appears, that the law, in conducting the election, are the sole and exclusive judges of the right of persons to vote at the Presidential election, and that no person can vote at said election unless they shall decide that his vote is a good one.

The law also enacts, that if any person shall vote more than once in any election of Electors

he shall be liable to a fine of five dollars, and to imprisonment for six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court of record in which he shall be convicted.

When a vote or votes shall have been given as aforesaid, by such tenants in common, joint tenants or partners, the whole of the said tenants in common, joint tenants or partners, not having been present, and not having agreed to the said vote or votes, if he or they who were absent at the giving of the said vote or votes, should afterwards appear at the said election, before the taking of the votes is at an end, and to the officer conducting the said election, object to the said votes as given, the same shall be stricken from the poll.

When an election shall be held at different places in the same county, and such tenants in common, joint tenants or partners, entitled to one vote only, shall be polled at different places, and for different candidates, their votes shall be stricken from the polls.

When an election shall be held at different places in the same county, and such tenants in common, joint tenants or partners, entitled to give more votes than one, shall give their votes at different places, and in opposition to each other, the said votes shall be stricken from the polls, if it shall appear that all the said tenants in common, joint tenants or partners, did not agree before such votes were polled, to whom they should be given.

In the case of two or more tenants in common, joint tenants or partners, in possession, reversion, or remainder, having interest in land, the value whereof shall be insufficient to entitle them all to vote, if some one or more of them may lawfully vote in right of another estate or estates in the same county, the others may vote in the same manner as if he or they holding such other estate in the same county had no interest whatever in the undivided land belonging to the said tenants in common, joint tenants or partners.

Reversioners or Remaindersmen. Every white male citizen of the Commonwealth, who is twenty-one years old and upwards, being possessed, or whose tenant for years, at will, or at sufferance, is possessed of an estate of freehold to the value of twenty-five acres of land, with a house, the superficial content of the foundation whereof is twelve feet square, or equal to that quantity, and a plantation thereon, and (unless the title shall have come to him by descent, devise, marriage, or marriage settlement) having been so possessed six months, shall have the right to vote in the county in which the land lies.

7. Every such citizen who shall own, and be himself in actual occupation of a leasehold estate, with the evidence of the title recorded two months before he shall offer to vote, of a term originally not less than five years, of the annual value or value of twenty dollars, shall be entitled to vote in the county, city, town or borough, in which the land shall lie. If the land lies in several counties, and be insufficient to entitle him to vote in each, then he shall vote where the greater part of the land lies.

8. Every such citizen, who, for twelve months next preceding, has been a house keeper and head of a family within the county, city, town, borough, or election district where he may offer to vote, and shall have been assessed with a part of the revenue of the Commonwealth within the preceding year, and actually paid the same, shall be entitled to a vote in the county, city, town or borough wherein such house keeper and head of a family lives.

9. Every such citizen, having such a freehold in the city of Williamsburg or Borough of Norfolk, as will qualify him to vote for delegates to represent the county, and every such citizen, who shall be a house keeper, and shall have resided for six months in the said city or borough, and shall be possessed of a visible estate of the value of one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty cents at least, or shall actually have served as an apprentice to some trade within the said city, or borough for the term of five years, and shall have obtained a certificate of such service from the court of Hustings, under the common seal of the city or borough, shall be qualified to vote in the said city or borough respectively.

Disqualifications. Your committee having set forth the various qualifications, now proceed to show the disqualifications, which forbid the exercise of the right of suffrage. They are few and simple. The constitution and laws both provide that the right of suffrage shall not be exercised by any person of unsound mind, or who shall be subject to a non-commissioned officer, soldier, seaman of marine, in the service of the United States, or by any person convicted of any infamous offence. And the law makes a further provision, that it shall not be exercised by such as have refused to give assurance of fidelity to the Commonwealth.

These several provisions, your committee believe, embrace all the qualifications and disqualifications, provided by the constitution and laws upon the subject of the right of suffrage.

Your committee will now inquire what are the provisions, regulating the manner of voting for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

The act of the General Assembly on this subject, passed February 13th, 1844, provides that the persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, shall assemble at their respective court houses, or at such other place or places as are prescribed by law, for holding a separate poll or polls for the election of members of the General Assembly, on the first Monday in November, 1844, and shall each vote for seventeen Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States, (one of which electors shall reside in each of the Electoral Districts) as arranged by said act.

The same act prescribes the mode of appointment of the commissioners, and the oath to be taken by them before entering upon the discharge of their duties. It also provides for the holding of separate polls in counties having election precincts, and for the appointment of commissioners to hold such separate poll at such places as are prescribed by law for holding a separate poll or polls for the election of members of the General Assembly, and the oath to be taken by them. It also provides for the supplying of vacancies among such commissioners, in case any of them do not attend on the day of election, and also prescribes who are to act in case of the commissioners fail to attend. All which provisions can be seen fully by reference to the act itself. In reference to the manner of conducting the election, it is made the duty of the commissioners, to conduct the same, to receive of each person whom they shall adjudge to be entitled to vote in his county or corporation, a paper containing the names of seventeen persons, for whom such persons shall vote as Electors. On the back of the paper shall be written the name of the person voting; which person, however, before his vote shall be polled, shall also declare viva voce for whom it is that he votes as Elector, which he may be allowed to do, either by repeating the names of each seventeen individuals voted for, or by any other intelligible designation of them collectively; and as the votes are given in, it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to take an exact poll of the names of all persons so voting under the names of the persons voted for. Any person entitled to vote in a county wherein separate polls are authorized, may vote at either place of election in the county he may prefer. But no person whatever shall be permitted to vote in any other county, city, town, or borough, than that in which the land, or the greater part thereof lies, if he shall offer to vote as a land holder; or in any other county, city, town or borough, than that in which such person's land actually resides, if he shall offer to vote as a house keeper and head of a family, assessed with a part of the revenue of the Commonwealth within the year next preceding, and having actually paid the same.

of President and Vice President of the United States, either in the same county, city, town or borough in which he first voted, or by again voting in any other county, city, town or borough; or, if any person shall claim and exercise the right of voting in any such election, in consequence of being, by his own procurement falsely assessed with a part of the revenue of the Commonwealth, each and every person shall, for his offence, forfeit and pay to the Commonwealth, for the benefit of the Literary Fund, the sum of one hundred dollars, recoverable by motion in the Superior or Inferior Courts in any county or corporation in which such person may reside, or in which the offence was committed.

It is also made the duty of the commissioners appointed by the Governor, in any county, upon their being satisfied, after receiving the returns from the commissioners superintending any separate election, that any individual has voted more than once in the election, to reduce the vote of such elector to one.

The foregoing Summary is believed to embrace most, if not all, the important provisions of the constitution and laws, in relation to the exercise of the right of suffrage.

From the Pennsylvania.  
**PENNSYLVANIA GIVEN UP.**  
"We have met the enemy, and they are ours."  
Out of their own mouths do the Coons stand beaten in Pennsylvania at the Presidential Election in November. At the great Coon Mass Meeting at Harrisburg, on the 17th September last, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"Resolved, That to give effect to our strength, the first charges upon the enemy must be successful, and that after a defeat at the October election, we can with little confidence expect a triumph in November."

And again—at the Mass Meeting of the Coons at Valley Forge, October 3d, the great proponent of the Coons, Mr. Webster, thus speaks:

"I feel among you to tell you the deep interest I feel in your ensuing State Election. The election of a President of the United States depends on the next General Election of Pennsylvania."

This shows the importance that was attached by our opponents to the late election, and accounts for their extraordinary efforts to elect Markle. That the base attempts to excite religious prejudices against Mr. Shunk, was a considerable extent, successful, we have abundant testimony to prove—and yet he has obtained a majority of over four thousand votes in the State, and ten thousand out of Philadelphia. The vote of the State for Polk and Dallas, may be put down as certain as that of any State in the Union, by perhaps from twelve to fifteen thousand majority.

THE HERETOFORE UNPUBLISHED LETTERS of Mr. Clay—Mr. Clay's letters to Mr. Blair of the Globe in 1825, which until now have been a sealed volume, from the reluctance of Mr. Clay to give his assent to their publication, were published recently, for the first time, in the Richmond Whig, and we presume of course with the quasi assent of the writer, or at all events without his dissent. Though we cannot forbear to express our astonishment, that under the pretence of giving the letters to the public eye, portions of them, and material portions, for aught we know, have been suppressed. There are too many streaks of blank to satisfy honest inquirers after the truth in relation to the imputed "bargain." We do not mean to say that Mr. Clay ought to be required to publish evidences against himself—but we do insist, that if the letters were published at all, the whole should have been given—leaving the public and not the person charged, to judge of the materiality of this or that part.

But we are content with what is revealed.—There is much in these letters to confirm the impression which has become indelibly fixed on the public mind, from a review of the facts connected with the election of the second Adams to the Presidency.—Argus.

The editor of the Boston Post thinks if Mr. Clay should be elected President, his epistolary exploits may yet make the fortune of some industrious compiler. When collected and numbered, they would appear somewhat in this way:

The Mrs. Hutchcraft Blanket Letter;  
The Coked Hat Letter;  
The Cologne Letter;  
The various Clay Club Letters;  
The Young Ladies' Bequill Letter;  
The Soft Letter to the Missouri Hards;  
The Clay Silk Handkerchief Letter;  
The deep interest in the Latter Day Saints Letter;

The Kid Glove Letter;  
The Cassius Marcellus Abolition Repudiating Letter;  
Letter to Cassius softening the same;  
The Ash Stick cut by my own hand Letter;  
The Texas Letter; the Anti-Texas Letter;  
The Anti-Tariff Letters—a medley;  
The Anti-Protective Agricultural Letter;  
The Mississippi Magnolia Letter, &c. These, with some productions of a more tragical character, would form a volume of thrilling interest, and link the author with his land's language for some years, at least after the close of his career as a statesman.

MR. WEBSTER'S ACCOUNT OF THE LABORING CLASSES ABROAD.—We find the following passage cited in the Boston Courier, from one of Mr. Webster's oratorical displays:

"The laborer there," says Mr. Webster, "is poorly paid, poorly clad; he is considered a degraded being; he has no participation, or but slight participation, in government; he lays up nothing; he earns nothing, but the mere daily support of his family, nor always that; he lives poor; he dies poor; and he leaves the children to the same biography. This is the character of the laboring classes in the Old World."

Will not the same policy produce the same results in this country? If, by adding legal monopoly to capital, overgrown establishments are built up, which can overwhelm and crush all individual effort at competition; if such establishments, gathering thousands of the laboring people within their walls, can, by dismissing any, throw them out of employment altogether, having engrossed the whole business,—in what does their lot differ from the same class under the English monopoly? They are in the power of masters, who can starve them at will; and the result must be, that the operatives, in the end, will be reduced to work for just such compensation as will feed them, and give them ability to work well. They will be screwed down to the lowest wages; and the more independent capitalists are made of foreign competition, and of public opinion at home, by legislative protection, the more will the operative be enslaved, and his wages reduced. This result immediately followed the tariff act of 1842. It removed the fear of foreign competition; made the master feel power and forget right; and the consequence was, the wages of the laborer were almost universally reduced.—Globe.

"BRITISH GOLD.—The Whig papers are foolishly charging that the British are sending out their gold to assist in the election of Polk and Dallas. The same papers maintain because we go for the annexation of Texas, and the occupancy of Oregon, that we are determined to 'kick up a war with Great Britain. We submit that 'kick up' is not a 'werry remarkable coincidence,' that the British send gold to the Democratic party, when the Whigs charge them with procuring a war with Great Britain in case they elect Polk and Dallas. [Democratic Union.]

The charter election of Louisville, Ky. took place on the 29th ult. resulting in the election of the Whig candidate for the Mayoralty, by less than 900 majority. In 1840, the Whig majority in the city was 1,115!

BRITISH GOLD.—Since the Whig papers have concluded to report that British gold has been sent over to elect Mr. Polk, we understand, says the Louisville Democrat, that a great many Whig leaders and politicians have been very anxious to know when the Locooco leaders would commence buying voters.

# Spirit of Jefferson.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1844.

## THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT,  
**COL. JAMES K. POLK.**

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
**HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS.**

Election on Monday, 4th November.

- DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.**
- 1st District.—John S. Millson of Norfolk.
  - 2d do. Thomas Wallace of Petersburg.
  - 3d do. Wm. R. Baskerville of Mecklenburg.
  - 4th do. Wm. Daniel of Campbell.
  - 5th do. Archibald Spots of Patrick.
  - 6th do. Thomas J. Randolph of Albemarle.
  - 7th do. William Smith of Fauquier.
  - 8th do. William F. Taylor of Caroline.
  - 9th do. William H. Rouse of Henrico.
  - 10th do. Richard Coke, Jr. of Gloucester.
  - 11th do. Henry Bedinger of Jefferson.
  - 12th do. Green B. Samuels of Shenandoah.
  - 13th do. James Hogg 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.

### ARE YOU READY?

Friends, are you ready? The contest that is to decide the most important issues ever brought before the American people is approaching—yea, at our very doors. But two weeks from Monday, and Virginia will have sustained the great principles of which her Jefferson and her Madison were the fathers, or she will have ingloriously deserted them all. With your consent, Democrats of Jefferson, which shall be the case? Do not all say, Virginia shall stand, where she has always stood, on the Democratic platform? If so, then arise to action—make your organization perfect—appoint your committees—see that every vote in the county is polled. Allow none to stay away under the impression that Virginia is safe without his vote—for every vote is of consequence in so important a contest. AROUSE, THEN—ORGANIZE, and be READY to give the Whigs a Waterloo defeat.

The Democratic Associations of the county can do much between now and the election, if they work, work actively. Let there be one or two meetings for business each week, and the same number for discussion. We have in our village Messrs. O'Bannon, Butcher, Harding and Washington, who we are sure will take pleasure in meeting with you whenever their engagements will permit. Warn the committees, was the language of Jefferson, and invoking his great name we warn you to discharge your duty. Let this county give a good account of herself in the approaching struggle.

We publish on our outer page an interesting Report from the Committee of the Charlottesville Convention. The Report, after urging in the most eloquent manner the necessity of organization—the duty devolving upon every Democrat to see that the entire vote is polled—the necessity for procuring in time Electoral Tickets, and seeing to their distribution, &c., goes on to review the whole election law of Virginia. It will be found useful in deciding who is, and who is not, entitled to vote at the coming election.

### Clay's Defeat Confessed.

The New York Tribune, one of the most violent whig papers in the Empire State, in effect admits the defeat of Clay. In its latest calculation of the result of the Presidential election, it sets down the following States as certain for Clay, which will be perceived, barely elect him, 138 being necessary to a choice.

State	Count
Tennessee	13
Maryland	8
Ohio	10
Massachusetts	12
Delaware	3
Rhode Island	4
Virginia	17
Louisiana	6
Carolina	11
Kentucky	12
Indiana	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>

By this calculation, if Clay loses a single State, except Rhode Island or Delaware, he will be beaten. Virginia, the State that never voted for a federal President, and never will, is put down for Clay, and that leaves him twelve less than is requisite to elect him.

In the list there are several other States certain for Polk, Georgia and Louisiana among the number—whilst he has an equal chance for Ohio, N. Carolina, and Indiana.

TENNESSEE.—In Tennessee, the changes are immense.—The "Union" says, to the twelve names we published last week, we add the names of THIRTY more, many of them among the most influential and prominent supporters of Gen. Harrison. A revolution is going on in Tennessee, that is well calculated to strike terror in the ranks of Whiggery.

The last New York Morning News gives its estimate of the vote of each county in the State for the approaching election. It claims 39 counties, with a majority of 28,325.

And allows the Whigs 12 counties with a majority of 8,900.

Leaving a Democratic majority of 19,325 and 7 counties balanced.

THE ZOLL VERLEN TREATY.—It is estimated that, by the rejection of the treaty formed with the numerous German States, we have lost twenty-eight millions of prompt paying customers for tobacco, cotton, lard, rice, &c.

# LATE ELECTIONS.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

### A GLORIOUS VICTORY!

#### The Key-Stone still secures the Arch!

##### A Democratic Governor—majority in Congress—and a Democratic Legislature!

In view of all the desperate efforts used to defeat the Democrats in Pennsylvania, we think the final result has proved one of the most decisive victories that we have yet achieved. We proclaim to our friends a result that has filled our hearts with a transport of joy, and we ask that their voices may be mingled with ours, in swelling the peans of exultation. After a contest of unexampled bitterness and zeal, the eagle of victory has once more perched upon our standard, and the notes of rejoicing are sounding from every hill-top and valley.

The Harrisburg Union says that persons residing out of the State can form no adequate conception of the extraordinary efforts made by the Whigs to swing the old Keystone ship from her ancient moorings. The State was literally made a pivot upon which turned the Presidential struggle.—Months ago it was so decreed in the great federal wigwag at Washington. Pamphlets, newspapers, handbills, &c., were distributed by millions, until the earth was literally covered with them, as in ancient days by the locusts of Egypt. Mass-meetings were convened at all points, characterized by all the paraphernalia where with Whiggery is wont to impose upon the understanding of the Laborer and Mechanic. Promises were profuse as the leaves of autumn, and in many instances, the old entertainment of "two dollars a day and roast beef" was reiterated with superadded savouriness.

Friends and foes may rest assured, that THIS RESULT IS DECISIVE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL BATTLE IN PENNSYLVANIA! Our enemies have spent their fury in this campaign, and are in the condition of Packingham's forces on the 9th of January, 1815. Their Captains and Generals have taken to their heels, and even so much as taking heed of the killed and wounded. The State is safe, (continues the Union,) for Polk, and DALLAS, by probably 15,000 majority, and we have heard many hundred Whigs admit it within the last twelve hours. Mr. Clay cannot rally the vote polled on last Tuesday for Gen. Markle by 10,000. We do not hesitate to assure our distant readers that there is not a State in the Union more certain for the Democratic nominees, on the Presidential question, than Pennsylvania. There is not a sensible man in the State who doubts it!

Below will be found returns from all the counties, compiled from the latest returns received.—Twenty-seven counties are official—it is supposed the official vote in the other counties will change the result but little either way. Shunk's majority now is 5227!

County	President, 1840	Governor, 1844
Adams	1628	2453
Allegheny	4573	7620
Armstrong	1744	1260
Beaver	1710	3143
Bedford	2446	2910
Berks	7425	8322
Bucks	4488	4705
Butler	2844	3631
Butler	1804	2100
Crawford	2908	2469
Chester	4882	5643
Columbia	2829	1325
Cumberland	2695	2790
Cambria	920	811
Centre	2243	1447
Clinton	649	687
Cleaveland	812	499
Clarion	1366	548
Carbon (from Northampton)	—	—333
Dauphin	2187	3124
Delaware	1335	2031
Erie	2061	3636
Elk new county	—	100
Fayette	3035	2755
Franklin	2029	3586
Greene	3010	1360
Huntingdon	2286	3826
Indiana	1209	1953
Jefferson	523	476
Juniata	1043	968
Luzerne	4119	2774
Lancaster	5473	9678
Lebanon	1403	2369
Lehigh	2451	2405
Lycoming	2181	1504
Montgomery	4869	4048
Mercer	2336	3249
Monroe	1447	345
Mifflin	1269	1236
M'Kean	276	363
Northampton	3828	2846
Northumberland	2187	1351
Perry	1970	1072
Phila. co.	13303	10189
Phila. city	4774	7655
Pike	524	135
Potter	363	130
Somerset	765	2501
Schuylkill	2184	1881
Susquehanna	2023	1660
Tioga	1721	895
Union	1518	2423
Venango	1275	855
Washington	3611	4147
Wayne	1188	757
Wyoming (from Luzerne)	—	100
Warren	929	827
Westmoreland	4704	2778
York	4382	3792
<b>Total</b>	<b>143676</b>	<b>144019</b>
Harrison's maj.	343	5227
Official.	—	—

The State Legislature will stand—Senate 21 Democrats, 11 Whigs, 1 Native. House, 53 Democrats, 39 Whigs, 8 Natives.

Congress.—The returns show a Democratic gain of three members. The following is a list of the members elected:

- MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.**
- 1st District.—L. C. Levin, Native, whig loss.
  - 2d do. J. R. Ingersoll, whig.
  - 3d do. J. H. Campbell, native, dem. loss.
  - 4th do. C. J. Ingersoll, dem.
  - 5th do. J. S. Yost, dem.
  - 6th do. Jacob Erdman, whig loss.
  - 7th do. A. R. McVaine, whig.
  - 8th do. John Strohm, whig.
  - 9th do. John Ritter, dem.
  - 10th do. R. Broadhead, Jr. dem.
  - 11th do. Owen C. Leeb, dem.
  - 12th do. David Wilmod, dem.
  - 13th do. Wm. A. Petrikon, dem., gain.
  - 14th do. Alex. Ramsay, whig.
  - 15th do. Moses McLean, whig loss.
  - 16th do. James Black, dem.
  - 17th do. John Blanchard, whig.
  - 18th do. Andrew Stuart, whig.
  - 19th do. H. D. Foster, dem.
  - 20th do. John H. Ewing, whig.
  - 21st do. C. Darrah, whig.

# GEORGIA.

## Another Whig State Deserting!

The election in this State was for members of Congress. The State was Gerrymandered by a Whig Legislature, in order to carry 6 out of the 8 Representatives. But most signally have they failed. All the counties in the State, save two, have been heard from, and the Delegation will stand 4 Democrats and 4 Whigs. Gen. Harrison carried the State by upwards of 8000, and now, says the Globe of yesterday, the Democratic majority is 1,705. Three cheers for Georgia!—She has spoken in tones of thunder to those who would impose upon her restrictions, that are as odious to her, as unjust and oppressive.

The following gentlemen have been elected to Congress:

Democrats.	Whigs.
C. P. Jones,	Thos. Butler Kings,
Haralson,	Washington Poe,
Lumpkin,	Stephens,
Cobb,	Tombs.

Our friends in Georgia say, set her down as certain for Polk and Dallas, by from three to five thousand!

From the Globe of yesterday, No additional returns received from this State to-night. We have received a slip from the Ohio Statesman, dated 9 o'clock P. M., the 12th instant, which contains returns from all the counties in the State except six small ones, (which we think will about balance each other,) and makes the Whig majority so far, 903.

We had all the counties contained in the slip last night, and made the Whig majority 1,550.

The following is said to be the full result of the Congressional contest, and presents 13 Democrats to 8 Whigs. Sufficient evidence that Ohio will be right side up at the next election, when the Whig Abolition vote will exceed several thousand the majority given for Bartley in this election. One fire more and Ohio is safe. How Whiggery must be on the wane when in four short years they lose in one State more than 22,000 votes! The Whigs will have a small majority in the Legislature—the precise number is not yet ascertained.

- FOR CONGRESS.**
- 1st district.—James J. Parn,\*
  - 2d do. F. A. Cunningham,\*
  - 3d do. Robert C. Schenck,\*
  - 4th do. Joseph Vance,\*
  - 5th do. William Sawyer,\*
  - 6th do. Henry St. John,\*
  - 7th do. J. J. McDowell,\*
  - 8th do. Allen G. Thurman,\*
  - 9th do. A. L. Perrill,\*
  - 10th do. Columbus Delano,\*
  - 11th do. Jacob Brinkerhoff,\*
  - 12th do. S. P. Vinton,\*
  - 13th do. Isaac Parrish,\*
  - 14th do. Alexander Harper,\*
  - 15th do. Joseph Morris,\*
  - 16th do. J. D. Cummins,\*
  - 17th do. George Fries,\*
  - 18th do. D. A. Starkweather,\*
  - 19th do. Daniel H. Tilden,\*
  - 20th do. Joshua R. Giddings,\*
  - 21st do. Joseph M. Root,\*
  - To Fill Vacancies:—
  - 10th do. Albert P. Stone,\*
  - 21st do. Edward S. Hamlin,\*
  - \*Democrats.

### NEW JERSEY.

The election in the State of New Jersey was held on Tuesday and Wednesday week, and has resulted in the election of Stratton, (Whig) Governor, by about 1,326. This State gave Harrison a majority of 2,300, and has always been acceded to the Whigs. When Col. Stockton left them some of our more sanguine Democratic friends hoped that he might have influence enough, with the other prominent men in the State, to elect the Democratic Governor. And such would have been the case, but for the personal objections to Mr. Thompson, in consequence of his being connected with certain railroads in the State. We find, by comparison, that he runs behind the Democratic candidates for the Legislature, in nearly every county in the State. In speaking of the insignificant victory the Whigs have achieved in this State, the Newark Morning Post of Friday last says: "We have seen a great number of our friends from different parts of the State, and we find them ready and anxious for the November fight. They are confident that they can overthrow the recent Whig majority, and cast the electoral vote of New Jersey for Polk and Dallas. Good! let us try it!"

And we are sure they will try it like men.

PENNSYLVANIA.—It is folly in the Whigs to suppose that Mr. Clay's vote in Pennsylvania will exceed, or indeed equal, that of Gen. Markle's.—Whilst, on the other hand, Mr. Polk's friends feel confident that his vote will greatly exceed that of the Democratic candidate for Governor. On this subject the Harrisburg Union says:—"We lost in this State, at the recent Governor's election, at least 10,000 votes from local causes, which will not exist at the Presidential election. Every where whiggery availed itself of the discussions in our ranks, and made them inure to the benefit of Markle. The 'Native' question in Philadelphia—the 'removal' question in Luzerne and Columbia—all tended to the benefit of whiggery. In November, however, the coast is clear of all such conflicting interests. The contest will be narrowed down to a simple question between DEMOCRACY and FEDERALISM, between a NATIONAL BANK and POLK and DALLAS, and whiggery will have only its own legs to stand upon. There will be no chance for combinations and bargains, but every tub will stand on its own bottom. We declare it as our confident belief, that the Democratic majority will be five times greater than now."

The U. S. Gazette distinctly declared, some time since, and aduced written proof, too, that banners had been paraded in Western Pennsylvania, containing the names of POLK, DALLAS, and Markle. We refer to this as evidence, that many voted for the latter on Tuesday, who will in November vote for the former. Does our friend Chandler still insist on the fact? [Democratic Union.]

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The official returns of this election, which took place last August, have only just been made out. The Whig majority for Governor turns out to be only 2,163. This State will, in all probability, go for Polk and Dallas.—Philadelphia Times.

GEORGIA.—Georgia may now be pronounced as perfectly safe for Polk and Dallas. What a just rebuke upon Bartley and the other rascals who have betrayed the South! In the summer, all the summer, has been in close communion with Daniel Webster, while the latter has been shamelessly wooing the Abolitionists to the support of Clay! Bartley betrayed Georgia and the South on the Texas and Tariff questions, and gallant Georgia has indignantly set her seal of reprobation upon the apostate.—Richmond Enquirer.

# House-Keepers and Heads of Families.

See that your revenue tax for the year preceding the election be paid before Monday, 4th Nov. We subjoin an abstract of the law on the subject, and ask you to read its requirements, and do not, we beseech you, be deprived of your vote, for the paltry amount of the tax. Let every Democratic voter in the county have his evidence on record, that he is duly qualified to exercise the inestimable right of suffrage. Then there can be no quibbling—no mistakes. The following is the law concerning those who vote as

House-Keepers, Heads of Families and Tax Payers, as compiled by a Committee of the Charlottesville Convention:

Every such citizen, who, for twelve months next preceding, has been a house keeper and head of a family within the county, city, town, borough, or election district where he may offer to vote, and shall have been assessed with a part of the revenue of the commonwealth within the preceding year, and actually paid the same, shall be entitled to a vote in the county, city, town or borough wherein such house keeper and head of a family lives.

The act of 1831-'33 prohibits electors who offer to vote as house keepers, tax payers and heads of families, from voting out of the county, city, town or borough where they live; and those who offer to vote upon landed interest, from voting, except where the land lies.

There is one important provision of the law, to which your committee would here invite attention; as it materially affects the rights of that class of voters who vote as house keepers, heads of families, and tax payers.

It is provided, that when any person shall have paid to the sheriff, or his deputy, any money on account of any sum due from him for revenue tax and for county levy, without specifying for which it shall have been paid, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, or his deputy, to credit such person for said money, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose, as paid for his revenue tax, before he shall credit him for any part thereof as paid for his county levy. This provision was intended to enable those who had this paid money to have it applied to the liquidation of their taxes, and thereby extend to them the privilege of voting.

According to these provisions of the Constitution, every citizen who has been a house keeper, and head of a family within any county, city, town or borough, for the space of twelve months next preceding the first Monday in November next, and who has been assessed with any portion of the revenue of the commonwealth within the preceding year, that is, within the year 1843, will, it is presumed, have the right to vote at the Presidential Election, which is to be held on the said first Monday in November next, in the county, city, town or borough in which he resides.

### The Meeting on Saturday.

Supposing that the following from the "Free Press" will be as satisfactory to our Whig friends as anything we could say, in reference to the failure of the Democrats to present a Speaker at the meeting on Saturday, we cheerfully give place to it. We find it necessary, too, to give this extract, from the fact of our not being present, when Messrs. Hunter and Worthington gave the very creditable explanation which follows, of the reasons for the failure on our part to meet them in discussion.—The Democratic Committee exerted themselves to the utmost, but at last failed. None regretted the consequences more than they—but, satisfied that the Whigs of Jefferson have liberality enough to attribute the failure to its true cause, we shall offer nothing more in extenuation. The Free Press says:—

"Saturday last was the day appointed by a joint committee of Whigs and democrats, for a public discussion, the latter having given the challenge at one of their meetings in August. It had been understood between the Committees that the discussion should be confined to the speaker on each side, from abroad, and to the Electoral candidates for the District, Messrs. Hunter and Bedinger. The severe sickness of the latter gentleman, who is still confined to his bed at Martinsburg, it was rendered certain, would prevent him from attending. And Mr. Hunter would decline speaking, as a matter of course, in the absence of Mr. B.

The Democratic committee accordingly made it their business to get a speaker from abroad—and the Whigs were only successful by pressing into their service GEN. CHARLES FORTON MERCER, now of Florida, formerly of London.

At about 2 o'clock, a considerable number of persons having assembled at the Court House, Wm. C. WORTHINGTON, Esq., as President of the Clay Club and Chairman of the Whig Committee, stated to the meeting the circumstances which had led to the disappointment of our opponents—and that they had made all reasonable efforts to meet the Whigs in discussion, in the manner first proposed, but had been unsuccessful. He fully acquitted them of all blame in the matter, as there were numerous meetings throughout the State, and prominent gentlemen were therefore generally engaged. No objection therefore, could be made to the Whigs occupying the day, as they had induced a prominent and distinguished gentleman, long known to them by reputation, to leave his route and come to interchange sentiments with them. There would be no limit as to time, as no champion was named in opposition, and many of the people were present, expecting to be entertained.

ANDREW HUNTER, Esq., the whig electoral candidate, arose and added a few words to those expressed by Mr. Worthington, joining most cheerfully in acquitting the committee on the part of the Democrats, from all blame in not being prepared with a champion. He knew the efforts which had been made, and willingly acquitted the party of any disposition to 'back out' from a discussion—and expressed the hope that no Whig would think or even insinuate anything of the sort against our opponents. That he regretted most sincerely the continued illness of his estimable and honorable friend, Mr. Bedinger, in which feeling he was sure every member of this community would most heartily concur. Mr. H.'s tribute to his gallant competitor was both feeling and appropriate, and the meeting responded to it most cordially.

Mr. Hunter stated that the Whigs had only been more fortunate than their adversaries in that they had all fortune relied upon the Berkeley Mass Meeting for a supply of speakers—that even there they had been almost disappointed, owing to the number of meetings elsewhere—and that it had only been by capturing their excellent friend, in the Cars, on his way Eastward, that they had been ready to do battle on the present occasion. He therefore invoked the attention of both parties to what might be offered for their consideration, and introduced GEN. MERCER to the meeting.

The enthusiasm with which Gen. M. was received, and the fine spirit which seemed to prevail, was honorable to all present, and added still further to the character of a Jeffersonian audience."

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At the election of officers for the ensuing year, Wm. L. Clark received as President 2321 votes, and Archibald S. Baldwin, Charles H. Clark, Nathan Parkins, and Hugh H. McGuire, received each 1263 votes, as Directors, and were thereupon declared duly elected. David W. Barton, James M. Mason, and Andrew Hunter, are Directors on the part of the State.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—The Result of the Election.—We learn that yesterday, Mr. Geo. Smith, the brother of Aahel Smith, Charge from the Republic of Texas to England, arrived in this City, overland, from that Republic. He brings verbal accounts of the election, resulting, as he states, in the election of Anson Jones as President, by a majority of 3,800 votes over General Burleson.—This is all the information which we bring.

[New Orleans Republican, Oct. 5.]

Giddings, of Ohio, the Abolition fanatic, in his electioneering tour through that State, declared that if Henry Clay is elected President, slavery would be abolished in the District of Columbia in less than two years from the date of his election.

# TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON."

Sir.—It is probably known to you that I read both of the papers published in your town; and I have looked and waited to see if the Whigs would come out fully and explicitly on the subject of the U. S. Bank. But as yet I have waited in vain, or if they have done so, it has entirely escaped my notice. It is true,

Col. Jacob G. Davis, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of the city of Baltimore. Mr. Law, the present incumbent is his opponent. Election on Monday next.

**THE "HETTERICK VOTES."**—It appears by the certificate of Frederick and Clarke Counties, that the Hetterick votes, in the former county, are what the Democrats have contended, good votes. The amount of land called for by the deed, is less than the actual amount found by the survey. There are, we think, some eighty or a hundred votes, legalized by this decision.

**A CURIOUSITY.**—Mr. John F. Lancaster of this county has presented us with a bunch of the Mammoth Lima Bean, containing 13 different pods on the same stem. The pods are 5 or 6 inches long, and the bean is larger than any we ever seen.

**To the editors of the Intelligencer:**  
GENTLEMEN: Your paper of this morning contains an anonymous letter, which addresses itself to me, and an underwriting by you, stating that you will give up the name of the writer if it shall be applied for at your office. The following is a copy of the anonymous letter, and your note added to it:

**CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 8, 1844.**  
DEAR SIR: In the "Spirit of Jefferson" of last week, I find certain "propositions," offered, as says the editor, by Mr. J. C. Rives, which I will take up. They are as follows:

"1st. I will give \$100 to any responsible person, who will agree to return to me \$10 for every electoral vote that Col. Polk beats Henry Clay." Good! I will take up that proposition.

"2d. I will give \$50 to any responsible person, who will agree to return to me \$50 for every electoral vote that Col. Polk beats Henry Clay above 50." Good! I will take up that proposition.

"3d. I will give \$100 to any responsible person, who will agree to return to me \$100 for every electoral vote Col. Polk beats Henry Clay more than 100." Good! I will take up that proposition.

"4th. I will give \$100 to any responsible person, who will agree to return to me \$100 for every 10,000 popular votes Col. Polk beats Henry Clay; the popular votes not to be counted in those States where the electors shall have been chosen by the Legislature." First rate! I will take up that proposition.

"5th. I will give \$100 to any responsible person, who will agree to return to me one mill, and double it for every electoral vote Col. Polk beats Henry Clay above 60." Good! I will take up that proposition.

Now, I do not know what the gentleman means by "responsible," but I will agree to let his money be deposited in bank to the credit of any gentleman, not to be touched by me, or any one for me, until the matter is decided; and with it I will deposit any sort of a bond, with ample security for my compliance if I should lose, that the gentleman may require.

Will you do me the favor to call on the gentleman and inform him I am ready to take up his challenge, and inform me per mail immediately what he has to say? And oblige yours very respectfully,

**NOTE BY THE EDITORS.**—Preferring not to have anything to do with wagers upon the election, we take this mode, as the most convenient, so far to comply with the request of the writer of the above as to make his purpose known to whomever it may concern. The name will be kept known on application at this office.—*Intelligencer.*

I shall not take the trouble to call on you for the name of the writer, as I do not care who he is, if he can make himself "responsible." If you will endorse for him, I will immediately put the money into your hands. In case you will not endorse for him, I will put the money into the hands of the Hon. William Lucas, a member of the present Congress, who resides at Charlestown, Virginia, if Mr. Lucas will certify that he believes the anonymous writer to be a responsible man; and a gentleman. I would not make the slightest requirement if the person had to put up any money on his part, for I assure you I had rather bet by fight (if I were obliged to fight) with a disbarred than an honorable man. With me, a man's money makes him responsible in a bet, though it cannot, in my estimation, make him a gentleman.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to say to you, I will thank you to pick me up a few customers of this kind, if you can find them with names, and with money—not without. I think I shall be able to attend to all such that you may bring forward for a week to come.

Very respectfully,  
**JOHN C. RIVES.**

**MARRIED.**  
On Tuesday night, 16th inst., by Rev. J. A. Gere, Mr. BENJAMIN MALONE to Miss MARGARET LINDSEY, of Lestown, Jefferson County.

At the residence of Capt. Joseph F. Abel, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Alexander Jones, JOHN H. MOON, of Zanesville, Ohio, to Miss MARY C. F. GOOD, daughter of the late Wm. Good, Esq. of Berkeley.

On Thursday evening, 26th ult., by the Rev. Wm. M. Atkinson, D. D., JOHN BELL GILKISSON, to Miss MARY F. CROFT, all of Winchester.

**DIED.**  
On Friday last, of a lingering pulmonary affection, Miss ELIZABETH YATES, daughter of John Yates Esq. of this county.

On Thursday the 3rd inst., at Harpers-Ferry, Miss ELIZABETH DUNN, daughter of John and Lucinda Dunn, in the 21st year of her age.

On Thursday the 3d inst., at Harpers-Ferry, LUCIA, in the 6th year of her age; and on Wednesday the 9th inst., WILLIAM, aged 3 years; children of James F. and Sophia Duke.

In the Borough of Norfolk, Va., after a painful illness, on Saturday the 5th inst. the Rev. Wm. W. BALL, Pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church, of Harpers-Ferry, aged about 35 years.

At his residence in Shenandoah county, on the 26th of September, of Zanesville, Ohio, in the 74th year of age, the Hon. JAMES ALEX. late one of the Judges of the General Court of Virginia.

For the "Spirit of Jefferson."  
The following beautiful lines are from the pen of Miss N. Packott, on the death of her amiable and much esteemed cousin, Joseph C. Stary, who departed this life in Covington, Ohio, September 9th, in the 25th year of his age.

A gentle voice now hushed in death, is sounding in my ear, And 'er my sudden'd spirit steals a shadow strange and drear!

For, ah! to me with mournful power this simple sketch brought, And each faint pencil trace, how linked with many a bitter thought!

I gaze, until to dim my sight the banding tear-drops start, And vaulted scenes of other days sweep backward o'er my heart!

The health of Mr. Redinger, we are gratified to learn, has somewhat improved during the last week. Should he continue to mend, however, it will be some weeks before he is sufficiently recruited to resume the duties of his profession, or the labors of the canvass.

We shall have printed in a few days a supply of ELECTORAL TICKETS, and hope the Associations in the county will take early measures to distribute them, as well as compensate the printer for his expense and labor.

### The Markets.

**BALTIMORE MARKET—Oct. 14.**  
CATTLE—500 head of cattle, were offered, and 700 sold at prices ranging from \$3 to \$4 25 per 100 lbs. net.  
HOGS—Live Hogs are selling at \$1 a \$0 00 per 100 lbs. net.  
SHEEP—Live Sheep are selling at \$1 a \$0 00 per 100 lbs. net.  
WHEAT—No. 1 Western at 88 a 91 cts. Two parcels very superior red seed at 95 a 96 cts. Penn. red, not prime, 85 cts. Prime parcels 90 cts. White wheat 95 a 105 cts.  
CORN—Md. white Corn 43 a 44 cts., and Md. yellow 46 a 47 cts. Penn. yellow 48 cts.  
RYE—Md. Rye 60 cts. Penn. Rye 62 cts. or more.  
OATS—Sales at 23 a 25 cts.  
BACON—Western assorted at 51 a 54 cts.; Sides at 51 a 54 cts.; Shoulders at 41 a 45 cts., and Hams at 61 a 71 cts.; Lard in kegs at 61 cts.  
WHISKEY—We quote bids at 231 cents and bids at 25 cents.

### Miscellaneous Notices.

**Meeting to-night, (Friday).**  
A meeting of the Democratic Association will be held at the Court-room, on this evening, (Friday), at early candle light. A full attendance is desired.  
Oct. 18.

A meeting of the Democratic Committee of Vigilance for Jefferson County is requested on Friday, 18th inst., (the first day of Superior Court). It is hoped that every member will be present, as business of importance will be brought up for consideration.  
Oct. 11, 1844.

**Meeting at Shepherdstown.**  
There will be an Address delivered before the Democratic Association of Shepherdstown, on Saturday 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. All parties are respectfully invited to attend.  
C. M. ENTLEB, Secretary.  
October 18, 1844.

**Meeting at Elk-Branch.**  
The Democrats of Elk-Branch and neighborhood intend holding on Saturday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., a Public Meeting in the grove near the Elk-Branch Church. The Committee of Arrangement have invited Messrs. O'Bannon, Butcher, Harding, Washington and McFadden, as Speakers on the occasion, and confidently expect most of them to be present. All Democrats, as well as our Whig friends, are earnestly invited to be with us. To the Ladies a most cordial invitation is extended. Arrangements will be made for their accommodation.  
THE COMMITTEE.  
Elk-Branch, Oct. 18, 1844.

By Divine permission the Rev. Levi R. Reese, President of the Maryland Annual Conference, of the Methodist Protestant Church, will preach in the Free Church at Harpers-Ferry, next Saturday evening, (Oct. 19), at 7 o'clock, P. M., and also on the following Sabbath at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By Divine permission, the Third Quarterly Meeting will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Harpers-Ferry, on the 19th and 20th instants, under the superintendence of the Rev. JOHN SMITH, P. E. Other Ministers are expected.  
Oct. 18.

By Divine permission a Protracted Meeting may be expected at Shinnodale Ironworks, commencing on Saturday morning the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock.  
Oct. 11, 1844.

**SHEPHERDSTOWN DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.**  
A meeting of the Shepherdstown Democratic Association will be held on Saturday evening next, at the Club Room, at 2 o'clock, and on every Saturday succeeding, until after the Presidential election. Let every Democrat be at his post. By order of the President.

A large assortment of Colliery's Double, on fine paper with new type just printed and for sale, low, at this office.  
Oct. 4, 1844.

The Pew Rents in the Presbyterian Church, of Charlestown, were due on the 1st of October. Renters will please pay their respective amounts to George L. Stewart, the Collector, as early as convenient.  
Oct. 4.

**THIS WAY, GENTLEMEN!**  
I would respectfully give notice that I am at my post; and particularly anxious to make your clothes. I take this mode of informing you that I have received the New York, Paris, and London Fashions, which are, to the Tailor, as the Compass to the Mariner—to show to him his own latitude and discover to him the public taste. From my experience in the art of cutting clothes, and a disposition to please, I hope to merit and receive a share of patronage in my line of business.  
Charlestown, Oct. 18. JOHN REED.

**FALL GOODS.**  
We are now receiving our Fall Goods.  
Oct. 18. KEYS & KEARSLEY.

**Burden's Patent Horse Shoes.**  
A SUPPLY just received and for sale at about the price of good Iron. Warranted not to break in use.  
KEYS & KEARSLEY.  
Oct. 18, 1844.

**WINDOW GLASS and Putty; Flax Seed Oil,** for sale by  
Oct. 18. KEYS & KEARSLEY.

**Casimere, Cloths, &c.**  
CADETT, Blue, Drab, Dark-mixed, Stebbel-mixed, Clay-colored, Black, Brown, Plain and Striped CASSIMERES.  
Blue, Black, Blue-Black; Invariable-green; Cadet, Olive, Diagonal, Wave, Plaid, Brown, Pilot and other CLOTHS;  
Also, Domestic and other FLANNELS, just received at the cheap Baltimore Store, by  
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.  
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 18, 1844.

**Caps, Hats, and Boots.**  
SEALETT, Cloth, Fur, Ole Ball, Oil-cloth and Velvet CAPS, very cheap;  
FINE SILK HATS for \$3 00, super Beaver do. (with box), made expressly for our sale, \$4 50;  
Heavy coarse pegged Boots \$2 00, fine Kid do. \$3 50, super City-made Cork-sole Calf Boots \$5 00, Boys' Boots \$1 62½, just received at the cheap Baltimore Store, by  
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.  
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 18, 1844.

**READY-MADE CLOTHING,** for sale by  
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.  
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 18, 1844.

**To Families.**  
WE have made arrangements by which we shall be supplied regularly with Ross's celebrated Family Flour. We deliver this flour to any part of the town for \$5 00 per bbl., cash. We warrant it equal to Welch's flour, and if it proves not to be so, it can be returned at our expense.  
Oct. 18, 1844. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

**BANDBOXES**—Of every size, for sale cheap by  
Oct. 18. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

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

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

**Groceries.**  
BROWN, Lump, and Loaf Sugars;  
Superior Tea;  
Shad and Mackerel;  
Sugar-house and New Orleans Molasses;  
Sperm Oil, Candles;  
Java and Rio Coffee;  
Pepper, Spices, &c. MILLER & TATE.

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

### DENTISTRY.

DR. McCORMICK respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson that he will visit Charlestown on the 1st of November, and remain two weeks only.  
October 11, 1844.—4t.

### \$100 REWARD.

MY man BARNETT left my premises near Annsville, Rappahannock county, on the 26th ultimo. Barnett is about 34 years of age, about five feet four inches high, very stout and strong, quite black. I will give \$20 if he be taken in this county—\$30 if taken out of this county and within the State—\$100 if taken out of the State of Virginia and secured so that I get him.  
NORBORNE J. CROPP.  
October 11, 1844.—3t.—\$100.

### Fashionable Tailoring.

NATHANIEL BAKER, informs the citizens of Charlestown and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailor Shop, one door North of Mr. Wm. Avie's Shoe Store, and opposite Mr. Wm. S. Lock's Store, where he is prepared to cut and make to order all garments for gentlemen's wear. Having had some experience in the business, he confidently asks of a liberal public a share of their patronage.

He is in the receipt of the FASHIONS regularly, and is enabled therefore to insure the "latest cut," to those who may desire it. Country produce, at cash prices, will be taken at all times in exchange for work.  
Give me a call, as the prices of work shall be regulated by the exigencies of the times.  
Charlestown, Oct. 11, 1844.—3m.

### MERCHANT TAILOR.

**A Superior Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Casimere, Vestings, &c.**  
**NEW STYLES FASHIONABLE AND FANCY GOODS!**

COME and examine my stock for yourselves, and trust not to be repents of others. I have just made a visit to the city of Baltimore, where I purchased a stock of

**Superior Cloths and Trimmings,**  
for the purpose of establishing, in Charlestown, a Merchant Tailor Shop,

and hope my efforts to succeed will not prove unavailing. I think I can safely say it will be to the interest of every man to call and examine my stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., before purchasing elsewhere, believing I can suit all classes upon terms not to be surpassed in this town or any other side of the city. I can furnish

Coats from \$5.00 up to \$30.00,  
Pants " 3.00 " 12.00,  
Vests " 2.00 " 9.00,  
or any price between the several amounts.

I would further say, that all calls to MAKE GARMENTS, of all descriptions, cut and trim the same, shall be attended to with promptness and despatch, feeling assured, from the past experience had in the Art of Cutting Garments, I can give with any man in the State of Virginia; and whilst I do not underwork any man for the sake of work, can yet afford to do work as low as any, and am determined not to be beat in any way.  
Garments cut to order at the shortest notice.  
Oct. 11, 1844.—4t. JAMES CLOTHIER.

### TAILORING.

J. H. KINNINGHAM, having just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, visiting the most fashionable establishments connected with his business, and procured an entire New System for Cutting Garments, together with the

**Latest Style and Fashions of the Day,** has no hesitancy in saying he will guarantee the best fits to those who may favor him with a call. He would say, that no pains shall be spared on his part to give entire satisfaction. He therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a passing notice at his old stand above the Market-house.

N. B.—Country produce will be taken in exchange for work at all times, at cash prices.  
October 11, 1844.—3m.

### Oysters! Oysters!!

CHARLES JACKSON would respectfully inform all lovers of Good Oysters, that he has opened an establishment for their special accommodation, two doors East of Carter's Hotel, in Charlestown, where he keeps a constant supply of the VERY BEST OF OYSTERS. He will at all times be found ready to serve them up in the very best style, and to suit the most fastidious tastes.

Families can at all times be supplied with Oysters, by the Pint, Quart, or Can, on the most accommodating terms.  
October 11, 1844.

### MILLINERY.

Miss Elizabeth H. Hooper  
In the receipt of the very latest fall and winter Fashions for making and trimming Bonnets. She has also just received materials for making and trimming Bonnets, which are of a beautiful order, and all of the most fashionable style.  
Oct. 11, 1844.

**NAILS.**—50 Kegs Brown's Nails assorted sizes; Wrought Nails, &c., received and for sale by  
THOMAS RAWLINS.  
Oct. 11, 1844.

**To Sportsmen.**  
FINE CANISTER POWDER—Shot of all sizes—Purcussion Caps. All at reduced prices.  
E. M. AISQUITH.  
Oct. 11, 1844.

**PROSPECTUS**  
For publishing in the City of Washington, a Democratic Newspaper, to be called  
"THE CONSTITUTION."  
THE undersigned, having purchased the materials of The Spectator, will issue, on or before the 10th inst. the first number of a new paper, to be called "THE CONSTITUTION." It will be devoted to the steady advocacy of that system of measures which will preserve unimpaired the sacred instrument from which we borrow the name; and as constantly oppose whatever is not sanctioned by it. We shall unceasingly oppose a National Bank—a Protective Tariff—Internal Improvement by the General Government—a Distribution of the Proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands—Assumption of the State Debts—an Abrogation of the Executive Veto, as unconstitutional and inexpedient.

We hope to make the paper worthy of the confidence and support of the Democratic Party. It shall be the faithful expositor of their principles, and the ever ready medium to convey their sentiments to the Public. The Democratic cause, is the cause of truth and justice. It courts the light. It shuns no investigation. And we are determined to see whether a paper conducted with a devotion to the principles, rather than to the men, of our party—to further the great cause of human progress, rather than the mere advancement of particular individuals, will not commend itself to the confidence and favor of the people.

As soon as the all-engrossing topics of the elections are over, we shall devote a liberal portion of our columns to subjects of general literature and science; endeavoring to present such matter as will amuse, instruct, and edify.

The proceedings of Congress will receive particular attention, and a full and comprehensive summary will be given, including the yeas and nays upon all important questions.

The paper, for the present, will be issued semi-weekly during the recess, and daily during the sessions of Congress, at Five Dollars per annum, in advance.  
W. A. HARRIS.  
Oct. 11, 1844.

### S. W. HOAG,

TAILOR,  
Danfield, Jefferson County, Va.

### The American and European

### REPORT OF FASHIONS.

PUBLISHED BY G. C. SCOTT, BROADWAY, N. Y.  
RECEIVED monthly, and carefully copied or modified to suit the taste of all customers.—The American Plate of Fashions for the Fall and Winter of 1844 has just come to hand, and in point of simplicity, appropriateness, comfort, neatness and variety of style, it has not been excelled by any hitherto published.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see them, where also may be seen samples of the different patterns of Cloths, Vestings and Trimmings in and about this market, and where all orders in the above line will be promptly attended to.  
October 11, 1844.—4t.

### THE MOST COMMON SAYING

is  
that I would not give one bottle of Dr. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, for half a dozen of any other preparation. I have tried all the popular ones, but this stands unrivalled for the cure of the following diseases, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Palpitation of the Heart, Whooping Cough, Tickling and Rising sensation in the throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, or weakness of the Nervous System, or impaired Constitution arising from any cause, and to prevent persons from falling into a Decline, this medicine has not its equal.

And when too much calomel or quinine has been used, this medicine will prevent its evil effect on the system, and repair the bilious functions.—As a proof of the above medicine giving great strength and clearness to the voice, a gentleman from one of our large auctioneering establishments in Philadelphia who has been using this Syrup, says that it is the greatest medicine to cry on the ever saw. Of course, the minister or lawyer, who has to exert their voices, would be equally benefited. Reference will be given to the auctioneer, by calling at my office.

Caution.—All preparations from this valuable tree, except the original Doct. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, are fictitious and counterfeit.—Prepared only by Doct. Swayne, whose office is now removed to N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

The above valuable Compound Syrup is for sale by  
HENRY S. FORNEY, Agent,  
Oct. 11, 1844.—1y. SHEPHERDSTOWN, VA.

### Regimental Order.

THE Battalion Courts of Enquiry for the 89th Regiment will be held at the house of Mr. M. Johnson, in the Valley, on Saturday the 16th day of November.

For the 2nd Battalion, at the house of Peter Coughlin, in the town of Bath, on Saturday the 23rd day of November.

The Regimental Court of Enquiry for the 89th Regiment will be held at the house of Peter Coughlin, in the town of Bath, on Saturday the 30th of November. The hour for meeting for each Court will be 11 o'clock.

WILLIAM HARMISON, Col. 89th Infantry.  
Oct. 11, 1844.—4t.

**HINGES.**—A fresh supply of Butt, Parilla, ment, Double, Strap, and Scotch Hinges, just received and for sale by  
Oct. 11. THOMAS RAWLINS.

**To Carpenters.**  
I HAVE just received some superior Spring-steel Sawes, Chisels, Planes, Plane-bits, with and without caps, Hatchets, Hand-axes, Broad-axes, &c., which I will sell as cheap as they can be had here or elsewhere.  
Oct. 11. THOMAS RAWLINS.

**IRON.**—Bar and Plough Irons, all sorts and sizes, from Hughes's Furnace; Castings, &c., just received by  
Oct. 11. THOMAS RAWLINS.

**Fine Cutlery.**  
IVORY balance hand Knives and Forks, Carvers and Steels; Razors, Penknives, Scissors, Needles, &c.  
Oct. 11. THOMAS RAWLINS.

**Hardware.**  
BRASS-HEAD and common Fire Irons: Andirons, Tea-kettles, Pots, Skillets; Oven-lids, Thumb-latches, Hand-bells, Tea-bells; Jam-hooks, Curtain-hooks, Riveting-hammers; Snuffers, &c., for sale by  
Oct. 11. THOMAS RAWLINS.

**LOCKS.**—Just received, a large assortment of Carpenter's Patent Knob Locks, super stock, iron rim do., trunk, tilt, chest, cupboard, pad, and a variety of other Locks, for sale cheap by  
Oct. 11. THOMAS RAWLINS.

**Bonnets, Bonnets!**  
FINE Braided and Straw Bonnets, warranted cheaper than they were ever sold here. Also splendid figured, Blue, Black, Green, Purple and other color Bonnets, Velvets, Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, Fancy Sprig Caps, &c., for sale by  
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.  
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 11, 1844.

**Cheap Domestic Goods.**  
FINE 3-4 Brown Cotton 6½ cts, do 4-4 do do 9 & 10, Heavy 4-4 do do 11 & 12, do 6-4 do do 12½  
Fine 3-4 Bleached Cotton 6½, do 7-8 do do 8 & 10, do 4-4 do do 10 & 12, Heavy 4-4 do do 12 & 14  
Altogether with Tickings, Linseys, Furniture Plaid, Checks, &c., at unusual low prices, just received and for sale by  
Oct. 11. A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

**Fresh Groceries.**  
JUST received, a full stock of Groceries of all kinds, which I will sell very cheap for cash.  
THOMAS RAWLINS.  
Oct. 4, 1844.

**Second Supply.**  
I HAVE just received my second supply of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.; Also a general assortment of Bar Iron and Hollow-ware. For sale very low by  
Oct. 4. THOMAS RAWLINS.

**New Arrival.**  
THE attention of Ladies is invited to the arrival of a few pieces of most splendid Cashmere de Ecoese, all wool, the richest and most beautiful goods.  
New style Bonnet-Caps, Ribbons and Flowers; Rich plaid Merceries, gay colors for children. Also, Life Preservers, (an indispensable article for ladies in these fashionable days.) Call and see.  
J. J. MILLER & WOODS.  
Oct. 4, 1844.

**Hats, Caps, &c.,**  
3 CASES fashionable Beaver Hats, from \$4 to \$5 50;  
Silk do. only \$3;  
Fashionable Casimere do. only \$3;  
Children's Youth's and Men's Caps, in great variety, comprising Velvet, Cloth, Otter and Worsted.  
MILLER & TATE.  
Sept. 27, 1844.

**GENTLEMEN.**—Do you want a fine Cloth suit, trimmed in the best style, (Coat, Pants and Vest), for \$30? If you do, call on  
Oct. 11. A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

### AUCTION.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—The subscriber has purchased this Fall, a very large stock of the above articles, comprising every variety.—A large portion of which was purchased at auction, and will be sold at very little over half the usual price.

Men's fine lined and bound Morocco shoes 75 cts. Ladies' fine thick soled Shoes 75 cts. Also—every kind of Gentlemen's, Ladies, Children's and Servant's Boots and Shoes, at as low rates. Farmers wanting heavy three-soled Boots and Shoes for Farm hands can be supplied at Oct. 4.

**LINE.**—1000 to 1500 bushels, of Fresh Burnt Lime, for sale on application to the subscriber at Harpers-Ferry, or to Thomas Griggs, near Key's Switch.  
JOHN G. WILSON.  
October 4, 1844.

### Bread Pins, Rings, &c.

THE subscriber has now on hand a large stock of the most fashionable set Bread Pins, Rings and Bracelets, which will be sold low.  
Oct. 4. C. G. STEWART.

### Ready-Made Coats.

OVER COATS, heavy and well lined; also Tweed Sack Coats, just received and for sale at the most astonishingly low prices. No one will go without an Over Coat when they require the prices of ours. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.  
Oct. 4, 1844.

**FISH.**—Mackerel, Shad and Herrings, by the barrel or dozen, for sale by  
Oct. 4. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

**FLOUR.**—Superior and Family Flour, of extra quality, for sale by  
Oct. 4. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

### GREAT ATTRACTION

AT THE  
"Baltimore Store."

THE subscribers have just received a large supply of New Fall and Winter Goods, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Jefferson and the adjoining counties. Their stock consists in part as follows:

Cloths, Casimere and Vestings, of the latest styles, at greatly reduced prices. Flannels, Sattinets, Tweeds, and every variety of Wollen goods; Plaid, striped, changeable and figured Alpaca; Cashmere de Ecoese, Mousline de Laine, Tazans, Chuzans, Poncecherry, Crape de Pekins, for ladies dresses. White Goods, colored Crapes, Canton Flannels, Plaid Cloakings for Ladies, Hosiery, Gloves, Gimps; Fringes, Bonnet Velvet. Every variety of Lace, Edging and Inserting, &c., &c.

60 cases Boots and Shoes; Silk and Beaver Hats, Ole Bull, Fur, Glazed, Seal-t and other Caps. Bonnets of every variety; Ribbons and Artificial Flowers. A great variety of Shawls—Silk goods.

**Groceries, Cheaper than Ever!!**  
Good Orleans Sugar 7 cents, Good Rio Coffee 8 and 10 cents, New Orleans Molasses 37½, best Sugar-house Molasses 50 cents, best Imperial Tea 90 cents, Good Tobacco 10 cents, together with a large assortment of

**HARDWARE, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,**  
Tin Ware, Parlor and Cooking Stoves, &c., &c. We believe we have now one of the largest and cheapest stocks of Goods in Virginia, and therefore think it will be to the advantage of purchasers to call at the corner of High and Shenandoah streets.  
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.  
Harpers-F

