



PUBLISHED WEEKLY—BY JOHN S. & HORATIO N. GALLAGHER.

VOL. 37.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1844.

NO 10.

DENTISTRY.
DR. MCCORMICK.
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlestown, and its vicinity, that he will re-visit them by the first of April, for the purpose of affording an opportunity to any who feel anxious to preserve their teeth, by a timely operation, or those who unfortunately have been deprived of them by disease, to have them replaced by Artificial ones, equal in point of beauty, and durability to the natural teeth.
Charlestown, Feb. 15, 1844.

T. H. TOWNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Shepherdstown, Jefferson Co., Va.,
WILL practice in the Courts of Jefferson and the adjoining Counties.
July 29, 1843.—14

A. J. O'BANNON,
Attorney at Law,
WILL practice in the several Courts of Jefferson, and the adjoining counties.
Address, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.
Feb. 15, 1844.

A CARD.
A & G W HOLLAND, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, corner of Shenandoah and High streets, Harpers-Ferry, Va.
Feb. 8.—14

FRANCIS DUNNINGTON,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
WILL give personal attention to all consignments made to him, and will always make prompt settlement of sales.
Liberal advances made on consignments when required.
Kernsville Depot, Nov. 2, 1843.—14

JOSEPH CROSBY,
Wholesale Dealer in Fruit,
AND
General Commission Merchant
No. 27, South Charles St.,
BALTIMORE.

Corn and Clover Seed,
WILL be taken in exchange for goods, or on account, if delivered immediately.
Feb. 29. T C SIGAFOOSE

Fresh Candies,
FINEST Malaga Grapes, Jubbe Paste &c. &c. just received and for sale by
JOHN F. BROWN.

Rock Powder. Also most superior Rifle, just received and for sale low by keg or otherwise.
J. J. MILLER.

LADIES & CHILDREN'S SHOES.
PARENTS and others are particularly invited to my very extensive assortment of children's misses, and boy's shoes, home-made and of the best materials. They are warranted to be far superior to those generally sold in stores of eastern manufacture, and I can offer them as low as I will. Also, ladies' calf, morocco kid, and seal skin, home-made, at \$1.25—this work is warranted, and if not as represented, will be made so by deduction or otherwise.
J. J. MILLER.
March 7.

Domestic Goods, &c.
HEAVY Twilled Cotton Osnaburghs, Penitentiary Plaids, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, and 5-4 brown and bleached cottons.
Burlaps No. 1, 2 and 3.
Just received and for sale at a small advance.
T C SIGAFOOSE.
Feb 8

Snuffs.
TIDBALL'S Mixture, Macabau, Rappes, Garrett's, No. 2 Scotch, and Scotch by the pound, or smaller quantity, always kept by
J. J. MILLER.
Feb 1.

Domestic Groceries, &c.
JUST received and for sale, a good assortment of bleached and brown domestics, Penitentiary and other stout cottons, blue jeans, linen, and heavy twilled goods for Negro pants; also, a fresh supply of Groceries, very cheap, for cash.
WM S LOCK.
Feb 1.

Corn Wanted.
I WILL take 50 barrels of corn in exchange for goods or on account, if delivered in short time. Also wanted, 500 bushels of Oats, and 1000 pounds tallow.
J. J. MILLER.
Feb 8

10 BARRELS of New Orleans Molasses for sale by
JOSEPH CROSBY.
Harpers-Ferry, Feb 15.

Fresh Groceries.
NEED Crop N Sugar, Lump and Loaf Do. Gray's best chewing Tobacco, Common Tobacco, Black and Green Teas.
Just received and for sale by
T C SIGAFOOSE.
Feb 8

40 SACKS Prime Green K to Coffee, in store and for sale by
JOSEPH CROSBY.
Harpers-Ferry, Feb 15.

2,000 POUNDS of FINEST quality Loaf Sugar, by
JOSEPH CROSBY.
Harpers-Ferry, Feb 15.

SUGARS—800 pounds Havana White Sugar, 500 pounds pulverized Loaf Sugar, for sale by
J. CROSBY.
Harpers-Ferry, Feb 15.

15 Boxes Lemons,
IN good order.
35 boxes Bunch Raisins, 20 drums fresh Figs, for sale by
JOSEPH CROSBY.
Harpers-Ferry, Feb 15

Fresh Garden Seeds.
LARGE and general assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, for sale by
CROSBY.
Harpers-Ferry, Feb 15.

Just Received.
BY J. H. BRASS & Co., a few copies of the New American Gardener, containing practical directions on the culture of fruits and vegetables, including landscape and ornamental gardening, grape vines, silk, strawberries, &c. &c. also, Miss Leslie's complete cookery.
Feb. 15.

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR.
FOR sale by
F. DUNNINGTON.
Kernsville, Feb. 22.

White Corn Meal.
40 BUSHELS white Corn Meal, fresh ground by Mr. Heikel, for sale at
S H ALLEN'S.
Feb 22

COTTON YARN, &c.
COTTON Wedding, Cotton Bats, and assortment of Cotton Yarn, &c. constantly on hand.
F. DUNNINGTON.
Kernsville Depot, Feb. 22.

Send One for sale.
40 BUSHELS of growth of 1843—about 150 bushels of same at the Mills Grove Mill.
Feb. 22, 1844.—14

VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

THE Concert advertised some weeks since by Mr. MILLER, will take place in the upper room of the Court-house, Charlestown, on Thursday the 28th of this month. When will be offered to the Ladies and gentlemen of Charlestown and vicinity, a choice selection of Vocal and Instrumental Compositions, which it is believed cannot be elsewhere so well performed as in this hall, which is selected with a due respect to render the entertainment diversified, and of a chaste character.

Mr. Miller is happy to state, that for this occasion he has obtained the aid of two eminent pianists and a Violinist, assisted by several Amateurs in the Vocal and Instrumental Department—all of whom have in the kindest manner, granted their valuable assistance.

PROGRAMME.
1st—Introduction, Galop of Bagdad; Piano, Flute, and Violins.
2d—The March from Bellini's Opera of Norma; Piano, Flute, 1st and 2d Violins.
3d—A Solo.
4th—The Aurora Waltzes, by Labitzski; Piano, Flute, 1st and 2d Violins.
PART II.
5th—Rondo, by P. E. Hument; Piano, Flute, and Violins.
6th—Waltz by Mozart; Piano, Flute, 1st and 2d Violins.
7th—New Solo, "Joy Strong," in character, by an Amateur.
8th—Polonaise, by Gubinski; Solo, Flute, by Miller.
PART III.
9th—Irish Air with variations, called Durandante and Perpetuo; Piano, Flute, 1st and 2d Violins.
10th—Waltz by Himmel; Piano, Flute, 1st and 2d Violins.
11th—Solo, "The Sailor Boy's Grave," in character, by an Amateur.
12th—Piano Duet, from the Opera of Tancredi, in which will be introduced several admired airs: Piano, Flute, and Violin.

Doors open at 7 o'clock—Performance to commence precisely at 7 1/2 o'clock. Should the weather prove too inclement, the performance will be deferred until the next fine evening thereafter. Price of admission—\$1.25 for a family of six persons. Single tickets reduced to 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the Hotels of Messrs. Carter and Abell, March 21, 1844.

Miss C. Webber,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that she purposes succeeding her Sister, Miss Taylor, in the management of the Seminary, so long under her supervision in this place. The same course of instruction will generally be pursued, and the same branches taught—Miss W. hopes by her assiduity to merit a share of public patronage. Her term of tuition per session of 6 months are \$10.—or \$8 if paid in advance.

For the Ornamental Branches, such as Drawing and Painting, Wax-work, Shell-work, Japan work, &c. in the department of the Seminary, Useful and Ornamental Needle-work will be attended to one day in the week, for which there will be no extra charge. The Seminary will be opened on the 1st day of April, at the house of Mrs. Straith.

Fashionable Tailoring.
James H. Kinnighan,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlestown and the adjacent country, that he has opened a TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT a few doors East of Mr. David Campbell's Store, and nearly opposite the Store of Mr. C. W. Ainsworth, in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas D. Webster, where he is prepared to execute in the neatest and most fashionable style, all articles in his line of business, and at prices to suit the times. From long experience in business, and the general satisfaction he has rendered so far, he can with safety insure a neat fit, and perfect satisfaction to those who may be pleased to patronize him.

Having made ample arrangements to be provided with the FASHIONS as they are regular, and to be made to order, he has taken the "fashion" to those desiring their garments so made, and are thus enabled to say that the most fastidious will be satisfied to order by giving him a call. As none but the very best workmen will be employed, the public may rest assured that his work will be both neat and durable. He hopes, by strict attention to business, and punctuality in engagements, to receive a liberal portion of the public's patronage. Charlestown, Nov. 2, 1843.—6m.

To the Public.
THE subscriber takes this method of returning his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and patrons, for the liberal patronage and public generally, that he is prepared with Machinery for Manufacturing

Window Sashes, Window Blinds, and Panel Doors,
And can furnish them in vast quantities at short notice, and at the very lowest price now on hand, a large stock of SASH of various sizes—persons wishing to build wood advance their work more rapidly by purchasing doors, window sashes, and other articles, than by making them, and occupying the greatest length of time to such great bargains will be given. He is also prepared to contract for the same.

Erection of Buildings,
and from his experience he flatters himself that he can fully satisfy the notions of the most fastidious Builders, in all respects, convenience, or elegance, or for plainness and economy, in the arrangement of dwellings. Persons wanting any thing in his line will do well to call at his old stand, corner of Liberty and Charles Streets, before dealing elsewhere.

I am also prepared to put on ZINC ROOFING, at all times.
B. TOMLINSON.
Charlestown, March 9, 1843.

STONE CUTTING.
WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, and adjoining counties, who may wish to mark the graves of their lamented dead, that he still continues to make and superintend

Monuments—Box, Column, and plain And Head & Foot STONES OF EVERY VARIETY.

Having purchased an extensive QUARRY of the most beautiful White and Pinkish Marble, and also of the most beautiful granite, and polished with his own hands, his prices will be LOW. One great advantage to purchasers is, that all Stone will be delivered at his risk, without any extra charge.

LETTERING neatly executed. By application to Mr. Horatio N. Gallager, Charlestown, those who may desire any of the above articles can be shown the list of prices and the different plans. He will also forward any orders, epitaphs, &c. that may be desired. Or, by addressing him, at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., orders can be filled without delay.

No imposition need be feared, as his prices are uniform.
January 21, 1843.—14

MOULDBOARDS.
OF McCracken & Davis's patterns. For sale by
T C SIGAFOOSE.
March 14.

The following response to the "Song of the American Eagle," which we published in our last number, was written by a lady of Brandon, Va., for the Troy Whig:

FREEDOM'S REPLY.
Pale Freedom heard the song of the bird,
As borne on the blast she caught each word—
She raised her head from her breast, and said,
The spirit which me in me is dead:
The joy I feel my wound will heal.
A shout through the land again will peal.

For Freedom wakes, and the spell she breaks,
And the gloom from her spirit proudly shakes.
The voice she heard, from the free wild bird,
A chord in her slumbering soul hath stirred.
She takes her stand, and waves her hand,
O'er the ruined altars through the land.

Again she fires the lit for our sires,
Plumes, such as Liberty only inspires—
Humming the sky, as flashing on high,
They leap and dart where the angels fly:
No starless night now bedims our sight,
For the flames are burning clear and bright.

I tell thee, bird, let my voice be heard,
As far as reached thy warning word,
Thou shalt not dare our banner to tear,
Nor, in thy talons, a shred of it bear:
No "craven race" will thus have to face,
Ere thou snatchest our person from its place.

I'll sweep again over hill and plain,
And where I find the watch-fires wane,
I'll show thee how the frown on my brow
Will recall to thee the weakest patriot vow:
That, ever yours, shall be the sword and prayer,
For the hand of his land he has sworn to spare.

To God we praise, my arms I'll raise,
While from my torch forth streams the blaze,
I invoke his power, to avert the hour
When dangers dark o'er the land shall lower,
And ready I'll stand to strengthen each hand,
And clasp the sons of my chosen land.

Fly to thy nest, plume thy hooply crest,
Still thine image, upon the wings I'll bear,
Ere the bosom breeze of the sons I'll save,
I've sworn it at Vernon's hallowed grave.
Banish thy dream, bid thy eaglets scream
With joy, that the sun will never beam
A craven race o'er the land where thou lovest to soar,
Shall call in the land where thou lovest to soar.

General Intelligence.
THE CALAMITY ON THE PRINCETON.
For the United States Gazette.

Mr. Chandler, Dear Sir:—Having procured from the Rev. Dr. Duchacota a copy of his remarks (upon the reading of the sermon) at the close of his sermon on Sunday morning, in St. Stephen's Church, I take great pleasure in transmitting them to you for insertion in your paper, as many who had no opportunity of hearing, may be gratified by their perusal. No doubt much is lost in not witnessing the touching and impressive manner of the speaker. This beautiful exhortation (tributed to a certain office seeking partisan, and given to this distinguished preacher with deep toned feeling and pathos which is the only source of true eloquence, completely engaging the attention of the audience, and times induced the presence of the orator, and drawing tears from many of his congregations.

EXTRACT.
"It may be that I may be expected to make some improvement on the last week, has so pained our hearts, and spread the pall of death over the land. Yet I do not know that I can say anything which has not already occurred to your own minds. The language of the disastrous dispensation is too plain to need comment. And yet, perhaps, I ought to charge you to recollect, and to acknowledge, that it was the dispensation of Divine Providence—and not mere chance, as some may suppose, and say, it was the Lord's doing—marvellous in our eyes—and in many respects deeply and perplexing mysterious. But there is one view we may take of it that is obvious enough. The day had come when the heads of the nation were to hold a jubilee, to celebrate a great achievement in naval architecture, and to glorify themselves over the invention of an instrument of death, which was to bid defiance to the world—Pomp, music, rank, elegance, banqueting, every thing that the world thinks great, were enlisted on the grand occasion, to give it splendor. And the chiefs of the land were exulting at the triumph, as did the King of Babylon, when, standing upon the walls of his capital, he surveyed his battlements, and his bulwarks, and exclaimed, 'Is not this great Babylon that I have builded?' All of a sudden, amid the shouts of universal gladness, and the bursting forth of national pride, God Almighty comes down, in a manner awful to tell, frightful to hear of, and appalling to see, and tells this people that the battle shall not always be in his hands, and not in ours. 'Not by might, nor by power, saith the Lord of Hosts?' Some of the great men of the national councils—the distinguished, the brave, and the noble—are prostrated at a blow, as it were, before the eyes of the assembled nation, to leave us to witness 'man at his best estate is altogether vanity,' and that 'man being in honor abideth not.' O, at this sad event in our delusion, the hearts of this people should be bowed down as a broken bulrush; and we should cover ourselves with sackcloth and woe; and one wail of lamentation should go up to Heaven, as did with the shrieks of widows and orphans, from that scene of death and blood. What a call to public repentance and to personal humiliation before God! May He grant us the grace to heed the calamitous warning!

I could speak, if I could here indulge my feelings as my heart prompts, of some who have fallen, in the language of paucity. I knew well the noble Upham, and admired his rare combination of beautiful talents, varied accomplishments, and almost every thing great and generous. I knew the strictest Governor of Virginia, the land of my love, who fell at his side—Giles—a kindred spirit, who added, I believe, true piety to his excellencies. He was no mere politician—I hope he was a man of God. I knew, intimately, the chivalric Kenyon; he was once my parishioner, and always my friend. And a nobler spirit than Beverly Kenyon's was rarely ever lodged in a human bosom. And I could speak of the gallant officer, in whom the country so much rejoiced for the defence and the skill which carried into effect the enterprise which had ended so unhappily, and who has been so sorely smitten by the re-

sult. But this is not the day of the place for eulogy. Of the rest I know nothing but from fame. But what shining marks did death aim at on that day, amid the throng!—Ah! brethren, the lesson is awful—perfectly awful! It cannot be thought of without shuddering. All that you have read of it, is nothing to the dread realities of the scene as related to me by eye witnesses. But I must stop; beseeching God Almighty to give this people a heart to improve the visitation, and to each one of us duly to lay it to heart."

THE LATE JUDGE RANSON.
We copy the following obituary notice of a gentleman from a late Western Christian Advocate:

AMAROS RANSON was a native of Virginia. He was born July 12th, 1765—obtained the knowledge of salvation by the remission of sins in 1788, and removed to Ohio (then the Northwestern Territory) in 1798, and left this vale of tears on July 18th, 1843, at his own residence, near Batavia, Clermont county, Ohio. He had long known this excellent man. He had few equals, and no superiors as a man of integrity and sound principles. It is not too much for me to say, that Brother Ranson was a true patriot, and a genuine Christian. With his own hands he assisted in laying the corner-stone of the great commonwealth of Ohio, and contributed in no small degree to the forming of the character of the people of the Miami country. He was a member of the first court organized in Clermont county after we became a State, and was known to be "a terror to evil doers, and the praise of them that do well." He was the friend of the poor. His doors were never closed against the stranger that sought his hospitality. The way-worn herald of salvation always delighted to enter his habitation, where he might rest and enjoy a social treat. In him the institutions of christianity always found a generous supporter. He appeared never tired in doing good. He took a warm interest in all that related to his country or the church. Patriotism was part and parcel of his religion, as it should be. His politics were Old School, having in his youth been associated with Patrick Henry, Wythe, and others, fathers of the great republic, and from them he derived the pure milk of political truth. He valued all demagogues, such as most office seeking partisans are of our days. Being a decided Methodist, he was, nevertheless, no bigot. His soul was imbued with that generous sympathy which afflicted him to all that was praiseworthy. This excellent Christian and good citizen died in great peace, having lived to a good old age. I have said many good things of Judge Ranson, but I could say more, and justly. I know whose eyes will see this obituary—they will under write for me; and were it not that the rules of the Advocate exclude long communications of this kind, I should have swelled my sheet four-fold. But "the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance."

W. H. RAPER.
New Methodist Church.—Large numbers of persons availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them yesterday, to visit the new Methodist Episcopal Church at the corner of Charles and Fayette streets, which was thrown open for the first time for inspection. It is a beautiful edifice, both externally and internally, and is finished and decorated in a style exceedingly appropriate and chaste. The pews are all stuffed and cushioned with elegant drab worsted damask, and are arranged on curved lines which render the side pews far more commodious and desirable than those placed in the ordinary way. The edifice altogether reflects great credit on those concerned in its erection, and meets with the approving admiration of the crowds who have visited it. The church will be open again to day, and on to-morrow afternoon. It past three o'clock the services of prayer will take place.

"Is not this great Babylon that I have builded?" All of a sudden, amid the shouts of universal gladness, and the bursting forth of national pride, God Almighty comes down, in a manner awful to tell, frightful to hear of, and appalling to see, and tells this people that the battle shall not always be in his hands, and not in ours. "Not by might, nor by power, saith the Lord of Hosts?" Some of the great men of the national councils—the distinguished, the brave, and the noble—are prostrated at a blow, as it were, before the eyes of the assembled nation, to leave us to witness "man at his best estate is altogether vanity," and that "man being in honor abideth not." O, at this sad event in our delusion, the hearts of this people should be bowed down as a broken bulrush; and we should cover ourselves with sackcloth and woe; and one wail of lamentation should go up to Heaven, as did with the shrieks of widows and orphans, from that scene of death and blood. What a call to public repentance and to personal humiliation before God! May He grant us the grace to heed the calamitous warning!

I could speak, if I could here indulge my feelings as my heart prompts, of some who have fallen, in the language of paucity. I knew well the noble Upham, and admired his rare combination of beautiful talents, varied accomplishments, and almost every thing great and generous. I knew the strictest Governor of Virginia, the land of my love, who fell at his side—Giles—a kindred spirit, who added, I believe, true piety to his excellencies. He was no mere politician—I hope he was a man of God. I knew, intimately, the chivalric Kenyon; he was once my parishioner, and always my friend. And a nobler spirit than Beverly Kenyon's was rarely ever lodged in a human bosom. And I could speak of the gallant officer, in whom the country so much rejoiced for the defence and the skill which carried into effect the enterprise which had ended so unhappily, and who has been so sorely smitten by the re-

Important Discovery.—A discovery has been made, says the Natchez Free Trade, that will enable sugar planters to convert their whole crops into white sugar without the usual intervention of the clarifying process. The sugar is fabricated in an apparatus entirely by steam.

Leap Year.—The editor of the Temperance Herald, (published at Camden, South Carolina,) on the first day of its appearance, announced to his fair readers that the present being leap year, conferred upon them certain privileges, amongst which was that of paying their addresses to the gentlemen, any one of whom, should he so ungracious and ungentlemanly as not to receive them favorably, forfeited this home and name will take place.

At a fatal epidemic is said to be raging, at this time in Rockingham County, N. Carolina. The Raleigh Register says—

All accounts concur in representing it as a fever of highly malignant character, accompanied with congestion in some cases of the brain, in others of the lungs, liver or bowels. In some families, it has appeared as the contagious scarlet fever, and the number of deaths from the epidemic in the County, since Christmas, is estimated at from 250 to 300.

A small iron box was dug up last week in a private garden in the city of Charlestown, with "1682" deeply engraved on the lid. On opening it a small roll of parchment was discovered, which proved to be the genealogical chart of the LEGAR family of South Carolina.

Now let the reader again refer to what Mr. McDuffie said in 1830, as chairman of the Committee appointed to investigate the condition of the National Bank. What he says since, about the "explosion" of the Bank, after it became a State institution, is unworthy of a man claiming a title to "chivalry" and fair dealing.

In his report in April 1830, he says— "No persons can be more competent to give a just construction of the constitution than those who had a principal agency in framing it; and no administration can claim a more perfect exemption from all those influences which sometimes pervert the judgment, even of the most wise and patriotic, than that of the Father of his Country during the first term of his service."

We add one other passage from Mr. McDuffie's report upon another point: "Such were the circumstances under which the bill of the National Legislature solemnly determined that the power of creating a National Bank was vested in Congress, by the Constitution. The Bank thus created continued its operations for only twenty years—the period for which the charter was granted—during which time public and private credit were raised from a prostrate to a very elevated condition, and the finances of the nation were placed on the most solid foundation."

In addition to the foregoing we annex the following extract from Mr. McDuffie's speech in 1830, on the Bank: "It may be said without disparagement, that an assembly of higher talent, and purer patriotism, has never existed since the days of the revolution, than the Congress by which the National Bank was incorporated. If over a political party existed of which it might be truly said, that all the ends they aimed at were their country's, it was the Republican party of that day. They had just completed the empire, through the perils of a war waged in defence of her rights and honor, and elevating their views far above the narrow and miserable ends of party spirit, sought only to advance the permanent happiness of the people. It was to the great and good that they established the present Bank."

And again, after speaking of Mr. Madison's recommendation of the measure, he said: "The Bank being now recommended by a Republican Administration, was carried through both Branches of Congress by a Republican majority by an overwhelming majority of the Republican party."

By Free Press.

Charlestown, March 28.

THE WIG BANNER.

HENRY CLAY AND AMERICAN INDUSTRY.
MR. MCDUFFIE AND THE BANK.

The Local editors are driven to hard straits to bolster up their sinking cause, and the Editor of the Richmond Equivocal, instead of "taking a nap," as he is promised to do in the Harrison campaign, is fighting with the desperation of Richard on the field of Rose-bath.

From the American Whig.
Mr. A. Duffie, in the last Richmond Equivocal, is a correspondent between Mr. Thos. Ritchie, the Editor of the Equivocal, and Mr. Wm. Duffie, Senator of the Equivocal, in 1830. The former presents with very modesty, the latter with the style of composition. With sundry bows and salutes he approaches the Senator with all the humility of a slave in a bid to address an eastern nabob, and tells him that the whigs are quoting his (Mr. A. Duffie's) former views in favor of a National Bank, and asks, (the italics are his) "May I presume to ask you, whether you still retain the same views in regard to the constitutionality of such an institution."

"Other gentlemen have changed their views on this very problem. Mr. Clay has been converted from an opponent to a champion (and so was Mr. Madison)—Mr. Crawford changed from had to good (as I humbly conceive) [how very modest!] Has Mr. McDuffie varied in his views? and will he be free enough to answer an honest enquirer after the truth?" "I am almost tempted to touch another subject of deep importance to the power of Congress, and I dedicate this hasty letter. It relates to the success of the Republican Party in the present perilous struggle. But even Mr. — has declined to address you upon it, and it does not become me to treat of what is so near to me."

We wonder who this Mr. — is, that is too timid to approach and ask a simple question of his highness, George McDuffie!

The reply of Mr. McDuffie is not what might have been expected of him in regard to the bank. He knows that he defended the bank up to its latest hour of its National capacity, and if he had found fault to bear him out in his present denunciations of it, he was faithless to his trust in not exposing it. — but he knows that it was not until it had become a State Institution, and was shorn of its powers, that it became involved in the difficulties by which it was eventually overthrown. Mr. McDuffie, it will be seen, still maintains the constitutionality of the bank, and this was the great point at issue.— The concluding sentence of his letter, we think will be found rather too dense for a dose for the Northern lobes; but we are glad to find that the Chivalry are bent upon making the dough-face "toe the mark"—let them stick to that, and we shall feel ourselves their humble servants!

The following is the reply of Mr. McDuffie:—
WASHINGTON, 26th Feb. 1844.

Dear Sir:—I can have no hesitation in assuring you that the power of Congress to exempt the stockholders from individual responsibility, constitutes a change. Such exemption, however, is not at all essential to a corporation for profit, or for any other purpose. But I should be loath to bind the lessons of experience, if after the tremendous explosion of the late Bank of the United States, I could believe it expedient to establish another. I supported that Bank as a means of a well ordered party measure, and so regarded it. But we are admonished by every thing around us, that any Bank which may now be established is destined to be a mere party engine, and one of the great controlling powers of the State. And I will not admit, unless the nature of man be entirely changed, it will be powerful. Such an institution, in the hands of a bold and unscrupulous political leader, sustained by a well organized political party, will be the great manufacturing interest, secured in its allegiance by the bonuses of a protective Tariff, and even by sovereign state, seduced by the miserable delusion of giving them the proceeds of the sale of the public land, and assuming that the debts would be literally "more terrible than an army with banners." I do not believe the public liberty would long survive such a combination.

With regard to the other question to which you allude—the union of the great Republican party—there is but one motto under which they can successfully rally—and that is, "FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION AGAINST THE PROTECTIVE MEASURES." If the Tariff should be satisfactorily reduced, as I now hope will, I think the South and Southern States will move in unison with an unflinching step. I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. MCDUFFIE.

Now let the reader again refer to what Mr. McDuffie said in 1830, as chairman of the Committee appointed to investigate the condition of the National Bank. What he says since, about the "explosion" of the Bank, after it became a State institution, is unworthy of a man claiming a title to "chivalry" and fair dealing.

In his report in April 1830, he says— "No persons can be more competent to give a just construction of the constitution than those who had a principal agency in framing it; and no administration can claim a more perfect exemption from all those influences which sometimes pervert the judgment, even of the most wise and patriotic, than that of the Father of his Country during the first term of his service."

We add one other passage from Mr. McDuffie's report upon another point: "Such were the circumstances under which the bill of the National Legislature solemnly determined that the power of creating a National Bank was vested in Congress, by the Constitution. The Bank thus created continued its operations for only twenty years—the period for which the charter was granted—during which time public and private credit were raised from a prostrate to a very elevated condition, and the finances of the nation were placed on the most solid foundation."

In addition to the foregoing we annex the following extract from Mr. McDuffie's speech in 1830, on the Bank: "It may be said without disparagement, that an assembly of higher talent, and purer patriotism, has never existed since the days of the revolution, than the Congress by which the National Bank was incorporated. If over a political party existed of which it might be truly said, that all the ends they aimed at were their country's, it was the Republican party of that day. They had just completed the empire, through the perils of a war waged in defence of her rights and honor, and elevating their views far above the narrow and miserable ends of party spirit, sought only to advance the permanent happiness of the people. It was to the great and good that they established the present Bank."

And again, after speaking of Mr. Madison's recommendation of the measure, he said: "The Bank being now recommended by a Republican Administration, was carried through both Branches of Congress by a Republican majority by an overwhelming majority of the Republican party."

A COMMON SENSE VIEW OF THE STATE.

The "True Democrat," a Liberator paper, published at Chillicothe, Ohio takes high ground against the leaders of its party, on the subject of the Tariff. Its views are so sensible and manly, and, withal, so widely different from those usually expressed by Liberator papers, that we cannot forbear making from one of its recent articles the following extract. It is a plain common sense view of the theory upon which a Protective Tariff is founded:—

We lay it down as a common sense rule, that an individual should never simply employ another person to do that he can conveniently do himself. But a family should never go abroad to do that which they can conveniently make at home—and that a town or county stand in the same relation to each other as individuals do in a single family. We feel that every American citizen, native or adopted, is a near relative, constituting one great family of relatives, mutually dependent upon every one of the others, and that each we must all rise or fall together. Now the simple question is, shall we prefer the labor of these relatives, before that of strangers? We say that it is every one's duty, first to prefer his own household, next his own town or neighborhood, then his State and the Union in large, always giving American products the preference before that of Foreign countries.— These are our feelings, and this is our common sense view of the matter, and we are free to declare it. If there are any among us, native or adopted, who feel otherwise, let them reflect for a moment what would be their, and our country's, loss, if we were to be suddenly involved in war with some foreign power like that of Great Britain, a thing which happened twice within the recollection of some of us, and may again happen before the close of another year.

DEFINITION OF FREE TRADE.
The following extract is from a speech of Mr. Clay, delivered in the Senate in 1832, in defence of the American System. It very clearly defines free trade, according to the theory of certain modern politicians:—

"When gentlemen have succeeded

