

Whig Free Press

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY,

Published Weekly

BY JOHN S. & H. N. GALLAHER.

VOL. 37.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1844.

NO. 36

MEDICAL COLLEGE,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

The Seventh Winter Session of the Medical Department of Washington College, will commence in Richmond, for the last time, on the 1st of October, (the 29th) and will continue until the last of February following.

Prof. J. C. W. Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Prof. J. C. W. Professor of Theory and Practice of Surgery.
Prof. J. C. W. Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology.
Prof. J. C. W. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

And a judicious and elegant College and Infirmary is in progress of erection, and will be completed by the opening of the session. It has been arranged as to afford to the students every convenience and comfort, and will enable the Faculty to extend to him all the advantages and facilities for a thorough education, which the present advanced condition of medical science demands.

The College Infirmary, City of Richmond, is a well equipped and comfortable means for instruction in clinical medicine and surgery, while the facilities for studying practical anatomy and operative surgery are unsurpassed. Physicians in search of a place to receive the catalogue will be issued during the present session, (July) will please send to AUGUS L. WARNER, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

August 8, 1844.—9w.

University of Maryland.

The Annual Lectures by the Faculty of Medicine will commence on the last Monday of October next, and continue until the first of March following. The following Faculty will receive the catalogue, (July) will please send to AUGUS L. WARNER, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

August 8, 1844.—9w.

Hardware Store.

Just received, at the old stand, formerly occupied by F. W. & R. B. Rawlins, a small stock of

Hardware, Cutlery, Japanned Ware, Shoe Findings, &c.

Together with a large stock of Tin-ware on hand, consisting in part, as follows:

Grain and grass scythes, sheaths, scythe stones, Rifles, grain and hay forks, shovels, spades, Long and short trace and halter chains, Broad axes, hand axes, hatchets, Saw, Fire-irons, tongs, and socket chisels, Augers, braces and bits, extra brace bits, Gimblets, (a superior article), planes, Planes, files, horse rasps, locks, hinges, screws, Cast, English blisters, and country blister steel, Strap-iron, knives, cut-throats, carvers and steels, Razors & strops, Rodgers' superior pen-knives, Pruning-knives, white-wash, paint, shoe and other brushes, Curry-combs, cards, shoe threads, pegs, bristles, Knives, pickers, do, a saw blades, And an assortment of kit and kefs, Japanned spittoons, trunks, sugar boxes, Nurse and other lamps, canisters, Tin plates for bars, and various sizes, Bell metal, and other articles, No. 1 wire for machines, And in short, a general assortment of articles in the above line, all of which will be sold cheap, and every low for the cash.

Also on hand, 4 or 500 feet very superior Tin Spouting, which will be put up on the shortest notice. Call and see for yourselves.

THOMAS RAWLINS, Charlestown, June 13

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Just received a good assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, viz:

Carpenter's Door Locks, Knob Latches, Rimmed Sockets and Turners' Chisels, Shovels and Tongs, various prices, Horse Rasps, large size, Mill and Hand-saw Files, Butt and Parliament Hinges, Wood Screws and Springs, Superior Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Candlesticks and Snuffers, German Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Britannia and iron do, Carpenter's Foot Rules, 2 & 4 fold, Bench and Sash Planes, All of which will be sold very low.

JOHN S. WILSON, Harpers Ferry, Aug 15

PAVILION HOTEL.

The undersigned has spared no pains in carrying out the building of this House, in a desirable location, equal to the best Hotels.

Besides the Baths, which are unsurpassed in their heating properties, before Water will be constantly kept for the use of those who desire it.

There are now daily Lines of Stages between the Railroad Depot, opposite Hancock and this place; distance only five miles.

July 23, 1844.—1w.

BACON WANTED.

2000 pounds prime Bacon wanted, for which I will give the highest price, if immediate delivery can be made.

J. J. MILLER, August 23, 1844.—1w.

SHANNONDALE Woollen Factory.

Tariff Reduced to Twenty per cent.

Keep it Before the People.

Merchants, and others of Jefferson, Clarke and Loudoun counties, that have at their factory, one mile above the Shannondale Springs, a fine assortment of LINSEYS, all filled and plaid, Cassimeres, Flannels, Carpeting of good quality.

For a full and complete list of goods, and a full description in our prospectus, which we will send to you on request, and will be glad to bring them down at once to the lowest standard. Persons having Wool, please change for goods of any description in our mill, we will do it at least to call and see one of our quality and low price. SEE & CO. Aug. 1, 1844.

TO THE FARMERS

Jefferson and adjoining Counties.

The undersigned having become the owners of the

WELL & MILLVILLE MILLS,

on the Shenandoah river, in Jefferson County, Virginia, one mile above Harpers Ferry, are prepared to grind upwards of one thousand bushels of Wheat per day, and will at all times give a barrel of Superfine Flour for every five bushels of Merchandise Wheat delivered in either market. We have rented the late Dr. Lewis' Mill, a few miles lower down the river, where we will be pleased to receive heat from those disposed to sell or grind. The transportation from those points will be as low as possible, much less than has formerly been paid.

THOS. H. & WM. B. WILLIS, July 25, 1844.

To Farmers.

The undersigned will have the management of the POTOMAC MILLS, and having put them in good repair, are prepared to manufacture Flour upon short notice, upon the usual terms of a barrel of Flour for every five bushels of wheat weighing 60 lbs. to the bushel, and stand the inspection in Baltimore or the District of Columbia; or the cash per bushel, if preferred, deducting the cost of transportation to either market. We have rented the late Dr. Lewis' Mill, a few miles lower down the river, where we will be pleased to receive heat from those disposed to sell or grind. The transportation from those points will be as low as possible, much less than has formerly been paid.

THOS. H. & WM. B. WILLIS, July 25, 1844.

Wanted,

50,000 Bushels of Corn, 40,000 "Wheat, 5,000 "Oats,

for which the cash will be paid on delivery—Yellow Corn is preferred.

Salt and Plaster always on hand and for sale by M. H. & V. W. MOORE, Feb 29, 1844.

Charlestown Academy.

The ensuing term in this Institution will commence on Monday the 26th of August next, and continue five months.—Teacher, Mr. JOHN J. SANBORN.

English Department \$20 per annum.

Classical & Mathematical 33d do. Through instruction given, not only in the different branches which constitute a good common education, but also in the Latin and Greek Languages, and the higher Mathematics, of any required extent.

Pupils from a distance accommodated with board on reasonable terms.

None admitted except those who engage to continue from the day of admission till the close of the session.—For the Terms, ANDREW KENNEDY, Secretary, July 18, 1844.—2m

FURNITURE,

Of various kinds, and of the best quality, which he will sell on liberal terms, and take in exchange all kinds of country produce at market prices.

He would also give notice that he has provided himself with a good Chease, and will at all times be prepared to furnish COFFINS, and to convey them promptly to any place in the county, at the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOPKINS, Shepherdsboro, Aug. 8, 1844.—1f

CIDER VINEGAR.

Just received and for sale by J. G. WILSON, August 15.

For the Ladies.

Just received a few pieces of beautiful Prints, full patterns, very low.

J. G. WILSON, August 15.

SALT.

125 SACKS of Coarse and Fine Salt—of reduced prices, for each Farmer will find it in their interest to call and see me.

Aug 23 J. J. MILLER.

JOSEPH GROSSY,

Wholesale Dealer in Fruit, and General Commission Merchant, No. 27, South Charles St., BALTIMORE.

MOTHER THY NAME!

Mother, thy name is holier far, Than any that of mortals are; Than any that of angels are; Than any that of saints are;

Thou wert to me a guiding star; To know thee was to love thee well; To love thee was to worship thee; To love thee was to love thyself.

For memory bleeds me with the past; For grief has made me by thy side; For love has made me by thy side; For love has made me by thy side.

Mother—dear mother!—on the breast I bow my head—with an anxious sigh; The joy—poor joy!—that fills my breast, Comes o'er me—like a benediction; When nestling to thy bosom near, I thought not—felt not—of my pain; I thought not—felt not—of my pain; I thought not—felt not—of my pain;

Mother—kind mother!—of thy thought That life can give—thy love can give; Can be thy love—thy love can give; Can be thy love—thy love can give; Can be thy love—thy love can give;

After I have run through life's long race, I'd have the life's last breath—thy breath!

The Free Press.

Charlestown, September 26, 1844.

From East to West the People's Voice, For Henry Clay and Free-Trade.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

1. Dist. Robert H. Whitfield, of Isle of Wight;

2. do John E. Sheehy, of Warwick;

3. do Henry P. Irving, of Hampshire;

4. do Joseph K. Irving, of Annapolis;

5. do George H. Gilmer, of Pittsylvania;

6. do Valentine W. Southall, of Albemarle;

7. do John Janney, of Loudoun;

8. do Edward T. Taylor, of King George;

9. do Raleigh T. Daniel, of Richmond city;

10. do Moreau Bowers, of Williamsburg;

11. do Andrew Hunter, of Jefferson;

12. do Alexander H. Hays, of Augusta;

13. do Wm. Ballard Preston, of Montgomery;

14. do Andrew S. Fulton, of White;

15. do Allen T. Caperton, of Monroe;

16. do Augustus J. Smith, of Harrison;

17. do James M. Stephenson, of Tyler.

THE TARIFF—SMALL MANUFACTURERS.

When driven from every other ground of opposition, the opponents of the Tariff charge that it protects only monopolists and large manufacturers. This is an untrue and unjust charge.

A very large part of the present Tariff law consists of provisions for the protection of "shop manufactures," such as are carried on in every street of our city. It is not merely a law for the benefit of works that are carried on in great mills and factories by water power and machinery and corporate capital, but also to a great extent for the support and profit of the hand workers—the artisans of nearly all the mechanical trades—men of moderate means, who work in small shops, upon small capitals, and in order that upon this a profit vastly larger than that of the large manufacturers of the old world, and the independence and ensure the education of his children and the happiness of his family.

When you have gone through with some half dozen branches of the larger manufactures, that are protected by the Tariff—such as cottons, woollens, iron, glass and a few others, you have got through with all the products, which are turned out from great corporate establishments with large capitals. Nearly every thing else of the character of manufactures, which is mentioned in the Tariff of 1842, is of that description which is carried on in shops, to a greater or less extent, in every town and village in the Northern States. Look at the list of mechanical trades, which are mentioned and protected in that law, as they occur in the order of the sections:—

Umbrellas, Combs, Buttons, Paper, Blank Books, Paper Hangers, Printed Books, Cigars, Candles, Soap, Boots, India Rubber Cloth, Clothing, Iron castings and many branches, which exist in large or small quantities, and with all kinds of building and carpentering.

It is not necessary for us to set down here the rates of duty, by which these trades are protected. The mechanics will declare that they are well enough protected—they are well enough protected, and the period of the 20 per cent. level, which existed two years ago. Let then the true friends of the mechanics ask—whether the present time is to be preferred to the past—and whether the future is to be a continuance of the system of protection, independence and helplessness, when laboring men could get no pay, because they could get no work.

Behold your Prophet!—So late as September, 1840 only two months before the Presidential election of that year, the proprietor of the Richmond Enquirer, who is now so sanguine of Mr. Van Buren's success, in a letter to Mr. Van Buren, the votes of an eleven States, giving 115 votes; as "certain" for General Harrison over States, giving 60 votes; and as "doubtful for argument's sake," eight States, giving 19 votes. But of the doubtful States he "confidently claimed" New York, which gave General Harrison some 12,000 majority, and Ohio, which gave him some 25,000 majority, and declared that Tennessee, which gave Harrison 72,000 majority, would "most assuredly" vote for Van Buren. His final conclusion was that Harrison "could not get more than 91" votes, while Van, he thought, would get 203. The result was that Harrison, instead of 91, received 224—and Van, instead of 203, obtained 61. Again we say, "Behold your Prophet!" And Judge, we say, in the words of the present Enquirer,—"Behold your Prophet!"

OPINION IN ENGLAND—OUR CONTEST.

The London Atlas, a well informed and high-toned Free Trade Journal, not very long since, in the editorial of early, has (July 30) the following Editorial letter on our Free Trade contest:—

The American Presidency.

As far as it is possible to anticipate from the accounts recently received from the United States, the triumph of the Whig candidate, Clay, in the approaching struggle for the Presidency, appears almost assured. The democratic party are unaccountably poor over the only public men whose names could have been put in competition with that of Mr. Clay as Van Buren and Calhoun, and have selected a certain Mr. Polk, of whom nobody ever heard, and who commands no confidence and respect. Their strength, also, is divided by the presence of a third candidate, the present President Tyler, who, without much chance of success, will carry with him the official influence that might otherwise have turned the scale in an evenly balanced contest between the two parties.

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

Reputation, also, is a doctrine which finds more favor among the Whig Democrats than with the Whig respectable Whig, who has sufficient intelligence to comprehend the magnitude in the long run "honesty is the best policy." Undoubtedly, therefore, with Mr. Clay as President, and the Whig party in the ascendancy in Congress, we should feel much more comfortable in regard to our foreign relations, and must look forward with more confidence to an adjustment of the awkward questions respecting the Oregon frontier, which, if neglected, may at some future period lead to serious embarrassments. On the other hand, the election of Mr. Clay must, we fear, be looked upon as, to a considerable extent, a confirmation of the principle of commercial restriction. He has always been the consistent advocate of a Protective Tariff, and the manufacturers, who aim at acquiring a monopoly of the home market by the aid of prohibitory duties. Nor can we wonder that such a policy of the most restrictive kind, when we consider that by our tariffs we shut the door in the face of any attempt to negotiate a commercial arrangement on the footing of a fair and substantial reciprocity. We take nothing from the United States but that which we cannot possibly do without; their cotton and tobacco, excluding the staple produce of the great agricultural States of the West by a sliding scale ingeniously framed so as to throw the maximum amount of impediment in the way of access to the English market. Is it to be wondered at, then, that they retaliate and meet high duties on American flour by high duties on English manufactures? We present the corn law question seems to have gone to sleep, no one feeling the pressure sufficiently in years of abundance and commercial prosperity to make it worth while to agitate. And yet it is just during this period of prosperity, when the pressure of the corn law is least felt in the shape of immediate distress, that it is in reality doing most harm to our permanent interests. It is confirming foreign nations every where in the protective system, and sowing the seeds of exclusion and prohibitions, by which, when too late, we shall find our markets curtailed, and our trade shackled. A liberal commercial policy, twenty years ago, would have secured us access to the markets of Germany, and would have prevented the growth of the manufacturing system of the Zollverein. A liberal commercial policy three years ago would have prevented the passing of the restrictive Tariff of the United States, and would have given a decided ascendancy to that country to Free Trade principles, and to the Free Trade party. A liberal commercial policy adopted ten years hence, as from present indications would appear to be the probable result, may very possibly fail to recover what previous blunders have lost us. To offer to admit American and German corn in exchange for British manufactures when the manufacturing systems of Prussia, Saxony, and New England have acquired strength and become consolidated, will be very like what the old saying describes as "barring the door after the horse is stolen."

The Aggregate Arrivals of Flour at Albany and Troy from the opening of the canal to the close of the month of August, are as follows:

1840, barrels 783,781

1841, 761,147

1842, 638,628

1843, 996,882

1844, 1,130,569

Of this there were received at Albany, 739,888

At Troy, 390,599

The excess of receipts of flour in 1844 over 1843, is 203,605 bbls, and over 1842, 491,558 bbls.

Wheat.—The aggregate arrivals of Wheat at Albany and Troy from the opening of the canal to the close of the month of August, are as follows:

1840, bushels 339,508

1841, 164,866

1842, 369,025

1843, 310,985

1844, 512,556

Of this there were received at Albany, 408,862

At Troy, 104,004

The aggregate receipts of wheat in 1844 over 1843, is 201,581 bushels, and over 1842, 151,551.

Under Age.—It is a curious fact, but which we do not consider of much consequence, except as showing the disingenuity of those who have brought this fact before the public eye, that the history of Gen. Jackson, not only in the case of his being elected a Senator to the United States before he was thirty years of age, and took his seat upon that election, but also in the case of his being elected a Senator to the United States before he was thirty years of age, and took his seat upon that election, is a curious fact, but which we do not consider of much consequence, except as showing the disingenuity of those who have brought this fact before the public eye.

On the first of June, 1790, Tennessee, by a vote of Congress, declared to be one of the United States of America, on an equal footing with the original States.

The new State was entitled to one Representative in Congress. So high had General Jackson risen in the confidence of the people, that at the first election after the admission of the State into the Union, he was elected to Congress without being a candidate. He took his seat in the House of Representatives on the 5th day of December, 1795. Having served without session in that situation, he was, without the tender of services on his part, elected to the Senate of the United States, on the 22d day of November, 1797. Unanimously of political distinction, disgusted with the administration of the Government, and believing that another course "better serve the people of Tennessee in the capacity of Senator, he resigned after serving one session." &c.

Soon after his resignation as Senator the Legislature of Tennessee conferred upon him, unsolicited, the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court of Law and Equity. He was then thirty years old.

The Globe undertakes to denounce Kendall's testimony, by quoting a Whig Almanac to prove Gen. Jackson's age! Just as whenever they desire a statement to get credence, they look up Whig authority!

A HOPELESS TASK.

The Locos endeavor to persuade the Farmers that by increasing their numbers, they will get better pay for their produce;—that by withdrawing those employed now in manufacturing and putting them at raising wheat, flour will bring a higher price;—that by buying our manufactures articles from British operatives, instead of American Mechanics, we shall improve the sale of wheat and corn, and benefit the farmer;—that by changing Mechanics and Manufacturers into wheat growers and making them producers instead of consumers of flour, more flour will be required, and the demand for it increased;—that by importing into our country more foreign articles and paying for them in money as they pay for them, we shall increase our means and become more wealthy. Farmers! Produce! Laboring men! Mechanics! Do you believe it? Do you believe, Farmers, that by increasing your numbers, as the Locos desire, you will fare better? Beware, then, before it is too late, of encouraging such doctrines.—Fred. Herald.

Candid Confession.—The North Carolina Lococo paper—referring to the recent Whig triumph in the Legislative election in that State, candidly says:—"The Democrats deserved the loss of power there, for they did not know how to use it in '42 and '43." We think they never have known how to use it, either in North Carolina or anywhere else; either in '42 or '43, or at any other time. Whenever and wherever they have been in power, blight and ruin have followed in their footsteps, and desolation has scarcely been averted, except by the people rising up and demanding their rights. Surely before they have thus repeatedly proved, they should require some evidence that they "know how to use it" before they are permitted to hold office again. Let us herefore withhold our support.—Lynchburg Free Press.

A new Article.—American Berlin Shaws are now manufactured in Haverhill, Mass., Pennsylvania, from wool raised in Lancaster. They are said to be large and handsome. They are said to be large and handsome. They are said to be large and handsome.

Defalcations and Robberies of the Van Buren Administration.

We design in a few days to publish a few of the most startling cases of gross profligacy and corruption, which distinguished the official boards of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and which have the uniform support of Mr. Polk. Never in the history of any civilized people furnished any thing to equal the monstrous abuses, which prevailed during the four years of Mr. Van Buren. Never before was a Government so openly profligate and ministerial officers. Never before were so open Robbers retained in office, simply because they were rogues.

The Democracy who are aware to rid themselves of the odium of these shameful profligacies, may cry Texas, at the top of their voices, and pretend that Polk was innocent! But they shall fail! Polk supported every one of them, directly or indirectly—and in his official capacity exerted all his influence to screen them from detection.

The last Winchester Republican contains a well-written letter from J. J. Stovener, of Columbia, Force, Shenandoah—the Tenth Legion—renouncing forever Democracy, and calling himself in the great Whig army.

Mr. S. gives his reasons in strong common sense terms. He intimates that he did not do like the almost entire population of his county—i. e. read; only one side; he read both sides, and he found that the things which were so bitterly abused by his brother Democrats were not worthy of their denunciations, but were good. He found, for instance, that the Tariff law, which was denounced by his party, as "odious and abominable, oppressive, and ruinous to the interests of the people, and destructive of the revenues of the country, had restored our currency to health, revived the energies and business of our people, restored the credit of our Government, and poured a superabundance of revenues into our coffers." Among other things, he mentions the theft committed by the Polk party upon Mr. Tyler, in stealing his Texas capital, and adds: "I saw them willing, for the sake of power, to make that stolen capital the cause of war; to see your sons and the husbands of your daughters called to the frontier to perish by the sword or disease, in a contest where victory would be a disgrace. I saw no patriotism here."

Well done, Mr. Stovener! Your voice is like the voice of one crying in the wilderness, coming as it does from the benighted Tenth Legion; but you will beat echoes that will make your heart glad to hear of it.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be and are hereby appointed the officers of the Festival:—

President, JAMES MCLHARRY, H. B. POWELL, PETER DERRY, JOHN WORNAL, C. B. HAMILTON, LUD LOCKETT, N. B. BRADEN, THOS. L. ELLIOTT, WM. H. GRAY, J. J. COLEMAN, JOSHUA NICHOLS.

Resolved, That the following committees be and are hereby appointed:—

Committee of Invitation, Burr W. Harrison, C. C. McIntyre, Wm. B. Tyler, Thomas P. Knox, Francis W. Luckett.

Central Finance Committee, Henry T. Harrison, Thomas Rogers, Wm. Fulton, Edgar L. Bentley, Charles Casaway, George Marlow, Jos. Mead, A. H. Clark.

Finance Committees for the various precincts were appointed.

The committee having proceeded thus far in taking the preliminary steps towards accomplishing the object of a Festival, thought it best to appoint a general Committee of Arrangements, to meet at some early future day, with the power to appoint the several other necessary committees, and to take all other steps that might be thought advisable, believing that such a course would insure more efficient committees and arrangements, and of course a more successful Festival.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee of Arrangements, with power to appoint such sub-committees as they may deem necessary to accomplish the object of the meeting:—

Charles Casaway, Chairman, R. G. Bowie, Wm. Seeders, Thos. Rogers, Wm. Fulton, Thos. L. Elliott, A. H. Clarke, Wm. P. Knox, John P. Smith, Wm. B. Tyler, Geo. Marlow, Robert Henderson, J. M. Donoghue, Noble S. Braden, James Harrison.

Resolved, That the various committees be and are hereby authorized to add to their number as many members as they may deem advisable.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Leesburg Washington, Alexandria Gazette, Winchester Republican and Charlestown Free Press.

W. H. GRAY, President, F. W. LUCKETT, Secretary.

Resolved, Thursday and Friday the 11th and 12th of October have been fixed upon as the time of holding the Festival by the Committee of Arrangements.

A Call-Motion with a "Ball."

The opposing side of the medal is now before us, and we are inclined to re-visit a description as follows:—For Polk and Dallas—Maine 9, New Hampshire 6, New Jersey 7, New York 26, Pennsylvania 26, Virginia 17, South Carolina 9, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Mississippi 9, Louisiana 6, Tennessee 13, Indiana 12, Illinois 6, Missouri 7, Michigan 5, Arkansas 3, making 199 votes, 183 being the majority. We are inclined to think that we stand the better chance of the Ohio (43 votes), particularly since the Captain will be with the war, and his friends will be united with us. We will not even abandon North Carolina or Connecticut to the cause. But, would you put forth

FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, THOMAS FREELINGHUYSEN, OF NEW JERSEY.

READ, READ! READ!!! BRITISH GOLD About to be sent to America, to Destroy the Whig Tariff of 1842!

By a late arrival from Europe we are furnished with testimony strong and authentic, that the European Powers are concentrating all their strength, both of mind and pecuniary means, for the purpose of repealing the Whig Tariff Act of 1842!

We are not at all surprised that this effort is now being made, for the time for action on their part is at hand. We have before us two candidates for the Presidency—one of whom has ever shown himself to be the true and steadfast friend of the American Policy, whilst the other has, with equal consistency, always been found arrayed against it.

If the people of this country had ever before entertained a doubt of the necessity and beneficence of a Protective Tariff, for the preservation of this country from foreign influence and foreign competition with our industrious citizens, this attempt to purchase their feelings on this subject should dispel it at once.

It is not those who would ask you to be false to yourselves and your principles. Vote your honest sentiments, if every other man in the nation should prove recreant to his duty.

Do you reflect that you are to struggle for the triumph of free principles? Do you remember that it rests upon you, whether Virginia will sustain the Constitution and the holy principles of our Republican fathers, or still longer maintain the rallying ground of a party, whose motto has ever been, "to the victors belong the spoils?"

Do you have another duty to perform—a duty prompted by the justice of our own cause? You are to show that Virginia stands in solidarity with the states and republics, and that she is not a party to the sale of her territory and her people to the slave.

Do you have a third duty to perform—a duty which will be the test of your patriotism and your courage? You are to show that you are not a party to the sale of your territory and your people to the slave.

It is their business to do so. We should pursue the same policy, if we were similarly situated. We should find it necessary to do so. These British manufacturers set only like slaves, entering, far-seeing, business men. They find that other nations are beginning to do their own labor; they buy of them less and less every year.

Let us, however, remain firm to the Protective Policy, notwithstanding the threats and unaided by all the Free Trade Tracts and Gold of Great Britain.

Whigs, be not deceived by the insidious movements of your adversaries, who are kind enough to advise you not to vote at the Election. Will they stay away from the polls themselves? O no! Then distrust that sort of kindness which could lead you to suffer evil to come upon your country, whilst your apathy and indifference will have the indirect effect of advancing the cause of our opponents.

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On Wednesday evening the 18th instant, addresses were made at Harpers-Ferry to the Democratic Association, by Francis Gallagher, Esq., of Baltimore, Mr. J. D. Sprague, of New York, and John S. Milton, Esq., of the Electoral District for the Norfolk District.

After the two first gentlemen had spoken more than three hours, and Mr. G. had given out, among other positions, that there was no real difference between the parties on the subject of the Tariff—Mr. D. had made his usual flourish about the evils of a Bank and Tariff, and the advantages of Texas—it was spread that Andrew Henry, Esq., the Whig Elector, should be allowed three quarters of an hour to reply to Messrs. Gallagher and Sprague, and Mr. Milton was to reply to Mr. D. for the Whig cause.

Under all the disadvantages of his position, limited as he was for time—and three orators against him, with their respective Mr. Hunter sustained himself ably, as even his adversaries admitted. It did not take him long to lay out two of them with all his fallacies—but Mr. Milton, whose speech seemed to have been a general one, not a response to Mr. Hunter's positions, challenged the latter gentleman for another hour on Thursday night.

At the proper hour, the debate was resumed, Mr. Hunter leading off, and Mr. Milton following—each in speeches of an hour, and each acquitting themselves to the satisfaction of their friends. Mr. Stanley was then called upon, and replied to the positions of Mr. Milton—and such was Mr. S.'s familiarity with the facts and principles involved in the issues of the day, that he proved himself "a troublesome customer" to his opponent. It is but fair to say, however, that Mr. Milton exhibited much address in sustaining his cause, leaning, as he did, more to the Free Trade notions of the day than some of his coadjutors.

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