



VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 23.

FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, THEODORE FREILINGHUYSEN, OF NEW JERSEY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, ON MONDAY THE 4TH OF NOVEMBER.

MEETING IN HAMPSHIRE

On Wednesday the 16th instant, the Whigs of Hampshire held their Festival, and notwithstanding the day preceding was wet, the meeting was well attended and passed off very agreeably.

ANGUS W. McDONALD, Esq. was President of the day, and Col. Vause Fox, Chief Marshal. There was a large delegation from Hardy, with a fine Glee Club. The Winchester Glee Club were also in attendance, and attracted much attention by their fine music.

The entertainment was most ample, and the hospitality of the people of Romney was unbounded. The assemblage on the ground was addressed by DAVID HOLMES CONRAD, Esq. of Berkeley, and ANDREW HUNTER, Esq. of Jefferson, with their usual ability.

In town, at the Court House, CHARLES J. FAULKNER, Esq. made an able and argumentative speech, and was followed in a brilliant effort of satire and argument by WILLIAM SEYMOUR, Esq. of Hardy—a gentleman whose undomestic temperament has kept him entirely too much in the shade.

CHARLES CARTER LEE, Esq., also of Hardy, made an eloquent and interesting speech, and the evening's business was closed by a short speech from JOHN S. GALLAHER.

The Whigs of Hampshire seem to be animated by the right spirit.

WHIG MASS MEETING.

The Loudoun Festival.

The Washington Standard, whose Editor was present, gives a glowing account of the great meeting in Loudoun last week. A part of our readers will be glad to hear that so many good things were to be enjoyed, that it was found impossible to note half that occurred. The Standard says—

On Monday night a large meeting in the Court-house was addressed by Messrs. Snowden, of Alexandria, and Janney, of Loudoun, the Elector for the District; may good Whig melodies were sung by the Glee Club of Alexandria, in a style and with a spirit which has never yet been surpassed.

On Tuesday, the day set apart for the procession, being a fine day, it was postponed till next day, and the people a gain assembled at the Court-house, and were addressed by the Hon. B. W. LEE, and Hon. JOHN M. POTTS, of Richmond, Hon. CURTIS POWELL, of Loudoun, and HENRY W. THOMAS, Esq. of Fairfax, Assistant Elector for the District. During the evening, the delegations from Charlottesville, Harpers Ferry, Middleburg, Aldie, Fairfax, Summer Hill, Salem, &c., arrived, escorted by bands of music, and by night the town was crowded in every quarter; nearly every house was illuminated, and festooned with wreaths of evergreens and flowers—evidence that the Whig mothers and daughters of Loudoun intended to do their part in the festival. During Tuesday night the clouds broke away, and on Wednesday morning the sun shone out brightly, cheering every heart, and by 9 o'clock, the avenues leading to town were filled with delegations on horseback, in carriages, wagons, and on foot, in every convenience which was to be had, many of them decorated with flags and banners—each man seemed to have brought his whole household. About 10 o'clock, the procession commenced, headed by a car containing twenty-six little girls, dressed in white, bearing flags inscribed with the names of the several States; then followed on horseback and in vehicles, the various Whig and Glee Clubs, with their banners, numbering not less than three thousand; and when we arrived at the grove selected for the speaking, in advance of the procession, we found already more present than we could accommodate, and the estimate of those competent to judge, the assembly, when all together, was numbered at not less than eight thousand, of which two thousand were ladies. The arrangements on the ground were admirable; and we presume it is hardly necessary to say of a Whig meeting, that everything was done with order and propriety. On the left of the speaker's stand was stationed the Alexandria and Charlottesville Glee Clubs, and on the right, the Georgetown and Harpers Ferry Glee Clubs, and the meeting was opened by the Harpers-Ferry Glee Club, with their excellent song of "On, Whigs! to the battle!" which aroused the whole assembly. The Alexandria Glee Club followed, in their best style, with "Here's to you Harry Clay!" the Georgetown Glee Club, with "Rally, Whigs!" and the Charlottesville Glee Club, with "Oh! poor Jimmy Polk!"

The meeting was addressed most eloquently and effectively by Gen. Charles F. Mercer, John S. P. Axtell, Esq., John Janney, Esq., and by Mr. Stuart of Alexandria, and Mr. Harrison of Washington, and others. A torch light procession on Wednesday night, and other imposing ceremonies, are described with great interest, and the hospitality of the people of Loudoun extolled as it justly deserves.

LEGAL VOTING IN BALTIMORE.

Notwithstanding the bold denial of Mr. McManis, and a Loco Foco Committee, numerous arrests and convictions have been made in Baltimore, for illegal voting at the election on the 2d. Some of them had voted in two or three wards of the city, and most of them were non-residents. For instance, James O'Hara stated that he had been sent from Pittsburg, with 14 others, to vote. And yet the Loco have the effrontery to charge the Whigs with "pipe-laying!"

HARDY FESTIVAL.

This outpouring of the Mountaineers into the beautiful plains of the South Branch Valley, was, we learn, a magnificent and cheering affair. It surprised every body. Thursday was a wet day, and prevented many persons, living at a distance, from setting out from home.—Friday morning was also murky, but at an early hour crowds were pressing into Moorefield, and not less than 4000 joined in the festivities of the day. There was a fine band of music in attendance, besides the Winchester and Moorefield Glee Clubs, and hundreds of ladies. The procession was a brilliant one, under the charge of George C. Harness, Esq.

On motion of Charles Carter Lee, WILLIAM SEYMOUR, Esq. was elected President of the day, by acclamation, and made a very appropriate opening address.

ANDREW HUNTER and DAVID HOLMES CONRAD, Esq. were introduced to the meeting, and made excellent speeches, as they generally do. The latter gentleman, however, was interrupted by the rain at about 4 o'clock, and the meeting adjourned to town. A finer body of people was never seen at any meeting in Virginia. The order was admirable, and everything arranged in the best possible style.

In the evening, the Free Church was crowded, the Court House being too small for the multitude, and CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER, Esq. delivered a capital speech, abounding with argument and striking illustrations.

Addresses were also made by JOHN S. GALLAHER and JOSEPH TIDBALL, Esqs., and the meeting adjourned in the finest spirits. Hardy is pledged for the largest Whig majority in the State, in proportion to her vote.

J. PHILIP ROMAN, Esq. of Maryland, and PHILIP B. STREIT, Esq. of Romney, addressed an assemblage in the Court House on Thursday evening, and the Winchester Glee Club entertained with some of their finest songs.

REMEMBER, WHIGS.

You have work to do for the next ten days, and that nothing on earth, but the act of Providence, should prevent you from doing it. Your adversaries are busily employed in carrying out their organization, and you have a duty to perform, of no little magnitude, in counteracting their busy schemes. Calumnies upon Mr. Clay and the Whig Cause are multiplying daily, and you must expect to encounter all sorts of artifices to prejudice the people against that great statesman, and against the Republican policy of the country, now advocated by the Whigs.

Beware of the batch of calumnies likely to be promulgated on the eve of the election. Place no confidence in reports circulated by the regular slanderers who earn their bread, and expect to hold on to the spoils, by means of their devilish invention. Heed not the impudent efforts of the Washington Committee who have undertaken to control your affairs.

Be guided by your own sound judgement, and let your voice be potent at the Ballot box, for Clay and Frelinghuysen, and the sound Republican Institutions of the Country.

A STRONG FACT.

Scarcely a day passes without some new evidence of the efficacy and sound policy of the present Tariff, being added.

The following instance has been related to us, as having occurred in our own region:

"A gentleman largely interested in some iron works, which have been operative for a few months, was asked by some of the hands employed by the former proprietors, when he would commence operations?—He stated, in reply, that if Mr. Clay was elected, and the Tariff thereby declared the settled policy of the country, he would put his Furnace in full blast, by February, but if Mr. Polk should succeed, and the Tariff be overthrown, he believed that the business would become too precarious and unstable for him or any one else to engage in it."

Facts proverbially speak louder than words. When day after day, we read the record of the hundreds of plain, practical occurrences like the above, before our readers, will they be misled by an empty theory?

THIS ROBBACK FORGERY.

Now that the forgery in reference to the charge against Mr. Polk, of having his negroes branded, has been traced to its source, the Albany Argus is swearing that Lin. is author, is a Whig. It says—

"We are informed that he is a Clay Whig, and is claimed as such by the Whigs at Indiana." Upon this, the Albany Journal remarks: "The Argus shall not crawl through this scum hole. After all his swaggering denunciations in relation to this 'Forgery,' which has been 'aid at our door,' Mr. Croswell shall not skulk away under an imitation, which he knows to be false, that the Author of the Robback 'Forgery' is a Clay Whig." Our witness to prove that Mr. LINN is a Loco Foco is the State Printer himself. The testimony is drawn from the Albany Argus! Read it!

From the Albany Argus, Feb. 18th, 1843. Appointed by the Governor, and with the advice and consent of the Senate. FUGATEE S.—Tombston, Conn.—WILLIAM LEE, to be Examiner in Chancery, vice Samuel Critchfield, whose term has expired.

Did Gov. Bouck nominate a Clay Whig? to be an Examiner in Chancery? Did a Loco Foco Senate "advise and consent" to the appointment of a Clay Whig? Not even the Argus, reckless as it has been upon this subject, will venture to answer these questions affirmatively.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM WASHINGTON.

A self-constituted Committee, of persons who themselves are not voters, have undertaken, under the guidance of Senator Walker, to issue instructions to the Democracy of the States, how to manage the people's coming election. Their detailed plan is a curious one, about as remarkable for its impudence as its profanity. It directs the appointment of "captains, lieutenants, and minute men," to go out, to treat, to manage, &c. &c.

But we shall try to give this precious document in our next paper, to let the friends of Jefferson see the scheme proposed for their management. This kind committee at Washington mean to keep them in the track.

Electoral Tickets.

Whig Electoral Tickets will be furnished at 50 cents per hundred. It is time the Whig committees were attending to this matter.

BIRNEY NOMINATED BY THE POLKITES.

James G. Birney, the Abolition Candidate for the Presidency, has been nominated in Michigan, by the Polk party, as a candidate for the Legislature. This is done with the view of carrying over the Abolition force to Polk: Mr. Birney, in a letter to the New York Tribune, says—

"The charge of incoherent hostility to Mr. Clay—It means any thing more than political opposition—is wholly imaginary. I have on no occasion opposed Mr. Clay on personal grounds. On the contrary, the intercourse we have had has been of the most friendly character. I oppose his election, because he disbelieves the great political truths of the Declaration of Independence, the foundation of all just Government, because he repudiates the paramount object of the Union, the perpetuation of liberty to all. On the same ground I oppose the election of Mr. Polk. But I more deplore the election of Mr. Clay—because, possessing abilities superior to Mr. Polk's he would proportionally reach the influences of those truths on the minds of our countrymen."

The Baltimore American says—"We see by papers from the North that Mr. Birney has not only been nominated by the Polk party for the Legislature of Michigan, but that he solicited the nomination. The New York Republic says, 'The election of Birney to the Michigan Legislature, was a political error, and was the result of a misapprehension of the true position of Mr. Birney, and of the true position of the Whigs as courting the votes of the abolitionists.'"

THE PROOF THICKENS. In addition to the extracts from the London Times, in reference to the Manchester subscriptions for the circulation of Free Trade documents in this country, the Poughkeepsie Eagle furnishes the following:

"But we have more and stronger proofs still than this, to say nothing of the subscription list published last week from Manchester, the greatest manufacturing town in England. There is an association of the principal manufacturers in England called the 'Home League,' whose object and business it is to look after and control about their own interests. The acknowledged organ of that League, called 'The Economist,' which is conducted under the immediate direction of the chief managers, of June 15th, 1844, speaking of the pending Presidential election in this country, says—

"The election of Henry Clay, and a Whig Administration, which seems to be probable, will be a great benefit to the United States. It will probably render the American fair trade stable for five years from this time, if any thing can be stable in this world."

What is this but a direct appeal to the British manufacturers to bestir themselves to interfere with and prevent, if possible, Mr. Clay's election? It is nothing more, and nothing less, than the only thing surprising about it, that the managers should have dared to let their plans even be insinuated through the public prints. But bribery by the direct and open use of money in the purchase of votes is as common in England as elections, and therefore they have no idea of the abhorrence with which such things are viewed in this country.

The London Atlas, another of the leading organs of the aristocracy of that country, also comes out decidedly upon the subject, and sufficiently direct to show clearly the object of its remarks. The Atlas says—

"The election of Mr. Clay must, WE FEAR, be looked upon as a considerable extent, the confirmation of the principle of commercial restriction. It will also mean the confirmation of a Protection Tariff, and the cause of the Whigs has always been identified with that of the New England Manufacturers who aim at acquiring a monopoly of the home market by the aid of protective duties."

What is this but another appeal direct, urging an interference against Mr. Clay and against the Whigs? The Atlas says "WE FEAR" the "election of Mr. Clay" will be "looked upon as a considerable extent, the confirmation of the principle of commercial restriction!" No doubt it has such fears, as well as the other organs of the British capitalists who wish to control our elections.

Loco Foco Whiggery before the Election. Let our readers refer to a few samples of the bragging of the Richmond Equivocal, through its letter writers, before the election of Governor. A letter from Pennsylvania, in the Richmond Equivocal, of September 13, says—

"We will elect Mr. Shunk Governor, in October, by from fifteen to twenty thousand majority; and we do not believe that the Whigs will be able to make much of a rally in November, after such a drubbing as they will receive in October."

The Harrisburg Argus, of about the same date, said—

"There never was a time when the Democracy of Pennsylvania was more firmly united than it is now around the name of Francis R. Shunk. There is but one opinion—namely, that the movement going forward, and that is to elect him by twenty-five thousand majority at least."

In the Richmond Equivocal, of October 3, is a letter from Philadelphia, written but a very few days before the election, which says—

"As to our prospects in Pennsylvania; they are perfect, we shall give a heavy majority for Shunk; say at the lowest fifteen thousand."

"The Democrats are organized in every county and every township, and never were so unanimous. I have heard from every county—except all the western ones, and the majority can be taken in eighteen thousand for Shunk. How can we mistake? EVERY POSSIBLE DOUBT AND CONTINGENCY HAS BEEN WEIGHED AND REFLECTED UPON."

It seems that the vote for Lemoyn, the Abolition candidate for Governor, received nearly 5000 votes.

Now, as the Prospects of the Party were only mistaken by something like thirteen thousand votes in Pennsylvania alone, the reader will know what faith to put in their predictions hereafter.

The Richmond Equivocal is presenting its latest deceits to its readers—namely, that Mr. Clay is in favor of a Bank of the United States; and is trying to alarm them by it. It is a little too late in the day to argue the constitutionality of such an institution; it is sufficient for all reasonable men to remember that Washington and Madison signed Bank bills, and that Tucker, McCoy, Lowndes, and a large majority of the old Republicans of the times, voted for a Bank.

The Tariff, another of the old American measures, has restored the credit of the country, and turned the balance of trade in our favor; and men of ordinary sagacity will know how to distinguish between the genuine Republicanism of the pure days of the Republic, and the hypocritical Democracy, which now seeks to foist its absurd dogmas upon the people.

The Equivocal labors in vain. It can stir nobody with its boggy monsters at this period of the contest. It was far more able to its arguments against the Sub-Treasury—a machine which is described as putting unlimited power in the hands of the Executive—&c. &c. rendering the money of the nation liable to be plundered by a hundred hands instead of one—and yet its patriotic pretensions were of no avail.

WHIG GAIN

OF 790 IN THREE WEEKS.

MAYOR'S ELECTION IN BALTIMORE.

The election held in Baltimore on Monday was for a Mayor, to serve two years; and for Members to represent each Ward in the two Branches of the City Council. The Whig majority at the State election on the 2d instant, has fallen down to 498.

Mayor, Oct. 21, 1844. Governor, Oct. 2, 1844. W. J. F. Owen 7970 8455 P. Pratt 7943 7963 G. Garrison 7970 7970

Davies' maj. 498 Carroll's maj. 1922 Col. Davies is thus elected by the diminished majority of 498. At the gubernatorial election on the 2d instant, the Loco Foco majority in Baltimore was 1222. The Whig gain on the election of the 2d instant is, therefore, 724.

Total vote cast at the Governor's election on 2d instant, was 17,158 Total vote cast at the Mayor's election 16,488

Showing a decrease of 770 Total Whig Vote. Total Loco Foco Vote. 1844, Oct. 2, 7,903 1844, Oct. 2, 9,190 1844, Oct. 21, 7,970 1844, Oct. 21, 8,455

Whig increase 22 Loco decrease 720

ARKANSAS.

The Wheeling Gazette of Saturday contains the following, which seems almost too good to be true:—"The Cincinnati Gazette of Wednesday the 16th inst. says, the news by mail yesterday morning was that Arkansas HAD ELECTED A WHIG GOVERNOR."

PENNSYLVANIA.

If it be true, as the report says, that Mr. Reed has lost his election in the Erie district, the Pennsylvania delegation in the next Congress will consist of two American Republicans, ten Whigs, and twelve Loco Focos, as follows:

Wants. Locos. Charles J. Ingersoll Joseph S. Yost Abraham R. Melville John S. Shunk Joseph Pollock Richard Brothhead Alexander Ramsey Owen L. Lewis Andrew Stewart John H. Ewing James Black Henry D. Foster Joseph Buffum Wm. S. Garvin Lewis C. Levin J. H. Campbell

It is said, we know not how truly, that a comparison of the Congressional votes will show a popular Whig majority. We have examined the vote of two of the districts—those of Mr. Pollock and Mr. Buffington—and find Mr. Shunk's majority in the former to be 711, and in the latter 142 votes, while the Whig Representatives to Congress are elected by a majority exceeding 200 votes. This exhibits a difference of more than three times in these two districts, of more than a third in the whole.

The Legislators will stand— Whig. Loco. Native. Senate 11 21 1 House 41 51 9

Which gives the Loco Focos a majority of 9 in the Senate and 2 in the House.

The Harrisburg papers contain the official vote cast for Governor at the late election in Pennsylvania, in all the counties but nine, and in these nine counties the reported majorities are given. As summed up, they exhibit a majority for Mr. Shunk of 3,560 votes, which may be somewhat increased when the remainder of the official returns are received. Assuming that Mr. Shunk's majority cannot exceed 4,000, the Whig gain since the last Governor's election is about NINETEEN THOUSAND VOTES.

The returns indicate a thorough defeat in favor of the sale of the main line of the State's public works—Nat. Int.

OHIO.

The subject of a list of the Representatives elect from the State of Ohio to the next Congress. When it is remembered that the Whigs have elected their Governor and obtained a large majority in the State Legislature, nothing surely could more clearly demonstrate the inferior manner in which this State has been governed by the Loco Focos to subvert party purposes than the fact that they have thirteen out of the twenty-one Members elect.

Wants. Locos. Robert E. Schenck James J. Farnham Joseph C. Worthington Wm. Sawyer Samuel F. Vinton Joseph C. McWhorter Allen G. Thurman Angus L. Perrell Jacob B. Knickerfoffer Isaac Parrish Joseph Morris J. D. Cummings E. S. Hamilton (Whig) G. E. Stone (Loco) D. A. Starkweather

Speaking of the result, in which the Whigs have lost three members of Congress, and gained two, the Ohio State Journal says—"The iniquitous gerrymander, by which thousands of the voters of Ohio have been disfranchised, cannot stand another term with the consent of a majority of those whose right it is to control the councils of the State."

The same paper states that the Abolition vote, cast on a separate ticket, will probably reach, if it does not exceed, Ten Thousand Votes!

The returns for Governor show Bartley's majority (Whig), for Governor, to be about 1500. This close vote, and the fact that the Abolitionists hold the balance of power, will cause the conflict in Ohio to be renewed with great vigor.

The Columbus Journal of the 17th instant contains the following advice from the Committee, in reference to the coming Presidential election. Speaking of the recent State election, the Journal says—

"The Whig gain in Ohio, since 1842, when Wilson Shannon was elected Governor by more than 3400, is taking the Legislative vote as the test, our gain will prove to be nearly Ten Thousand. That will do pretty well for the present, but we must roll up a gain of Fifteen Thousand on the 1st day of November."

GEORGIA.

The Loco claim a majority on the popular vote, so far as the returns are received. The Savannah Republican says "there is no doubt that they will carry the State by a few hundred votes—but enough, however, to cause a moment's despondency on the part of the Whigs, who can and will carry the State in November."

The delegation from this State in the next Congress will embrace four members of each party, being a Whig gain of two. Their names are as follows:

Wants. Locos. Thos. Butler King Seaborn Jones Washington Poe H. A. Herndon Alex. H. Stephens John H. Lumpkin Robert Toombs Howell Cobb

We are indebted to the enterprising publishers of this valuable Magazine, Messrs. Ferry & Co., for the October number, which contains several handsome engravings, which embellish the present number, and it abounds in well-written and highly entertaining matter. Great credit is due to the gentlemen entrusted with its publication for the extreme neatness and workmanlike manner in which the Magazine is got up.

Subscription price \$5 in advance. It will be seen that Amos Jones, the Anti-Annexation candidate, is elected President of Texas.

MR. POLK IN TROUBLE AT POLK.

We find in the Whig Courier, published at Polk, Tennessee, of the 4th instant, an extended and specially interesting account of a public meeting held at the Court House in that town on the 20th of September last.

The meeting was convened principally to receive the report of a committee appointed for the special service some weeks previous. That committee consisted of seven gentlemen, and the object of their appointment was to submit certain resolutions, which occupied prominent positions concerning his opinions on prominent subjects, and to request answers from him upon them.

At the meeting which the committee was appointed a preamble was adopted setting forth the same questions in which he had declared himself opposed to a Protective Tariff, in favor of immediate annexation, &c.; and his letter to J. K. Kane of Pennsylvania had been interpreted, in various sections of the country, as avowing an opposite opinion to that which was the subject of annexation were not clearly understood by the people; and that it was of the utmost importance to all who intended to vote at the coming election, perfectly to understand the position and sentiments of the persons for whom their votes are solicited. In view of all the circumstances set forth in this preamble, the meeting passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of seven persons, respectively to address a letter to Gov. Polk, enclosing him a copy of this preamble and resolutions, and solicit an early reply, without reference to his former addresses and speeches, to the following interrogatories, to wit:—

1. Are you in favor of the Tariff Act of 1842? 2. If not, are you in favor of its repeal and the re-establishment of the Act of 1833, commonly called the Compromise Act?

3. If not, are you in favor of the present duties of its repeal and the re-establishment of said Act of 1833, are you in favor of modifications of said Act of 1842? If so, what modifications, in your opinion should be made, and by what means?

4. Are you in favor of the following articles, to wit: Brown Sugar, Hemp, Iron in bars and bolts, rolled and not rolled, and in pigs, Muskets and Rifles, Coal, Fur, Wool and Wool Hats, Shoes and Boots, Ready-made Clothing, Coarse Domestic, Blankets and Salt?

5. Are you in favor of Tea and Coffee remaining free articles, or should a duty, and what duty, be imposed upon them?

6. In your letter to J. K. Kane, Esq. of Philadelphia, do you intend to be understood as being in favor of discriminations for revenue or for protection?

7. You have said that you were in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States; are you in favor of the terms and conditions of the Treaty made at Washington for that purpose and for the Senate?

8. If not, are you in favor of the bill introduced by Mr. Benton into the Senate for the same purpose?

9. In your favor of either, are you in favor of producing, at the time of the annexation of Texas, in whatever mode may be selected, for the admission of the States thereafter to be formed out of the territory of Texas, into the Union with slaves, if they shall be so admitted? Or would you be in favor of leaving that an open question to be settled by Congress when such States might petition for admission?

10. Resolved, That said Committee select some suitable person or persons to deliver said letter to Governor Polk.

11. Seven gentlemen were accordingly appointed as such committee: and at the meeting on the 4th instant, to which we have alluded, they submitted an extended report of their proceedings. They first selected, Dr. John N. Brown to deliver in person to Mr. Polk their communication, in which they stated the circumstances under which it was made, and enclosed a copy of the preamble, resolutions, and enquiries, to which we have referred. On the 22d of September, Mr. Brown, in company with S. D. Frierson, Esq., and Hon. Terry H. Cahal, citizens of Columbia, Tennessee, called on Mr. Polk, and the following letter to the committee-states what occurred at that interview:

POLK, Sept. 27th, 1844. GENTLEMEN—In accordance to your request, I waited upon Governor Polk on Monday, the 24th instant, in company with the Hon. T. H. Cahal and Samuel D. Frierson, Esq., of Columbia, with a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted here on the 20th instant. When handed them to Gov. Polk, I said to him at what time I might expect an answer; he replied that he would answer them at a proper time. I then remarked to him that I should remain a few days in Columbia, and that I would be glad to know when he would give me an answer; he replied that he had not read the communications, and could not say when he could answer. He said that my remaining would not make any difference.

This may not be literally, but is in substance what occurred. I waited some time in Columbia, at Mr. Franklin's tavern for a communication from Gov. Polk, but he has not given me any; neither have I received any from that time. Respectfully,

JOHN N. BROWN.

To Messrs. Goode, Topp and others.

The Committee waited some days, in expectation of receiving a reply from Mr. Polk; but being disappointed, on the 29th September they addressed another letter to Mr. Polk, respectfully desiring him to inform them whether a reply was to be expected, and if so, at what time. They particularly requested an early notice of the communication: the letter was delivered to Mr. Polk on the 30th by the Hon. Terry H. Cahal, but Mr. Polk did not tell him whether an answer might be expected or not. After waiting until the 3d of October, (the time to which they were limited), the committee made their report, submitting these facts to the consideration of the citizens by whom they were appointed. The committee consisted of John W. Goode, Esq., Dr. W. W. Topp, Maj. Samuel Mosely, Dr. Ben. Carter, James McCallin, Esq. and Hon. L. M. Bramlitt,—all gentlemen of the highest character, and representing a great body of the best citizens of Tennessee.

These facts, we trust, will receive the attentive consideration of every American citizen who intends to vote at the coming election. Here is presented, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, a man who refuses to inform them upon what principles, if elected, he would administer the government. When asked, he specifically answered earnestly, whether he would modify the American Industry, or not, he makes no answer. When asked whether he is in favor of taxing Tea and Coffee, he makes no answer. When asked whether he is in favor of immediate annexation or not, he scores a reply. If elected, he must act at once and not retroactively, upon all these great questions; and yet he refuses to say what he would do, or by what principles he would be governed! This is the temper in which James K. Polk treats the questions of those whose votes he solicits. His opinions have been tortured and misrepresented in every section of the Union.

In Pennsylvania he is said to be in favor of Protection at the South, and to be known to be against it. At the North he is opposed to Annexation; at the South he favors it. His sentiments are thus made to suit every possible latitude; and when asked, by those directly and closely interested in knowing the truth, by those whose business is very deeply at stake, by those whom he asks to support him for the Presidency,—he refuses to give them any answer at all! And this is the candidate whom the "Democratic" party have offered to the people of the United States!

Does James K. Polk believe that the people have no right to know the opinions of candidates for office? Here what he said in a letter to a Committee at Memphis, is said

"The chief, if not the only value of the right of suffrage consists in the fact, that it may be exercised under a free and equal ballot. It is so, whether the immediate candidate consists of the Legislature, or of the People in their primary capacity, in the election of their executive or legislative officers. In either case the constituent has a RIGHT to know the views of the CANDIDATE BEFORE HE CASTS HIS VOTE."

It is not this candidate, Mr. Polk, who has the right of the constituent to know the opinions of the candidate; and yet he himself a candidate refuses to declare his opinions! It is not plain that he means to cheat at least a part of the people,—that he intends to be elected either the North or the South into his support! It is right—It is safe, to support such a man? Hear what Andrew Jackson said in an address at Jackson, Tennessee, upon this very point—

"I say again, fellow-citizens, remember the fate of ancient Rome, and vote for NO CANDIDATE who will not tell you with the frankness of an independent freeman, the principles upon which, if elected, he will administer your Government."

With this warning, his emphatic denunciation, from General Jackson, ringing in their ears, let the "Democratic" of the Union vote for their "human candidate," James K. Polk, if they can! [New York Courier.]

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

It will be seen, by the foregoing denunciation of the Attorney General, delivered in 1840, and now republished, that the revenue tax of the preceding calendar year is the one which entitles a voter in the Presidential election—that is, the Tax of 1843.

RICHMOND, Oct. 15th, 1840.

To His Excellency.

S. W. BAXTER, Esq.

Sir—Enclosed I send you the opinion required of me by the Executive.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,



Convention—A Silk Convention, consisting of fifty delegates from the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, assembled in New York on Wednesday under the auspices of the American Institute. Gen. James Tallmadge presided over the Convention. One of the delegates present was a letter from Myrdet Van Schack, Esq. to the President of the Institute, offering one hundred dollars a year for ten years to be distributed in premiums, or to be awarded in one premium yearly, for the best piece of silk stuff 27 inches wide and 60 yards in length, manufactured in the United States from native silk produced from worms of our own breeding.

An Irish Wagon—Two natives of the Emerald Isle, who were traveling to gether, finding that their means run short, being in want of a shrop of the cravat, devised the ways and means for raising a supply.—Catching a frog in a ditch, one of them went on with it in advance of his companion, and stopping at the first public-house he came to asked the landlord if he could tell what sort of an animal that was. "What sort of an animal," exclaimed Boniface, "why, you booby, it's a frog to be sure." "Booby here or booby there," said Pat, "it strikes me you're mistaken, for 'tis not as you think yourself, but 'tis the price of a pint of whiskey it's a mouse; and I'll have it to the first traveller that comes up to decide between us." "Agreed," said the landlord. Pat's confederate soon arrived; and being required to say what sort of an animal it was, after much examination and deliberation, declared it to be a mouse, and thus the landlord, in spite of the evidence of his senses, had to pay the wager.

"Pa, is embezzling a crime?" "Certainly not," replied the wicked rector John H. for he says Sally like all possessed, so he does, and I seen him."

"Paddy and the Compass—"Can you steer?" said the captain of a vessel to a son of Erin. "The deuce a bether hand at the tiller in all Kinsale," said Barney braggingly. "Well, so far so good," said the captain—"and you know the points of the compass, I suppose?" "A compass by my soul, it's not alone a compass, but a pair of compasses I have, that my brother carpenter gave me for a keepsake when he went aboard, but indeed as for the points of them I can't say much, for the children split them intirely, booring holes in the floor."

One of our exchange papers mentions the case of a woman who is so large round the waist that her husband cannot hug her all at once, but when he takes one hug, makes a chalk mark, so as to know where to commence the next time going round!

The Way to do Business—The London Times contain, on an average, 5100 new advertisements per day. The English are an advertising people—they know it pays.

"Mother, said a little quare builturchin, about five years old, "why don't my teacher make me monitor sometimes?" "I can lick every boy in my class but one."

A merchant lately advertising for a clerk who could bear confinement, has been answered by one who has laid seven years in jail!

"I wish to introduce a bill for the destruction of worms," said a woodpecker member, in a stump speech.

A great drinker being at a table, they offered him grapes at dessert. "Thank you," said he, pushing back the plate, "I don't take my wine in pills!"

The Triumph of Science—"A splendid triumph of science," said Mr. Mugdins to his wife, "a Dr. Ellsworth, of Hartford, has given a boy a new lip, which he took from the cheek of another boy."

There is a man out west so short that he is obliged to stand in a chair to put on his hat.

A young physician asked permission of a lady to kiss her. She replied: "No, sir; I never like to have a doctor's bill thrust in my face."

A boarding-school Miss being unwell, thought it was not genteel to say she was Billious, so she complained of being Williamous. These are the days of refinement.

"Well, Sam, where's your master?" "Massa gone out sah." "Has he left off drinking?" "Yes, he left off two or three times dis mornin'."

John, I saw your cousin Isaac a few weeks ago, and he had just received a fall which cut a most horrible gash in his arm.

"Ah! poor fellow! I what did he fall on?" "Well, really, I forget now; but it rather strikes me that he fell on Tuesday Morning."

We don't like to see a man borrow a newspaper, and at the same time be able to honestly pay for a dozen.

We don't like to see men pay cash for whiskey and buy groceries on credit.

We don't like to see a lady's bustle bigger round than a hay-stack.

We don't like to see the biggest rascals always foremost at political meetings.

**LATEST FASHIONS.**  
**GOWLEY & SEPP.**  
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends that they have just returned from the East with the latest and most approved fashions, and are now ready to serve their customers with any garment according to the latest cut. We send our thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended, and trust that by renewed efforts to please, we shall continue to receive it, as well as the custom of our friends. Charleston, Sept. 19.

**Fashionable Tailor.**  
He is the receipt of the FASHIONS regularly, and is enabled therefore to insure the latest cut, in those who may desire it. Country Produce, at cash prices, will be taken at all times in exchange for work. Charleston, Oct. 10, 1844.—3m.

**MARSHALL BARBER.**  
INFORMS the citizens of Charleston and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailor Shop, one door North of Mr. Van Arman's 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 the receipt of the FASHIONS regularly, and is enabled therefore to insure the latest cut, in those who may desire it. Country Produce, at cash prices, will be taken at all times in exchange for work. Charleston, Oct. 10, 1844.—3m.

**TAILORING.**  
**J. H. Kinningham.**  
HAVING just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, visiting the most fashionable establishments connected with the business, and procured an entire New System for cutting garments, together with the latest Style and Fashion of the day, has no hesitancy in saying he will guarantee the best fit 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 to his customers, and that he will be 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. Oct. 10, 1844.

**MERCHANT TAILOR.**  
A Super Stock of Cloths, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, VESTINGS, &c.  
New Styles Fancy & Fashionable Goods!  
Come and examine my stock for yourselves, and trust not the reports of others. I have just made a visit to the city of Baltimore, where I purchased a stock of the Super Cloths and Trimmings, for the purpose of establishing a Merchant Tailor Shop, and hope my efforts to succeed will not prove unavailing. I can say with confidence, as well as in 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 of all descriptions, cut and trim to the taste, and with promptness and despatch, feeling assured, from the past experience had in the City of Baltimore, I can give any man in the State of Virginia, and who will do me the honor to call on me, the same of work, can yet afford to do work as low as any, and an undetermined not to be in any way.

Also, a list of cut to order at the shortest notice. Oct. 10, 1844.—JAMES GLOTHIER, Jr.  
Harpers-Ferry Merchant Tailor

**Ready-Made Clothing Store.**  
THE undersigned would most respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Jefferson County, and his old customers of Harpers-Ferry in particular, to his new and splendid assortment of

**Fall and Winter Goods.**  
Being the first arrival at this place this season. His assortment is very extensive and complete, comprising a greater variety of patterns, more various colors and qualities than can be found in any six stores in Harpers-Ferry. This being the case, the advantages to the buyer is obvious. The customer has only to call and examine his stock to be suited in quality or price, in any article of gentlemen's wear, from the crown of the hat to the sole of the foot, for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. He

**60 READY-MADE COATS.**  
Such as Over-Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Sack Coats and Coats, from \$5 to \$25, all made at my Establishment, and warranted well made and in good order.

Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter Roundabouts, various colors and qualities, and suitable for all occasions;  
From 50 to 100 pair of Pantaloons—such as fine Cloth, Cassimere, Sattinet, Linen, Jeans, &c. &c.

Also, a new and splendid assortment of Beaver, Russia, and Silk HATS, which will be warranted superior to any in the Harpers-Ferry market.

Also, a splendid assortment of gentlemen's and boys' Caps, which he respectfully requests the citizens to call and examine; and in addition to which, he offers you an entire new and well-assorted stock of gentlemen's, boys', and youths' BOOTS & SHOES, which he pledges himself to sell as low as any merchant in the market.

In conclusion, he respectfully requests a call from the public, and feels satisfied they will not be disappointed.  
WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.  
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 3.

N. B.—Clothing will be made at the shortest notice, and at an extremely low rate. Merchants from a distance who deal in Ready-made Clothing will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of Clothing before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels assured they will be well compensated for their trouble.

He pledges himself to sell greater bargains than can be sold at Harpers-Ferry, or in Jefferson County. His stock on hand consists in part as follows, VIZ:

25 pieces super Dress Cloths, various colors and shades, from 25 to \$40 per yard;  
10 pieces super Overcoat Cloths, various colors, both plain and figured, from 75 cents to \$5 per yard;  
50 pieces of Fall and Winter Goods, suitable for sack or business coats, of various colors and shades, from 50 cents to \$5 per yard;  
70 pieces super Cassimere, suitable for dress pants, including various fashions, from 1 25 to \$4 per yard;  
60 pieces do. for service, from 37 cents to \$1 50 per yard;  
100 pieces Kentucky Jeans, Buffalo Cloths, Cord, &c., from 37 1/2 to 75 cents per yard;  
60 different styles of Fall and Winter Vestings, comprising perhaps the most splendid assortment in the county—prices from 50 cents to \$7 50 per pair;

Also, a splendid assortment of Tailors' Trimmings, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Cravats, Jackets and plain Stocks;  
Domestic and Foreign Silks, Gloves, Bosoms, Shirt Collars, Combs, &c.;  
Domestic and other Planets;  
Trick Linens, &c. Also,

**Filled and Plaid Linseys.**  
500 YARDS Filled and Plaid LINSEYS just received, and for sale at the lowest market price by T. C. SIGAFORSE, Sept. 13.

**FILLED & PLAID LINSEYS.**  
I HAVE just received a lot of prime heavy Filled and Plaid Linseys, Flannels and Tread Cassimers. Any quantity of Wool, Domestic and Foreign Linens, will be taken in exchange for goods at fair prices. S. H. ALLEMONG, Aug. 29.

**Attention, Friends!**  
THE subscriber, thankful for the favor that has been extended to him for several years, by a liberal community, would inform old friends and new, that he is now, as ever, ready and anxious to serve them in all that pertains to his profession. To say that he will not, or cannot, be best as any description of Boers & Savas, either in price or quality, but to express what every one who has heretofore patronized him, will willingly and frankly admit. His materials are of the best quality—his workmen excelled by none in the county—and his efforts directed to please the public. What he will do, when called on, is to give the best of his services, "he yet gives watchful attention to the minutiae that so frequently occur, and is prepared to serve at the shortest notice, those who desire the latest tip. Remember, his price can't be beat, more especially when the work is made to jingle in his ear. His shop is at the old stand, near David Humphreys' store, where he is always ready to see his old friends, and as many new ones as they think proper to call.

THOMAS JOHNSON.  
Sept. 26, 1844.

**LOOK AT THIS!**  
**CHEAPER THAN EVER.**  
**BOOTS & SHOES.**  
THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed to his Old Stand, next door East of Carter's Hotel, where he will be constantly kept on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice, every description of BOOTS & SHOES, manufactured of the best materials, and by experienced workmen.

My prices will in no instance exceed those of any other man in the place—nor indeed those sold in Stores. My Boots are manufactured as cheap as the cheapest, and the public may rest assured that the work shall be done in a better manner and at as low prices as the market affords. My Boots are made of the best materials, and by experienced workmen. The LADIES are particularly invited to call and examine a super lot of Morocco, Kid, and Calfskin Shoes, which I have had recently manufactured by one of the best workmen in the county, and which will warrant to be equal in beauty and better made than any other made in the city. I will sell them at reduced prices, as low as they can be had in the stores. Having just received from Baltimore & London Super Extra Morocco, GENTLEMEN would do well to call and leave their measures. The Morocco is of a quality that cannot be had at all times. Call and examine it!

I would embrace this opportunity of tendering my thanks to my friends and customers in Smithfield, and would inform them that, for the purpose of taking MEASURES, on every Thursday, and will make a return on the week following. The undersigned would say that his patronage will be increased, and sufficient encouragement afforded to compensate for the loss of time sustained and the extra expense.

JOHN AVIS, Jr.  
Charleston, April 4, 1844.

**CRAMP CHOLIC.**  
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Leonardtown, St. Mary's co. Md. Dec. 26, 1842.

**DYSPEPSIA.**  
From D. W. Wall, late a Member of the Legislature of Maryland.  
Sams Creek, Frederick co. Md. August 26th, 1842.  
Mr. C. Herston's—Dear Sir—Having suffered much during the winter of 1841, from a dyspeptic condition of the stomach, and having procured a bottle of Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial, at your instance, I feel pleasure in informing you that from its use I was in ten days entirely relieved on that occasion. It has also been successfully used in the family for other purposes, so that we are never without it. Z. H. TIPPETT.  
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Mr. Herston's—My wife, a few weeks ago, had a violent attack of cramp cholice. She thought she would have died—it was alarming. In the description given of your medicine, named Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial, I found it highly recommended for cholice, spasms, or cramp in the stomach—so I took a few doses, and in a few minutes I was relieved. The attack commenced about 10 o'clock in the evening, and I was in a chair, and in a few minutes was perfectly relieved. JACOB KESSLER.  
Leonardtown, St. Mary's co. Md. Dec. 26, 1842.

**Dr. Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial.**  
For Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, &c. &c. &c.  
THE Proprietors of this preparation deem it proper to premise that nothing is farther from their purpose than to offer it to the public as a universal medicine, or cure-all. It is adapted to a few diseases only, for which it is confidently recommended as one of the most agreeable as well as most certain remedies which have at any time claimed public attention.

It imparts a healthy tone to the stomach, improves the appetite when impaired, and promotes the regularity of the bowels. It is a powerful and tranquilizing agent, and in cases of nervousness, when excited or disturbed, produces cheerfulness of spirits, with feelings of general comfort and satisfaction.

In the following diseases it is recommended as a prompt and in most cases an effectual remedy.

Dyspepsia, sick or nervous headache, cholice, cramp or spasm in the stomach, cholera morbus, hysterics and nervous diseases generally, chronic indigestion, diarrhoea or purging, sea sickness, cholera infantum, rheumatism, chronic liver complaints, female irregularities of a chronic character, attended with cold feet, pain in the back, limbs, &c. It is also particularly recommended to those who are suffering under debility, languor, depression of spirits, with irregular or defective appetite, restlessness at night, and a general state of suffering.

The following interesting case is presented, and will bear the test of the most careful and scrupulous examination.

**DYSPEPSIA.**  
From D. W. Wall, late a Member of the Legislature of Maryland.  
Sams Creek, Frederick co. Md. August 26th, 1842.  
Mr. C. Herston's—Dear Sir—Having suffered much during the winter of 1841, from a dyspeptic condition of the stomach, and having procured a bottle of Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial, at your instance, I feel pleasure in informing you that from its use I was in ten days entirely relieved on that occasion. It has also been successfully used in the family for other purposes, so that we are never without it. Z. H. TIPPETT.  
Leonardtown, St. Mary's co. Md. Dec. 26, 1842.

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