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LIFE'S SUNNY SPOTS.

BY W. LEGGETT.

Through life's dark and thorny path,
Its goal the silent tomb,
It yet some spots of sunshine hath,
That smile amidst the gloom.
The friend who weal and woe partakes,
Unchanged, whate'er his lot,
Who kindly soothes the heart that aches,
Is sure a sunny spot.

The wife who half our burden bears,
And utters not a moan;
Our ready hand wipes off our tears,
Keeping all her own;
Who treasures every kindly word,
Each harsher one forgot,
Whose blithely as a bird—
[illegible]

The child who life, at morn and eve,
In prayer, its tiny voice—
Who grieves whene'er its parents grieve,
And joys when they rejoice;
In whose bright eye young genius glows,
Whose heart without a blot,
Is fresh and pure as summer's rose—
That child's a sunny spot.

There's yet, upon life's weary road,
One spot of brighter glow,
Where sorrow half forgets its load,
And tears no longer flow;
Friendship may wither, love decline,
Our child dishonor blot—
But still undimmed that spot will shine—
Religion lights that spot.

Miscellaneous.

From Brougham's Irish Entertainment.

THE EMIGRANTS FAMILY.

One of the strongest peculiarities—indeed, I may say *passions*—of the Irish is their devoted fondness for their offspring.

A curious illustration of this occurred to me on my recent visit through the Northern Lakes. It happened to be what sailors call very *dirty* weather, finished up by a tremendous gale, which obliged us to seek shelter at a lump of aborignal barrenness, called Mainton Island, where we were obliged to remain for five days.

There were *a few* deck passengers—between five and six hundred; and inasmuch as they had only provided themselves with barely sufficient for the average time, provisions became alarmingly scarce, and no possibility of a supply.—To be sure there was one venerable ox—a sort of semi-petrification, an organic remnant—a poor, attenuated, hornless, hipless, bovine patriarch, who obligingly yielded up his small residue of existence for our benefit. Indeed, it was quite a mercy that we arrived to relieve him from a painful state of suspense; for so old and powerless was he, that if his last breath had not been extracted, he certainly could not have drawn it by himself.

Well, as you may suppose, there was considerable consternation on board.—Short, *very* short allowance was adopted to meet the contingency, and the poor deck passengers had a terrible time of it. Amongst the latter was an Irish emigrant, with his wife and three children, the eldest about seven years, and all with the smallest subsistence, except what the charity of their fellow-passengers could afford them; and *they* were but scantily supplied, it can readily be imagined how miserably off was this poor family. However, it so happened that the beauty and intelligence of the children attracted the attention of one of our lady passengers, who had them occasionally brought into the cabin and their hunger appeased.—Gleesome, bright-eyed little creatures they were, scrupulously clean, despite the poverty of their parents, all life and happiness, and in blissful ignorance of the destitution by which they were surrounded.

One day, delighted with her little *proteges*, the lady happened to say, half-jestingly—'I wonder would this poor man part with one of those little darlings? I should like to adopt it.'

'I don't know,' said I, 'suppose we make the inquiry.'

The man was sent for, and the delicate business thus opened.

'My good friend,' said the lady, 'you are very poor, are you not?'

His answer was peculiarly Irish—'Poor me lady,' said he. 'Be the powers of pewther! if there's a poorer man nor meself throublin' the wurld, God pity both of uz, for we'd be about aiqual.'

'Then you must find it difficult to support your children,' making a long jump towards our object.

'Is it support thim, sir?' he replied.—'Lord bless ye, I never supported thim—they git supported somehow or another; they've niver bin hungry yit—whin they are it'll be time enough to grumble.'

[illegible] all over, thought, I;—to-day has enough to do, let to-morrow look out for itself. 'Well, then,' [illegible] mined plunge, I resumed with a determined to part from old it be a relief to you to part from them?'

'I had mistaken my [illegible] startled, turned pale, and [illegible] of attack. He glare in his eye, literally actin a wild

'A relief! God be good to uz, what out—mane? A relief!—would it be a relief d'ye think, to have the hand chopped from me body, or the heart tore out of me breast?'

'You don't understand us,' interposed my philanthropic companion. 'Should one be enabled to place your child in ease and comfort, would you interfere with its well-doing?'

The tact of woman! She had touched the chord of paternal solicitude;—the poor fellow was silent, twisted his head about, and looked all bewildered. The struggle between a father's love and his child's comfort was evident and affecting. At last he said—

'God bless ye, me lady, and all that thinks of the poor! Heaven knows I'd be glad to betther the child; it isn't in regard to meself, but——but hadn't I better go and spake to Mary; she's the mother of thim; and 'twould be onraisonable to be givin' away her childer afore her face, and she not to know nothin' of the matther.'

'Away with you then,' said I, 'and bring us back word as soon as possible.'—In an hour he returned, but with eyes red and swollen, and features pale from excitement and agitation.

'Well,' inquired I, 'what success?'

'Bedad 'twas a hard struggle, sir,' said he; 'but it's for the child's good, and Heaven give uz strength to bear it.'

'Very good, and which is it to be?'

'Why, sir, I've bin spakin' to Mary, and she thinks as Norah here is the ouldest, she won't miss the mother so much, and if ye'll jist let her take a partin' kiss she'd give her to yez wid a blessin.'

So my poor fellow took his children away, to look at one of them for the last time. It was long ere he returned, but when he did he was leading the second eldest.

'How's this?' said I. 'Have you changed your mind?'

'Not exactly changed me mind, sir,' he replied; but I've changed the crather.—Ye see, sir, I've bin spakin' to Mary, and whin it come to the ind, be goxty, she couldn't part wid Norah, at all; they've used to aich other's ways; but here's little Biddy—she's purtier far, if she'll do as well.'

'It's all the same,' said I, 'let Biddy remain.'

'May Heaven be yer guardian!' cried he, snatching her up in his arms, and giving her one long, hearty kiss. 'God be kind to thim that's kind to *you*, and thim that offers *you* hurt or harum, may their sowl niver see St. Pether.' So the bereaved father rushed away, and all that night the child remained with us; but early next morning my friend Pat reappeared, and this time he had his youngest child a mere baby, snugly cuddled up in his arms.

'What's the matter now?' said I.

'Why, thin, sir,' said he, with an expression of the most comic anxiety, 'axin' yer honor's pardon for bein' so wakehearted, but whin I begun to think of Biddy's eyes—look at thim, they're the image of her mother's, badad—I couldn't let her go; but here's little Paudeen—he won't be much trouble to any one, for if he takes afther his mother, he'll have the brightest eye and the softest heart on the top of creation; and if he takes after his father, he'll have a purty hard fist on a broad pair of shoulders to push his way through the wurld. Take him, sir, and gi' me Biddy.'

'Just as you like,' said I, having a pretty good guess how matters would eventuate. So he took away his pet Biddy, and handed me the little toddling urchin.—This chirping little vagabond won't be long with us, thought I. Nor was he. Ten minutes had scarcely elapsed ere Pat rushed into the cabin, and seizing little Paudeen up in his arm, he turned to me, and with [illegible] cried out:

'Look at him, sir—jist look at him—it's the youngest. You wouldn't have the heart to keep him from uz. The long [illegible] Ye see she couldn't part wid Norah, and I didn't like to let Biddy go; but, be me sowl, neither of uz could live half a day widout little Paudeen. No sir—no; we can't part from our childer, *unless it's the will of Heaven to take them from uz.*'

THE WIFE.

Mr. Walsh, the Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, in a late letter, says:

"The first historian of France—still longer sightless—and yet comparatively young, Augustin Thierry, lost, in the first week of this month, his accomplished and most exemplary wife. She produced books of her own, successful in every respect, but renounced authorship for undivided conjugal devotion. In a beautiful record of her demise, ascribed to her husband's pen it is truly said: 'As a solace for his misfortune, Providence gave him, in Madame Thierry, the hand that held his pen, the heart on which he leaned, and the eyes which saw for him.' He became her sole thought, and his name was the last sound from her lips."

The editor of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette copies the passage, and remarks—

What a eulogy on woman! How rare, how very rare—not the virtues but the eulogy! Such qualities as Thierry lauds in his departed wife, are common to the sex. The position of the recipient of these blessings was unusual; and that gave extraordinary operation to the characteristics of her from whom these blessings flowed. Thierry, it would seem, was a man of sufficient sense to treat a woman as his equal, not his counterpart; as his equal, to comprehend and acknowledge her powers to perform; and to confess the greater power of forbearance. One half of the deficiencies of what man complains of in man, woman, and child, are the results of want of confidence. The field is left to weeds, because no one will entrust to its bosom the seeds of profitable vegetation.

The first historian of France received from Providence what might been a thoughtless, at least an unaffectionate woman. His heart was rightly touched; his heartsties (perhaps) bade him lean on her eye; his blindness asked the aid of her conciseness learned, and was sustained; wants; and her vision supplied his repaid and improved for her husband was ing allowed her [illegible] gratitude, for her capabilities as a means of exhibiting and hence her parting on and a wife—earth was her husband's all; the last on

Wives—woman in general—Thierry constant thanks for his me to Mr. ty, that allowed of a full display of excellence.—And they should bless the memory of Madame Thierry, who so beautifully and attractively illustrated the character of woman and wife.

It is only necessary to grow old to become more indulgent. I see no fault committed that I have not committed myself.

Goethe.

The path that leads to wealth too often passes through the narrow defiles of meanness, which a man of exalted spirit cannot stoop to tread.

Items.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

The citizens of Georgetown and Washington have to regret the destruction by fire of Col. BOMFORD'S valuable and extensive flour and grist mill, which was built not many years since, at the south end of the Market Space, between Bridge and Water streets. Yesterday morning about two o'clock the fire broke out; and although the alarm was speedily given and the Georgetown fire companies, aided by the Union and Franklin firemen of Washington, were quickly upon the spot to render assistance, that extensive building, its excellent machinery, and valuable contents were eventually destroyed. We understand that the excellent mill cost the original proprietors not less than $40,000. There were ten thousand bushels of grain and two hundred barrels of flour totally destroyed in the mill; also the iron safe (not fire-proof) containing $2,000 and many valuable papers. We learn that $21,000 were insured on the mill, by the Fire Insurance companies of Georgetown, Washington, and Baltimore. This, however, is feared, will not cover more than half the loss. We understand that eight hundred barrels of flour were removed from the mill only on the day before the fire. The flames extended rapidly to the surrounding buildings, and a frame house nearly opposite was totally destroyed.—From all that we can learn, on inquiry made yesterday upon the spot, of intelligent citizens residing in Georgetown, we are led to believe that this destructive fire was the result of negligence—the watchman in the mill having fallen asleep, the rubbers caught fire by friction.—*Nat. Int.*

GREAT FIRE IN PATTERSON, N. J.

We learn with regret from Patterson that a fire broke out about 2 o'clock on Thursday morning in Gen. Godwin's large Cotton Factory, which burnt with such rapidity that the whole establishment, with all its machinery and other contents, were destroyed before the fire department could get control of it. The factory was a large three or four story stone building, a part of which was occupied by Hugh Beggs's machine shop. Nothing remains but the large walls. It is not known how the fire originated. The loss must be at least from $20 to 30,000. We did not hear the amount of insurance as Gen. Godwin is absent.

Fire in Guadaloupe.—A letter from Antigua, under date of 31st August, says—"We hasten to announce that Basseterre, Guadaloupe, to the extent of one-third of its value, $1,000,000. Lumber especially and provisions also, must be wanted. The Port will no doubt be opended."

Vera Cruz.—The bark Ann Louisa at New York, brings advices to the 20th August:—"There was considerable talk about invading Texas, and orders had been received at Vera Cruz to draft the young of the place to go into the army; but there appeared to be a great many doubts and fears about again encountering the eagle eyed and iron headed Texians. It was confidently expected that the present Congress would make a new tariff, more liberal and for a definite period.

TRADE OF NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans Price Current of the 2d instant contains the "Annual Statement" of the import and export trade, foreign and domestic, of that great mart of the South and West, for the past year.—It appears by this Statement that during the year ending on the 31st Aug., 1844, there arrived at the port of New Orleans, 665 ships, 256 barques, 376 brigs, 389 schooners, and 2570 steamboats. During the same period, the exports of the leading articles were as follows:

Cotton,	895,375	bales.
Tobacco,	81,249	hhds
Sugar,	34,395	" and 1,544 bbls.
Molasses,	3,409	" " 42,962 "
Flour,	300,082	bbls.
Pork,	393,179	"
Bacon,	24,852	hhds.
Lard,	872,270	kegs.
Beef,	35,386	bbls.
Whiskey,	42,127	"
Corn,	204,281	sacks.
Lead,	600,320	pigs.
Wheat,	86,064	bbls. and sacks.

During the same period of 12 months, the estimated value of the domestic imports into New Orleans, *from the interior*, is placed at $65,863,866; Sixty-five millions, eight hundred and sixty-three thousand, eight hundred and sixty two dollars!

The amount of specie received at New Orleans during the year ending 1st inst., was upwards of eight millions of dollars.

Snakes.—A melancholy case of death, heedlessly incurred, is related, as having occurred few days ago, at Saratoga. A German physician, named *Studlin*, was a snake-fancier, and had collected many of different kinds, including rattle-snakes, which he handled and lived upon familiar terms with—confiding, in case of accident, in a specific he possessed for the cure of any poisonous bite. A large rattle-snake with which he was playing turned suddenly and bit him in the hand.—The whole limb swelled immediately—the specific and all other remedies failed, and the rash man died—leaving a destitute widow and children to lament such misplaced confidence.

Mormonism.—Sidney Rigdon, who retired to Nauvoo a few weeks since from hiding, to be the successor of Smith, Twelve regularly unchurched by the the affairs of the church. The administration of to remain in the church for the present is hands of the Twelve Apostles.

John M. Gregory, [illegible] a card in the last Richmond Whig, [illegible] that he has "*always been heretofore* [illegible] *opposed to Mr. Clay and his measures*," [illegible] yet he is claimed as a "change!"

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

Charlestown, October 3.

"From East to West the People's rising,
For HENRY CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN."

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

1 Robert H. Whitfield, *of Isle of Wight*;
2 do John B. Shell, *of Brunswick*;
3 do Henry Fleming, *of Cumberland*;
4 do Joseph K. Irvine, *of Amherst*;
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 Westmoreland*;
11 do Andrew Gunter, *of Jefferson*;
12 do Alexander H. H. Stuart, *of Augusta*;
13 do Wm Ballard Preston, *of Montgomery*;
14 do Andrew S. Fulton, *of Wythe*;
15 do Allen T. Caperton, *of Monroe*;
16 do Augustine J. Smith, *of Harrison*;
17 do James M. Stephenson, *of Tyler*.

A HOME MARKET.

THE FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

A series of well-written numbers have been published in the New York Courier, to show that protection to manufactures benefits the farmer, by excluding from our market foreign grain, &c., and *creating a demand for the surplus productions of the farmers*. The last number proceeds thus: In order to form a proper estimate of the market *needed* by American farmers, we submit the following statement of the aggregate annual value of the agricultural products of the United States, compiled from the census return 1840:

Articles.	*Value.*
Wheat, corn, oats, and other grain,	$342,41[illegible]649
Beef, swine, and other live stock,	338,644,448
Potatoes, hops, hay, &c.	102,627,613
Butter, cheese, and orchard products,	77,596,196
Garden produce,	2,594,196
Forest Products,	12,849,507
Wool estimated at	17,500,000
Aggregate annual produce,	$844,50[illegible]807

Now, suppose that half this amount is consumed by those who raise it; there still remains produce to the annual amount of four hundred millions to be disposed of—to be *sold* to somebody. Who will buy it? The opponents of protection say Europe will buy it. Let us see how much of it Europe is in the habit of buying.—The following table exhibits the aggregate amount of agricultural produce bought of the United States by *all the rest of the world* for the years specified:

Year.	Flour bbl.	Beef bbl.	Pork bbl.	Aggregate value of all agricultural produce.
1814	193,274	20,297	8,040	
1815	862,729	13,130	9,073	
1816	729,055	33,299	19,280	
1832	864,919	55,507	88,626	$11,691,[illegible]32
1833	955,768	64,322	105,870	13,725,[illegible]46
1834	835,352	46,181	82,691	11,357,080
1835	779,396	38,028	61,827	11,838,085
1836	505,400	50,226	22,550	10,282,359
1837	318,919	28,017	24,583	[illegible]

It seems, then, that American farmers have never yet sold, during any one year, to all the world, produce to the amount of twenty millions of dollars! Nor is there any reason to believe that we can sell more there hereafter than we have sold heretofore. In fact, if we examine the returns for a series of years we shall see that the amount sold has actually *diminished*, notwithstanding the vast increase of population in both countries. Thus, from 1790 to 1800, we sold in foreign markets 609,227 barrels of beef; from 1830 to 1840 we only sold 402,701, showing an actual *falling off* of more than half the whole amount! And the aggregate quantity of both beef and pork sold *fell off* 327,342 barrels during the same periods! So, from 1827 to 1833, five years; we exported 7,421,336 barrels; from 1834 to 1840 only 5,707,680! This reduction took place, moreover, while our duties were growing less and less; so that it is evident we can hope for no great extension of the foreign market hereafter. The fact is, we have no control whatever over this market. We can neither enlarge nor contract it, by any Tariff arrangement we may adopt. Great Britain imposes duties on America produce imported into her markets, as follows:

Wheat	60 per cent.	Beef	80 per cent.
Barley	74 do	Pork	68 do
Oats	100 do	Bacon	85 do
Potatoes	84 do	Butter	28 do
Flour	60 do	Cheese	32 do
Hay	137 do	Timber	[illegible] do

Now, how can we hope, in the face of these duties, to sell to England any great amount of agricultural products? She never buys any of us unless she is compelled to do it by the necessities of her people; and those necessities she can, in ordinary cases, supply far more cheaply with grain from the Baltic and Black Seas than from the United States. She has repeatedly and recently declared she will not repeal or reduce these duties; and, though we may make laws to admit every thing she makes into this country *duty free*, it would scarcely increase the exportation of our farmers' products a single bushel!—We cannot expect hereafter to export to foreign countries any more of these products than we have done heretofore; and that amount, as we have seen, has never yet reached $20,000,000.—We have never yet been able, and have no reason to believe we shall be able, *to sell to all the rest of the world one-twentieth part of the surplus productions of our farmers!*

This foreign market, it will be seen, then, compared with that which American agriculture *needs*, is of very insignificant value. We must find another in addition to it.

Another is *created* by the American system.—We have already seen that by this system 800,000 persons are engaged in actual mechanical and manufacturing labor; and that 4,000,000 are dependant upon them for subsistence; what they need they have to buy and pay for out of the wages of their labor. Now, every one of these 4,000,000 needs at least $35 worth per annum of flour, beef, pork, veal, mutton, poultry, potatoes, cheese, butter eggs, oats, barley, fruit, &c. This they must buy of farmers. If one person, then, buys $35 worth, 4,000,000 must buy one hundred and forty millions worth of American produce! This is *seven times* as much as all the rest of the world has *ever*, during any year, bought of us! And the market, moreover, is absolutely *ours* beyond the reach of the legislation of any nation on the earth; not to be disturbed by any foreign changes or broken down by any foreign policy; the produce we sell in it pays no duty to any body: we ask no permission of any foreign Power to sell it: the market is *our own*: the people who buy of us are our own people: and so long as the American system keeps them engaged in manufactures, so long must they buy this $140,000,000 of the surplus products of our farmers! This great market, moreover, is at our own doors; it is in our very midst. The farmer, instead of sending his wheat to canal 500 miles to the seaboard and then 3,000 miles to the foreign market, paying freight, storage, commission and enormous duties upon it, sends it to the manufacturing village within twenty miles of his field, pays duties to nobody, but gets his pay and goes home! Every farmer knows that a market at home is worth more than one far away. A farm five miles from Rochester is worth $150 an acre; one fifty miles off is worth not $50, because the market is farther off. So it is of a home market and a foreign market. American farms are all worth three times as much now as they would be if there were no market nearer than Europe. The [illegible] should properly be added the value of a great variety of other articles which manufacturing creates a demand for. It is far from an unreasonable estimate to say that this home market, created by the American system, buys of American farmers every year produce to the amount of $200,000,000—*ten times as much as the whole world!* And yet we hear men seriously propose to make James K. Polk President to secure a *Revenue* Tariff; of course to break down the American system which protection has built up, and thus to annihilate this great home market, and throw American farmers on the tender mercies of the foreign market! Insanity never conceived a wilder or more destructive scheme. These men forget the fact stated by the United States Commissioner of Patents in his recent report, that in 1842 New England bought of American farmers 200,000 barrels of flour to make starch for sizing alone; while in the same time all England only bought 208,000! They forget that the small State of Vermont consumes nearly a million of bushels of wheat per annum, while Great Britain and all her dependies only bought of us 4,000,000 bushels in 1842!

It should be remembered, too, that the foreign market is not destroyed by this system; it remains as extensive as it was before. It is not influenced by any thing that we can do. It depends solely on British necessity; and that will be just as urgent, and no more so, if we have a home market, than if we do not. Now which will the farmers have—*both*, or the *foreign alone?*

PRICE OF WHEAT & FLOUR ABROAD.

The Locofoco stump orators are continually harping upon the present low price of Wheat and Flour, which they endeavor to persuade the people is caused by the Tariff. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser thus conclusively shows the fallacy of this argument:

"One cause of the low price is, we have more than we can at present consume. What is to be done with these products of our forests, fields and dairies? Sell them, say free traders. But to whom? Where is the foreign market you would have us look to, [illegible] hand. Ireland alone for fifteen years has supplied more than half of her corn, grain and flour.

But, say these theorists, we can send to other countries besides England. Well, suppose we try a few ports. Will you stop at Dantzic?—Wheat there is 35 cents per bushel. At Hamburg, it is 36 cents. At Odessa, 30 cents—while in New York it ranges from 85 to 87 cents, and that too when the supply is unprecedented.

No, it is idle to talk about looking for a market 3 or 4,000 miles off. Farmers want a market of no foreign market where their wheat must pay a duty of 60 per cent. But they should build up in their own land a home market, and then the prices of what they sell will be regulated by no duties or sliding scales, and their market not be cut off at the very time they are most in need of it."

As Gen. Jackson very properly observed in his letter to Dr. Coleman of North Carolina, in 1824, the farmer must find a home market for his produce, or he has none at all. If he finds a low price for his produce at home, where there is *some* demand, he must find a still lower one abroad, where there is generally no demand.—But these "Democratic" sympathisers for the poor farmer, would repeal the Tariff of 1842, break up the manufacturing establishments, and drive the operatives to agricultural pursuits; thus increasing the competition in that branch of industry, augmenting the quantity of products, and, for buying the only market for them, viz: the home one. Great friends of the farmer indeed!—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

A GOOD STORY.

We find in the Alabama Monitor the following:

In a neighboring county, a Whig accosted a Polk and Texas acquaintance, who was President of the Democratic Association in the town of L——n, and said—"Well, B——r, I think we can meet on the Tariff now. Mr. Clay has written a letter that reconciles all parties; I think you will approve it. Let me read you a passage:

"In my judgment, it is the duty of the government to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just *protection* to all the great interests of the Union, embracing agriculture *manufactures*, the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation."

The Democrat instantly replied, "Approve it? Not I: it is the very doctrine that Clay and the Whigs have always contended for, and against which I have always warred. No, sir, we are as far divided on the Tariff as ever. There is not a particle of Democratic doctrine in the letter. It is out and out for the protective policy, and as such every true Democrat will oppose it."

But the Whig, looking at the letter more closely, said, "Stop, I have made a mistake in the author. The letter is signed James K. Polk!" About this time the Democrat had business in another quarter, and left his Whig friend. Such is really the case with four-fifths of the Southern Democracy. If that letter had the signature of H. Clay, they would denounce it as the very essence of protection: but with the name of James K. Polk at the bottom, it is free trade, or as pure as can be, while duties are laid all for revenue! Is it not the height of arrogance and presumption for such a party to ask the people to entrust them with power?

FACTS FOR THE FARMERS.

From the Ohio State Journal.

THE BENEFICENT OPERATIONS OF THE TARIFF!!!

The influence of the Tariff upon the agricultural interest, every day's observation convinces us, is even more favorable than even the most sanguine have imagined. Its tendency is to develope all the resources, call into activity all the labor and create a demand for all the products of the country. It brings a market to our doors and keeps wealth and capital in our midst. It produces an equilibrium between the producing and consuming classes, and gives directly calculated encouragement to the labor of the mechanic and the toil of the farmer.

A most satisfactory indication of its tendency to benefit the farmer is seen in the present state of the WOOL MARKET. But a year or two since Wool was hawked through the streets of Columbus, at from 12½ to 20 cents per pound. The farmers of Franklin, Delaware and Madison, can testify to the fact that wool has gone begging for a purchaser at 12, 16 and 20 cents per pound; and at those prices if purchased at all, it was generally paid for in *store goods!*

These facts we get from those who can be relied upon; and the same may be said of the market in every county in the State and most of the States of the West. Now, what is the state of affairs under the *Whig Tariff*; for no man can attribute the change to any other cause. We are informed that the firm of Kellogg & Co., alone, (an eastern firm) have purchased and had delivered this season, at the warehouse of Comstock & Co., of this city, nearly ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS OF WOOL. They have already paid out between *thirty and forty thousand dollars*, and they are still receiving large quantities and paying out cash for all that can be obtained. This wool is the product chiefly of Franklin, Delaware and Madison. In this and each of the last mentioned counties, there are other purchasers who have paid out *thousands of dollars*. There is very little wool brought to market that commands less than *twenty five cents per pound*, and the average price is not, probably, less than twenty-eight or thirty cents. For a very considerable quantity as high as *thirty five cents* is paid. There is not only no difficulty in selling, but there are purchasers all around willing to pay cash for all that can be produced.—What a change is this to be produced in the infancy of the Tariff; and what a prospect of profit and wealth is thus opened by it to the farmer. Yet, those who have put up for the Presidency a man *opposed* to the principle of *protection*, *opposed* to the *present Tariff*, and who declares himself *opposed to any duty on wool*, indulge the delusion that the *Farmers of Ohio* will give their suffrages to James K. Polk! As soon may they expect them to cut off their right hands. The Farmers know it. [illegible] to the rescue of the Whig [illegible]

To the above we would add the following, that the volume of facts daily presented [illegible] what may be said of the wool market in Franklin, will apply equally as well to every other part of the State and country:—

From the Fayette County Washingtonian.

A FACT.

Wool Growers, Remember it!—A mercantile house in Baltimore write to their agents in this place to purchase all the Wool they can get, and pay the highest prices, and to draw upon them for funds at any time, and to any extent needed; and the reason assigned is, that McKay's Tariff Bill has been laid on the table, and that the Tariff of 1842, *would not be disturbed!* What a glorious fine thing it would be to get a Locofoco Congress to repeal that Tariff. The above is a fact which speaks volumes, and which any man can ascertain to be true by calling upon Messrs. McElwain & Melvin.

From the Newark Gazette.

THE EFFECTS OF THE BLACK TARIFF!

Mr. Beckwith of this place, has purchased upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS OF WOOL during the present Spring, for which probably *fifteen thousand dollars* or more have been paid by him alone, to the farmers of Licking county! This is a very clever sum, to say nothing of the amounts paid by others, and in other places in the county. Two years ago, where was the market for wool to any extent? It was no where, at least in Ohio.

From the Huron Reflector.

WOOL.

The article of Wool is getting to be extensively grown in the northern part of this State. We are informed that not less than 150,000 lbs. have been purchased in Huron county and Milan, the present season, for which about $85,000 have been distributed among our wool-growers.

The Home Market—The True Secret.

Some persons are at a loss to conceive why the home market is preferable to the foreign market. A Connecticut farmer residing in the vicinity of the Manufacturing town of Bristol thus explains the mystery. Said he,

"I don't know much about politics—but this I do know, before they commenced making clocks at Bristol, I had to go to Hartford with my butter, spend the whole day and never get more than eight cents a pound. Now I can run down to Bristol, sell my butter for a shilling, and get home to breakfast! I like this, and mean to go accordingly for the party which sustains the Tariff."

The old farmer had found out the advantage of a home market. Might learn a Locofoco statesmen we say, [illegible] little wisdom, [illegible] simple philosophy.—*Fatrm.*

[illegible] Polk is perfect pizen"—*Loco Song*

"A dose [illegible]!" Died, recently in Ohio,

So the Washington Aurora, the Circleville Democrat and the Dayton Miamian.—These Locofoco journals were in good health up to the 27th of May last, when, in an evil hour, each of them took a dose of Polk, which ultimately brought them, alas! to an untimely death!

A BONE FOR THE ENQUIRER TO GNAW!

That miracle of consistency, the Richmond Enquirer, is quite in ecstacies at the nomination of Silas Wright as Governor of New York; and we all know that it was equally ready to throw up its cap and shout for his nomination as Vice President of the United States.

At that time, however, it had already voted against the fortunate Texas," in a Whig, in Mr. Archer or Mr. Rives, an unpardonable sin, which nothing could possibly atone for, but helping the Enquirer to make a President! All can be forgiven who will assist in that.

Since the return home, Mr. Wright, in a speech of Texas and Slavery [illegible]

"It might be expected, he said, that he would say something in reference to the new issue now before the country—the annexation of Texas. He voted against the treaty negotiated by Mr. Tyler—1st, because the assent of Mexico had not been obtained, without which it would be a violation of our national obligations. 2d, because the boundaries of Texas were not accurately defined by the treaty, but embraced a large extent of territory belonging to Mexico. 3d, because it was designed to extend and perpetuate slavery. He would be true to our constitutional obligations in respect to slavery as it is, but to go farther is a very different thing. Still, in taking the ground he had, he did not oppose annexation at a proper time, and in a proper manner; but if Great Britain should attempt to take possession of Texas, he would forcibly resist her encroachments."

This had been damnable heresy had a Whig spoken it, but spoken by Mr. Wright, the Enquirer will never see it. Wright is helping to make Polk president, and that makes up for all. His election, should it chance, will be rapturously hailed, though he is against the "beautiful but unfortunate Texas," and although one of his reasons for opposition is his determination to resist the farther extension and perpetuation of slavery! He is a *Democrat*, and *they* may think and say what they please, provided they will pull in Polk's traces, and help our venerable friend to make his man President!

Suppose Rives, suppose Archer, or Summers, or Newton, or any Whig of us all, had expressed these sentiments of Mr. Wright, what a terrible hubbub we should have had? But *Silas*, as our friend Denoon pronounces it, can utter them with impunity; nay more, he will be secretly *applauded* if thereby he recommends himself to New York, and secures his election.

[*Richmond Whig.*

FOR THE TARIFF—Against the TARIFF.

Silas Wright's speech at Skaneateles, against the Tariff, explaining the reasons why he voted for the Tariff, is evidently intended as the Text-Book of Locofocoism on this question.

Silas's attempt, however, to define his position, in the face of his Protective Tariff vote in 1840, is amusing, and full as unintelligible as it is intended to be. [illegible] that place, in the last war, a town meeting was assembled, at which the Deacon felt called upon to make the following remarks: 'Mr. Moderator, I have always observed that the generality of mankind in general, is always a trying to take the disadvantage of the generality of mankind in general.' 'Deacon Snow,' says the Moderator, '*you have come out of the same hole you went in at*, and you may as well set down.' The Deacon yielded, and like a sensible man, it was the last public speech he ever attempted."

The Vine and the Oak.—A fable is told of a feeble vine which grew by the side of a sturdy old oak, which, being too weak to bear itself, sought protection from its strong neighbor. The hoary old monarch of the forest, taking pity on the trembling tendril, said, 'clasp thine arms around me, and I will support and cherish thee, even if thou hast an ambition to climb as high as the clouds; and thou shalt bear my name and be called the oak vine.'

So said the "old Hickory" of the wood to the puny POLK sapling that grew at its root—'thou art too weak,' said he, 'to sustain thyself; rely thou on me, and I, the "old Hickory," will support and rear thee up even among the tallest trees of the forest; and, though thou art of a mongrel breed, and belong not to our noble stock, yet will I dub thee a knight, and thou shall be known amongst all as the "young Hickory."'—*Raleigh Register.*

PRENTICEANA.

We hear a great deal of talk about Locofocos in the city offering to bet upon the Presidential election. These fellows are like bull-frogs in a swamp—they make a tremendous noise but are unexceedingly difficult to catch.

"We go for *change*" says the Globe.—Ay, and so did all the Locofoco office-holders when they inserted their fingers in Uncle Sam's pocket during the Jackson-Van Buren Administration.

The Democrat accuses Mr. Clay of being "dogged." It is a fact that he has for a long time been as much "dogged" as any man in the nation. The dirty dogs however will soon be sent yelling and howling to their kennels.

The Louisville Journal of the 14th inst., says:—"We have already mentioned on the authority of a Texas paper, that, if we take Texas into the Union and pay her national debt, we shall be paying the sum of $100 per head for each individual in that country. Some of the Texas chaps may be cheap at that price. At any rate, a good many of them have had that amount offered as a reward for their safe delivery in the United States."

Locofoco candidate for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania is Mr. Shunk. The last number of the Keystone, a leading Locofoco organ, mis-spells the name and makes it "Skunk." That paper calls upon the readers to "go for Polk and Skunk." The name seems well mated. A poke is the dirtiest of birds, and a skunk the fordest of beasts.—[*Phila. Ledger.*

National Park Service Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

PRES[illegible]
Mo[illegible]ay, Oct. 3.

FOR P[illegible]DENT.
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

HON. A. H. H. STUART.

This gentleman will address the people of Jefferson, and the public generally, at the Court House, in Charlestown, on

FRIDAY NEXT, THE 4TH INSTANT,

at 11 o'clock, on the political topics of the day.

☞ Mr. William Smith, of Fauquier, perseveres in his efforts to place some of my associates and myself in a position of inconsistency, on the subject of a Bank of the United States, in 1834; and in his attempt to do this, he shows but little regard for his declaration that it is "far from him [illegible] to injustice to any man." I have already given a [illegible] the proceedings on that subject, and [illegible] view of occupy either time or space in an effort to change a "foregone conclusion." Intelligent and fair-minded men of both parties, who take the trouble to look at the record, perfectly understand the subject, and that is sufficient for me. JOHN [illegible]

[illegible] 1844.

Editors who have published Mr. Smith's version, will perform but an act of justice by copying the statement of the proceedings, published some weeks since.

Winchester Clay Club.

LUTHER GIDDINGS and JOHN B. HOGE, Esqs., addressed the Winchester Club on Friday night, by invitation, and made very happy and acceptable speeches.

They were elected honorary members of the Club.

☞ The first page contains some forcible articles on the subject of the Tariff, to which we especially invite attention.

Outrages in New York.—The New York papers give accounts of attacks upon Whig processions by notorious rowdies. The banner of the Young Men's Clay Association was captured, but subsequently recovered by a gallant band of the Young Guard, led on by Mark Fowler of the 6th Ward.

The American states that those from whom the banner was rescued, were led on by *Bill Ford*, the pardoned convict.

FRAUD AND VIOLENCE
To be used in New Jersey.

The New York Tribune has the manuscript, picked up in the Empire Club Room of that City, (a gang of bullies,) giving the arrangements for bringing 584 votes into the several counties of New Jersey at the coming election. The different squads are to be headed by these bullies, and their votes to be forced in, without regard to right.

The Whigs being forewarned, will, it is hoped, be prepared for this invasion of their rights.

VIRGINIA RISING.—At a large meeting of the Whigs of Richmond, on Friday evening, Wm. H. Macfarland, Esq., who had lately returned from a visit to the Western part of the State, "assured the meeting that both from personal observation and from information derived from the most authentic sources, the Whig vote would although [illegible] that of 1840; and that very largely subject them to the apprehension of a most signal and merited defeat."

The New York Courier and Enquirer of Wednesday says, that the offer made on Saturday last in that paper, to pay in hand Five Hundred Dollars to any responsible gentleman who will bind himself to pay TEN CENTS for each and every vote Mr. Clay gets more than Mr. Polk in the State of New York, still remains open at that office.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

During Mr. Adams's administration the average annual expense of the Government, exclusive of payment on account of the public debt, was	$12,625,478
During Gen. Jackson's two terms it was	18,224,095
During Martin Van Buren's term	35,640,486

The result of the "strict economy" being that the annual expenditures of the Government were nearly trebled during the 'Democratic' Administrations.

A Canal Boat

Will leave Harpers-Ferry on Monday the 14th of this month for the Leesburg Festival, returning on the 16th. Fare for the round trip 25 cents.

MR. WRIGHT'S PROTECTION SPEECH.

The Whigs have been remiss in not calling attention to the speech of Senator Wright, at Watertown—in which he adopts the Whig doctrine, a Tariff for Revenue, *discriminating* for Protection!

He voted for the Whig Tariff of 1842, and would not disturb it if he could—but declares, in the face of the recorded votes of the Whig party, that they go in for prohibition!

We hope our Loco Foco friends will continue the circulation of Mr. Wright's speech. It concedes the *principle* and he may scold at the *details* as much as he pleases.

HARPERS-FERRY, Sept. 23, 1844.

At a meeting of the Harpers-Ferry Glee Club on Wednesday evening, 18th instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That to Geo. W. Sappington, Wm. B. Thompson, and Thomas A. Moore, we return our most hearty thanks, for their kind and hospitable treatment during our late visit to their place.

Resolved, That the most grateful acknowledgments are due, and are hereby tendered to the Charlestown Glee Club, for their unceasing care, attention, and regard to our comfort, while in their town, and that we assure them their kindness will never be forgotten.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the editors of the Free Press, requesting publication.

JOSEPH BRITTON, *Vocal Director.*
JAS. H. BURTON, *Instrumental Director.*
W. F. Fitzsimmons, Sec'y.

Connecticut.—The Whigs of East Hartford elected their candidates for assessors and Board of Relief, on Wednesday week, by a majority of 100 votes over the Loco Foco ticket. For *three years* past this town has been Loco, except last April, when the Whigs carried it *by less* than 20 majority!

The Alexandria Gazette says that Mr. Calhoun started for South Carolina on Saturday last. On board the river, on Augusta, on his [illegible] that day, a vote was taken on the Presidential Election—and the vote stood for Clay 62—For Polk 10—For Cass 2.—Mr. Calhoun did not vote!

THE BRITISH GOLD.
Amount at Denial.

[illegible] tion of [illegible], feeling alarmed at the introduction of British Gold, are attempting to [illegible] Tracts by the aid of British Gold, are attempting to [illegible] Tracts by the aid of British Gold. The Richmond Star has the pluck to deny the facts. The

Not do we believe, that Tracts are to be printed in New York, for circulation in the United States to affect the Tariff question. The New York Evening Post has expressly denied it.—*Enquirer.*

The paragraph above contains two lies. First, the editors do not *believe* that the Tariff be extensively circulated to actually censure question—and second, they [illegible] such a course. The [illegible] ure is intended, we suppose, for that [illegible] be derived from England, although the language does not express it. Now if the Enquirer is willing to come out flat-footed, in the true American spirit, to denounce any systematic attempt in England to control public opinion here, in the settlement of any local or national question, when we are able to furnish them with THE PROOF, to produce THE WITNESS to the fact, that these Free Trade Tracts, prepared in England, have been brought over here by English agents, *for free distribution*, one of whom brought TWENTY THOUSAND with him, one of which copies was given to the gentleman [illegible] those information we depend, which copy we had in our possession, and from which we at the time published extracts, and announced, then, that this scheme was on foot a fact which the Enq[illegible] declared. Now what does the Enquirer say? Here is *proof* that *British Gold* is at work for Polk and Dallas! Will the Enquirer denounce its ally?—*Star.*

The Proof Complete.

The Locos attempt to parry the force of the charge that British Gold is employed in this country *to break down the Tariff.* But the PROOF IS COMPLETE. The New York Republic, edited by the Messrs. Sargent, states that the London Paper, containing lists of individual subscriptions for the propagation of Free Trade doctrines, may be seen *at the Hall of the American Institute*, in the Park. The names of the persons subscribing, with the amount of their donations, are given.

KEEP IT STANDING.

Freemen of America, bear in mind the fact that a Fund has been raised in England, to circulate Free Trade Tracts in the United States, and to aid in subverting the American System. The London Times, good authority for the Locos when they want to make it bear on Mr. Clay, has the following paragraph:

"A subscription was recently opened to raise funds to circulate free trade tracts in foreign countries. *About four hundred and forty thousand dollars were subscribed. Some of these tracts are to be printed in New York* FOR CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES."

These subscriptions were taken up in various parts of England. Manchester, one of the great manufacturing towns, has subscribed £20,000, or nearly $100,000.

BRITISH GOLD.

Whenever the Loco presses and orators are cornered upon any subject, and find they cannot resist the *facts*, they raise the shout of "Whig Humbug!" and think to quiet all alarm in this way. This was their cry when the Standing Army scheme was exposed in all its deformity. This was the cry when the Whigs fastened the enormous defalcations on Mr. Van Buren's Treasurers. This was the cry when the Log Cabin emblems were used to turn back a sneer from the revilers of Gen. Harrison.

And this is the cry now, with most of them, when the subscription of British Gold is confessed by one paper, [illegible] that the British gone to [illegible] over to this country to aid in procuring the Assumption of State Debts by the General Government! Now it so happens that the only *Assumption* party in this county is the Texas and Polk party, who quarrel at the bare suggestion of helping the States of the Union from the Land Fund, and yet are willing to *assume the unknown debt of Texas!*

The "Democratic Union," of Harrisburg, which has the credit of giving the Gold Fund this turn, is a *wholesale dealer in brass*, and must have had his face doubly bronzed.

The Baltimore American, in presenting this unparalleled piece of fraud and effrontery, says:

"The reader will observe that the statements taken from English papers relative to the subscription in England to a fund for the propagation of "free trade" doctrines—statements well authenticated and of undoubted accuracy—are here perverted and made to declare that the object of the fund is to procure the *assumption of the State debts by the General Government!* The list of subscribers to the Anti-Tariff fund is here turned into a list of subscribers to the Assumption fund! This cool display of impudence—this assured reliance upon the credulity and ignorance of the People of Pennsylvania—is exhibited by a leading Polk paper in that State. It is quite likely that many of the readers of the Union who take no other paper, or at least no Whig paper, will believe the statement below, and turn up their eyes in horror and consternation at the wicked project which it discloses; and it is quite as likely that the contrivers of the petty fraud will find abundant amusement in witnessing the gullibility of their people whom they will laugh at while they impose all manner of deceptions upon them."

But the tactics of those who raise the cry of *Humbug* now—of those who, like the Harrisburg *brazier*, impudently attempt to turn the odium upon their adversaries—will not avail any thing. The proof of the British subscription, to propagate Free Trade doctrines in this country, is *complete!* The London Times, containing the list, is in the hands of several persons in New York—and the Republic states that it is to be seen at the Hall of the American Institute in that city.

The Tribune says it also has a copy of a Free Trade English paper, called "The League," from which it gives an extract of a Letter from "an English gentleman residing in the United States," which extract shows how presses in this country are secured to support British interests. The same letter advises the circulation of Tracts, especially through Pennsylvania, and the writer says he could have in this matter, "the co-operation of certain excellent friends."

The Tribune states that the same English paper to which it refers, in its possession, contains a long list of *new* subscribers to the League Fund of £100,000, or $480,000—and invites the public to "come and see it."

And still, with all these facts, we shall hear from every cuckoo press and orator in the country, the cry of Humbug! Humbug!

ARKANSAS FLOUR.—Mr. John Clauson, a citizen of Van Buren, Ark., is now erecting an extensive Steam Mill in that town, which will be capable of grinding [illegible] per day.—[illegible] and four thousand bushels [illegible]

And the machine [illegible] constructing is we (G. C. N.,) who is when he was a baby.—[illegible] ed many a day [illegible] *Farmer.*

George W. Southall, Esq., has accepted the nomination as the Whig candidate for Congress in the Accomac district, now represented by Judge Bayly. His election is regarded as certain.

"THE GALLED JADE WINCES!"

The Whigs have lately thrown two or three bombs into the Loco Camp, which seem to have exploded with fatal effect. All remember with what earnestness the Enquirer apologized for, and explained the Dismion movement, after it had been so successfully denounced by the Whigs.

And some gentlemen, not a thousand miles [illegible] and fumed against the oppression, tyranny of the 'Black Tariff,' about the time of the spring elections, are now willing to 'discriminate' with the utmost generosity.

But the most striking and amusing instance is the consternation excited by the exposition of the odious *British Gold Scheme!* It would be well for British manufacturers if they could break down the Tariff, at the expense of ten millions of dollars, and knowing this, we call upon Whig editors and speakers to proclaim from the Aroostook to the Sabine, from the Atlantic to the Prairies of the West, that Foreign Influence and Foreign Money have been brought to bear upon our elections.

But how is this charge answered? "Why," say they, "these Whigs know that *they* are using British Gold, and as they will be found out, sooner or later, they try to get out of the scrape by ringing the charge upon us!" Now, this is the quintessence of logic!—why not go farther, and say that the Whigs are at heart Anti-Tariff men, but to shield themselves from the storm which their duplicity will raise, they call us advocates of Free Trade?

Verily, it must have been a modern Locofoco who said—

Black is a color,
White is a color;
Ergo, black is white.

VIVE LA HUMBUG.

On page 7 of Mr. Polk's address to the people of Tennessee, dated April 3rd, 1839, we find the following paragraph:

"In repeated instances he (Gen. Jackson) recommended modifications and reductions of the Tariff, WITH A VIEW TO THE FINAL ABANDONMENT OF THAT ODIOUS AND UNJUST SYSTEM. So effectual were these recommendations, and so rapid the change of public opinion, that the friends of the Tariff, and even *MR. CLAY, ITS REPUTED FATHER, seized on a favorable moment to save the vehicle from destruction by a timely Compromise.* It was the defence of Mr. Clay, with his friends at the North, that by yielding a part, he prevented the destruction of the whole," &c.

We call upon every honest man to read this, and remember that in certain portions of the Union it is pretended that Mr. Polk is an advocate of the Protective system, while Mr. Clay is its most uncompromising opponent.

Verily, the doctrine that climate effects great changes in men, applies to the pseudo Democrats, else some of the Virginia Loco papers would now and then quote their Pennsylvania brethren on this question of Tariff or no Tariff.

PIPE LAYING.

The Locos have been long babbling about Whig "pipe-laying" in elections. This has generally been done to hide their own manœuvres in that way.

The Philadelphia Forum warns the Whigs to be on their guard, and states that the names of hundreds of *strangers* have been placed on the Assessors' Lists in that city, and that the business of "colonizing" voters has been carried on for some time past. That paper states the matter thus:—

"We give some facts: We were informed yesterday afternoon by several gentlemen from the First District, that since Tuesday [illegible] FOUR HUNDRED NAMES have been added to the Assessors' list in the Fifth Ward. South. A large number of names have also been added to the list in the Sixth Ward, Northern Liberties; there are about THREE HUNDRED more names on the list, than there are legal voters in the Ward! In the First Ward, Spring Garden, the same Fraud has been practised; and in Chesnut Ward, in the city, between Tuesday morning and Wednesday night,

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE

names of men who are total strangers and of whom nothing is known, have been added to the list. These are only a few instances, and we give them merely to put our friends

ON THEIR GUARD!

We doubt not there is a regularly organized band of reckless loco focos who are registering their names in EVERY WARD in the city and county, and perhaps in many of the townships in other counties. No one knows from what place these men came, for they give no satisfactory account of their whereabouts. The Whigs in every ward and township, should IMMEDIATELY appoint Committees of Vigilance, whose duty it shall be to ferret out the perpetrators of this FRAUD, and we warn our friends every where to be prepared to bring to justice every man who shall violate the laws of our State on either of the days of election. Those men who are now travelling from ward to ward, and from township to township, are undoubtedly employed to do so by those leaders of the loco foco party who are continually shouting "beware of Whig *pipe-layers!*" The facts we have given show who are really the "pipe-layers" now."

Another warning is given in the following paragraph:—

Pipe Laying.—The New York Tribune calls upon the Whigs of that city to 'prepare to guard;' and gives a conversation between a Loco Foco of the city and another from the country, in which the Loco says that his party can poll as many votes as they choose! and the way this was done was for *individuals to vote in many districts!* He said he had known men to vote *seventy odd times at one election!* The editor of the Tribune says he KNOWS that the conversation is correctly reported.

Morgan County.—A letter from an intelligent source assures us that the boasted changes in this County, as paraded in some of the Loco prints, are sheer *humbug.*—No one but the Colonel of the 29th Regiment has changed, and nobody will obey his word of command to wheel about in politics. Little Morgan, he says, will go it strong for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

[*Winchester Rep.*

In early boyhood MILLARD FILLMORE was apprenticed to a woollen manufacturer in Cayuga County. He purchased one year of his time, taught school, and by his unaided efforts acquired the knowledge which has enabled him to earn for himself the fame of a statesman, and which will have led to his elevation to the high office of Governor of the State of New York. How true is the remark that the only aristocracy in this country is the aristocracy of intellect and virtue!

[*Nat. Int.*

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.

The Locos boast greatly of the *distinguished* men who have left the Whigs and gone over to them—as though the change of a trading politician, whose vanity probably had, by neglect of the Whigs, been wounded, was of more importance than that of an honest yeoman who had been moved by no other impulse than the love of truth.

For our part, we care not about the title or station of the convert. It is enough to know that the reading and reflecting masses are daily becoming disgusted with the disorganizing and destructive doctrines of our adversaries—and still more so at the vile abuse heaped upon the character of the distinguished statesman whose fame is his country's, and whose services have been of inappreciable value. He, who, in all emergencies, has been looked to by all parties as the master-spirit to quell the storm.

It could not be otherwise than that honest men should come to the rescue—and here they are. Let them speak for themselves.

The Annapolis Republican publishes the following, and remarks: "We understand there are many others in the same neighborhood who have come to the same patriotic resolution; and we know of changes in every election district of the county. Our friends abroad may rest assured that Anne Arundel will elect a Whig ticket, and give our candidate for Governor not less than two hundred majority."

FORK PATUXENT, Anne Arundel Co., Md.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We, the undersigned, voters of the 4th election district of Anne Arundel county, wish to announce to our Democratic friends that we have renounced Locofocoism, and hereby declare our intention to support HENRY CLAY and THE TARIFF, and we go for Whig measures out and out. We have voted with that party styling itself Democratic (God save the mark!) too long; but seeing there is no true Democracy in them, we are constrained, from a sense of duty, love of country, and a desire to see the glorious Republican institutions under which we live perpetuated, to come out and abandon that party with which we have heretofore acted, and to array ourselves hereafter against Locofocoism and upon the side of our common country and Clay, Frelinghuysen, Pratt, and the Tariff of '42, and we will use every honorable effort to secure their election.

We are, gentlemen, with
much respect, yours,
LLOYD MURPHY.
HEZEKIAH WHITEHEAD,
WILLIAM TURNER.
JAMES SNOWDEN.
RICHARD DEAVER.
JOHN WHITEHEAD.
SAMUEL AIRY, Sen.
RESIN WHITEHEAD,
GRAFTON SMITH,
BRAZILIA WHITEHEAD,
SAMUEL AIRY, Jr.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Bellfonte (Centre county, Pennsylvania) Democratic Whig of the 21st ult. contains the subjoined card. It shows that the march of HENRY CLAY is onward, and that the shallow artifices resorted to for the purpose of deceiving the people with regard to Mr. Polk's views on the Tariff are perfectly understood:

MR. SHOEMAKER:—We, the undersigned, voters of Milesburg and Boggs township, Centre county, feeling a deep interest in the coming election, have thought it our duty to make known to the people of this community and the county Locofoco, alias Democratic party, and have espoused the People's candidate, Henry Clay, the tried and firm friend and advocate of Protection of Home Industry.

In making this our public announcement, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we have not changed our principles. We have always considered ourselves Democrats, and desire to remain such; and further believing that H. Clay is as good a Democrat now as he was during the last war, when he stood side by side with President Madison, and believing the measures at present advocated by him are the *true* Democratic measures, and the only measures that can relieve and benefit the whole people, we therefore intend to use our influence and cast our votes accordingly.

Frederick Antes,	Frederick Malone,
Henry Antes,	Jas. B. Blair,
John C. Thompson,	James R. Bathurst,
Philip Antes,	Constans Tierney,
William Antes,	Amos Krise,
Moses Boaz,	Jacob Shope,
Lott Stratton,	Albert Evans,
George Alexander,	John Alexander, sr.
Andrew Calhoun,	Jas. Alexander, jr.
John Shirk,	John Sensor,
William Lee,	Jonathan R. Bullock,
Joseph Shirk, jr.	John Parsons,
Rufus D. Fields,	James Miles.

The last Fincastle Valley Whig contains the renunciations of eight gentlemen who have come out from the Locofoco party and joined the Whigs, namely—Henry Goode, James M'Neil, Morris Hickock, Anthony Rhodes, Simeon Fitch, Fielding Stuart, Jabell Waldron, and Henry M. Johnson.

Col. T. J. Randolph.—This gentleman in a card published in the last Jeffersonian, denies that his letter to Mr. Clay contained any allusion to the 'Bargain and Sale calumny.' Very well, Col. Randolph does not deny, however, that in the letter referred to, he expressed the greatest respect and regard for Mr. Clay, and that he also stated in substance, that Mr. Jefferson entertained the highest opinion of Mr. Clay's moral and intellectual worth. Now this letter was written in 1827, several years after the 'Bargain and Sale' story originated. Of course neither Col. Randolph nor Mr. Jefferson believed it, or they would not have entertained respect and regard for one who could sell his vote for office.—*Charlottesville Advocate.*

CATHOLICS.—The Locofoco papers are attempting to make it appear that the Whigs are opposed to the Catholics as a church or a people. The only State in the Union, *where Catholics are proscribed*, is New Hampshire—where the Locofocos have had the power from time immemorial.

In that State—
No Catholic can be a Representative!
No Catholic can be a Senator;
No Catholic can be a Councillor!
No Catholic can be a Governor!
This is in a State where the Whigs have less influence than any other State in the Union—and yet, the Locos succeed in making the Catholics believe that the Whigs are opposed to their religion, and disposed to curtail them of their rights!

AND STILL THEY COME!

The Marietta (Ohio) Intelligencer brings the declaration of TWENTY yeomen of Washington County, who have renounced Locofocoism. They go in for the Tariff, and declare that—

"The protective policy is democratic in its character, and tendencies. It promotes equality, not by depressing one class, but by elevating all—by elevating, sustaining, and protecting the labor of the country, against that of the pauper labor of Europe."

They further say:

"We have confidence in the Democracy of Henry Clay; we believe he will recommend and sustain that which we hold to be for the best interests of our common country."

The Intelligencer states that this list does not embrace a *fourth* of the number in the county who are known to agree with the signers in sentiment, and is desired to say that many other names will probably be given in.

Two others in Guernsey, publish their renunciations—and another gentleman who had been claimed by the Locos, denies the impeachment.

Two in Clarke County, and one in Richland, declare their determination to leave the Loco party, and go for the country and principle.

RENUNCIATIONS.—"Fielding Jones, Esq., of this county," says the last Lynchburg Virginian, "has renounced Locofocoism, and was one the Vice Presidents at the Whig Convention held at Buckingham Springs, a few days ago. Dr. Binford also, of Buckingham, has abandoned the Locofoco party. And we have heard of other changes, though we have not been authorized to mention names."

ANOTHER RENUNCIATION.—James Ferguson, Esq., a member of the bar in the county of Wayne, Virginia, and for some time, during the present canvass, one of the Locofoco orators, has renounced Polk and taken the field for the illustrious statesman, Henry Clay and Whig measures. Mr. Ferguson was one of the speakers at the Mass Meeting at Kanawha, C. H. on the 31st of July last. Since then he has come out for Clay. At a Whig meeting in Cabell, on Saturday week, he delivered an able and effective speech, and we feel confident much good has been done for the Whig cause.

MOVEMENTS IN MICHIGAN.

The Ann Arbor Journal contains an address of 24 members of what is styled the "Liberty Party," who give their reasons for casting their votes for Mr. Clay, notwithstanding he is a slaveholder. If they voted for Polk, they would sanction the Annexation of Texas, to which they are opposed, and if for Birney, it would be but a waste of their votes.

It will be recollected that the Locos are using every effort to conciliate the Abolitionists, to get their votes, or to induce them to throw them away on Birney. That has been the calculation for months past. They may succeed to some extent, but not perhaps as fully as they expected.

Witness their course. When Slade was elected, as Whig Governor of Vermont, the cry was raised that he was an Abolitionist—although the Abolitionists had run a *seperate* ticket and given it more than 4000 votes. Yet, when Morton, a notorious Abolitionist, was elected Governor of Massachusetts, not a word of complaint was uttered by them, although Morton refused to surrender the negro stealers to Virginia, when demanded by Governor Gilmer!—Here's consistency for you.

Illinois.—Our early friend, JOHN J. BROWN, Esq., formerly of Jefferson County, is doing noble service in Illinois, as one of the Whig Electors of that State.—We were satisfied, when he turned his face westward, that we should hear of him ward.—*Win. Rep.*

The Loco Foco Procession, which took place last night, was a failure, both as to strength and appearance. The whole number in the ranks, men and boys included, we are assured by gentlemen who counted them, was three thousand. There was a manifest lack of the enthusiasm observable in times gone by, and although the democracy had been called on to illuminate, the responding lights were few indeed and far between.—*Balt. Amer. Tues.*

Dr. Dunbar's Institute.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of Professor J. R. W. Dunbar, of Baltimore. Dr. D. is a native of Winchester, and it is a source of gratification to his many friends and youthful associates to be able to refer to his successful career in Medical Science.

Dr. Dunbar's Museum is an object of great interest, and will afford the student ample means for practical instruction.—His classes are already nearly filled, but if any of the sons of Virginia should deem it necessary to seek medical instruction abroad, they may yet find entrance into the Doctor's Private Institute.

We feel that no studied eulogium is necessary. Dr. Dunbar has already won a reputation, not only as a most agreeable lecturer, but as a practical surgeon and anatomist of the highest order.—*Winchester Repub.*

MAINE.—At the second trial for the election of Representatives to the State Legislature from the town of PORTLAND, on Monday last, the Whigs elected their candidates, three in number. Their average majority is nearly a hundred votes.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR KENTUCKY.—The Frankfort Commonwealth says:—"The country will learn with high satisfaction that Governor O[illegible]ry has obtained the able services of that great veteran, the Hon. BEN. HARDIN, as Secretary of State, who qualified on last Saturday."

EARTHQUAKE AT TRINIDAD.—By the schr. Sarah, at this port on Friday from St. Thomas, September 11, we learn that on the 30th August, about 3, A. M. the inhabitants of Trinidad were roused from sleep by the shock of an earthquake, the violence of which far exceeded that of any other they have ever experienced, except the one of 1825. Great fears were entertained for the the safety of the town, but no material damage was sustained. The deepest anxiety was manifested on behalf of the adjacent Islands, from neither of which had any positive information been obtained up to the time of the Sarah's leaving on the 3d instant.

[*Balt. American.*

The Globe says that the whole Locofoco party of Pennsylvania have a strong affection for Shunk. Very likely. There is something in the sound of the name *Shunk* that should make the *Polk* [illegible] a fellow feeling for him.—*Pres.* [illegible] Kentucky)

The last Bowling Green and Hartford Gazette says that of the first Conference ty members of the Place, there are only now assembled at Fre not the friends and ly half a dozen CLAY for the Presidency.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 8th ult. have been received at New Orleans. The town of Matamoras has been destroyed by a hurricane. It occurred on the night of the 4th of Sept., and is said to have been more disastrous in its effects than the hurricanes of '35 and '37. More than two-thirds of the houses of the city were prostrated, and the remainder were more or less injured. A correspondent of one of the Vera Cruz papers estimate the whole loss at above two hundred souls. The direst destruction was at the two mouths of the Rio Grande, some thirty miles below the city of Matamoras. Here scarcely any were saved.

The most active measures were taken at once for the relief of the sufferers, and a general subscription was about to be opened for the purpose. Matamoras was a beautiful city, abounding in luxurious habitations, and provided not only with the necessaries of life, but many of its most refined luxuries. In a moment, as it were, every thing was laid waste.

The Mexican Consul in New Orleans has appealed to the liberality of its citizens in behalf of the sufferers at Matamoras.

Gov. Shannon, our Minister to Mexico, was robbed on his way from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico.

The following Texas prisoners, confined at the castle of Perote, have been released:—Capt. Wm. Ryon, Col. W. F. Wilson, Wallace James Armstrong, and Thos. Tatem.

HENRY BEDINGER, ESQ.

For the Baltimore American.

MECHANICS AND WORKING MEN, mark this, and ponder well upon it: At the Democratic mass meeting at the Lexington market, on Monday night, Colonel BEDINGER, of Virginia, a prominent and influential gentleman of his party, boldly and unreservedly advocated the Southern doctrine of free trade, and pronounced a most violent phillipic against all protection of American labor, and denounced not only the Tariff of 1842, but all Tariffs, as cunningly devised schemes to *plunder and defraud* the people! He went further; he declared it to be his deliberate opinion, that it would be better for us to draw our supplies of manufactured articles from the other side of the Atlantic, at a distance of 3000 miles, than to have them made in our own country. Now, can the mechanics and working men of Baltimore, when they think calmly and dispassionately, believe for one moment, that a party, whose leaders hold such opinions, can have any regard for their interest or welfare; and can they prudently and safely confide those interests to their keeping, merely because *they profess to be democrats*, and to have a most affectionate regard for the *dear people?* The locofoco orators in this, and in every other State where a Tariff and Protection to American Labor are demanded by an overwhelming majority of the people, knowing well that it would be inevitable destruction to all their political prospects, boldly to avow and proclaim their odious doctrine of free trade, take great pains to evade the question, and endeavor to mystify the subject and delude the people by sophistry and equivocation. But if the whole mechanical and laboring population of our country could have been present at the Lexington market, and heard from Col. Bedinger a candid declaration of the *real* doctrines of the Locofoco party, it would have been attended with the most gratifying result; as it would have satisfied them, conclusively, as to what they [illegible] the result of the success of the locofoco candidates.—Col. Bedinger has doubtless been in the habit of expressing those opinions unreservedly in Virginia, and his political friends, having (no doubt inadverently) omitted to caution him that those opinions would not be tolerated by any party in Maryland, he unwittingly gave the mechanics and laboring men of the western part of our city "a touch of that same old tune," with which he had so often before tickled the ears and fancies of the Virginia abstractionists and free trade advocates.

This very impolitic disclosure of the real views of the Locofoco party, on a subject on which their leaders here studiously avoid speaking openly and intelligibly to the people, caused much annoyance to the political managers. Indeed, a prominent and distinguished locofoco gentleman, who formerly represented a neighboring district of our State in Congress, and who occupied, by invitation of the Committee of Arrangement, a seat upon the speakers' stand, in conversation with a Whig gentleman, "regretted that Colonel Bedinger should have committed so great a *faux pas.*" Now this worthy gentleman, like most of the leaders of his party, holding the same free trade and anti-tariff notions himself, doubtless meant that the *faux pas* consisted, not in holding those opinions, but in the imprudence and impolicy of expressing them in the presence of the mechanics and laboring men of the city of Baltimore. It is much to be lamented by the real friends of the mechanical and laboring community, that more of them were not present at the Lexington market on the occasion referred to, in order that they might have heard and been enabled to judge for themselves of the real interest which the leaders of the pretended Democratic party really take in their welfare. They could not fail to see that *the great love* which they profess to feel for the *dear people*, is nothing but a hypocritical cant, and given out for the purpose of misleading the honest and unsuspecting portion of the people, in order that they may use them as tools in the promotion of their own selfish ends.

I conclude with a hope that Colonel Bedinger will find it convenient to visit the various meetings of his partyin the sections of our city, and [illegible] the same views as to the tariff which he avowed in favor of Domestic Industry. And after a[illegible] the Lexington, it would be very gratifying to him, in accomplishing this, making a tour through the neighboring State of Pennsylvania, to hear of the neighboring majority of whose citizens overwhelmingly fashioned, and, as he thinks, hold as notions on the necessity of protecting American labor; perhaps he could give to their satisfaction that it would be better for them to repeal the tariff (including the duty upon iron,) and to draw their supplies of that indispensable article from the other side of the Atlantic—a point which he labored very hard to establish at the meeting at the Lexington market.

D.

There are but 8017 persons in New York who take the Croton water. The rent for the last year was $114,000.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer

ASHLAND, September 23, 1844.

Gentlemen:—Since my nomination at Baltimore in May last, by the Whig Convention, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, I have received many letters propounding to me questions on public affairs, and others may have been addressed to me which I never received. To most of those which have reached me I have replied; but to some I have not, because either the subjects of which they treated were such as that, in respect of them, my opinions, I thought had been sufficiently promulgated, or that they did not possess, in my judgment, sufficient importance to require an answer from me. I desire now to say to the public, through you, that, considering the near approach of the Presidential election, I shall henceforward respectfully decline to transmit for publication any letters from me in answer to inquiries upon public matters.

After my nomination, I doubted the propriety, as I still do, of answering any letters upon new questions of public policy. One who may be a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the Nation, if elected, ought to enter upon the discharge of the high duties connected with that office with his mind open and uncommitted upon all new questions which may arise in the course of its administration, and ready to avail himself of all the lights which he may derive from his Cabinet from Congress, and, above all, from the public opinion.

If, in advance, he should commit himself to individuals who may think proper to address him, he may deprive the public and himself of the benefit of those great guides. Entertaining this view, it was my intention, after my nomination, to decline answering for publication all questions that might be propounded to me. But, on further reflection, it appeared to me that if I imposed this silence upon myself, I might, contrary to the uniform tenor of my life, seem to be unwilling frankly and fearlessly to submit my opinions to the public judgment. I therefore so far deviated from my first purpose as to respond to letters addressed to me, making inquiries in regard to subjects which had been much agitated. Of the answers which I so transmitted, some were intended exclusively for the satisfaction of my correspondents, without any expectation on my part of their being deemed worthy of publication. Inregard to those which have been presented to the public, misconceptions and erroneous constructions have been given to some of them which I think they did not authorize, or which, at all events, were contrary to my intentions.

In announcing my determination to permit no other letters to be drawn from me on public affairs, I think it right to avail myself of the occasion to correct the erroneous interpretation of one or two of those which I had previously written. In April last I addressed to you, from Raleigh, a letter in respect to the proposed treaty annexing Texas to the United States, and I have since addressed two letters to Alabama upon the same subject. Most unwarranted allegations have been made that those letters are inconsistent with each other, and, to make it out, particular phrases or expressions have been torn from their context, and a meaning attributed to me which I never entertained.

I wish now distinctly to say that there is not a feeling, a sentiment, or an opinion expressed in my Raleigh letter to which I do not adhere. I am decidedly opposed to the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States. I think it would be dishonorable, might involve them in war, would be dangerous to the integrity and harmony of the Union, and if all these objections were removed, could not be effected, according to any information I possess, upon just and admissible conditions.

It was not my intention, in either of the two letters which I addressed to Alabama, to express any contrary opinion. Representations had been made to me that I was considered as inflexibly opposed to the annexation of Texas under any circumstances; and that my opposition was so extreme that I would not waive it, even if there were a general consent to the measure by all the States of the Union. I replied, in my first letter to Alabama, that personally I had no objection to annexation. I thought that my meaning was sufficiently obvious, that I had no personal, private, or individual motives for opposing, as I have none for espousing the measure, my judgment being altogether influenced by general and political considerations, which have ever been the guide of my public conduct.

In my second letter to Alabama, assuming that the annexation of Texas might be accomplished without national dishonor, without war, with the general consent of the States of the Union, and upon fair and reasonable terms, I stated that I should be glad to see it. I did not suppose that it was possible I could be misunderstood. I imagined every body would comprehend me as intending that, whatever might be my particular views and opinions, I should be happy to see what the whole nation might concur in desiring under the conditions stated. Nothing was further from my purpose than to intimate any change of opinion as long as any considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy should continue to stand out in opposition to the annexation of Texas.

In all three of my letters upon the subject of Texas, I stated that annexation was inadmissible except upon fair and reasonable terms, if every other objection were removed. In a speech which I addressed to the Senate of the United States more than three years ago, I avowed my opposition, for the reasons there stated, to the assumption, by the General Government, of the debts of the several States. It was hardly, therefore, to be presumed that I could be in favor of assuming the unascertained debt of a foreign State, with which we have no fraternal ties, and whose bad faith or violation of its engagements can bring no reproaches upon us.

Having thus, gentlemen, made the apology which I intended, for my omission to answer any letters of inquiry upon public affairs which I may have received; announced my purpose to decline henceforward transmitting answers for publication to any such letters that I may hereafter receive; and vindicated some of those which I have forwarded against the erroneous constructions to which they have been exposed, I have accomplished the purpose of this note, and remain, respectfully, your obedient serv't,

H. CLAY.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON.

A MISTAKEN NOTION.—The majority of mankind think that little or no care is requisite in regard to preventing disease, and that it is superfluous to take even the most simple medicines, when there is apparently no cause. It is such as indulge in this belief who are the first to be the victims to epidemic, and when they are prostrate with disease, they speedily acknowledge their error. A[illegible] always having to certain natural [illegible] with humors, a tendency to be [illegible] action of the system, preventing a healthy and proper state by gentle generated, which frequently defies most eminent physical skill. We [illegible] all, therefore, to be wise in time, and, as the season has now arrived when the system is affected by every change, to make use of *Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills*, which are pronounced to be superior to any compound mentioned in the Pharmacopœia. Compounded of the finest and purest parts of certain vegetables, and being prepared with the greatest care and skill, they can be used by all ages, sexes, and conditions, when other medicines would prove injurious.

☞ See list of Agents in another column.

Cure for Diarrhœa.—As there are numbers suffering at this time in our city from the effects of this serious disorder, we publish for their especial benefit the following simple remedy vouched for by the New York Aurora:—

'Even after all other remedies have failed, a certain cure for it will be found in rice water. Boil the rice, take the water, make it palatable with salt, and drink it while warm. We never knew this simple thing to fail.'

THE MARKETS.

Office of the Baltimore American,
September 30, 5, P. M.

FLOUR.—We note some transactions in new Howard street Flour to-day at $4.25, at which price the article is in good demand. The recent price continues at $4 124. Good parcels of old flour are held at $4, subject to reinspection.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat were very light on Saturday and to-day. The small parcels at market sold at 85 a 89 cents for good to prime Md. reds, and ordinary to good at 70 a 85 cents. A lot of prime white Wheat sold to-day at 106 cents. Sales of white Corn at 43 a 44 cents, and of yellow at 47 cents.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 19th ult. by the Rev. S. Gover, Mr. EDWIN R. GOVER to Miss ELIZABETH A. MATRIE, all of Loudoun.

On Sunday the 22 ult., by the same. Mr. WILLIAM H. RUSSETT to Miss CATHARINE FAIRFAX.

On Thursday the 12th ult., by the Rev. Thos. Birkby, Mr. LEWIS LEGG, to Miss MALVINA F. FINCH, both of Loudoun.

On Thursday the 19th ult., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL C. WYNKOOP to Miss SUSAN HUNT, both of Loudoun.

Near Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 17th ult., by the Rev. Daniel I Hauer. EBENEZER COE of Sangamon county, Illinois, to Miss JANE, daughter of Richard Grubb, Esq., of this county.

On Tuesday the 17th ult., by the Rev. John Towles, THOMAS HENDERSON to REBECCA, second daughter of James B. Beverly, all of Fauquier co.

DIED.

On Friday, 13th ultimo, after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH T. LEWIS, consort of Fisher Lewis, Esq., of Jefferson county, and the youngest daughter of the late George S. Lane, Esq., of Berryville, Clarke county, sincerely beloved and deeply lamented, by all who knew her.—With a heart warm and affectionate, manners pleasing and impressive, under the guidance of a cultivated mind, Mrs. L. was the favorite of her associates, and could she have been spared, would have adorned the sphere allotted by Heaven to woman; but she has been suddenly cut off, in the morning of life, leaving an affectionate sister, brother, and the disconsolate partner of her bosom, to lament with anguish of Heart, that blessing which has been so soon recalled by the good Being, who knoweth what is best for his creatures, and "who orders all things by the counsel of his own will." Loved and valued one, adieu! but not a long adieu, for still—

In memory's shrine, thy name shall live,
To the reft heart, peace, thy virtues give.
N.

Between the 15th August and 15th September, of Scarlet Fever, RUBAMA, SUSAN, GEORGE, and GREENE, children of Thomas J. North, of Pendleton county, Va.

On Sunday night last, in this town, ROBERT TAYLOR, infant son of the Rev'd R. T. Berry of Georgetown, aged 2 years.

ROMNEY FESTIVAL.

The Whigs of Hampshire will hold a

MASS MEETING

AT ROMNEY,

on Wednesday 16th of Oct.

to which the public of all parties are invited.

Distinguished Speakers will be present.

MASS CONVENTION

OF THE

WHIGS OF BERKELEY

And the adjacent Counties of Virginia and Maryland,

AT MARTINSBURG,

ON THURSDAY, 10th OF OCTOBER INST.

Distinguished Speakers have been invited from Maryland, Pennsylvania, and from our own State—amongst whom are Wm. C. Rives, Wm. S. Archer, Geo. W. Summers, James Lyons, A. H. H. Stuart, John Janney, William L. Goggin, John M. Botts, John S. Pendleton, and others from Virginia. George R. Richardson, Charles H. Pitts, S. T. Wallis, Wm. Price, Thomas J. McKaig, and others from Maryland. James Cooper, Andrew Stewart, and others from Pennsylvania.

The GLEE CLUBS from the adjoining Counties are all cordially invited to attend.

The LADIES are especially invoked to honor our assemblage with their presence and their smiles. Especial arrangements will be made for their comfort and accommodation.

Grand Rally of the WHIGS OF LOUDOUN.

The Whigs of Loudoun county will hold a Grand Mass Meeting, in a beautiful grove about half a mile south-west of Leesburg, to commence on Tuesday the 15th day of October, 1844, and continue two days; to which our fellow-citizens of Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, without distinction of parties, are cordially invited. We promise them a reception which shall be in all respects worthy of *The Whig County of the Old Dominion.*

BILL OF INTELLECTUAL FARE.

B W Leigh,	Wm C Rives,
John M Botts,	James Lyons,
W Cost Johnson,	Geo R Richaidson,
Charles H Pitts,	Philip Williams,
A H H Stuart,	R T Daniel,
John S Pendleton,	Andrew Hunter,

and many other distinguished speakers, have been invited and are expected to attend.

Ample Provision will be made on the ground for Dining the Company, however numerous it may be, and at Night the Strings of the Latches in Leesburg, and the Neighborhood, will all be on the outside.

The Ladies are most earnestly solicited to grace the occasion with their presence. A separate table for their accommodation will be spread, and a select committee has been appointed to attend to them.

Committee of Arrangements.

Rally, Whigs! Rally, Whigs! Ho!

The Hardy Mountaineers,

To their Whig Brethren throughout the U. S. The comes Greeting:

A GRAND MASS MEETING

OF THE

WHIGS OF HARDY COUNTY,

WILL BE HELD AT

MOOREFIELD,

The County Seat, on the 18th OCTOBER next,

When the great "Locofoco BEAR," who has been prowling about the Mountains of late, will be started, and the Whigs from the surrounding counties of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and from all other parts, are requested to be present and join in the sports of the chase.—Come, then, Brother Whigs, one and all. We will have plenty of Speakers, Siegers, Hunters, Trappers, Squatters, and other "Live Things" in abundance. Come, and we'll give you a South Branch welcome. Don't be afraid of getting lost, as the *Corn Forests* are all cut down now, and there is no difficulty in doing the roads.

The Whigs of Elk Branch

Neighborhood, are notified that a meeting will be held on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for a public meeting. You are MANY WHIGS. punctual in attendance.

Oct. 3, 184

Notices.

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

A collection will be taken up on next Sabbath to furnish Coal, &c., for the approaching winter.

Oct. 3.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, to exempt the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company, from keeping the road in repair within the limits of the town of Charlestown.

Oct 3.

Baltimore Medical Institute, FOR PRIVATE PUPILS.

TO meet the demands for reform in private medical instruction, the undersigned has, after some years of labor and at great expense, established in the city of Baltimore an institution presenting many important advantages. The object is as far as possible to base all instruction on the sure foundation of demonstration.—A brief statement will be given of the advantages offered to the Student. The Institution, located in a central part of the city, comprehends an Anatomical Museum, Lecture Rooms, well stored with illustrations of the various branches of Medicine.

Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Midwifery and Surgery, will be illustrated by the remarkable models of Professor Auzouz, Doctor Thibert and M. Guy, of Paris. These models have received the highest testimonials of the profession in Europe and other countries. Preparations of the real subject, most valuable plates and casts, are also contained in the Museum for the use of Students, as also a very full collection of instruments and apparatus for performing all the operations of Surgery.

Chemistry, Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Botany, will be illustrated by appropriate apparatus, by a superior collection of specimens of the Materia Medica, and by Herbaria, consisting of several thousand medicinal native and foreign plants.

A large and well selected library of between two and three thousand volumes, is accessible to the Student—to whom also lectures are delivered through the greater part of the year.

The city of Baltimore, from its two Medical Schools, its Hospitals, Infirmary, Alms House and Dispensaries, affords great facilities for the study of Medical and Surgical practice, and it is celebrated for offering unrivalled advantages in the study of Practical Anatomy. Its health, fine society, and the moderate expenses of living, are also claims to the attention of the Student. And the judicious parent who considers the great responsibility of the profession and the powerful competition of talent, will feel it a conscientious duty, to enable his son to enjoy important advantages of the study of Medicine in a city. The subscriber, from an experience of years in practice, a part of the time as a Professor, Hospital Physician and Surgeon, and having had many public and private pupils, feels authorised in offering the Student important advantages under his preceptorial care. A limited number of additional pupils only can be received—therefore those desiring to become pupils, will make application during the months of September and October. Any one wishing additional information, can obtain it, by addressing JOHN R. W. DUNBAR, M. D.,

Late Prof. of Surgery, in the Washington University of Baltimore.

Oct. 3, 1844.—3t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Private Sale, a beautiful and productive *TRACT OF LAND,* containing about

One Hundred & Forty Acres,

Situated in Jefferson county, Virginia, immediately on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, about one and a-half miles from the Old Furnace, an important point on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and three miles from Harpers-Ferry, where the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road joins the Baltimore and Ohio Road. The soil is naturally superior, and now well improved for the production of wheat or any other crop common to the country. There are a number of first rate springs on, and two streams of water running through the farm. The situation is healthy, and no place can be better supplied with water, or more convenient to cheap means of travel and transportation. For information call upon the undersigned, residing on the premises.

JACOB STRIDER.

Oct 3, 1844.—tf

COAL, COAL, COAL.

EDWARD L. THOMAS, of Cumberland, is prepared to deliver on the Cars at the depot in Cumberland, *LUMP COAL* for Grates, and *FINE COAL* for Smithing purposes, at the lowest prices.

Apply to Mr. H L Eby, constituted Agent for the above, at Charlestown.

Oct 3—tf.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Charlestown, Va., on the 30th September, 1844.

A	M
David Avis	Wm McPherson
E S Arnold	John W McCurdy
George Alexander	Miller & Woods
Mrs B Abell	Samuel Myers
B	Adam Moler
Lacy Bow	Patrick Maguire
James Burr	James McDaniel
Harriet Buckner	Joseph Mires
Thomas Baylor	Joshua Merlls
Lucinda Berry	Wm Morgan
Byrd & Co	E C Magruder
Margaret Bradford	Garland D Moore
Rev J T Baxter	Jacob Myers
Charles Barrett	Jackson McDonald
Geo W Blakemore	James May
Henrietta E Briscoe	Ann Morrow
Catharine E Beeler	Samuel Myers
C	Wm B Miligan
Sarah J Cleveland	Wm Menlough
James L Chapline	Mr Medcalf
Isaac Chapline	Robert Muse
Benj Collett	N
Lewis Carusi 2	Michael Normant
Susan Cooper	O
James Coyle	James W Osburn
W Chamberlain	Thomas O Harra 2
J W Chamberlin	Edmund O'Brien
D	Philip Ott
James Duke	John B Packett 2
James W Duke	Conway G Patton
I R Douglass 2	Miss Pollock
Aquilia Davis	John B Payne
E	Peter Parker
Wm Engle	Washington Parker
F	R
Mary T Forrest	Joseph Ross
Ford & Dryson 2	Samuel Ridenour 2
David B Ferguson	George Risler
Wm F Free 2	F W Rawlins
George Frasure	Henry Rowland
G	Lewis Ranson
Rev J A Gere	Benj Roderick
Adam Grubb jr	Fred'k F Roderick
Harriet Green	S
James Gunnell	R C Smith
H	T L Skinner
Jacob Hoke	Georgana Sprigle
M L Haycock	Isaac, Jacob and John
John Hall	Strider
Sarah Huff	Bushrod Stewart
Daniel Reflebo	Charles B Stephenson
Henry K Hutton	Benj F Shope
Emiline Halbert	Sadler
J J W Howell	Chas Shewalter
Cyrus Hibbins	Catharine Stuart
Ann E Haines	John J Strider
Samuel Hannah	T
Wm S Hyland	M A Thompsen
M Hyland	Jenny Thompson
John or Nap'n Heafer	Eliza J Tutt
J	Robert Thompson
Edward D Jefferson	Wm F Turner
K	W
M A Kable	George B West
Elijah Kirkpatrick	Aaron Wilsher
Milton Kendle	Henry Wells
John L	Martha Wilson
Wm Lake	N V Wilson
Sally B	John Welcome
James Lyne	Jane C Washington
John Lock jr	Louisa Washington
Sarah Lancaster	Thomas D Webster
Master of Lodge	Solomon Williams
	G A Weidner

(143—$2,86)

Oct 3

BARGAINS IN UMBRELLAS.

WE have a large stock of Umbrellas, purchased of the manufacturer in Philadelphia for cash which we will sell low.

Oct 3. *Miller & Tate.*

Harpers-Ferry Merchant Tailor AND 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 head to the soles of his feet, for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. 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 2 50 to $10 per yard,

10 pieces superior 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 fancies, from $1 25 to $4 per yard;

60 pieces do. for service, from 37½ cents to $1 50 per yard;

10 pieces Kentucky Jeans, Buffalo Cloths, Cords, &c., from 37½ 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 pattern.

Also—A splendid assortment of Tailors' Trimmings, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Cravats, figured and plain Stocks;

Domestic Socks, Suspenders, Gloves, Bosoms, Shirt Collars, Comforts;

Domestic and other Flannels;

Irish Linens, &c. Also,

60 *READY-MADE COATS,*

Such as Over-Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Sack Coats and Coatees, 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 80 to 100 pair of Pantaloons—such as fine Cloth, Cassimere, Sattinet, Linsey, Jeans, Cords, &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 splendid assortment 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 will be disappointed.

WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct 3.

N. B.—Clothing will be made at the shortest notice, and in a neat and fashionable style.—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 be well compensated for their trouble.

GROCERIES.

NEW ORLEANS, Porto Rico, and Loaf Sugars;
Teas superior quality,
Rio, St Domingo and Java Coffee;
Coarse and fine Salt;
Sugar-house and N O Molasses;
Chocolate, cocoa, ginger, pepper, allspice, saltpetre, salaratus, starch, cheese;
A large stock mould and dipped candles;
Tobacco, snuffs, segars;
Flour, cornmeal, buckwheat flour;
Shad, herring, and mackerel;
Soda, water, and sugar crackers; and
Every other article in the grocery line to be had cheap at S H Allemong's

Oct 3.

DOMESTICS.

HEAVY Brown Cottons, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4;
Heavy Osnaburgs;
4-4 fine brown shirting cotton;
5-4 heavy brown sheeting cotton;
3-4 and 5-4 furniture plaids;
3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 bleached shirting cotton;
12-4 bleached sheeting;
Brown and bleached cotton jeans;
Apron checks, tickings;
Russia and Huckelback toweling;
6-4 brown linen table diaper;
8-4 Damask do do
Woollen comforts, blanket shawls;
Negro blankets, &c., for sale cheap by
Oct 3. S H Allemong.

DOMESTICS.

BROWN and Bleached Cotton,
Do do Sheeting;
Bed Ticking, Checks;
Twilled Cotton;
Osnaburg do &c. *Miller & Tate.*

Oct 3.

SHOES.—Ladies who are in search of elegant Kid Slippers and Walking Shoes, will find them at *Miller & Tate's.*

Oct 3.

CAPS, CAPS.

SEALET, Cloth, and Oil Cloth Caps for sale cheap by S H Allemong.

Oct 3.

$10,000!!!

Alexandria Lottery,

EXTRA CLASS No. 244, FOR 1844.

To be determined by the drawing of the 44th Consolidated Lottery, for the Susquehannah Canal, Class 8,

To be drawn in Baltimore, Maryland,

On FRIDAY the 11th of October, 1844.

BRILLIANT SCHEME!

1	Prize of	10,000	Dollars
1	do	3,000	do
1	do	2,500	do
1	do	1,557	do
5	do	1,000	do
5	do	800	do
5	do	600	do
5	do	500	do
5	do	400	do
5	do	300	do
&c.		&c.	&c.

Tickets $3—Halves 1½—Quarters 75c.

$30,000!!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

CLASS, No. 36, for 1844.

To be drawn in Baltimore, Maryland,

On SATURDAY the 12th of OCTOBER, 1844.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	30,000	Dollars
1	"	10,000	Dollars
1	"	5,000	Dollars
1	"	4,000	Dollars
1	"	3,400	Dollars
1	"	2,500	Dollars
10	"	2,000	Dollars
10	"	1,000	Dollars
10	"	500	Dollars
&c.		&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

For Tickets and Shares, or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries,—address

J. G. GREGORY & CO.,
MANAGERS,
WASHINGTON CITY.

ATTENTION, the WHOLE!

Smokers, Snuffers, and Chewers of Tobacco!

THE undersigned intending to pursue the Tobacco Business at Harpers-Ferry, would respectfully inform the citizens and public generally, that he has, this day, commenced the above business in said place, where he will constantly keep on hand a complete assortment of

TOBACCO,

Such as pound Lumps, from the 1st to the 7th qualities—2d, 1st and 2d; do 12 lb, 1st and 2d. Also, Cut and Dried, for smoking, in papers.

CIGARS,

Of the following brands:

Cazadores,	Regalia Victoria,
Canones,	Regalia de Peixes
Lanorma,	Regalia J D V
Cheroots,	Regalia N S J
Cuba,	La Vuelta,
Trabuco,	Ladies Genuine Royal,
Rifle,	Principe, 1st 2d & 3d qu.

Large and small sized Kentucky Cigars.

—ALSO—

Rappee, Congress, and Scotch Snuffs, by the Bottle or in smaller quantities.

The above articles can be had at the Store Room of Mr. Joshua Andrews, which will be kept by JOSHUA W. L. CARTY.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct 3, 184

N. B.—All orders addressed to him will be punctually attended to.

GROCERIES.

BROWN, Lump and Loaf Sugars;
Very superior Tea;
Shad and Mackerel;
Sugar-house and New Orleans Molasses;
Sperm Oil, Candles;
Java and Rio Coffee;
Pepper, Spices, &c.

Oct 3. *Miller & Tate.*

NEW FALL GOODS.

JUST opening a beautiful stock of the latest style New Goods for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. E. M. AISQUITH.

Sept 19.

New Fall & Winter Goods.

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening his Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of—

English, French and American Dry Goods,
Groceries, Queensware, Cedarware, &c.

He respectfully solicits a call from his customers and others. Confident he is, that no one can show a more beautiful assortment of fresh, fashionable, and cheap goods than he can.

Sept 19. S H ALLEMONG.

NEW GOODS.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS!

THE undersigned has just returned from Baltimore with a handsome assortment of Fall Goods, consisting of

Blue, Black, Green and Fancy Cloths,
Striped and Plain Cassimere, assorted colors,
Ribbed Cassinets,
Water Proof Tweed Cassimeres,
Kentucky Jeans,
Canton Flannels,
Silk Hdkfs. assorted,
Cotton " "
Black Alpacca, assorted patterns,
Fancy Plaid and Figured do
A great variety of Prints, beautiful fall patterns,
A good assortment of Groceries, viz—
Prime Cheese,
Sperm, Mould and Dipped Candles,
Rosin Soap,
Mackerel and Herring,
A prime lot of Bacon,
All of which will be sold low by
JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept 19.

FALL GOODS.

JUST received a fresh supply of Dry Goods and Groceries, which I will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit.

The stock consists in part of

Blue, Black and Green Cloths,
Do do do Cassimeres,
2 pieces Rich Black Satin Cassimere,
Black, Grey Mixed, and a large assortment of Sattinets which will be sold at last fall's prices,
Vesting of every description,
Magnificent Crape Tesans,
Calicoes, Balzorine patterns, latest style,
Do Merrimac and Thornton's Mills, from 10 to 22 cents per yard,
New Style Earlston Gingham,
Manchester do.
New style Mouslin de Lains,
1 doz sup Black French Kid Gloves,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, great variety,
Do " do Mitts do do
Do Dress Handkerchiefs,
5-4 Brown Muslin 12½,
Brown and Bleached Muslin from 5 to 12½,
Brown Osnaburgs, twilled and plain,
Bed Ticking of every description and price,
White and Red Flannel at last fall's prices,
Merino and Alpacca do do

Together with all articles kept in a dry goods house.

GROCERIES.

New Orleans Sugar,
Rio and St. Domingo Coffee,
New Orleans Molasses,
Loaf Sugar, Lump do
Tobacco from 6¼ to 62½ per lb.
HARDWARE, of every description.
Tin Ware do do
Queensware and Glass do
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Bacon, Corn Meal, Lard and Flour,
Nails of every size.

Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock, as I am determined ta sell low.

R. D. DORAN.

Harpers Ferry, Sept 19.

☞All persons knowing themselves indebted to me by note or otherwise, are earnestly requested to call and liquidate the same.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods or in payment of debts.

Sept 19.—4t. R. D. DORAN.

Spirit of Jefferson insert 4t.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

WE are now receiving our supply of *NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,* which will be very extensive and elegant. We invite all to an examination of them before purchasing elsewhere. MILLER & WOODS.

Sept. 12.

LATEST FASHIONS.

COWLEY & SHOPE.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends that they have just returned from the Eastern Cities with the latest and most approved fashions, and are now ready to serve their customers with any garment according to the latest cut.

We tender 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 new friends.

Charlestown, Sept 19.

Strayed,

FROM Charlestown on Monday night last, a SORREL HORSE, light mane and tail, star in his forehead, and pacers finely.

A suitable reward will be paid if required.

Any information left with Mr. I. N. Carter, will be thankfully received.

Sep. 19. WM. BARR.

Situation Wanted.

THE advertiser is desirous of obtaining a situation as Overseer on a Farm. He is thoroughly acquainted with Agricultural pursuits, and can give satisfactory references as to qualifications, &c. if required.

Inquire at this office.

Sept 19—3t.

FAT STOCK FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED MUTTONS and TEN STEERS for sale.

Oct 3, JAMES L. RANSON.

LOOK AT THIS!

NEW STYLE FALL GOODS,

RICHEST PATTERNS.

I HAVE just received from the New York and other markets, a beautiful assortment of the latest style Velvet and Marine Vestings, Cloths and Cassimeres, of extra quality and most admired patterns, with a fine assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, and Gloves, &c., which will be disposed of upon the most accommodating terms. A liberal allowance for cash. My friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

DAVID MARTIN, Merchant Tailor,
(Successor to Geo. W. Bull,)
new store 192, Baltimore st.
3d door from St. Paul st.

Baltimore, Sept 26—3t

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, nor cannot, be beat in any description of Boots & Shoes, either in price or quality, is but expressing what every one who has heretofore patronized him, willingly and frankly admits. His materials are of the best quality—his workmen excelled by none in the county—and his effort directed to please the public. Whilst he is willing, when requested, to follow the "good old fashions," he yet gives watchful attention to the mutations that so frequently occur, and is prepared to serve at the shortest notice, those who desire the 'latest tip.' Remember, his prices can't be beat, more especially when the cash is made to jingle in his ear.

His shop is at the old stand, near David Humphreys' store, where he is always glad to see his old friends, and as many new ones as think proper to call.

☞Country Produce taken in exchange for work at the market price.

THOMAS JOHNSON.

Sept 26, 1844.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a large and well selected stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. As my stock is full, it is useless to enumerate the different articles; I therefore invite all that are in want of cheap and fashionable goods, to give me a call and examine for themselves. CHARLES HARPER.

Shepherdstown, Sept 26—3t

New Fall & Winter Goods.

THE subscriber has returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has now opened a very large and handsome Stock of Goods, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public. He flatters himself that he can sell at such prices as must give entire satisfaction. Call early. JOHN KEPLINGER.

Shepherdstown, Sept 26—tf

FOR THE LADIES.—Cashmere de Cos, a new and beautiful style of goods,
Mouslin de Lains, Merino,
Large stock of rich Prints, fall patterns,
Earlston and Manchester Ginghams,
Corded Skirts, Alpacca Aprons,
Large Net Shawls, all wool,
Large col'd Merino Shawls,
Silk and Merino Dress Hdkfs.
5-4 Canton Flannel, flushed on both sides, a desirable goods for ladies skirts,
Gimps and Cord,
Hemstitched, Lace, and other Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric of superior quality,
Black Net, Bobbinet, Green Braize,
Lace Edgings and Insertings,
Bonnet and other Ribbons,
5-4 Damask Table Diaper,
Huckelback toweling, Russia & Bird-eye do
Kid Gloves, best quality,
7 dozen Mitts, assorted,
Saxony, Worsted and Cotton Hose,
Striped and Plaid Muslins,
And many other desirable goods for ladies

FISH & SALT.

HERRING, Shad and Mackerel. A large stock of Coarse and Fine Salt.

Sept 26. S H ALLEMONG.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

THE attention of gentlemen is particularly invited to my stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., among which will be found Super wool-dyed English and French Cloths, of all colors and qualities.

Beaver Cloths,
Pilot do
Super wool-dyed Blue and Black Cassimeres,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Satin, Velvet, Merino and other Vestings,
Cassinets and Jeans,
Flushings, Flannels,
Gentlemen's Net Drawers,
Silk Scarfs and Cravats,

A variety of other fashionable and cheap goods for gentlemen's wear. Call and see them.

Sept 26. S H ALLEMONG.

Groceries.

2 BOXES No 1 Loaf Sugar,
20 bags prime Rio Coffee,
15 boxes Mould Candles, 4's, 6's, 8's, at 12½,
4 do Sperm Candles, 5's at 37½,
1 barrel Salaratus,
1 do Ground Ginger, J CROSBY.

Harpers Ferry, Sept 26.

Six Hhds New Orleans and Porto Rico Sugar,

FOR sale by J CROSBY.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept 26.

TONIC MIXTURE.

4 DOZEN Rowland's genuine Tonic Mixture, for sale by J CROSBY.

Sept 26

ALMONDS.

400 POUNDS Bordeaux Soft Shell Almonds. J CROSBY.

Sept 26

3000 POUNDS Bacon, assorted. J CROSBY.

26.

FIFTY BARRELS CORN,

FOR sale by HUMPHREY KEYES,

Sept 26—3t Agent for R. H. Hooff.

TOBACCO.

A FRESH supply of Tobacco, Snuff and Segars, just received and offered for sale low, by THOMAS RAWLINS.

Sept 26.

Hats & Caps.

LARGE stock and every variety of fashionable style. MILLER & TATE.

Sept 26.

Fulled and Plaid Linseys.

THE subscribers have a large stock of Fulled and Plaid Linseys, and Home-made Flannels, which will be sold on accommodating terms. CRANE & SADLER.

Sept 12.

Cost, Cost, Cost!

NOW is the time for bargains. For three weeks yet the best bargains in Cassinetts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Lawns, Balzorines, Domestic and British Prints, will be disposed of for cash. Come one, come all!

A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 5.

New Fall & Winter Goods.

WE expect in a few days to receive our supply of New Fall and Winter Goods, which will be extensive and elegant. We invite all persons to call and examine for themselves. MILLER & TATE.

Sept 19.

New Style Goods.

JUST received a few pieces of VELVET DE LAINES, a very rich and beautiful article for dresses, to which we would call the attention of the Ladies. CRANE & SADLER.

Sept. 12.

Farm for Rent.

MRS. E. RANSON will lease, for a term of years, the FARM upon which she resides in Jefferson County, Va. It contains

Three Hundred & thirty-five ACRES,

is in a high state of cultivation, and lies immediately adjoining Charlestown and the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road.

Sept. 19, 1844 —tf

this office. Herald Examiner will copy once and charge

PUBLIC SALE,

On Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1844.

I WILL offer for sale at "Shadyside," on the above mentioned day, the following property, to wit:

1 *ROSEWOOD "Bremen" PIANO (nearly new,)*
1 *Mahogany Sofa,*
1 do *Parlor Rocking Chair,*
2 doz. do *Cane-bottom Chairs,*
2 doz. *Common* do.
1 *Mahogany Sideboard,*
1 *set handsome Mahogany Tables,*
3 or 4 *Common* do.
Cane-bottom and Common Lounges,
1 *Wardrobe,*
2 or 3 *superior Hair Mattresses,*
Several Featherbeds, but little used,
Bedsteads,
200 *yards Carpeting,*
200 *yards Straw Matting,*
Several Carpet Rugs,
1 set *WHITE (Iron Stone) DINNER WARE,* 167 *pieces, with FRENCH CHINA FRUIT SET,*
1 *set of Fancy English Tea Ware,* 84 *pieces,*
Cut Glass Bowls, Dishes, Decanters, Tumblers, &c. &c.
1 *set Ivory Handle Knives and Forks,* 53 *pieces,*
Pitchers, Ewers, Basons, &c.
KITCHEN FURNITURE & Cooking Utensils of every description,
1 *large size HATHAWAY'S HOT AIR COOKING STOVE,*
1 *ten plate Stove,*
4 *Parlor and Chamber Stoves,*
4 *pair Brass Andirons,*
3 *pair Shovel and Tongs,*
4 *Fenders,*
1 *large Tin Safe,*
6 *fine Work Horses,*
5 *large Durham Milch Cows,*
20 *fat Hogs,*
1 *four-horse farm Wagon and Bed,*
1 *two-horse* do. do.
1 *horse Cart,*
1 *Water Car,*
Wagon and Plough Gear,
Ploughs, Harrows, and Farming Utensils generally,
1 *Sleigh and Sleigh-bells,*
1 *well built, easy running, DOUBLE CARRIAGE & HARNESS,*
2000 *Locust Stakes,*
300 *Bushels Oats,*
Corn by the acre or barrel,
Timothy Hay, by the ton,
2 *barrels pure Cider Vinegar,*
200 *lbs. Bacon, Hams and Shoulders,*
Potatoes,
400 *bushels Lime,*
With much other property, unnecessary to enumerate.

TERMS—Six months credit on all sums over $5 and approved security. Sums of $5 and under, cash. Terms to be complied with before the property is removed.

G. W. HAMMOND.

Sept. 19, 1844.

FOR HIRE,

From the date of the above sale—
2 *Boys,* 10 *or* 12 *years old,*
1 *Girl,* 16 *years.*

Sept 19 G. W. HAMMOND.

Estray Sheep.

STRAYED from the pasture of the subscriber, living at Mills Grove, on the night of the 5th instant,

9 *Ewes and* 1 *Ram Lamb.*

They were purchased out of a drove, and had various marks—but in addition to which I gave them my own mark, which is a slit in each ear.

The Ram had no mark. I will be thankful for any information which will lead to their recovery, and will give a reasonable reward, if required. T. A. MILTON.

Sept. 19.

Hydraulic Cement,

OF superior quality, fresh ground, will be delivered at any point on the Chesspeake and Ohio Canal or Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. Orders addressed to

HENRY SHAFER,
Hancock, Md.

Round Top Mills,
September 12, 1844 —3m

Dissolution Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of W. J. & J. G. Stephens, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are notified to come forward and pay their respective dues to William J. Stephens, who alone is authorized to receive and receipt for the same.

WILLIAM J. STEPHENS,
JOHN G. STEPHENS.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. [6] 12, 1844.

N B.—Those who know themselves indebted to Wm. J. Stephens, individually, by note or book account, previous to his brother's connection with him, are informed that payment is now necessary, and that longer indulgence cannot be given, and must not be expected.

WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.

Sept. 12, 1844.—4t

PRIVATE BOARDING.

MRS. HOWARD would be pleased to take three or four Young Ladies to board for a length of time.

Her residence is in a retired yet eligible situation, and she has every convenience at hand which must give satisfaction to Ladies disposed to take private boarding.

Parents or Guardians in the country would find this an advantageous situation for Misses who design attending any of the Seminaries of learning in Charlestown.

Her terms will be extremely moderate—being willing to take half of the board money in Produce, or other commodities that may suit.

Charlestown, Sept 26 1844—3t

Presidential Election.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Governor to superintend the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, for the County of Jefferson, have made the following appointment of Commissioners for the precincts of said County:—

Shepherdstown—Edward Lucas, Sr., Joseph McIlturran, Jacob Morgan.

Harpers-Ferry—John Strider, G. B. Wilson, Ambrose Cross.

Smithfield—Thomas Griggs, Thomas [illegible] Sr., W. W. Throckmorton.

Charlestown—WM. C. WORTHINGTON, BRAXTON [illegible], JOHN M[illegible]

Sept 12, 1844.

For Sale,

A PAIR of Match Horses. They are young and well broken, of good blood and very large size. I will sell them at a very low price.

G. W. RANSON.

Aug 22.

FARM for Sale.

BEING desirous of removing to Missouri, I offer for sale the farm on which I reside, situated within good hauling from thence to Charlestown, containing 185 ACRES, upon the county road leading from thence to Charlestown. About 46 acres of the remainder are in a state of high improvement. The improvements comprise a

COTTAGE BUILT DWELLING HOUSE,

A fine large Barn, recently erected Spring, Smoke, Corn, Poultry, and Root houses. Also, a house for servants, together with other requisite out-buildings, all in excellent repair.

There is upon the premises a fine YOUNG ORCHARD of choice fruit, in full bearing; and also near the house there is a large limestone spring which affords running water in most of the fields.

I do not deem it necessary to give further particulars in reference to the place, as I presume that all who may wish to purchase will call and examine the property for themselves, and to any such I shall be happy to furnish whatever information may be requisite, on application to me personally, or by letter, post pa

Dec[illegible]ctic.

Marriage rather th[illegible] widow lady placed her [illegible] Law.—A co[illegible] one of the Hospitals of C[illegible] child at [illegible] tending to leave it [illegible] old enough to begin school, it should be [illegible] tion, paid the stipend for four y[illegible] bout the same time a gentleman plac[illegible] his child in the same institution, and it was consigned to the same nurse. The gentleman then made a voyage to South America, where he had some business of importance that needed his attention.—At the end of four years the lady returned to take away her child: and by a somewhat singular coincidence, the gentleman arrived at the same time, with the same object. But in the interim one of the children had died; and the nurse could not declare positively whether it was that of the widow or the other. The widow claimed the survivor as her own; the gentleman insisted that his was the living child. The dispute waxed warm, and a resort to the legal tribunals was threatened on either side, when a worthy clergyman interposed and with such effect that the disputants soon agreed to consolidate their claims to the surviving child by marriage. So says a French paper.

An Ossified Man.—A writer in the Christian Advocate, un[illegible] the head of "transatlantic recollections," speaking of the Museum of Dublin, remarks: "What calls and rivets the attention of every visiter, whether scientific or otherwise, is the celebrated skeleton of an ossified man.—It is said to be the only instance of entire ossification ever known. It is the skeleton of a young man named Clark, who was of large frame, and of strong healthy constitution. Falling asleep in the open air, during a state of perspiration, he caught a severe cold, at which time it was supposed ossification commenced, and continued to progress for many years by slow degrees; until finally he was bone, except the skin, eyes and entrails. For a length of time before death, his joints grew together, so that he could not move; and thus did death in this horrible and terrific form creep over him by slow degrees, until at length his sight departed, his tongue became stiff and useless, his teeth grew together in one solid mass of bone, so that to prolong his miserable existence, an aperture had been broken, through which to pour nourishment."

TEMPER.—The first and most important female quality is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to the female sex insinuation and persuasion, in order to be surly: it did not make them weak, in order to be imperious: it did not give them a sweet voice, in order to be employed in scolding; nor did it provide them with delicate features, in order to be disfigured with anger.

An Irishman, riding to market with a sack of potatoes before him, discovered that his horse was getting tired, whereupon he dismounted, put the potatoes on his own shoulder, and again mounted, saying "that it was better he should carry the praties, as he was fresher than the poor baste."

A little paper published at Columbus, Ohio, called the Budget of Fun, has the following sensible remarks: "Those who owe us tribute to whom we owe nothing offended, will save time and money, by waiting till we call on them."

Scene in a Down East Printing Office. "Jim what are you doing there on the floor?"

"Why, sir, I've had a shock."

"A shock?"

"Yes, sir."

"What kind of a shock?"

"Why, sir, one of our subscribers came in during your absence, and offered to pay a year's subscription, which produced such an effect upon me that I have been perfectly helpless ever since."

"No wonder, Jim; but cheer up, if you survive this you are safe, as there is little prospect of another such a catastrophe in this office."

A child recently born in Massachusetts, uttered the words "Oak Hall," and then squalled lustly for something to eat.

"I've lost flesh lately," as the butcher said when he sold a quarter of beef to a bad customer.

TOO BAD.—It is said that the chickens hatched in the natural way in New York don't agree with those hatched by the new machine. One of the former lately told a chick of the latter, in a moment of passion, that his maternal parent was an OLD STOVE!

A man in Michigan, not long since, committed suicide by drowning himself. As the body could not be found, the coroner held an inquest on the *hat and jacket*.

In Hartford, Con., they are showing a negro girl 14 years of age, "whose weight is five hundred pounds—with arms as big as a man's body, waist like a wash tub, shoulders like a barn door, with a lump of solid fat between them of the size of a tin pail.—*Transcript.*

"I've caught you *napping*," as the constable said to the hatter.

A man out West advertises temperance scythes—warranted to cut without whiskey.

A gentleman upon being asked whether he was seriously injured when a steam boiler exploded, is said to have replied that he was so used to being blown up by his wife, that steam had no more effect upon him.

A celebrated clown once produced on the stage a rusty old sword. 'This,' said he, 'is the sword with which Balaam smote his ass.' One of the audience replied, 'I thought he had no sword.' 'He replied, 'I wished for one.' 'You're right,' replied the clown, 'and this is the very sword he wished for.'

Chapman has a cut in his paper representing, as he says, a cross of an engraving of a rooster imposed upon him.—Chapman thinks a rooster, was obviously designed as spoke, and what he supposes to be a [illegible], is neither more nor less than a poll[illegible]. The mortal fight between the two [illegible] of Locofocoism, the dirty bird [illegible] the foul beast, is a sad omen for the [illegible].—[*Prentice.*]

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of announcing the reception of their stock of

Fall & Winter Goods,

which have been purchased with great care in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and in point of style, that they flatter, they feel confident in saying that they will compare with any stock. They have taken the great precaution to secure the best staple dry goods, the fashionable and richest styles of Fancy Goods, Hardware, Queensware, &c. The stock of Groceries is now generally complete. We invite all, whether they wish to purchase or not. Come and look, it will at least be a pleasure to show our goods.

Sept 26. MILLER & TATE.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS RAWLINS,

HAS removed his establishment to the Store Room recently occupied by John B. Packett, and immediately under the office of the "Spirit of Jefferson," where he offers the most substantial and general assortment of HARDWARE ever brought to this market. In addition to his former stock, he has just returned from Baltimore with many new and useful articles, and a full supply of those formerly kept. All are offered on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or to punctual customers on time. A call from the public generally is respectfully asked. Thankful for many past favors, a continuance is solicited.

Nov. 26, 1844.

Rich French Fancy Goods,

SPLENDID stock plain and fancy colored Silks, from 75 to $3.00 per yard,
Splendid stock Striped Satins,
Rich Cashmere de Ecosse, from 75 to $1,25,
Do Mouslin from 25 to $100,
Black and Blue Black Alpacca Lustre from 37½ to $1,25,
Rich Plaid Lustre, silk warp, for cloaks,
Plaid do Alpaccas, and Cashmeres for second mourning,
New style fancy hdkfs.
Every variety silk and worsted mitts, some new style,
Beautiful assortment of flowers,
Silk, Cashmere, and cotton hosiery, very cheap,
Gimps, fringes, laces, edgings,
Silk and cotton nets, with all other white goods,
Cashmere and French blanket Shawls,
Silk tassels and trimmings in every variety,
Splendid stock of linen cambric hdkfs from 25 to $2,50,
Also—Beautiful Silk and Satin Gaiters, and half Gaiters,
French Kid and Morocco Slippers,
Do do do walking Shoes,
In fine, every thing that is fashionable and elegant, and at the very lowest prices.

Sept 26 J J MILLER & WOODS.

Family Groceries.

WE have paid especial attention to the selection of our present stock of Groceries, and can with confidence recommend them to families. Among them may be found, for cash—
Porto Rico Sugar at 8. 10 and 11c
Beautiful Loaf do at 12½ to 19
Rio, Laguyra and Java Coffees at 8, 10 & 12½,
Imperial and Gunpowder Tea, Imp Tea from 37 to $1 50
Mould, Dipped and Sperm Candles,
N O and Sugar-house Molasses
Soda and Water Crackers, Cheese
Sperm Oil, Spices, &c
Mackerel, Shad, Herring, Salt, &c
Also, Ross's celebrated Family Flour,
All of which will be sold at reduced prices for cash. J J MILLER & WOODS.

Sept 26.

Splendid Goods for Ladies.

REAL French all wool Cashmere de Ecose,
All wool French Mouslines, splendid style,
Rich striped Satins in great variety,
Plaid silk warp Alpaccas,
Plaid Stripe Satins,
French Gloves,
Mitts in great variety,
White Net half long Gloves,
Bonnet Velvets, rich Ribbands,
French and American Flowers,
White Wreaths,
Tinseled do &c. &c.
The Ladies will please call and see them.

Sept 26. MILLER & TATE.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

SUPER Black French Cloths,
Super 6-4 French Doe Skin,
Super Brown English Cloths, for frock coats,
Beaver do
6-4 and 3-4 Tweeds,
Cassimeres, most fashionable styles,
Splendid Vestings,
Scarfs, Cravats, &c.

Sept 26. MILLER & TATE.

Stocking Yarn.

GREY, Mixed and White, for sale by T. C. SIGAFOOSE

Sept. 12.

Mould Boards.

McCORMICK'S and DAVIS'S patterns, a full supply, just received and for sale by T C SIGAFOOSE.

Aug 1.

For Gentlemen,

MOST extensive assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Vestings, just received and for sale by J J MILLER & WOODS.

Sept 26.

Fulled and Plaid Linseys,

FLANNELS, Cassimeres, &c.
A good assortment on hand and for sale low by S HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Kabletown, Sept 26.

POCKET-BOOK FOUND,

CONTAINING a sum of money which the owner will please call for.
S HEFLEBOWER.

Kabletown, Sept 26.

Axes.

HUNT'S celebrated Cast Steel Axes,
Rawlins & Son's do do
For sale low at the Hardware Store of
Sept 26. THOMAS RAWLINS.

PAINTS, Oil, and Putty, at
Sept 26. THOS. RAWLINS.

Thursday Morning September 26

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, sneaths, scythe stones, Rifles, grain and hay forks, shovels, spades, Long and short trace and halter chains, Broad axes, hand axes, hatchets, Saws, Drawing-knives, turner and socket chisels, Augers, braces and bitts, extra brace bitts, Gimblets, (a superior article,) planes, Planebits, files, horse rasps, locks, hinges, screws, Cast, English blister, and country blister steel, Strap-iron, knives and forks, carvers and steels, Razors & strops, Rodgers' superior pen-knives, Pruning-knives, white-wash, paint, shoe and other brushes, Carry-combs, cards, shoe thread, pegs, bristles, Brass, pincers, awls, awl handles, Iron, assortment of kit and hot files, Nails, spittoons, trunks, sugar boxes, Tin plate, hot lamps, canisters, Bell metle, sad irons, assorted sizes, And in short, a gen. No. 1 wire for machines, the above line, all of assortment of articles in and very low for the cash which will be sold cheap, Also on hand, 4 or 500 [illegible] very superior Tin Spouting, which will be put up on the shortest notice. Call and see for yourselves.
THOMAS RAWLINS.

Charlestown, June 13.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, VA.

PAVILION HOTEL.

THE undersigned has spared no pains or expense in making this House, in every thing conducive to comfort, equal to the best Hotels. Besides the Baths, which are unsurpassed in their healing properties, *Bedford 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.

JOHN STROTHER.

July 25, 1844.—tf.

TO THE FARMERS OF *Jefferson and adjoining Counties.*

THE subscribers having become the owners of the

HOPEWELL & MILLVILLE MILLS,

On the Shenandoah river, in Jefferson County, Virginia, five or six miles 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 Merchantable Wheat delivered in either Mill, 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 Mr. James Castleman's Ware House at Snickers-Ferry in Clarke county, and also a room at the late Dr. Lewis' Mill, a few miles lower down the river, where we will be pleased to receive meat 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. B. & WM. B. WILLIS.

July 25, 1844.

Wanted,

AT the Old Furnace—
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
M H & V W MOORE.

Feb 29, 1844.

MEDICAL COLLEGE, IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE Seventh Winter Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College, will commence in Richmond, on the last Monday in October, (the 28th) and continue until the last of February following.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D. Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

AUGUSTUS L. WARNER, M. D. Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D. Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

A commodious and elegant College and Infirmary Building is in progress of erection, and will be completed by the opening of the session. It has been so arranged as to afford to the student 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 Almshouse, Armory and Penitentiary, afford ample means for instruction in clinical medicine and surgery, while the facilities for studying practical anatomy and operative surgery are unsurpassed. Physicians in the country who do not receive the catalogue, which will be issued during the present month, (July) will please send their addresses (post paid) to the Dean.

AUGS. L. WARNER, M. D.,

August 6, 1844.—w.

SHANNONDALE Woollen Factory.

The Tariff Reduced to Twenty per cent.

Keep it Before the People.

THE suscribers would respectfully inform the Farmers, Merchants, and others, of Jefferson, Clarke, and Loudoun counties, that they have at their Factory, one mile above the Shannondale Springs, a fine assortment of
LINSEYS, both fulled and plaid, Cassimeres, Flannels, Carpeting of good quality,
hich they are very anxious to dispose of for ool. This establishment being capable of manufacturing a large quantity, and with a disposition on our part to keep it moving, we will offer greater inducements than ever. It is unnecessary for us to state our prices, as we are determined to bring them down at once to their lowest standard. Persons having Wool to exchange for goods of any description in our line would do well at least to call and examine our stock on hand, which is a tolerably fair one, of good quality and low price.

Aug 1, 1844. JOBE & CO.

CABINET-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Shepherdstown and its vicinity, that he still continues the

Cabinet-Making Business,

In all its various branches. His shop is a few doors below Entler's Hotel, on the opposite side, adjoining the Grocery Store of Bilmyre & Co., where he has on hand

A GOOD SUPPLY OF

FURNITURE,

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

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

THOMAS HOPKINS.

Shepherdstown, Aug 8, 1844.—tf

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

JUST received a good assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, viz:
Carpenter's Door Locks,
Knob Latches,
Rimmed do
Socket and Turner's Chisels,
Shovels and Tongs, various prices,
Horse Rasps, large size,
Mill and Hand-saw Files,
Butt and Parliament Hinges,
Wood Screws and Spriggs,
Superior Pocket Knives,
Knives and Forks,
Candlesticks and Snuffers,
German Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Brittania and iron do do
Carpenter's Foot Rules, 2 & 4 fold,
Bench and Sash Planes,
All of which will be sold very low by
JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, Aug 15

Wool.

WE want to purchase at the market price, 5 or 3000 pounds of Wool, for which we will exchange goods.

Aug 1. MILLER & TATE.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A LARGE and general supply of Drugs & Medicines, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. in store and for sale low by

Sept 26 J CROSBY.

REMOVAL.

"HANDS OFF! Touch it Lightly!"

Huzza for Fashion!

J. H. KININGHAM respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has removed his shop to the Old Tailoring Stand of F. S. Boyle, deceased, next door to the Free Press Office, where he will be happy to wait upon those who may be disposed to patronize him.—He begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has been the recipient of, and pledges himself to renewed exertions to merit a continuance.

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 regularly issued, he can promise the very

"TIP OF THE FASHION"

☞ To those who may desire their garments so made, and is thus enabled to say that the most fastidious will be served 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.

Charlestown, April 4, 1844.

☞ Country produce will be taken at all times in exchange for work, at cash prices.

Great Western Cook Stove.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public generally that he has secured the right of making and vending the above named STOVE in several counties. A model of the Stove can be seen at the Harpers-Ferry Iron Foundry, and in the course of a few weeks I shall have a number of the Stoves on hand.—I deem it unnecessary to say much concerning this Stove in my advertisement, as I have no fears but it will recommend itself to every person that will examine it. I will merely state that it is adapted either for the burning of coal or wood, and that it is so constructed that in case the cooking is required to be done very soon, a portion only of the Stove need be heated—that is when the family is not very large. The price of the large Stove is $33, the small one $22, complete. Person who may want a Cooking Stove are requested to give me a call, and after trying the Stove if they are not pleased with it, I will take it back.

HUGH GILLEECE.

Harpers-Ferry, August 10, 1843.

FULLED & PLAID LINSEYS.

JUST received, a large supply of Fulled and Plaid Linseys, Home-made Flannels, which will be sold very low, or exchanged for Wool, at factory prices. Farmers can now supply themselves on very favorable terms.

Aug 22. J J MILLER.

FULLED & PLAID LINSEYS.

I HAVE just received a lot of prime heavy Fulled and Plaid Linseys, Flannels and Tweed Cassimeres. Any quantity of Wool, washed or unwashed, will be taken in exchange for goods at fair prices.

Aug. 29 S. H. ALLEMONG.

The Ladies

ARE respectfully invited to give me a call and examine my stock of JEWELRY and Fancy Articles in their way.
I have just received some
Fine Gold Pencils,
Rings, and Breast Pins,
Hair Pins, Sleeve Pins, &c.

July 18. H S FORNEY.

Riots! Mob Laws!!

ALL was quiet at the last accounts we had from Philadelphia; we take advantage of this state of affairs to call the attention of the Public to the large and well selected stock of Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Fruit, Confectionary, &c., just received and for sale at the lowest prices.

H. S. FORNEY.

Shepherdstown, July 18, 1844.

BACON.

PRIME Bacon, Lard, Flour, and Corn Meal for sale by J J MILLER.

Aug 22.

A HINT. Baltimore and Philadelphia to make our FALL PURCHASES.

OUR FRIENDS WILL UNDERSTAND THAT

WE MUST HAVE MONEY,

OR WE CANNOT GO.

A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 5, 1844.

COAL, COAL.

JUST received and for sale at Duffield's Depot, a lot of the best COAL for smithing ever brought into the county. It is the same coal which is used in all the Machine Shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. It can be had at the low rate of 18 cents per bushel. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for Goods, Coal, Iron, Nails, and Salt; for which produce I will give Baltimore price, deducting freight and commissions.—*Give me a shake.*

ALFRED DUFFIELD.

May 16, 1844.

Vinegar.

STRONG Cider Vinegar, for Pickling, for sale by J J MILLER.

Aug. 29.

Tobacco,

BEST quality, 5 plugs to the pound, 20c
Small twist, 12½
Aug 15. S GIBSON.

Wanted,

3 OR 4 Barrels prime Cider Vinegar
Aug 1. T C SIGAFOOSE.

CIDER VINEGAR,

JUST received and for sale by
Aug 15. J G WILSON.

Lard.

A LOT of good family lard for sale by
Aug 22. WM S LOCK

For the Ladies.

JUST received a few pieces of beautiful Prints, fall patterns, very low.
August 15. J G WILSON.

JOSEPH CROSBY, Wholesale Dealer in Fruit, AND General Commission Merchant

No. 27, South Charles St., BALTIMORE.

Leather.

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

THOMAS RAWLINS

SALT.

125 SACKS of Coarse and Fine Salt—*at reduced prices, for cash.* Farmers will find it their interest to call and see me.

Aug 22 J J MILLER.

Stocking Yarn.

WE have at our Factory 150 pounds of Stocking Yarn, for sale low by the pound, or we will exchange it for Wool.

JOBE & CO.

Shannondale Factory, Sept. 5, 1844.

Fulled and Plaid Linseys.

500 YARDS Fulled and Plaid LINSEYS just received, and for sale at the lowest market price by

Sept. 12. T. C. SIGAFOOSE.

Wool Wanted.

I WILL take any quantity of Wool in exchange for goods. WM S LOCK.

Aug 22.

PRIME VINEGAR.

JUST received a few barrels prime Vinegar.

Sept 19. MILLER & TATE.

Prints.

A LOT of beautiful new style PRINTS.

Sept. 5. MILLER &

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

THE above business, heretofore conducted by WM AVIS, will hereafter be conducted by WM. AVIS & CO.

The firm would take occasion to state that they have now on hand the most complete and general assortment of

LEATHER

ever offered for manufacture in this county.—It is all of the best quality, and warranted equal to any that can be procured here or elsewhere. That their work will be executed in the most substantial and improved manner, the experience of one of the undersigned for the last several years has given sufficient evidence.—Those who may patronize the establishment, may rest assured that the best workmen that can be procured will always be employed, and none but the best materials will be used.

In order that the taste of the most fastidious may be gratified, the latest style of *Baltimore* and *Philadelphia LASTS* will be procured for gentlemen as well as ladies' wear.

It is the intention of the undersigned to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK

that pertains to their business; and those in want need only call to be accommodated. As to price, they are determined that no establishment, here or elsewhere, shall equal us. For several reasons, the undersigned believe they can manufacture work CHEAPER than the same description can be procured for in the county; and to realize the truth of this, call, price, and judge for yourselves. The public may rest assured they will not be disappointed in what is here asserted WM. AVIS & CO.

Sept. 12, 1844.

☞ Any quantity of CORN, to be delivered between this and Christmas, will be taken in exchange for work, to be manufactured immediately, if desired. All kinds of marketable COUNTRY PRODUCE, taken on the same terms, at cash prices. W. A. & CO.

Wanted, Immediately,

SIX sober, steady, and industrious JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS—three for fine work, and three for coarse. None but good workmen, and those of steady habits, need apply. To such, constant work and liberal wages will be given. WM. AVIS & CO.

Sept. 12. 1844.

LOOK AT THIS!

CHEAPER THAN EVER. BOOTS & SHOES.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and customers that he continues at his Old Stand, next door East of Carter's Hotel, where will be constantly kept on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice, every description of BOOTS and SHOES, manufactured of the best materials, and by experienced workmen.

My prices will in no instance exceed those of any other manufactory in the place—nor indeed those sold in Stores. My Boots shall be 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 homemade work sold in the stores.

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 country, and which I will warrant to be equal in beauty and better made than those manufactured in the cities. I will sell them at reduced prices, as low as they can be had in the stores.

Having just received from Baltimore a lot of 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!

[illegible] opportunity of tendering my thanks to my friends and customers in Smithfield, and would inform them that I design continuing my visits to that place, for the purpose of taking MEASURES, on every Thursday, and will make a return on the week following. The subscriber trusts 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.

Charlestown, April 4, 1844.

A CARD.

THE undersigned would not do justice to his own feelings nor to his kind friends, were he to withhold his acknowledgments for the very flattering encouragement he has met with since his return to Charlestown, in the *Joiner & Carpentering Business,* and would say to all, that his best efforts will be directed to please the plainest or the most fastidious.

Call and see him, a few doors west of Dr. Cordell's. N. MYERS.

July 4, 1844.—tf.

To the Public.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his grateful acknowledgments to his friends for past favors, and begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is prepared with Machinery for Manufacturing

Window Sash, Window Blinds, and Pannel Doors,

And can furnish those in want of such articles at short notice, and at reduced prices. He has now on hand, a large stock of SASH of various sizes—persons wishing to build would advance their work more rapidly by purchasing doors, blinds, and sash, already made up (that being the work most troublesome and occupying the greatest length of time) to such, great bargains will be given. He is also prepared to contract for the

Erection of Buildings,

and from his experience he flatters himself that he can fully satisfy the notions of the most fastidious—either for durability, comfort, 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 Street, before dealing else where.

☞ 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 superscribe *Monuments—Box, Column, and plain*

TOMB SLABS And Head & Foot STONES

OF EVERY VARIETY.

Having purchased an extensive QUARRY of the most beautiful *White and Variegated MARBLE,* and an extensive water power to saw and polish with, his prices will be LOW. One great advantage to purchasers is, that all Stone will be delivered at his risk, without any extra charge.

☞ LETTERING neatly executed.

By application to Mr. Horatio N. Gallaher, Charlestown, those who may desire any of the above articles can be shewn the list of prices and the different plans. He will also attend any orders, epitaphs, &c., that may be left with him, or, by addressing him, at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., orders can be [illegible] without delay. [illegible] attended, as his prices are uniform.

January 21 1843.

WANTED.

BACON Bacon wanted, for which the highest price will be made. J J MILLER.

Sept 29

White Lead.

PURE White Lead warranted to be a prime article, at $2,50 per keg, just received.

H S FORNEY.

Shepherdstown, July 18.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, viz:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life, Gen. Chronic Constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

If there be a pleasure on earth which superior beings cannot enjoy, and of which they might almost envy men the possession of, it is the power of relieving pain. How consoling, then, is the consciousness of having been the instrument of rescuing thousands from misery to those who possess it. What an amount of suffering has been relieved, and what a still greater amount of suffering can be presented, by the use of Sands's Sarsaparilla! The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and to his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had grown hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the sensitive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1844.

MESSRS SANDS:—Gentlemen.—I consider it but an act of justice to you to state the following facts in reference to the great benefit I have received, in the cure of an obstinate *Cancerous Ulcer* on my breast.

I was attended eighteen months by a regular and skilful Physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one of our most able and experienced Surgeons without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods of treating cancer were resorted to; for five weeks in succession my breast was burned with caustic three times a day, and for six it was daily syringed with a weak solution of nitric acid, and the cavity or internal ulcer was so large that it held an ounce of the solution. The Doctor probed the ulcer and examined the bone, and said the disease was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid open and the bones examined, but finding no relief from what had been done, and feeling that I was rapidly getting worse, I almost despaired of recovery and considered my case nearly hopeless.

Seeing various testimonials and certificates of cure by the use of "SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA" in cases similar to my own, I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were used, but from the long, deep seated character of my disease, produced no very decided change; considering this as the only probable cure for my case, I persevered until the disease was entirely cured. It is now over eleven months since the cure was completed; there is not the slightest appearance of a return. *I therefore pronounce myself* WELL, and the cure *entirely effected by* SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA, as *I took no other medicine of any kind during the time I was using it, nor have I taken any since.* Please excuse this long deferred acknowledgement, which I think it my duty to make. Your valuable Sarsaparilla cured me with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could, and I feel myself under lasting obligations to you. I can say many things, I cannot write and I do most respectfully invite ladies afflicted as I have been, to call upon me and I will satisfy them fully of the truth as stated above, and many other things in reference to this case.

NANCY J. MILLER, 218 Sullivan street, next door to the Methodist Church.

BALTIMORE, June 10, 1844.

Messrs. SANDS—Gentlemen: Most cheerfully do I add to the numerous testimonials of your life preservative Sarsaparilla. I was attacked in the year 1839 with a scrofulous affection on my upper lip, and continuing upward taking hold of my nose and surrounding parts, until the passages for conveying tears from the eyes to the nose were destroyed, which caused an unceasing flow of tears. It also affected my gums, causing a discharge very unpleasant, and my teeth became so loose that it would not have been a hard task to pull them out with a slight jerk—such were my feelings and suffering at this time that I was rendered perfectly miserable. I consulted the first Physicians of the City, but with little benefit.—Every thing I heard of was tried, but all of no service, and as a last resort was recommended change of air; but this, like other remedies, did no good, the disease continued gradually to increase, until my whole body was affected. But thanks to humanity, my Physician recommended your preparation of Sarsaparilla. I procured from your agent in this City, Dr. James A. Reed, 6 bottles, and in less time than three months was restored to health and happiness. Your Sarsaparilla alone effected the cure, and with a desire that the afflicted may no longer suffer, but use the right medicine and be free from disease, with feelings of joy and gratitude I remain your friend,

DANIEL McCONNIKAN.

Any one desirous to know farther particulars will find me at my residence in Front-street, where it will afford me pleasure to communicate any thing in relation to this cure.

DANIEL McCONNIKAN.

Personally appeared before me the above named Daniel McConnikan, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement.

JOHN CLOUD,
Justice of the Peace of the City of Baltimore.

For farther particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 79 Fulton-street, 273 Broadway, 77 East Broadway.

Also by JOSEPH M. NICKLIN, *Berryville.*

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sand's Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore, ask for Sands's Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

September, 5, 1844—1y.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH to purchase a large number of Negroes of both sexes, that are sound, healthy, and slaves for life, for which I will pay the highest cash prices. Persons having servants to sell, if they will write to me, I will at all times attend to their communications, and will send my agent to their respective residences if requested. HOPE H. SLATTER.

Pratt street, Baltimore.

Aug. 8, 1844—6m*

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WILL at all times give the highest prices in *CASH,* for likely young NEGROES, of both sexes, from ten to twenty-five years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of, will do well to call on me at my residence, in Charlestown; and any communication in writing will be promptly attended to.

WM. CRGW.

January 5, 1843.—tf.

No. 4, Miller's Row.

FLOUR, by the barrel or pound, Corn Meal, Quinces, Fruit and Confectionary, Cream, Cakes and Beer, &c., &c., always [illegible] found at the above named place.

Also, Bread, Rusk, and Pound-cake at the shortest notice.

Charlestown, Sept. 5, 1844.

To the Public.

THIS is to inform the public that I am prepared to take medicine to remove all fever complaint, dropsy, diarrhea, headache, giddiness, maladies attending females and children, cleanse the stomach, bowels, and kidneys, ague and bilious complaints, swellings, pains, worms, eruptions, fevel and rheumatism, by carrying off phlegm, waterish, putrid gross thick humors, obstructions from the blood. There is no doubt that if families and persons generally were acquainted with the efficacy and healing power of Davies' Family Pills, they might save many dollars now paid for doctor's bills; they are mild and gentle in their operation.

☞ Sold by

A & G W HOLLAND, Harpers-Ferry;
JOHN B [illegible], Martinsburg;
J [illegible], No 8[illegible] Market St. Baltimore.

Aug 1. 1844—3m

CONFECTIONARY.

A FRESH supply of Confectionary just received, embracing Candies and Nuts of all kinds and varieties, at the Drug Store of

H S FORNEY.

Shepherdstown, July 18.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in August, 1844:

James L. Renson, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Richard Williams, Adm'r of Ann Henning, dec'd, Richard Duffield, Adm'r of Delilah Smallwood, dec'd, William Grove, John T. Cookus, and Samuel Smallwood DEF'TS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Sam'l Smallwood, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendant do appear here on the 1st day of the next term, and answer the bill and amended petition of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

August 15, 1844.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the clerk's office of the circuit superior court of law and chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in August, 1844:

William Ratliff and Jane McPherson, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
John Moler, Robert Lucas, Wm. Lucas, Samuel Strider, John Littlejohn, Thomas Whitridge, Henry Shaw, C. A. Gambrill, John G. Hewes, Elias Shaw, Benjamin Ford, and Daniel Snyder, the last named two trading under the name and firm of Ford & Snyder, and Andrew Kennedy, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, John Littlejohn, Thomas Whitridge, Henry Shaw, and Elias Shaw, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, in the county of Jefferson, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

August 15, 1844.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in August, 1844:

John A. Mantz PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
John McP. Brien, Geo. W. Humphreys, late Sheriff of Jefferson County, Committee Administrator of Robert Fulton, dec'd, John R. Flagg his Deputy, and Robert T. Brown, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant, John McPherson Brien, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered,*