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NO. 2.

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dvertise by the year.

32 Distant subscriptions and advertisements must be aid in advance, or responsible persons living in the county become responsible for the same.

THE SHIPWRECK.

From the climes of the East, o'er the calm ocean wayes.
The vessel is gallantly sweeping,
Where far, far below, in their red coral graves,
The hearts of the shipwrock'd are sleeping.
From the clime of the East, to their dear Scottish sle,
The mariners gladly are steering.
And bright are their prospects; and sweet is their toil,
For no storm on their path is appearing.

They think of their homes where their parents reside.

That shall greet them with tear drops of gladness;
Where the wives of their love, each as gay as a bride,
Shall lighten the heart of its sadness; for blue,
Where their children shall meet them with bright eyes
And checks like summer-tide blossoms.
Where their sweethearts await, like the lilies in dew,
Tadrop overpower'd in their bosoms.

But from slumber to tempest the ocean awakes,
Like the lions in hunger that waken,
And the canyass is scatter if like winter snow-flakes,
And the masts like a willow are shaken;
And down goes the ship, like a star from the sky,
When the storm on the night-wind is flying;
And now the green sea-wayes all quietly lie,
Like the turf on the graves that are lying.

Political.

From the Democratic Text Book. BIOGRAPHY OF THE

HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS.

GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 10th of July, 1792. He is the elder son of Alexander James Dallas, one of the most accomplished advocates and distinguished statesmen that have adorned the legal profession of the United States, or sustained, in important posts of public trust, the principles and policy of the republican party. He received the rudiments of his education at a school in Germantown, and afterward at the Friends' Academy in Philadelphia. At the age of fourteen he was entered in Princeton College, and continued there until 1810, when he was graduated with the highest honors

On leaving College, Mr. Dallas commenced the law, in the office of his father at Philadelphia; Ithough, in the intervals of that severe study, the more attractive forms of literature and poetry were not infrequently cultivated, he yet persevered with unceasing application in making himself a thorough master of the great principles of the profession of which he has since been so distinnished a member. He was admitted to the bar 1813. Soon after the declaration of war with England he had enrolled himself in a volunteer corps; and when, in the year 1813, Mr. Gallatin was appointed by President Madison a member of the commission that repaired to St. Petersburg for the purpose of negotiating a peace, under the mediation of the Emperor Alexander, he accomunied that minister as his private and confiden-

tial secretary.

In August, 1814, Mr. Dallas returned to the United States, bearing the despatches from the American commissioners, then, holding their sessions at Ghent, which announced the prospects little favorable to a speedy peace that are known to have resulted from the earlier conferences with the British envoys. On his arrival he found his father transferred from the bar of Philadelphia to the head of the Treasury Department, a post requiring, in the complicated state of the finances, and amid the pressing exigencies of the war, all the resources of judgment and talent for which he had been already distinguished, but which he was now destined to display through a brilliant administration of two years, under circumstances and in a manner that secured for him a yet larger share of the applause and confidence of the people of the United States. His son remained with him for a time at Washington, to assist him in the arduous duties of the treasury, and then returned to Philadelphia to resume, or rather to com-mence the actual practice of his profession, an event that was almost immediately followed by his marriage with an accomplished lady, the daughter of Mr. Nicklin, an eminent merchant of that

city.

The death of his father, which occurred shortly after he left the Treasury Department, took from Mr. Dallas, in the outset of his career at the bar, not merely the benefit of professional assistance sellom equalled, but those kind and endearing associations which could have grown up only in intercourse with one whose genius was not more brilliant than his affections were warm.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that the exigencies of a legal life could not withdraw Mr.
Dallas from the deepest interest in political topics.
Deriving from the conduct and counsels of his father, and from the associations of his earliest
youth, as well as those of later years, a strong attachment to the principles and views of the Deanocratic party, he had never failed to co-operate
with his fellow citizens in the measures which
were calculated to advance them. The measures with his fellow citizens in the measures which were calculated to advance them. The more tranquil administration of Mr. Monroe, succeeding the fierce political conflicts which existed during the war with England, did not present many questions that rallied party controversies on national affairs; but the election of Governor Heister in Pennsylvania had brought the Federal party into power in that State, after a long period of Demo-cratic ascendency, and no one embarked with more zeal than Mr. Dallas in endeavoring to effect the sestoration of the policy which he believed to be essential to a sound and just administration of the affairs of the commonwealth. These efforts resulted in the triumphant re-election of Governor Schultze, the candidate of the Democratic party. But while unanimity followed by

But while unanimity, followed by success, thus attended the course of his political associates in the State, the elements of division among the the State, the elements of division among the Democacy of the Union began to be apparent in regard to the individual who was to succeed Mr. Monroe. Early personal associations, as well as a just appreciation of his distinguished talents, had led Mr. Dallas to unite with a rge portion of his political friends. that the vote of the State Calhoun; and the succession Department for the eight to give a certain pledg comparative youth, of th try would call him. When how ral sentiment of the remaining party

out the Union, expressed a desire to confer on the venerable patriot who had so long and so faithfully maintained their principles in various posts of civil trust, and so brilliantly augmented the glory of his country in the field of battle, Mr. Dallas, with sentiments towards General Jackson in which the friends of Mr. Calhoun in Pennsylvania at once participated, took the lead in suggesting that the younger candidate should be presented to the American people for the second office, while the unfield and harmonious voice of the Democratic party should name General Jackson for the presidential chair. In every measure that resulted from this determination Mr. Dallas bore a prominent part; the eloquent address in which SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON

resulted from this determination Mr. Dallas bore a prominent part; the eloquent address in which the Democratic convention of the State presented their reasons for the course they had adopted, is generally understood to have proceeded from his pen; and when, in November, 1824, the unusually large majority of more than thirty thousand Democratic votes showed the enthusiastic feeling of moratic votes showed the enthusiastic feeling of the State, there were few unround.

tion to the mayoralty, an office which for many

tion to the mayoralty, an office which for many years past, in consequence of the usual ascendency of the federal party, has been seldom bestowed upon a person of his political opinions.

At length, in the year 1831, a vacancy having occurred in the representation from Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States, the Legislature selected Mr. Dallas to fill that honorable post. Thus, in entering for the first time a legislative body, he found himself in the highest and most important assembly that exists under the American Constitution. A new field was given to his talents as a statesman and an orator. Having at the bar of Philadelphia few equals in forensia eloquence, and being perhaps without a rival, certainwithout a superior, at home, on any occasion of public and especially political discussion, he was now required to match himself with men trained by exercise as well as possessed of distinguish-ed ability, in a scene which forbade the logical precision of a court, and yet could scarcely call-torth or permitthe animated current of spentaneous declamation so often successfully indulged in the lesser assemblages of his fellow citizens. His speeches in the Senate of the United States, throughout the period that he remained there, were heard with attention that gave evidence of his compolitical views, and they abound with passages of animated eloquence. The most interesting subject of general discussion was that which made the winters of 1832 and 1833 more memorable in our legislative history than any period since the war with England. The principles on which a revision of the tariff duties was to be made gave rise, in the former session, to long and warm de-bates, which in the following one led to those that involved the serious question of a right of one or more of the States to nullify a law making such-revision on principles that it might regard as con-trary to the provisions of the constitution. On

oth occasions Mr. Dallas took part in these debates. On the former, after an eloquent picture of the situation and resources of the United States, he touched, with a powerful but friendly spirit, Pa, dated 7th July, 1836, and are chiefly in vindithe various causes to which, independently of the policy of protection generally advocated by the northern statesmen, might be imputed the distresses that were supposed peculiarly to affect and in-jure the agriculture of the South. Following then the course of general opinion, as well as the de-clared policy of Pennsylvania, as evinced in the repeated votes of her Legislature, he presented, in a manner not often surpassed in force and clear-ness by those who have treated the matter in the same light, the views then entertained on the best mode of adjusting the delicate question so as to save the South from any real injury, and yet preserve from destruction the labor and pursuits of the Northern and Middle States, When the eightened excitement of the following year proheightened excitement of the following year produced that gloomy epoch in our fraternal annals, which was marked by serious discussions on the extent of force that the general government might exert upon the opposing laws of the States, and the consequent actions of her authorities, and people, he sustained that power in the Union which he believed to be essential to its preservation, and warranted by the spirit and terms of the contract, but deprecated, in so doing, every measure not clearly necessary for those objects. On all quesbut deprecated, in so coing, every incasary inclearly necessary for those objects. On all questions appearing to involve any differences of policy or interest among the States, Mr. Dallas appears uniformly to have leaned to that course which he deemed most calculated, even at some sacrifice,

to preserve the harmony of the whole.

On the 3rd of March, 1833, the term expired for which he had been elected to the Senate. At his own request, his name was withheld from the legislature as a candidate for re-election. He was then selected by Governor Wolf as the Attorney General of his native State, and he continued to hold it with increasing reputation, and with a de-gree of approbation and confidence on the part of the whole community never exceeded, nor often istration of the State, by the election of Governor Ritner, induced him to withdraw.

Ritner, induced him to withdraw.

Mr. Dallas soon perceived the secret operations that ripened to so fatal a result, by which the Bank of the United States was imposed, by corrupt and dishonest means, on the people of the United States, and especially of Pennsylvania, as a State institution. He lent the aid of his influence and talents to resist it while he was at Harrisburg, and on his return to Philadelphia, awakened his Democratic brethren, in public discussions, to a full sense of the danger whose near approach had been carefully concealed. The history of that disastrous measure, and the means by which its suctrous measure, and the means by which its suc-cess was achieved, if not yet developed in all their details, are yet generall known. In consequence of it, the State was plunged into the long train of disasters from which its citizens have not yet been able to extricate themselves, and of which the vffects, extending far beyond their immediate objects, have produced the most deplorable results on the business, prosperity, and even character of the American people. Even after the shackles had been fixed. Mr. Dallas was among those who sought to business, prosperity, and even character of the American people. Even after the shackles had been fixed, Mr. Dallas was among those who sought to relieve the community from so fatal a thraidom.—Taking advantage of the approaching convention, when the people of the State were to meet with every attribute of original sovereignty not restrained by the Constitution of the United States, and of which the assemblage was promulgated by the vote of the people before the act in question was passed, he called to the consideration of the inhiabitants of the State, in an able and eloquent letter, the propriety of examining into the irands that had been perpetrated, and relieving the commonwealth, by an edict of that body from all fraudulent invasions of its rights, due care being taken

the people of the State, there were few among them whose zeal had been more honorably and actively displayed than his in producing that gratifying result.

Since Mr. Danas returetum from Russia, he has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession; and though it is generally understood, that not long afters that event, a seat in his cabinet was tendered to him by Mr. Van Butively displayed than his in producing that gratifying result.

The choice of the House of Representatives having given the Presidency to Mr. Adams, the succeeding four years only contributed to create the yet stronger concentration of public opinion in favor of General Jackson; and when he obtained, in 1828, the suffrages of fifteen States, the majority in Pennsylvania had increased beyond fifty thousand. It was during this interval that Mr. Dallas received from the people of his native city an honorable mark of their confidence by an election to the prayoralty, an office which for many it receives from all sections of the country, angurs well for his triumph, and the success of those principles with which he has been so long identified. To the confidence reposed in him, founded in his adherence, from earliest youth, to the accepted doctrines of the republican party on every great national question, he adds a brilliancy of genius, a spotless personal life, and qualities so calculated to win the affection and regard of all with whom he is called into association, that his native State, playing him as she does in the highest class of her placing him as she does in the highest class of he favorite sons, will scarcely consent that the riper years of his life should be withdrawn altogether from her service, and that of the people of the Uni-ted States. Adorning and filling, as he would with eminent distinction, the most exalted offices that his fellow citizens can bestow, their hope is certainly as general as it is reasonable and just, that none of the accidents which hang upon all human footsteps may withhold him from the honorable discharge of those public trusts, which are conferred by the willing suffrages of a free people, upon those among them who have been found to be the most deserving.

be the most deserving. GEO. M. DALLAS AND THE U. S. BANK.

In 1832 and '33 Mr. Dallas represented Pennsylvania in the U. S. Senate. In obedience to positive instructions from his State Legislature he voted for the extension of the charter of the U. S. Bank. The Democratic party have ever recognised the doctrine of instruction. Mr. Dallas deeped the instructions and voted for the bank.—How unlike has been the course of Mr. Clay. Instructed by the Legislature of his State in 1824 to vote for Gen. Jackson for the presidency, he disobeyed them, and entered into a coalition with JohnQuincy Adams, by which the latter was elected President and the former Secretary of State. His course in regard to the bankrupt law is not GEO. M. DALLAS AND THE U. S. BANK. His course in regard to the bankrupt law is not less selfish. He disobeyed again the almost unanimous wish and instructions of his constituents, by refusing to vote for the repeal of the bankrupt law, which was defeated by his vote, and thus entered into another coalition with the speculators, financiers, &c. of the country, by which in 1844, they were to give him their undivided support.

The following are extracts from a letter of Mr. Dallas to a Democratic committee of Smithfield.

cation of Gen. Jackson's veto:

"The bill passed both Houses of Congress, but met from the Roman tribune who filled the execu-tive office, in whose elevation I had taken an active part, and from the great current of whose policy and spirit the democracy of America expected the wonders of renovation and reform he has since achieved, a signal and overwhelming veto.

"From the moment of the veto, the enrage board, heretofore discreet and plausible, tore off the mask, stripped itself rapidly of all disguise, and under the flimsy pretext of being first assail-ed, entered at a bound and with bluster into the arena of political strife. The chief Magistrate of the country became the mark of its contumely and vindictive thrusts. Town meetings were conven-ed to exasperate party. Bank banners were pa-raded on every election ground. Official manifes-toes, equally arrogant and inflammatory, were is-sued. Legislation was to be overawed, the citi-zens intimidated, the elective franchise depreciated, or controlled, the country revolutionized! This was a process of re-charter which seemed to prostitute the powers and to defeat the purpose of the corporation. It involved practices and pretensions utterly irreconcilable with what were well known to me to have been the pure objects and Democratic principles of its founders. It gave reality at once to the vivid pictures drawn in Con-gress of the ambitious tendencies and dangerous influences of such a moneyed agent. It threw me irresistibly back upon the pledge which, as a republican senator, I had openly given in that high sphere of representative duty, and I witnessed AND SHARED WITH PRIDE THE MANLY AND VIGO-ROUS AND TRIUMPHANT RESISTANCE BY WHICH ITS USURPATIONS WERE ENCOUNTERED AND FINALLY

"But, uncompromising hostility to any bank which shall start from its prescribed path and strict subordination, shall venture to mingle in politics, and shall, covertly or boldly, formally or informally, gather, exasperate and lead party for the attainment of its ends, is, in my estimation, an imperative obligation upon those who desire to perpetuate the virtue and freedom which characterize our social and political system. ze our social and political system.

"THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA CAN NEVER AGAIN IN-CUR THE RISK OF A NATIONAL BANK.

"Providence, among its numerous merciful dis-pensations, ordained this struggle to occur while yet enough of primitive Democracy and revolutionary energy remained to secure its issue; at a time when the watch tower was tenanted by one whose lofty patriotism attracted unbounded confi-dence, while from his stern presence and inflexi-ble purpose the efforts of intimidation, clamour or ble purpose the efforts of intimidation, clamour or blandishment, withdrew defeated and unavailing.

"I am aware that speculative writers deny the competency of one Legislature to impair the power of its successor, or to grant away a franchise which may not be recalled at discretion: but however ingenious and plausible such a position may be made to appear on paper, it is repelled by all history and all practice. Every session of our own general assembly ever convened has acted irreconcilably with such a doctrine. The case is one in which recourse to an extreme theory, ever so captivating, would be unwise."

THE TARIFF. Read, Democrats and Whigs. From the New York Evening Post. SWAPPING JACKETS.

The pith of the argument in favor of a protective Tariff is comprised in the commendation once bestowed by a good old Yankee lady upon her two sons, who were so clever, she said, in the art of making money, that if shut up in a room together for a day, they would make five dollars a piece by swapping jackets. All that is said by Mr. Evans and other laborious defenders of our Tariff, amounts to something like this. It is true that an invertigent obthing like this. It is true, that an impertment ob jector might say to the good old lady, or to Mr. Evans, that if one of the parties gains five dollars, the other must lose it, and that shutting us up in a room together, and compelling us to trade with each other is no way to increase our common stock of wealth. Mr. Evans does not perceive the force of this objection, nor probably would the old lady, if it had been mentioned to her.

But the farmers of this country begin to see it.
Shut up with the manufacturers and compelled to
exchange with them, instead of going out into the
world to make such bargains as will bring them world to make such bargains as will bring them
the largest return of the comforts and the necessaries of life, they find, on footing up their accounts,
that the money is passing rapidly from their pockets into those of their shrewd companions. A little plain arithmetic is often a great help in questions of political economy. Many of the young
farmers have been taught in the schools by the aid
of Colburn's Arithmetic, and in their hands the science of numbers is not a branch of useless learning. Here is a sample of the mode in which the farmers of Orleans county in this State "cypher out" the Tariff question. We take it from the

out" the Tariff question. We take it from the Orleans Republican of last week:

"The Whigs are raising a hue and cry because wool is now fetching a few cents more on a pound than it did a year ago. They would make believe that it is in consequence of the tariff passed in 1842. But whilst they are so very earnest on that subject, they forget to tell that wheat and every thing raised by the larmer is much lower, and that cloths, and every thing they are obliged to buy at the stores, are higher; so much so as to overbalance all the advance on wool by several hudred per cent. For instance, a farmer has forty pounds of wool to sell, and he gets ten cents per pound adwool to sell, and he gets ten cents per pound advance; this would amount to \$4. Now he has two hundred bushels wheat to sell, and the price is not so much by one shilling, per bushel as one year ago, which makes a loss of \$25. Add full half that sum for the depreciated price of other articles that he raises, and the sum is \$37.50.—And to this should be added full five per cent. on all the articles which he has to purchase at the stores. Say \$50, which is a very small amount for any ordinary farmer; this gives \$2 50, and added to \$37 50 makes \$40 of loss, to offset the \$4 advance on wool. If the Whigs object to this way of reasoning, and say the increased Tariff of '42 has not caused the depreciation in the price of other produce, we would answer by saying that neither as the price of wool increased in consequence of the Tarif

"And this can be said with much force, for the nal duty upon coarse wools, and as compared with that upon the articles of cotton and woollen man-ufactures, is but trifling even on the finer quali-

The farmers of Erie county are equally expert in figures, and can tell you to a fraction who is the vinner and who the looser in this swapping of jackets. As a proof of this, we quote the following passages from the Buffalo Courier, where the loss sustained by the farmers is stated in a manner

"The following table of prices of leading articles of agricultural product, prepared with the greatest care, and from most authentic data, will show how temporary was the decline of prices in 1840, and to what a degree they have been reducbraces a period of eleven years. For the five years preceding the present, the compilation is made from the files of the Commercial Advertiser, and for the five preceding, from the files of the Albany Argus. The prices stated have reference to the New York market, and date in each year at the end of June:

the time is	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.
834	5 00	1 07	66
835	675	1 40	95
836	7 00	1 40	90
837	10 50	1 70	1 10
838	7 75	1 45	90
839.	6 00	1 25	82
840	4 75	1 07	53
841	5 50	1.12	62
842	- 575	1 25	54
843	5 12 *	1 15	55
844	4 25	. 88	47
	Pork.	Wool. As	nes-Pots.
834	15 00	60a67	4 00
835	17.50	60a70	4 50
836	22 00	45a60	5 75
837	23 00	30a15	. 5 00.
838	24 00	35a45	5 00
839	22 50	35a45	5.00
840	15 00	27133	4 50
841	12 50	26a31	5 00
842	11 25	23a25	5 25
843	11 50	23a27	4 62
844	8 37	26a37	4 18
umba Cama	watering Aut		nuntian in

the present protective tariff was passed. The effect of the Compromise Act upon the farming interest is shown in the period from 1834 to the date of the present Tariff. Except the few months in 1840, it is seen that remunerating prices were sus-tained during that whole period, and that the fluctuations of trade never reduced them much below a compensating return. The temporary reduction of 1840 was partially recovered when the passage of the present Tariff took place. Then a blight

of the present Tariff took place. Then a blight fell upon the value of agricultural commodities, and they have been steadily receding until the present unexampled low rate has been reached.

"Will our farmers ponder upon these instructive facts, and gain wisdom by experience? We believe they will, and that the result of their reflections will be a determination to sustain their interests by their votes."

In Chenango, on the other, hand they have they

ests by their votes."

In Chenango, on the other hand, they have calculated what the manufacturers have gained.—
Here is a paragraph from the Oxford Republican, printed in that county. It is part of an answer to the assertion of the protectionists, that high duties

railroad iron, if the present duty loes not enhance the price? Why have woollens advanced at least 36 per cent. since its passage, if this Tariff does not enhance the price? Why does cotton cloth come upon an average four cents a yard higher than it did before its passage, if this Tariff does not enhance the price? Do not the prices current of 1842, before the Tariff was passed, teach us that sugar was sold at from 4 to 6 cents a pound, and molasses at from 15 to 22 cents per gallon; and do not the prices current show that sugar is now worth 7 to 9 cents, and molasses from 26 to 31 cents?"

now worth 7 to 5 cents,
31 cents?"

With equal pertinacity the people of Niagara question the pretence so often put forth, that a protective Tariff is for the protection of the American laborer. The Niagara Democrat, published at Lockport, treats the question in this manner:

"What does a high Tariff protect? The labor and the content of the working man; or the labor and and products of the working man; or the labor and products of the carding machine, the spindle, the loom, and the dressing machine? Which after the raw material is produced, does the more work to the broadcloth upon the gentleman's back, to the rustling silks of the ladies' dress, to the capitalists' velvet cushion and the trappings upon his equipage, the laborer, or the various machinery owned by the affluent? Take the raw cotton owned by the affluent? Take the raw cotton—machinery cleans it, machinery weaves it. Take wool—the machinery of the capitalist cards it, his jenny spins it, his shuttles weave it, and his dressing machine perfects the fabric. Take blooms from the forge; machinery rolls them, machinery cuts them, and machinery makes the rolled iron into nails. What makes paper? Machinery prepares the raw material for sizing, machinery rolls, presses, rules and cuts it. Machinery rolls, presses, rules and cuts it. Machinery rolls and cuts the twice for nine and notedless machinery. and cuts the wire for pins and needles, machinery points them, heads the pins, drills the needles, and polishes both. We might continue this catalogue of articles manufactured from the raw material, upon which one-half two-thirds, and ninty-nine nundredths of the labor is done by machinery, by

hundredths of the labor is done by machinery, by steam, but not by working men or operatives.

"Does a high Tariff upon these manufactured articles protect the laboring man, give him employment, or supply him with food and clothing; or does it protect the machinery of the wealthy, and pour into their pockets floods of treasure?

"Wheels and steam do the work, and fill the roffers of the capitalist with call and silver while

coffers of the capitalist with gold and silver, while the laborer goes begging for work and starving for bread. The high Tariff then protects the steam engine, the loom, the spindle, and the rich man's pockets, while it takes from the laborer's hands is work, and from his mouth his bread. During the last winter, in our village, the poor went through the streets soliciting work and asking for employment to keep them from starving and to shelter their nakedness from the Northern blast, while the steam engine, the spinning jennies, and the power looms in the cotton factory, were workfor the owners of its stock and pouring money into their pockets!
"Tell us, sober and industrious laborer, will

"Tell us, soper and industrious islorer, will you support a party, will you give your suffrages for a system that deprives you of employment, that brings into competition with you machinery and steam engines; giving them employment burnet you; and making the rich more wealthy while they take from you subsistence, and the means for a comfortable livelihood?"

Whatever be the opinion of Mr. Evans, therefore, or of the old lady to whom we referred in the begining of this article, it is plain that the farmers in the interior of the State are inclined to think that shutting two people up together and compel-ling them to swap jackets, is not the surest way to make both parties richer.

PLAIN FACTS FOR PLAIN MEN.

There are in the United States 5,000,000 of ac tive people employed in the different pursuits ac-cording to the late census. Of these, 10 per cent. or 500,000 are employed in manufactures of all descriptions. These people want the remaining 4,500,000 to pay additional taxes for their exclusive benefit; or, in other words, they wish to com-pel them to buy only of the manufacturers in this country. By turning to the census table, we get the value of all the goods manufactured in the Uni-ted States. To them we have added the value of the same article imported in the same year, form-

Manufactures of the United States and imports of

. manufactured ge	oods in 1839 an	d 1840.
	Manufactures.	Imports.
Woollen,	\$20,969,999	\$6,882,846
Cotton	46,350,453	6,504,484
Silk,	119,814	10,011,750
Flax,	322,205	435,348
Mixed,	6,535,503	3,201,000
Tobacco,	5,819,658	86fi,833
Machinery,	- 10,980,571	
Hardware, &c.	6,451,967	2,568,070
Cannon-small arms,	2,654,540	118,589
Precious metals,	4,734,960	622,549
Various metals,	9,779,442	2,937,000
Granite, &c.	2,442,950	
Bricks and Lime,	9736,945	
Hats,caps,&strawbon	ts, 10,179,847	445,698
Sole leather,	15,586,258	
Upper leather,	9,445,670	學。主題發展的自由的
Other leather,	13,134,403	473,091
Soap and candles,	5,487,436	96,307
Distilled liquors,	10,350,656	1,592,000
Fermented liquors,	4,653,556	148,099
Gunpowder,	1,077,341	4,521
Drugs, paints, &c.,	4,151,899	2,130,140
Turpentine, &c.,	660,827	
Glass,	2,800,208	202,000
Earthen ware,	1,104,825	2,010,231
Sugar,	7,350,700	5,581,950
Chocolate,	79,900	1,294
Confectionary,	1,143,985	103
Paper,	6,153,052	70,100
Cordage,	4,078,306	102,938
Musical instruments,	923,924	THE PROPERTY AND
Carriages and wagon	s, 10,891,887	
Flour,	37,022,810	William Street
Other produce of mill	s, 76,545,245	G. Oracle at Land
Ships built,	7,016,094	
Furniture,	7,555,405	234,755
All other manufacture	8, 34,785,353	4,000,000
CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR O	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS.	CANTON SECURIOR STATE AND ADDRESS.

Aggregate value, \$395,832,615 \$51,145,711
The total import, it thus appears, is about 12 1-2
per cent. on the same description of goods manufactured in this country. Now one of two things is certain; either increased duties do er do not raise the prices of goods to the consumer. If they do beyond that which is absolutely necessary to the assertion of the protectionists, that high duties make the protected article cheap:

"In 1842 did not the manufacturers declare that they could not sustain theinselves without higherer duties on imports? Did not the Whigs declare that thousands of spindles were inactive because foreign goods were sold so low that our manufacturers could not compete with them? And now our manufacturers are amply protected; are in a prosperous condition—making amnual dividends of 30 and 40 per cent. If prices have not advanced, then the manufacturer needs not the protection he obtained. Shame, upon such flimsy absurdity of doctrine—too childish for serious refutation. Why has Congress been beseiged by memorials asking for a reduction of the duty on

the home manufacture also. The consumers will then have to pay an additional oper cent. on \$440,000,000 of goods annually, which amounts to \$13,600,000, of which the government will get \$3,000,000, and the manufacturer \$10,600,000. The "relief," offered to the States by the distribution act, to the extent of \$3,000,000, will thus of the masses of the people \$13,600,000. A mosingular manner of conferring "the greatest go upon the greatest number."

FARMERS LOOK TO IT !- THE TARIFF Goods UP—WHEAT Down:—The annexed tracts from Western papers will show how Tariff works in that country. Let the Viragriculturalist count his cost for sustaining gery, and he will find himself no better of are his western breathren.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Pluindealer.

"Whoever examines our report of markets from week to week, finds the price of wheat and flour going down, down; and whoever comes to Cleveland to buy cotton and woollen goods, finds them going up, up, up. Both are the fruits of a high tariff. How do you like it, farmers?"

The Elmyra Republican says:

"The tendency of the wheat market appears to be downward. Two weeks since, it brought 80 cents. Now it brings only 70 or 75. By many, it is predicted that it will go much lower."

The same paper says:
"Nearly every kind of cottons has advanced from Thearly every kind of cottons has advanced from 25 to 50 per cent. A merchant told as last week, that he dared not bring on his usual variety—prices were so high. Woollens have advanced 30 per cent. Sugar has advanced nearly 40 per cent.— Almost every other has advanced largely.*

THE CAT BEGINS TO GET OUT OF THE BAG. The manufaturers are now pocketing from thirty to fifty per cent. profits under the present exhortitant Tariff, yet the laborers and the operative get no higher wages than before. This is the fruit of a Whig Tariff. The capitalist gets from thirty to

fifty per cent. on his money, and the operative gets barely sufficient to support his family. This is one of the distinctions which the legislation of Whiggery creates in society, without any co Whiggery creates in society, without any corresponding benefit to the poor.

Yet are there men who cry lustily for the people, and uphold this most unjust and oppressive system! Working men—you that have not got your eyes open upon this question, ask yourselves, "how am I benefitted by a system which puts fifty per cent. profits into the pockets of the rich, and adds nothing to the wages of the starving operative?"—Chicago (Ill.) Advocate.

The table aloth wasyers of Patterson, N. Jerstein and the profits in the pockets of the starving operative?"—Chicago (Ill.) Advocate.

The table-cloth weavers of Patterson, N. Jersey, struck on Tuesday for an advance of 20 percent on their wages—a reduction to that amount having been made within the last two years.

Mr. CLAY AND TEXAS.-When we hear a man Mr. CLAY AND TEXAS.—When we hear a man noisily professing to be in favor of the re-annexation of Texas, and at the same time noisily advocating the election of Mr. Clay, we set him down as an indirect enemy to the annexation, and that he will in a short time avowedly become such; for Mr. Clay is opposed to, and pledged against the measure, either with or without the consent of Mexico; while he emphatically pronounces it inexpedient and unconstitutional. Mr. Clay objects to annexation without the consent of Mexico; because, as he thinks, annexation and war co; because, as he thinks, annexation and war with Mexico are identical terms; he is equally opposed to it even with the assent of Mexico, so long as it would be "in decided opposition to the wishes of a considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy, and until we people the tion of the Confederacy, and until we proper the territory we now possess, and want more territory for an increased population;" and he is also in favor of Texas remaining an independent Repub-lic. The friends of Texas have nothing to expect

lic. The friends of Texas have nothing to expect of Mr. Clay, should he be elected; hence we cannot, for the life of us, see how a man professing to consider the Texas question paramount to every other one, consistently give his support to him when he is unconditionally opposed to the measure. Mr. Clay asserts, that we are bound to await the assent of Mexico. This is tantamount of itself to an unavailified corposition; for everyto awnit the assent of Mexico. This is tantamount of itself to an unqualified opposition; for everybody knows that this is a contingency that will never happen, and which is fact in politically impossible. No war exists at present between the two provinces. Mexico, all will admit, can never conquer the pure Anglo-Saxon blood of the Texans, and if this be true, Texas is certainly independent, according to all principles of national law, reason and common sense. Spain did not recognise the independence of Holland for seventy years; yet Holland was an independent government not withstanding, and treated as such by all the nations of the world. No Mexican army has invaded Texas for eight years; and no Mexican army will ever invade it again. A mere constructive war has never been regarded in negotiations—it will ever invade it again. A mere constructive war has never been regarded in negotiations—it was wholly disregarded by Spain & Mexico in their negotiations. We have proved, by Mr. Clay's own letter, that he is opposed to annexation now and forever; yet there are those who support his election, on the ground that the mode of annexation, as advocated by Mr. Clay, is the only successful one!—Florence (Ala.) Gazette.

REMEMBER that the whigs are opposed to the "One Day Election Law," because their pipe laying schemes, by which they hope to carry the presidential election, would be entirely frustrated

REMEMBER that the bill providing that every State should vote for President on the same day, was rejected by a whig Senate, after it had passed was rejected by a wing Senatures, a democratic House of Representatives.

Remember 1840, with all its disgraceful in-

trigues, and watch closely the party that would re-enact the corrupt practices of that time.—Balt.

MR. Polk's Ancestors.—Some of the more venal and unscrupplous whig presses, such as the Albany Journal for example—which ilustrates its notions of "the decencies of political controversy," by styling him the ingrate decendant of Tories"—have been attempting to create prejudices, against Mr. Polk by representing him as having descended from a family of Revolutionary Tories. This if it were true might have proved "a good enough Morgan until after the election," but like the charges of duelling &c. preferred against Mr. Polk, it happens to be false. The Fayetteville Observer, published in North Carolina, Mr. Polk's native State in reply to an assertion of this kind, thus indignantly rebukes the slanderer:

We hurl back this foul, unmanly and false charge. It has nothing of truth to sustain it. James K. Polk is the oldest son of Samuel Polk, and was born in 1795, more than thirteen years after the close of the revolutionary war. Samuel Polk was to ayoung to take part in the struggles of that period; but all the members of his family were true democrate, and we learn from a source on to be contradicted, that he, Samuel Polk, was a staunch Republican, and voted for Mr. Jefferson in 1800. Shame upon the Editor who thus attempts, for low partisan purposes, to slander and defame an honest man now in his grave 1. He who would injure that son, by tarnish and the fall reportation of a worthy father, deserves



COL. JAMES K. POLK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. Hon, GEORGE M. DALLAS.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.

Ist District.—Arthur Smith of Isle of Wight.

2B do. Thomas Wallace of Petersburg.

3D do. William O. Goode of Mecklenburg.

4tn do. William O. Goode of Mecklenburg.

5tn do. Thomas J. Randolph of Albemarle.

6tn do. Thomas J. Randolph of Albemarle.

7tn do. William Smith of Fauquier.

8tn do. William F. Taylor of Caroline.

9tn do. William H. Roane of Henrico.

10tn do. Henry Bedinger of Jefferson.

15tn do. Green B. Sannels of Shenandoah.

1stn do. Henry S. Kane of Scott.

15tn do. Robert A. Thompson of Kanawha.

15tn do. Robert A. Thompson of Kanawha.

15tn do. William S. Morgan of Marion.

"PROSCRIPTION

Is itself to be Proscribed," Said Senator Peston, and the whole host of Whig orators in the last Presidential contest .-The Democrats were denounced by their oppo nents as Robespierres, reeking with the blood of slaughtered victims," and as having acted on what was denounced as an unrighteous maxim, "that to the victors belong the spoils." But from the moment the Whig President was sworn into of- and abominable measure, if intended for a permafice, the guillotine seldom stopped, and hundreds, and even thousands of heads were struck off without accusation, except devotion to those democratic principles imbibed from Hancock, Jefferson, and a host of our revolutionary sires; and the spoils of every office, from a tide-waiter to a prime minister, were seized on by the Whigs, with a voracity totally unexampled in the annals of the Repub-

"Neither patriotism and wounds in war; nor virtues in private life; nor arduous services in council and legislation; neither urgent necessities nor honest dependency, were any protection however blameless, when his place was needed by a hungry partisan of power, and where his conscientious convictions of duty prevented him from joining in the orgies of the Whig canvass of 1840. It is not our purpose on this occasion to discuss

the propriety or impropriety of removals from ofpurity of public morals, and the safety of republican principles, to hang up for public reprobation and indignant scorn, not merely the inconsistencies, but the hypocrisy and perfidy which have been practised by the Whig leaders on this absorb-

oppose me, if he does so honestly and conscientiously, I shall be the last man to disturb him. Before I would remove him form mere difference of opinion, I would, now year MY RIGHT ARM TO BE SEVERED FROM MY BODY. ?

But, reader, how do the facts stand in comparia schedule of removals during that brief space, in offices so high as to come before the Senate for confirmation, but without causes assigned for the removal, either to the Senate or the public, fiftyone of the most important officers under our Gov ernment. Is not this a most lamentable illustration, and chiefly from the official records of Gen. H.'s own Cabinet, as to the manner in which pro scription was proscribed under the first Whig President, during the short period of his ephemeral Chief Magistracy ?

And this sanguinary system of proscription was President Tyler with his Cabinet and the other Whig leaders; and the entire removals down to two or three weeks previous to September, of those 180.

Those not coming before the Senate, could not fice Department alone, it was afterwards admitted presiding over it, he had made 1,700 removals .-This is not one-seventh of all his deputies, intolerant as it seems; and had he remained two weeks longer and removed, as he avowed was his intention, 3,000 more, it would not have been one-third of the whole, while we have it admitted on official fore September he had removed near half the whole number of marshals.

Mr. Granger's remarks on this subject possess so much naivete and frankness, we annex the whole of them in a note from the Congressional Globe of June 30th, 1842.

"Mr. Weller observed; "The gentleman (Mr. Gran ger) said the Democratic party contended for the spoils.— Willihe tell us how many victhas were guillotined whilst he remained in the Post Office Department! Were there no spoils then for which the gentleman himself contend-ed?

Mr. Granger said, "the would answer the question which had been put to him. The number was 1,700."
Mr. Weller. "Yes! 1,700 individuals mrned out of office during the short career of the gentleman; and had he remained in office two weeks longer—
Mr. Granger, "would also give the centleman information on this head. Had he remained two weeks more, 2,000 would have been added to the list making 4,700 in all."

in all."

Mr. WELLER. "These 1,700 men were victimized to this ust after the spoils, before the gentleman binself became a victim. (laughter.) This too, is the gentlema who talks about spoils!"

Mr. Buchanan, on the 24th of June, 1841, (see Congressical Globe of that date) computed the repostmasters to be then going on at the movins of postmasters to be then going on at the rate of 130 per week; which, if continued six months, would amount to 3,250. Independent of these smaller deputies, the subordinate officers in the customs, the light-house keepers, the clerks in the land offices and departments—none of them going to the Senate, undoubtedly exhibited ten or en hundred more victims. All these would con-te an aggregate of at least 3,000 removals in

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

According to Mr. Clay's theory, is ", a link in the great system of Whig measures," and is again, doubt-less, to be renewed should be be elevated to office. But will the Proper, says and able writer on this subject, again trust their rights and their interests to those who concocted and carried through this law ; to the nctors in the scenes which attended and marked, with an indelible brand, its inception and its progress; and who, to the last, resisted its repeal, in defiance of the public voice, and regardless of the just demands of un outraged community? Let them not forget the MEANS by which it was carried through. It them not forget the AUDA-CIOUS AVOWAL by Mr. Clay, of the log-rolling system by which it was passed, by which he attempted to sustain, and DID SUSTAIN it, after the popular branch of Congress had voted its appeal. Hear his words: "Votes were given for some measure in the series, not so much because they were in consonance with the views of the constituents whose members gave those votes, as because they were wanted by other parts of the Union, and the compensation was to be found in other more acceptable measures of the same series." Let the people not forget that its repeal was prevented in the Senate the session after it passed, and before it went into operation, by Mr. Clay, acting against the well-known wishes of the people of his State, as well as the general public voice. Let it be remembered, that Mr. Everett said of the law, "that it was destroying confidence between man and man; and seemed to be a shelter for those who were disposed to live without labor;" and that when he voted for it, he wished it to exist "only for a limited. time!" Let it be remembered that Mr. Barnard characterized it, if only for a limited time, as "repudiation in its most odious form-repudiation by individuals of their own debts at their own time. These centlemen both were zealous advocates of the bill when it passed, and the latter strove to sustain it to the last. They were probably the two ablest Federal lawyers in the House of Representatives. One, acknowledged it to be an execrable nent one; and the other acknowleded it equally so, if intended as only temporary. Are the people ready to return to "the great system of Whig measures," of which, according to Mr. Clay, this law

Mr. Clay in favor of Direct Taxation.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Clay in-1820, which will be found in Greely & EcElrath, of the New York Tribune, vol. | cerity, when he becomes excited in political con-1, pages 146 and 147.

"Can any one doubt the impolicy of govern ties nor honest dependency, were any protection from this ruthless proscription; but an indiscriminary revenue?—It is constantly fluctuating. It tempts nate warfare was waged upon every incumbent. us, by its enormous amount, at one time into extravagant expenditure; and we are then driven, by its sudden and unexpected depression, into the op-posite extreme. We are seduced, by its flattering promises, into expenses which we might avoid and we are afterwards constrained, by its treachery, to avoid expenses which we ought to make. It is a system under which there is a sort of perpetual war between the interest of the Governm fice on such principles. But we hold it due to the the interest of the people. Large importations fill the coffers of Government, and empty the pockets of the people. Small importations imply prudence on the part of the people, and leave the treasury empty. In war, the revenue disappears; in peac it is unsteady. On such a system, the government will not be able much longer to rely. We all anticipate that we shall have shortly to resort to some At Cleveland, Ohio, on the subject of proscription for opinion's sake, General Harrison himself said:

At Cleveland, Ohio, on the subject of proscription for opinion's sake, General Harrison himself said:

At Cleveland, Ohio, on the subject of proscription at the subject of proscription as a subject. I was opposed to the total repeal of the INTERNAL REVENUE. I would have preserved certain parts of it at least, to be ready for emergencies such as now exist, And I am, for one, ready to exclude foreign spirits altogether, and substitute for the revenue levied on them a tax upon the spirits made in this country. No other nation lets in tion, and his getting I6 out of the 26 States; yet, so much of foreign spirits as we do. By the enthe Whigs, with all their bragging, never offered son with the above declaration? General Harrisson was in office one month, and yet we find from strong, that will be steady and uniform, yielding that the Whigs, with all their bragging, never officed to take it up! No, but the Washington Standard strong, that will be steady and uniform, yielding that the whigs, with all their bragging, never officed to take it up! No, but the Washington Standard t alike in peace and war. We do not derive our abilities abroad to pay taxes; that depends upon press as prima facia evidence that Democrats who our wealth and industry; and it is the same, WHATEVER MAY BE THE FORM of levy-

Mr. Clay's scheme is to make the tariff on foreign imports so high as to amount to prohibitionthus cutting off a supply of revenue from that source, and necessarily compelling a resort to DI-RECT TAXATION.

The Hermitage again Invaded.

Why it is that we are so frequently reminded persisted in to the very moment of the quarrel of by our opponents, and that too with a kind of sneer, or an air of contempt, of the weight and influence which Gen. Jackson has in our party, we are unable to divine. It is reported by the Whigs, possessing so high a character as to come before with how much of truth we know not, that the reathe Senate for confirmation, were not less than son why the Democracy assembled at New Market, Va., on the 12th inst. in so great and imposing numbers, was, "that hand bills were struck and be less than 2,800 more; because, in the Post Of- posted up throughout the counties of Shenandoah. Rockingham and Page, and elsewhere, stating on the floor of Congress by Mr. Granger, that while that General Andrew Jackson, the great Hero and renowned Patriot, would be present on the occasion." Without stopping to inquire into the truth or falsity of this report at the present time, friends of "Harry of the West" into some proof of let us see what admissions are implied in it .-There can be no doubt of the immense number of persons that were present. If they, or any portion record under Mr. Webster's own signature, that be- of them, were induced to attend either in part or in the whole, by the expectation of meeting with the old veteran in the cause of his country and of equal rights, and once more seeing him face to face, can it then, be longer doubted or denied, that he still retains a fast hold on the best affections of his countrymen, and that he has an abiding place in their hearts? or at least in that portion of them who know how and do appreciate the honest motives and distinguished services of a man who, in his devotion to the cause of his country, risked, on the battle-field, his life in its defence, and thus has pent, nay, sacrificed, that life so miraculously preserved through several active and severe campaigns, in the promotion of the great and glorious principles of Democracy, and the best interest and welfare of our Republic. . Who would not rather choose to act with such a man as this, and even to be guided by his councils, than to be found lattling for the cause of modern Whiggery, side by side with J. Q. Adams, the mover of abolition, the agitator of disunton, the enemy of our Revolutionary ally, and the friend and defender of our greatest national foe or with Daniel Webster of blue-light and anti-war memory, the high-priest of Federalism, the man who proclaimed in the Senate of the U. S. that he would not vote one dollar for the defence of his ing out of the trunk of an equally flourishing tree, country if the enemy were battering at the door of the Capitol? But the time is not far distant when as this should have occurred, after the nomination

and which the Democratic party alone has extend-

We are inclined to place but little credence in the report alluded to, but if it be true, we feel as sured, that no responsible individual would have published the expected arrival of the old General. without some grounds for believing that he might be there. But whether the report be true or false we are perfectly satisfied of the fact, that he could visit no part of Virginia with more gratification to himself, and to those whom he visited; than the "Tenth Legion" of Virginia Demogracy.

Let the People not forget the origin of the Law, we gratt was really amusing to see the fluttering exhibited by the Whigs in this region, upor the publication in our last of an article from the Winchester Virginian, referring to some changes from the Whig party to that of the Democrat-, in Berkeley county. But, it seems, much to he gratification of our opponents, that the article in question was the production of some unprincipled and unmanly WHIG, who, for sooth, imposed a hoar upon the editor of the Virginian, for the purpose of calling forth a contradiction, and thereby endeavor to make it appear that the changes published as taking place elsewhere, like these was "a sample of the reckless manner in which the Loco presses abuse the confidence of their readers." Wonder if Whig editors are so eagleeyed, all at once, that they could not under the same circumstances be made the "dupes of persons disposed to be mischievous?"

As to the recantations of Mr. Grove and Holliday, though they are both worthy and respectable gentlemen, we care not a fig. There are hundreds daily, throughout the whole Union, giving to the world, under their own signature, the reasons which impel them to a separation from the Whig party-their despicable measures, and un-

As to Virginia, who doubts where she will stand in the coming contest ? Can it be supposed that she has fallen so low-discarded in so shameful a manner those great political tenets of which she has been emphatically the fostering-mother-as to support that recreant from the Republican faith, Henry Clay? No! not even the Whig editors, with all their "greediness," dare claim such a result. The falsehood would be so glaring-so much at war with their honest convictions they would blush to give publicity to such a state-

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.

We utterly condemn the practice of betting on Elections, no matter from what party the proposithe Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, published by | tion may come. It is no evidence of a man's sintroversies, to risque his money in order to sustain his veracity. If he be honest in his opinions, or a man of integrity, he will not assert what he does not believe, and if he be the reverse, it does not better the case by placing his money at stake. This thing of betting on Elections, as all must admit, has, and will continue to exert, a deleterious influence, and should not be encouraged by any, especially those who have control of the public press. Yet Whigs and Whig editors have conceived, during this contest, that nothing their opponents could say was sincere, unless they were willing to bet upon its correctness. They at least have held out this idea, but whether they are sincere, we have ample reasons for doubting. For, whenever a bet is offered from any quarter, that the Democratic candidates will be elected, the Whigs do not, like men, go and take up the bet, but get, some one of their more unscrupulous editors to publish a long story in reference to the individual offering it having "backed out." Now it will be recollected that Mr. Palmer, of Md., offered some weeks ago, a bet in reference to Mr. Polk's eleccontend that Mr. Polk will be elected "assert a lie, and that upon which they are not willing to stake their money." This same paper, the Standard, published an article stating that Mr. Rives of the Globe had offered a bet and afterwards refused to comply; but Mr. R. being on the spot soon gave another version to that statement, as Mr. Palmer does to the one referred to in the following article: TO THE PUBLIC.

The bet proposed by me by advertsement in the Globe, never was offered to be taken by any one, to my knowledge. I came to Washington to with-draw it, after it had remained six days in print not feeling myself bound to pay for an advertisement, unlimited in its duration. The story of the Standard of my being backed out, is therefore, like a good deal in that concern; purely a story, Mr. Holland, the clerk of the Globe office, has stated to me, that, to his knowledge, and as far as his imformation goes, no offer has ever been made to take it up. I further declare, that during all the time which my proposition has been in print, no man has ever offered to me personally to take it up. Under these circumstances, for the purpose of coaxing the "coons" into some proposion more acceptable, I now withdraw the bet hitherto advertised; and with the view to decoy the the sincerity of their faith in the truth of their bragging declarations, I propose now to bet one hundred dollars on each of the following States voting for

Polk as President—namely: New Hampshire, Maine, Louisiana, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, Michigan, Pensylvania, Illinois.

This proposition to be binding on me for ten days from this date. The only way to meet this matter, is to plank up during the time. It may be more convenient, and more economical for coons to circulate lies by word of mouth of my being backed out. Let them meet my offer, and if I am backed out, let them print it, with the proof of it.

JOHN PALMER, JOHN PALMER, Palmersville, Princo George's co., Md.

July 15, d3t.

"WHO IS JAMES K. POLK?"-Why, for the be nefit of those who profess such great ignorance, it is only necessary to state that he is the same James. K. Polk who got more votes in 1843 for Governor of Tennessee, than Henry Clay obtained in the whole Union for President in 1824. Here are the For James K. Polk,

52,000

For Henry Clay, 6,000 Polk's majority, REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE .- We have it from ndoubted authority, that on the farm of Mr. Watson on the Opequon Creek, above Smithfield, there

hickory we presume. That such a phenomeno de capital in aggregate of at least 3,000 removals in the least street, and previous to the rupture behat party and their acting President. Nor pretend that one in a hundred of these was for any cause except a mere honest differs that meed of praise which he so richly deserves, Polkism, and presage of his success.

THE PEOPLE WILL COME!

It would have rejoiced the soul of any true-heartd Democrat to have witnessed the out-pouring of he people at Brucetown, on Saturday the 20th inst. Scarcely had we partaken of the good and sub-stantial dinner, furnished by a newly made acquainance and friend, when the people began to pour in from every direction, although long before the time appointed for the meeting. The hour for speaking came, and still the roads were thronged; and they continued to come, from far and near.—
But, after waiting for an hour or more, it was the't best for the Speakers to take the Stand: Mr. BUTCHER, of our town, was first introduced to the audience, by the worthy President of the Brucetown Democratic Association, (Dr. Wigginton.) after he had called the meeting to order. Mr. B. in one of his happiest efforts of oratory, (for which he seems to be peculiarly gifted,) exposed with the keenest, but most cliaste sarcasm, the treacherous policy of the self-styled whig party; he showed the ruinous effects of their measures, the injustice of their course towards Mr. Polk, developed with becoming boldness, the true character of Henry Clay, interspersing his speech with some of the most strikingly illustrative and laughable an ecdotes, and closed with an appeal to the Democracy truly eloquent; and took his seat amidst the most deafening plaudits. Mr. O'Bannon, also of our town, was next intro

duced, and he descanted at length upon the measures and men of the two parties. He traced the Whig party, in a masterly style, through all the political phases they have occupied, and held up to just indignation that party, who, while fighting under the cognomen of Whigs, were open and avowed advocates of the most ultra Federal measures. We cannot attempt to follow Mr. O'Bannon through his remarks, but must be permitted to say, that in point of sound, logical reasoning, we have heard no speaker during this canvass, which has surpassed, or indeed equalled him. We congratulate our Democratic friends that they have secured the services of so able a champion in the present contest, Alike unpretending, in private ife, or on the public rostrum, his efforts in behalf of the Republican cause, cannot fail of making a lasting impression..

He was succeeded by Mr. Bedinger, the Elector for this District, of whom suffice it to say, that with his usual, acknowleged ability on the stump, he brought to view the broken promises of Whiggery, the perfidy of their course, the hypocrisy of propriate severity on the "Summation of Whis principles," and exposing their unmeaning, equiv-ocal and deceptions nature, he concluded with some most happy, able, and convincing remarks on the Annexation of Texas; and when he took his seat, the most enthusiastic applause continued long and loud.

Never did we see more interest and patient attention evinced by any assemblage of people, than by those at Brucetown. For three hours and more did their whole souls seem engrossed and absorbed by the orators. It is almost impossible to say how many were present on the occa-sion. Some have said there were five hundred— some more, and some less; but for our part, we can only say that we were utterly astounded at the extent of the crowd, taking into consideration the short notice, and the thinly settled neighborhood. But the Ladies! We had not forgotten them. We have only reserved them for the last, as we do all the good things of this world. We can assure them that for one, we felt much flattered by their presence, for when we have them with us we are doubly sure that our cause is just.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CLARKE. At a large meeting of the Democracy of Clarke Co., held at Berryville on Monday last, Dr. Cyrus McCormick was called to the chair, and Dr. H. Dorsey appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted:

that we commend it to the Democracy of Clarke Co. to encourage the same by attending said meet-

2d. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the 29th day of August next, would be a suitable time, and Winchester a suitable place for holding the said Mass Meeting.

3d. Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed whose duty it shall be to receive contributions—and thereupon the chairman appointed the following gentlemen: J. Isler, Levi Hiett, J. En-Fauntleroy, O. McCormick, J. Castleman and John Louthan, said committee.

4th. Resolved, That a committe be appointed

o confer with similar committees appointed by the other counties of this Congressional District and that they be required to ascertain with al convenient despatch when and where it will be the pleasure of the people that such Mass Meeting

J. Isler, J. Enders, B. Ashby, J. Alexander, J. Castleman, Dr. Dorsey, Dr. J. M. Nelson, H. Wheat, Ottoway McCormick, Dr. Jamey, Dr. Wiggington, F. McCormick, L. Hiett, B. Russell, T. Russell and Col. J. I. Johnson, compose said

tember next, and that it is expedient that the county of Clarke should be represented therein. The following gentlemen were then chosen delegates to the Charlottesville Convention parlottesville Convention.

to the Charlottesville Convention.

Nathaniel Burwell, Dr. Fauntleroy, B. Ashby,
J. Alexander, A. B. Taylor, S. B. Mount, W. A.
Castleman, Ed. Massey, S. Larue, J. Anderson,
Wm. R. Seevers, Dr. J. M. Nunn, Dr. Dorsey, Dr. Wiggington, T. McCormick, O. McCormick, J. Isler, J. Noble, Dr. C. McCormick, J. Louthan, C. McCORMICK, President. H. Dorsey, Secretary.

CHARLOTTESVILLE CONVENTION .- Postponement. -The Democratic Central Committe of Virginia, recommend the postponement of the Charlottesville Convention, from the 3rd Monday of August to Tuesday, the 10th of September. The reasons, which have induced the Committee to recommend this change, are, among others-that the time between now and the 3rd Monday of August is too short to insure a full representation from all the counties in the State-that the time is too short to procure that series of documents which it is so important to circulate among the people, and which is, in fact, one of the great objects of the Convention.

13 The Dinner given to the Hon. John W. JONES, of the Richmond District, is represented by the Enquirer as being a "noble affair." Thomas Ritchie Esq. acted as President, assisted by seven Vice Presidents, among whom we notice the name of the Hon. John M. Gregory, fermerly acting Whig Governor of Virginia. The guests were J. W. Jones, Esq., Judge P. V. Daniel, of the Supreme Court of the U. S., Judge P. N. Nicholas of the General Court of Virginia, Col. J. S. Millson Wm. II. Roane, Lewis E. Harvie, and Col-W. P.

SHAPE OF THE STATE OF plains that the Democratic camp is becoming too much crowded, and gives a hint to those who wish to get good places in the ranks to apply early.

MEETING AT BRUCETOWN.

The following remarks, says the Pennsylvanian, n reference to the state of feeling in the two great political parties, as regards the approaching decisive struggle, furnishes, so far as our observation extends, a perfectly correct view of the case. Go-ing beyond the assumption of confidence, which on every side is at once a habit and an essential part of political tactics, we shall find that the opposition to the democratic party daily loses heart—that the enthusiasm so much talked of before the nomination of Mr. Clay at Baltimore, when there was so much fuss about bannars, coons, and all that, is now scarcely heard of, and that the whole system of parade and excitement upon which the campaign was to be based, is dwind-ling down to a mere shadow of its former swelling pomp. On the other hand, every part of the country is bearing witness to the strength of feeling which is awakened on behalf of Polk and Dallas We have never seen more animation and energy than are evinced for them, and not a democrat can oe found anywhere, who is not perfectly satisfied and confident as to the result, which may be seen, foreshadowed, as it were, in the countenances of those who talk politics in the high-ways: From the New York Evening Post.

Anticipations of the two Parties. It is the custom of all political parties, previous to a contested election, to affect the greatest confidence in their own success. Indeed to a certain degree, this confidence is always felt; for without the hope of being able to prevail; no exertion whatever would be made. At the same time there are degrees of confidence, there are fluctuations of expectation, there are doubts and misgivings in the milest of well dissembled assurance the tothe midst of well dissembled assurance, the to-kens of whilf a practised politician is at no loss to discern.

It is manifest that the Whig party is gradually

losing heart in the contest for the Presidency which is just begun. They have set out with a beaten candidate—"thrice beaten" we have heard him called, but we will not dispute about the trim-mings that belong to the epithet. They place the issue of the appeal to the people upon the explodissue of the hipear to the heath about the explora-ed doctrine of the necessity of a national bank, a doctrine which even Mr. Webster, once found himself compelled to admit had at last become ob-solete, and which there is not the slightest pretext in the condition of the country for reviving. If Mr. Clay be a candidate already rejected by the people, his great measure upon which he stakes the election, has been rejected again and again, until the warmest friends of a national bank were compelled to silence on that topic, and only carried the election of Harrison by disavowing it as a part of their policy. 'Thus on both issues, the per-sonal issue, and the political issue, the Whigs have nothing to encourage them. All that they have to look back upon is the remembrance of defeat upon defeat. They must win a majority for their candidate in States where he neve a majority before; they must make a National Bank acceptable in States where it has been odious or many years, or they lose the election.

There is no hope of either. There are no signs that their candidate is more popular than formerly, or supported with more enthusiasm by his adherents. On the contrary his pretensions have become more and more like a tale of yesterday, which we can now hear again with the same interest, a drama played out which men do not care to see repeated.

On the other hand, we need hardly say to our readers, that the Democratic party are gaining confidence and courage every day. The intellii-gence from the various states of the Union is more and more favorable to the success of our candi-dates. There is no state in which there are indications of our losing ground, and in almost every state, since the divisions in our party have been put at rest by the nomination of our candidates we hear of arrangements for bringing the vast undoubted majority which the Democratic party have possessed in the Union for more than two years oast, to bear with united and overwhelming force on our adversaries.

A Mass Convention in Tennessee. -TheDem cratic party of Tennessee were never in better spirits than at the present. They are thouroughly united and determined that victory shall perch upon 1st. That this meeting approve of the Mass their banner. On the 15th of August next, they in-Meeting of the Democracy which is proposed to be held in Winchester at some early period, and tion, which will doubtless far exceed any thing of A new volume commenced the present the most liberal deport. the kind ever held West of the Mountains. The committee of invitation say to all their "Republican countrymen, from the pine forests of the Green Mountains and beautiful bays of the North-east, to the sunny cotton and sugar fields of the South, from the shores of the Lakes to the lands of the palmetto and magnolia, from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, come and dwell with us a few days in the delightful valley of the Cumberland. and partake of our abundance of good plain substantial democratic fare."

To adopt the language of the Globe, we can on ly be there in spirit; yet we can urge our friends to go and mingle with the Tennessee Democracy on that day, and let them catch the enthusiastic patriotism of the old man of the Hermitage, and carry into the contest the elevated and untiring ardor which has signalized the Old and the Young Hickory of Tennessee, and all will be well: Most of the young orators of the South and West are expected to be present, and many from the North bth. Resolved, That we approve of the Conven-tion, proposed to be held at Charlottesville in Septhe land. So that, besides the great man whose and East; and not a few of the renowned men of deeds have given the place its greatest interest there will be many present whose spirit-stirring eloquence will give voice to the emotions inspire by the scene and the occasion. This with the proverbial hospitality of the citizens of Nashville, will render sufficiently attractive the contemplated festival, to bring together a multitude on the occasion from every section of the Union.

> The Whigs make themselves facetious because The Whigs make themselves facetious because the Democrats have nominated a man for President who was beaten for Governor in his own State. What nonsense, they say, to run such a man. We have, however, one good example of success for such a candidate—William H. Harrison was beaten badly, running for Governor of Ohio; and the man who beat him was Ethan A. Brown, now one of the Democratic Electors of that State. We found out, in 1840, that notwithstanding this. Harrison made a very fair run for standing this, Harrison made a very fair run for President, seeing he was a beaten candidate for Governor—and we might add, for the Legislature too, in his own county. It won't do then, for Whigs to laugh at Polk for not succeeding as Governor, when he reduced the Whig majority ten thousand in a single campaign.—Penn.

Let the farmer remember that since the whigs came into power all kinds of agricultural produce has fallen. This is a fact that ought to arouse every farmer in the country and induce him to carefully examine and see what has caused this ion. Let him contrast the measures of the two parties, and see which are the most favorable to his interests, and under whose administrations their produce has commanded the highest price. Do'this, and they will see at once that it is for their interest to go for "YOUNG HICK ORY."—Balt. Arms.

Customs.—The receipts at the New York Custom House on Monday last were the largest ever-collected in that city since the formation of the

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

returns from this State. The Whigs still seem sanguine of victory, (if carrying the House of Representatives and electing one member to three for Congress, in what has always heretofore been a Whig State, constitutes a victory.) Our according to Whig authority, the House of Repreentatives stands 28 Democrats to 32 Whirs. The Senate is Democratic. Three out of the four members of Congress are Democrats, and the Convention is overwhelmingly Democratic.

COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION.

The Governor of Virginia has appointed the following; among other gentlemen, to superintend the election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, viz:-

Jefferson—William C. Worthington, Braxton
Davenport and John Moler.
Berkeley—Charles J. Faulkner, John S. Harrison and Philip Pendleton.
Frederick—James M. Mason, Philip Williams and Henry F. Baker.

-Robert Page, N. Burwell and Cyrus McCormick. Warren—Bryan M. Henry, Mordecai Cloud

warren—Bryan M. Henry, Moraecai Cloud and John M. Petty.
Shenandoah—J. M. H. Beale, Mark Bird and Wm. H. Magruder.
Page—Jonas Aleshire, John J. Thompson and David Bumgardner,
Morgan—Jacob Reichard, Henry Myers and

RALLY, RALLY, DEMOCRATS! en masse, to the aising of the "Polk Stalk" at Harpers-Ferry on to-morrow. It will be a gathering of great intest, and every Democrat in the County of Jefferson should be there. In the name of the warmhearted Republicans of Harpers-Ferry, we bid you welcome, and a hearty reception. Many distinguished speakers will be present, to scatter, like chaff before the wind, the thousand humbugs so ngeniously propagated by the Whigs.

The Hon. William Smith and John Janney, Esq. will meet in a political discussion at Snickersville, on to-morrow, 27th inst. As Mr. Smith and Janney are both gentlemen possessing a high order of talent, much valuable political information

WHIG FESTIVAL .- The Whigs of Jefferson inend holding a Mass Meeting near Charlestown, on the 8th day of August next.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS .- This delightful Waering place presents now a bustling scene. People abroad are beginning to appreciate the medicinal virtue of its waters-the sublimityand grandeur of its scenery-and are flocking hither from all parts. In addition to the large number that have been there for several weeks, a company of 30 or more, mostly from North Carolina we learn, arrived in town by the cars last evening, intending to make a sojourn at this exhilerating spot.

Desirous of making our paper interesting as regards local intelligence, we would be thankful to our friends in the different sections of the county, if they would furnish us with such items as they may think would be of interest to the public. As we make no charge for the insertion of Marriages, Deaths, Religious or Political Notices, those who may feel an interest in their publicity. are requested to furnish them.

The Columbian Lady's and Gentleman's Maga ine. The most beautiful work now published in this country, is the Columbian Magazine. "Its editor, John Inman, Esq. is unsurpassed as a writer. and he has a list of contributors embracing the names of the most distinguished of the lilerati, throughout the Union. The Engravings, that appear monthly, together with the Plates of Fashions, are enough, of themselves alone, to insure to

in interest that of the last. The publisher, Israel Post, No. 3, Astor House, New York, offers the work at the low price of \$3 00 per annum, or two copies for \$5 00.

Next week we shall give from three to four co-lumns of genuine Rennuciations of Locofocoism. We might fill a whole paper with them.—F. Press. Let us have them, by all means, and when they

do come, we shall give six columns of "genuine Re-nunciations" of Whiggery. No mistake in this, we can give 20 columns if necessary. PENNSYLVANIA.-The Richmond Enquirer pubis hes an extract of a letter from a highly intelligent Virginian, now in Chester County, Penn. in which it is stated that the Democratic party are fully organized, active and zealous, and "that

rity in the fall." The St. Louis Republican states that all was quiet at Nauvoo on the 6th inst. The people of Warsaw, and other sections of the State, seem, however, relentless in their hostility, and determined to drive the Mormons from among them.

calm judges calculate on from 12 to 20,000 majo-

new line of Steamboats has been started beween Baltimore and Philadelphia, via the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. This line should be encouraged, as the Rail Road, since they have bought out, or drove off, the former opposition lines, have practised a great imposition on the traveling public. The fare by the new line is \$2 00, just half the charge on the Railroad and their Steamboat line.

Gov. Thomas and Dr. William Tyler of Md. had a rencontre, in Frederick City, on the 15th inst. It originated from some interference of Dr. T. in the domestic troubles of the Governor.

about 45 years, was killed on the Cumberland railroad on Sunday evening last, by the train of cars passing immediately over him. He is supposed to have been under the influence of liquor, and finding himself unable to proceed farther, laid down on the track, unconscious of the danger to which he was exposed, or the melancholy fate that await-

HALLTOWN, July 26, 1844. Mr. Editor:—Allow me to announce to the De-mocrats of this and the adjoining counties, through the columns of your valuable paper, that the un-daunted Democracy of Hallow erected in this Haltown erected in this place on Tuesday evening last, a fine Young Hickory, with a handsome flag suspended, and the inscription of Polk, Dallas and Texas, upon its ample folds. It may now, as immediately after its crection, be seen, flying gallantly to the breeze, and where it is destined to float until the "Young Hickory" of Its destined to float until the "Young collected in that city since the formation of the Government, amounting to upwards of \$241,000, which is an increase of \$56,000 over the largest day's receipts previous. This amount is nearly one half of the total collections at Philadelphia for the first quarter of the year.—Pennsylvanian.

what is the result? They have not shown the conversion from the Democratic party of any one prominent man, well known in the country! With the exception of one solitary State Senator from Virginia, they cannot boast, we believe, of any converts who were ever honored by the Democratic party with responsible trusts. So much for the Whig changes—"a beggarly account of empty boxes." Now we will append, by way of contrast, some recent cases of conversions of prominent Whigs. These are all men whose high standing in the Whig ranks is attested by the honorable stations they have filled.

Harrison electors of 1840 who will support

honorable stations they have filled.

Harrison electors of 1840 who will support
Polk and Dallas:—

Hon. Wager Weeden, of R. I.
Hon. Peter Bierce, of Conn.
Hon. Gulian Verplanck, of N. Y.
David Steveart, of Mds
R. Kidder Meade, of Va.
Howell Cobb, of Georgia.
Late Whig members of Congress who will

Late Whig members of Congress who will support Polk and Dallas.

Hon. S. G. Gholson, of Va., now one of the udges of the Superior Court.

Hon. James Garland, of Ya. ()
Hon. Julius C. Alford, of Georgia, one of the ablest stump speakers of 1840, known as "the great war-horse." great war-horse."
Hon, Absalom H. Chappell, of Georgia, elected on the Whig ticket last fall by a large majority to

Hon. George W. Crabb, of Alabama, one of the

most popular men in the State.

In Indiana, among many others, we have Major Mace and Judge Lilleston, who were Whig candi-

dates for Congress last summer.

Gen. Felix Houston, one of the most powerful popular orators of the South-west.

John M. Gregory, late acting Governor of Vir-

men of great influence with the anti-masonic branch of the Whig party, have at all events re-fused to support Mr. Clay, if they have not come out for Polk.
It is well known that John V. L. McMahon

who was decidedly the most effective orator in this State, as he is indeed one of the most eloquen men in the country, will never support Henry Clay. Before long we hope to hear the "trumpettongued" tones of his voice once more raised, as they were in the glorious campaign of '28 agains "Adams and Clay," and for POLE and DALLAS.

From the Tuscumbia (Alabama) Democrat. Blow the trumpet, beat the drum— The cry is still they come! they come!

The Whigs say that it is merely a few of th "short sort" who are descriing their ranks, that they are neither men of talent nor consequence. That the public may form some estimate of the kind of men who are changing we shall present the name of a few of those with whom we are personall acquainted. For instance,

Gen. Geo. W. Crabb, of Mobile, one of th

most eloquent speakers in the State, and who in 1841, under the general ticket system, got the highest vote of any man on the Whig ticket for Congress, has come out against Clay and all his measures and is doing good service in the cause of Polk and Dallas.

of Polk and Dallas.

Thomas M. Peters, Esq., of Lawrence county, a talented lawyer, the most influential whig in the county, and appointed one of the whig sub electors for this district, has determined to support Polk and Dallas because, Clay's policy is not the

role and Damas because, Clay's poncy is not the true policy of this Union,

Gen. L. P. Walker, of the same county, voted for Harrison in 1840, but at our last accounts from him he was dealing death among the Whigs from the stump, because he never did believe in Whig principles as laid down by Mr. Clay.

Whig principles as laid down by Mr. Clay.

Dr. J. S. Napier, of this county, who was an ardent and efficient advocate of the election of Harrison, told us last week that he is now as warm in the cause of Polk and Dallas, because he can-

not swallow such a dose as the Clay principles.

If these are the "short sort" we should like to see the "tall ones" of the Whig party. We know half a dozen or more, in and about Tuscumbia, who voted for Harrison, that have declared their intention to vote for Polk and Dallas; and we have a letter before us in which the writer says he knows of six men in his neighborhood, in this county, who have lately come out from the Whig

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS & MEXICO. The steamship New York arrived at New Orleans on the 11th inst. from Galveston, bringing dates to the 6th of July. The Civilian says:

"By the U.S. brig Somers, arrived at Galveston on the 30th ult. from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 27th ult., we have the following items. The vomito prevails in Vera Cruz-measures are taken to increase the strength of the castleheavy ordnance are being mounted—a brig arrived from the United States, laden with shells and munitions an attack by the French seems to be apthe castle has died. Those at Perote are treated with increased rigor. Col. Fisher has been put in irons for refusing to work. Nothing is suid of the release of the prisoners. We mentioned an expedition by Gen. Sentmanat in a former paper. He has been captured on the coast of Tobasco with his men, (60 in number,) by a Mexican cruisor. He was immediately shot. It is thought. ser. He was immediately shot. It is thought his men will share the same fate. It was reported that Canales had moved upon Montery with designs against the government, and that Arista had been e capitol; that the Northern Depart-

ments are unfriendly to the government.

A bearer of treaties recently concluded between Texas and several of the principal German States, kad arrived. The Civilian states that he brought important European despatches for the government.

The papers of Texas have little to say on the subject of annexation, and generally concur in the sentiment that for Texas to pursue the subject further, would be a national humilation. There is no doubt, whatever, that very advanta-geous offers of commercial alliance with European States await the acceptance of Texas.

The designs of France seem not to be known at Vera Cruz, but the measurers of defence appear to have been taken against any sudden attack from that quarter.

The Mexican Minister of War and Marine had

recommended an increase of five per cent, in the district taxes to raise means—four millions of dol-lars—to provide an army for the final invasion of

Tit is supposed, by intelligent persons at Vera Cruz, that the vaporing of the Mexican govern-ment has in view only the obtaining a better price from the United States for the claim made on

A desperate action was recently fought near the Pinto Trace, in which the daring Col. Hays, with only fourteen men, det ated a body of Cu-manches, Wacoes, and Mexicans, numbering

It is thought that the government of Mexico is in treaty with all the Western Indians, including the Lipans and Carancahuas and is giving them blankets, ammunition, &c., to induce them to com-

mit ravages on the frontiers.

The rate of Texas Government exchequer bills was 80 cents at the Galveston custom-house.

France.—It is announced in the French Journals that the Emperor of Morocco has proclaimed a holy war against France, and, in conjunction with Alder-Kader, is making active preparations for invading the teritory claimed by the latter country. Itappears, from despatches just received from Algiers, that actual hostilities have already communed on the frontiers of Morrece.

nmenced on the frontiers of Morocco Thomas Campbell the Poet recently died at Boulogne in the 64th year of his age. His fame rests on his "Pleasures of Hope," "Gertrude of Wyoming," and his lyrical poems.

Lord Nation.—Vincent Beatty, brother of the principal medical attendant of Lord Nelson at the time of his death, has presented to Queen Victoria the bullet which terminated the existence of that minent naval commander. The ball, with the particle of the coat and epaulette that were forced into the body by the stroke, is neatly and elegantly set within a crystal case, which is appropriately mounted with a double cable of gold around its circumference, and opens like a watch. cumference, and opens like a watch.

Letters have been received from Mr. Wise, U, S. Minister to Brazil, dated June 19th, at Fayal, one of the Azore Islands. He was in the enjoyment of excellent health, and his voyage had been pleasent one.

JUNCTION OF THE ATLANTIC AND THE PACIFIC. J. C. Pickett, Esq., U. S. Charge d'Affairs at, Lima, has come out with a long letter concerning the long proposed and much talked of canal across the Isthmus of Panama. Of the five points at which an artificial communication might be opened beween the two oceans, Mr. P. is satisfied that the Isthmus of Panama is the only one which pro-mises favorably.

The crop of wool in Washington County (Pa.) for the preasent season will reach at least 800,000 lbs., and may, possibly, exceed that amount.

Mr. Jesse M. White, a native of Winchester Virginia, was accidentally drowned at Swift creek, near Petersburg, Virginia, on the 15th instant.

The New Orleans Picayune speaks of a water melon, brought to that city from Woodville, Miss., which weighed 77 pounds.

The loss by the flood in Louisiana, Mississipp and Arkansas alone, it is supposed, will not be less than \$12,000,000.

Presidential and State Elections.

Below is a condensed table, exhibiting the times when the Presidential and State Elections, respec-tively, will be held in the several States, during ginia.

It has been said without any contradiction so far as we know, that Ex-Goyernor Rilner, of Pa., and Thos. H. Burrawes, his Secretary of State, presidential Election. It will be found useful for reference during the approaching elections:

201	BS397 PS40 PS000000	Philips 1990	MOSS.	257551260FIL				ICN- EQUICATION
	280 FARTON			Electio			for Pre	s't. 1840.
e	STATES.	Stat	e.	Pre	s'I,	ee	IInr. V	an Buren
Bl.	CV B. C. III.	Samuel	150	123890	1			CHEST STATE OF THE
2,	Maine,	Sept.	9	Nov.	4	9	46.612	46,201
	N. Hamp.,	Mh.	12	Nov.	64	6.	26,158	32,761
s.	Vermont,	Sept.	3	Nov.	12	6	32,440	18,018
ıt	Mass.		11	Nov.		12	72,874	51,944
1	R. Island,	Ap. A	u.	Nov.	G	4	5,278	3,301
	Connecticut		1	Nov.	4	6	31,601	25,296
1330	N. York,	Nov.	5	Nov.	5	36	225,817	212,527
S	N. Jersey,	Oct	8		, 6	7	33,351	31,034
st	Penn'a.,	Oct.	8	Nov.	ľ	26	144,021	143,672
	Delaware,	Nov.	12	Nov.			5.967	4,874
310	Maryland,	Oct.	2	Nov.	îĩ		33,528	28,752
	Virginia,	April		Nov.	4	17	42,501	43,893
	N. Carolina,		1	Nov.	14		46,376	33,782
10	S. Carolina,	Oct	14		*1	9	CHATTER ALVE	
100	Georgia,	Oct.	7	Nov.	4	10	40.261	31,933
100	Alabama,	Aug.	5	Nov.		9	28,471	33,991
e	Mississippi,	Nov.	4	Nov.	4	6	19,518	16,975
y	Louisiana,	June.	Ŷ	Nov.	5	6	11,296	7,616
ıt	Tennessee,	Aug.	Î	Nov.	5	13	60,391	48,289
of	Kentucky,	Ang.	5	Nov.	4	12	58,489	32.616
	Ohio,	Oct.	8	Oct.	25	23	148,157	124,782
S	Indiana,	Aug.	5	Nov.	4		61,302	
y	Illinois,	Aug.	5	Nov.	4			51,604
	Missouri,	A THE	5	Nov.	4		45,537	47,476
e	Michigan,	Aug. Nov.	ĭ	Nov.	4		22,972	29,760
	Arkansas.	Oct.	7				22,972	21,131
n	minuses,	CCL		Nov.	4	. 3	4,369	6,048
B	CALCASTON VALUE OF THE A	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY.		CENTRALISMES	EBIV.	-	Line and the line	-

275 1,274,203 1,128,303 *Elected by the Legislature. DE Every politician should cut out the abo ble and keep it in his pocket-book, convenie refer to as the elections come on.

The Markets.

week comprise 370 head, at prices ranging from

ground from old wheat, has been \$4, and holders are now generally very firm at the same price .-There have been more receipts of Flour manufactured from new wheat this week, and sales of this description were made down to Wednesday at \$4.25. Sales of old Flour at \$3.87 to a limited

The price asked for City Mills is \$4.37 WHEAT.—Sales ranging at from 80 to 86 cts for good quality; and in some cases 90 and 92

CORN.-To-day sales of white at 43 a 44 cts. and of yellow at 45 cts., and we quote accordingly. A safe of Penna. yellow from store at 45 cts; and a lot of Penna. yellow, a little heated at 40

OATS .- Sales of new crop Md. at 23 cents and of old at 23 a 25 cts.

FLAXSEED.—Continues scarce and in de mand at \$1.33 to \$1.35 per bushel.

ALEXANDRIA MARKETS, July 23.
Flour per barrel \$4.00—Wheat, red, per bushel 85 and 87cts.—do. white 90 a 95 cents.—Corn, white, 39 cents.—do. yellow, 42 a 43 cts.Rye, 52 cents.-Qats 28 a 31 cents.

GEORGETOWN MARKETS, July 23. Flour, superfine per barrel, \$3.87.—Family \$5.00 a \$5.25.—Wheat, red, 85 a 88 cts.—do white 95 a 1.00.—Rye, 52 cts. Corn, white, 40 a 41 cts. do. yellow, 42 a 43 cts.

DIED.

On Saturday last, the 20th inst., at the residence of John Strider, near Harpers-Ferry, in her fiftieth year, Mrs. NANCY STRIBER, consort of Mr. Sanuel Strider, after having borne with great firmness the rayages of a long, painful, and incurable disease.

painful, and incurable disease.

Departed this life, at Harpers-Ferry, on the 17th inst., at the residence of Mr. John Nicholls, Mr. Gronge Dearsing, in the 83d year of his age. Mr. D. was formerly a resident of Culpeper Co., Va., where he sojourned many years, and where, by his indefatigable exertions, his industrious and economical habits, he mised and educated a large and respectable family of children—and lived to the good old age of four score and three years, and died regretted by all with whom he was associated.

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

foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, &c.

Corner of Shenadoah & High streets, HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

A PONY FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME PONY, suitable for a lady or children to ride. Warranted young, gentle and sound.

July 26:4844.

July 26,4844.

HOUSE JOINERING. THE subscriber respectfully informs the citi-zens of Charlestown and adjacent country, hat he intends for the future conducting the above that he intends for the future conducting the above business, in all its branches. As for capacity, he refers to those with whom he has been engaged for the last several years. His terms will be moderate, and made to correspond with the times. If attention to business, and a desire to please, gives any claim to the patronage of the public, he thinks he may reasonably ask a fair proportion.

July 26, 1844—3t. BARNEY LLOYD.

WOOL.—The subscriber will give liberal prices for WOOL of every kind.

July 26, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Po'The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Preshyterian Church at Harpers-Ferriext Sabbath eventog, 28th instant, at 8 o'clock. Presaratory service will commence in the church on Satur lay evening at early candle light. Services also on Salvath morning at half post ten o'clock. July 26.

87 There will be preaching at Halltown on Sunda ext at 3 o'clock. July, 26.

A CAMP MEETING

FOR THE HARPERS-FERRY STATION, will be held, commencing on Friday the 2d day of August next, on the land of Mr. Daniel Moler, slunted two miles West of Harpers-Ferry, and two miles from Halltown, on the main road leading from Harpers-Ferry to Charlestown.

The preachers and friends on the neighboring Stations and Circuits are respectfully invited to attend with their tents, and the materials necessary for their erection, as no person will be allowed to cut any timper on the ground for that purpose. We also hereby give notice, that no person or persons, from a distance, will be permitted to erect a stand, booth, of tent, for the purpose of selling any article of traffic, without a written permit from the Chief Manager.

Signed, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, Harpers-Ferry, July 17.

JAS. SANKS, STA. PR.

TEMPERANCE QUARTERLY MEETING.
The Second Quarierly Meeting of the Jefferson County Temperance Union, will be held in Charlestown, in the Presbyterian Church, on Saturday the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. July 17.

25 The Democratic Tyler Association of Smithfield will meet in the School room, on Saturday, the 27th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. All those friendly to the cause of Democracy are requested to attend. July 26, 1844.

92 In consequence of the Democratic Meeting at Har-pers-Ferry taking place on Saturday next, the Meeting of the Smithfield Association will be postponed until the one ensuing, 3d of August. Messrs, Bedinger, O'Bannon and Butcher are expected to be present. July 26.

Be present, Democrats, at the raising of the POLK Be present, Democrats, at the raising of the POLK STALK!

The Democrats of Harpers Ferry will raise a POLE, with the Flag of Democracy floating from its point, on SATURDAY 27th INSTANT. All brethren, furand near, are invited to be present. Several distinguished champions in the cause of Republicanism, will deliver addresses on the occasion.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING,

Executed with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms for cash, at the Office of the

"Spirit of Tefferson." A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BLANKS, Will be kept constantly on hand.

LAW MOTECE. A. J. O'BANNON having permanently settled in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., will practice in the several Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke Counties. Office on Main street, over E. P. Miller's Store and opposite the office of the "Spirit of Jefferson."

July 26, 1844-2m. NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken out letters of Administration on the estate of his late son Robert B. Rawlins, dec'd., and all persons indebted to the said R. B. Rawlins individually, or to the firm of F. W. & R. B. Rawlins, will please come forward and settle; and those having claims against either the deceased or the firm, will please present them properly authenticated for settlement. In the absence of the subscriber, his son, Thomas G. Rawlins, is authorized to attend to the above. THOMAS RAWLINS, Adm'r.

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE. Peacher's Mill; at the Old Furnace, and beng now prepared to grind all kinds of grain, and BALTIMORE MARKETS, July 25.

CATTLE.—The sales in the course of the ceek comprise 370 head, at prices ranging from as well as any other Miller in the county. For \$1.82 for inferior to \$2.37 for prime quality on the hoof, equal to \$3,25 and \$4.50 net.

FLOUR.—The uniform price for parcels fresh furnish the barrel for the offal, and stand the inspection in Baltimore and Georgetown. He would rather that Farmers would bring him their Wheat to grind for toll; yet if any prefer selling, he will buy, and give the highest price in cash, on delivery. He will constantly keep Flour, Corn Meal and Offal for sale at the Mill.

July 26, 1844—tf.

CAMP MEETING. JUST received, a lot of 4-4 5-4 and 6-4 Brown Heavy Sheetings, from 10 to 17 cents, suita-

Coffee 6, 8, and 10 cents;
Brown and Loaf Sugars, from 8 to 16 cents;
Bacon, hog round, 6 cents; Prime Hams 7 cents.

A. & G. W. HOLLAND. Harpers-Ferry, July 26, 1844—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILIPbe sold at the residence of John Sharff, near Leetown, at Public Sale, on Monday the 29th instant, the following property, to wit:
About 800 Bushels of Wheat in the Barn;

" 10 Ton Clover Hay ".
A quantity of Oats in the Stack;
60 head of Stock Hogs; One Wheat Fan;

One Cart; One Water Car;

A set of Surveying Instruments; A lot of Beds, Bedsteads, and Bedding;

Three Corner Cupboards, Chairs, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A.M. The above property is sold to satisfy execu

n my hands against the said Sharff.

Term of Sale—CASH.

BENJ. LUCAS, D. S.

July 26, 1844. for D. Snively, S. for D. Snively, S. J. C. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

HAVE a pair of new and very splendid CARs RIAGE HARNESS, which I will sell cheap, and on a credit if desired—or I will exchange them for Oats, Hay, Corn or a good Horse that fides and works well. If the horse is worth more than the Harness I am willing to yay the difference. Harness, I am willing to pay the difference.

July 17, 1844—3t. JOS. F. ABELL.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received a lot of new and beautiful goods, which

Fine Bleached do at very low prices.

Tazans, Balzarines, Balzarine Lawns, Muslins,

Tazans, Balzarines, Balzarine Lawns, Muslins,

Tazans, Balzarines, Balzarine Lawns, Muslins,

Tazans, Balzarines, Balzarine Lawns, Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, &c., &c., for Ladies' dresses; Silk goods of every variety, Shawls, Cords and Tassels, Gimps, Fringes, Lace, Edgings, Insertings, Gloves and Hosiery;
Cloths, Summer Cassimeres, Vestings;
Boots and Shoes and Hats, of every variety;
Parasols, Sun Shades, Ribbons, Chemizetts, &c., at unheard-of low prices;
Groceries, very low, viz: Coffee, 6, 8, and 10 cents:

ents;
Teas, 50, 62 1-2; Super Extra Imperial, \$1,00;
Hardware, assorted; Queensware and Glass;
Tin-Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.
Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call in A. & G. W. HOLLAND,
Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844—tf.

SUPERIOR HATS.—A sup gers's Best Beaver and Russia Hats, whice will be sold low. JOHN G. WILSON. Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1814.

S. W. HOAG

Buffield's, Jefferson County, Va., RESPECTFULLY tenders thanks to his patrons of the past year. They can always find him at his post, faithful to them and to himself.

July 17, 1844—tf.

PORTRAITS.

TOHN S. GALLAHER, Junior, having OHN S. GALLAHER, Junior, having pro-cured a suitable room for the purpose solely of taking Miniatures by the Daguerrectype process, is happy to acquaint his friends and the public gen-erally that he is ready to delineate their features in an unerring and finished style. His room is in the residence of Mr. H. N. Gallaher, opposite the Seminary of Miss Frame, where he can be found during the day, from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 3 o'-clock, P. M. As his stay in town will be brief, his patrons are desired to make early calls. Terms his patrons are desired to make early calls.

moderate. July 17,

HORSES FOR SALE.—I have 4 good Work Horses for sale, which will be sold on six months credit.

G. M. DAVIS. July 17, 1844. LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, WILL act as agent for persons who have I ands in the Virginia Military District in Ohio, and will attend to the payment of taxes, and the investigation of claims on said lands, and to the prosecution and defence of suits in the Circuit Court of the United States for Ohio, and in the

State Courts of that State, where the interests of the holders of those Lands may be involved. Lr Any communications addressed to B. F. Washington, Attorney at Law, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, in reference to the above will be promptly attended to.

Shenandoah Bridge Company. THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of "the Shenandoah Bridge Company at Harpers-Ferry" will be held on Thursday, the 1st day of August next, at the store of Mr. Philip Coons, or the purpose of electing a President and Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting other business. GEORGE MAUZY, Sec'y. July 17, 1844—3t.

Harpers-Ferry Merchant Tailor and Ready-Made Clothing Store.

Super Black, Blue, Olive, Drab, Light and Dark Mixed, Light and Invisible Green Cloths, French, English and American Manufacture, from \$2.50 to \$12 00 per yard;

Cassimeres of every variety, and quality, as fol-Super Blue, Black, Drab, Mixed, Cross-barred, Fancy, Striped and Plain, from \$1 to \$4 per yard; Vestings; a general assortment; to suit the present and approaching seasons. Also, an assort-

Ready-Made Clothing, Such as Fine Cloth Coats, made in neat style

from \$10 to \$20; om \$10 to \$20; Fine Summer Coats from \$1.75 to \$6.00; Superior Cassimere Pants, from \$4 to \$8; do Satinet Pants, from \$2 to \$5; Summer Pants, a great variety of Fancies, from

Vests, from \$1 to \$6, a great variety, various colors and qualities.

Also, Fine and Working Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Suspenders, Stocks, Cravats, Glôves, and a splendid assorment of Pocket Handkerchiefs;—in short, a full supply of all articles for gentlemen's wear. All of which we pledge ourselves to sell at reduced

In conclusion, we ask a call from the citizens and public generally, and we flatter ourselves that they will not go away discretisfied.

We will also make to order every variety of Gentlemen's garments at the shortest notice, and we warrant satisfaction to all who may favor us with their narrous re

with their patronage.

W. J. & J. G. STEPHENS.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844—4t. CHEAP GOODS.—The subscriber being anxious to sell off his Spring and Summer Stock, will offer below cost, many desirable artiles for ladies' wear; such as Lawns, Balzarines Mouslin de Laines, Chintzes, Laces, Collars, &c. July 17, 1844.

ADJES' HOSE.—Black and White Silk
and Black and White Cotton Stockings, at
very low prices at
July 17, 1844. VINEGAR,—Prime Hard Cider Vinegar at July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITHS.

BACON.—Prime Bacon, Sides and Shoulders, July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH. SALT.—20 Sacks Coarse and Fine SALT,

July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH'S. Liquors.—Good Old WINES, BRAN-DIES, RUM, SPIRITS, and WHIS-KEY, all pure, for sale at July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

LEATHER.

HAVE on hand a let 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.
July 17, 1844. THOMAS RAWLINS.

L RQUORS.—A fine assortment of Brandy, Gin and Wines, which I am selling at a small divance on the invoice prices. S. GIBSON.
Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

CROCERIES. I am now receiving, and offer for sale, a fresh supply of Groceries, at very low prices.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

OLD RYE WHISKEY.—A good sup ply of Old Rye Whiskey, favorite brands, and a few barrels first proof copper distilled Whiskey, at 37 1-2 cents per gallon, with a considerable deduction in price by the barrel.

S. GIBSON.

FOR THE SUMMER.—A beautiful article of Gentlemen's Calf and Morocco Walking Shoes, very light, neat and fashionable. Also, Slippers, Rumps and Boots, home-made, for sale low by J. J. MILLER. July 17, 1844.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

PANCY SILK VESTINGS.—A FEW pieces fashionable Fancy Silk Vestings. Also, real Bandanna Silk Hdkis. just received and for sale low at MILLER & TATE'S. July 17, 1844.

Gentlemen's Finishing Store. THE public are respectfully informed that we are having all kinds of goods made up by one of the best Tailors in the Union, for gentlemen's wear. Coats of all kinds, Pantaloons, Vestngs, &c., made to please, or no sale. Fine Linen Summer Frock Coats will be made to order for

A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

IJ Suits will be neatly packed and sent to a distance when ordered.

A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

NOTICE.

OTICE is hereby given, that I have appointed Samuel J. Moore, Esq., my agent for
the settlement of the estate of Thomas Likens,
dec'd. All persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the said estate will please call
and settle with him without delay, as indulgence
cannot be given. Those who have accounts against
the estate will please present them.
July 17.1844. JOHN H. LIKENS. JOHN H. LIKENS.

MEAT, MEAT!

Colomon Williams, long known to the citizens of Charlestown, respectfully informs them, that he will have at the Market-House, or every Wednesday and Saturday morning, a supply of Becf, Veal, Mutton and Lamb, in their due season, and of the best quality that can be procured in the County, Sausages and Puddings in their season. All meats will be sold low for cash. He respectfully asks a share of patronage.

July 17, 1844—2m.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified that I have this day transferred to John C. Walper, all bonds, notes, and open accounts due me up to the date hereof, for the use of George T. Mayre & Co., and Jos. E. Chamberlain, assignee of B. & R. Lucas, JAMES W. BOSELL.

July 12, [17] 1844—3t.

HARDWARE, &c. ATELY received, at the old stand formerly occupied by F. W. & R. B. Rawlins, a general assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Shoe Findings, Brushes, Japanned Ware, &c. Also, on hand, the entire stock of TIN-WARE the late firm, all home-made and warranted. My stock consists, in part, as follows: Long-Handled and Grain Shovels, and Spades

Pitch-Forks, Scythes, Sneades and Rifles; Long and short Traces; Halter Chains; Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes, Drawing Knives, Broad Axes, Hand Axes; Adzes, Drawing Knives,
Hatchels; Pannel, Compass and Tenant Saves;
Firmer and Sockett Chisels; Augers, Auger
Bits, Braces and Bits, Extra Brace-Bits, Gimlets;
Fore, Jack, Smoothing, Sash and Tongue and
Groove Planes, Plane Bits, (single and double,)
Gages, Spoke-Shaves, Files, Rasps, Rules, Squares;
Steel Blade Squares, Mason, G. Plastering Trowles;
Curry Combs, Horse Cards;
Bell-mettle Kettles; Tin Plates, assorted;
Locks, Bolts, Hinges, Sorens, Tacks, Brails

Locks, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, Tacks, Brads; Cast, English Blister and Country Steel; Strap

Table Cutlery, Pen-knives, Scissors, Needles; Razors and Strops; Spoons; Metal and Wood-

Spiggots;
Sash Springs; Coffee Mills;
Scales and Weights; Paint, White-Wash, Shoe and other Brushes; Shoe Blacking;
Pepper; Tobacco;
Shoe-Thread, Pegs, Bristles, Awls and Handles, Shoe Knives, Pincers, Pagus, Walls, Layling Tables

THE subscribers would respectfully make Light and rosport of Harpers-Ferry, that they have now on hand a new and splendid assortant of goods in their line, comprising in part as follows:

Shoe-Thread, Pegs, Bristles, Auls and Handles, Shoe Knives, Pincers, Rasps, Nails, Lasting Tacks, Boot Cord and Webbing, Peg-Cutters, Size-Sticks, and assortant of Shoemaker's Kit and Kit Files;

Japanned Spittoons; Trunks, Sugar Boxes, Nurse and other Lamps, Canisters, Candle Sticks, Super Black, Blue, Olive, Drab, Light and Dark Mixed, Light and Invisible Green Cloths, French, English and American Manufacture, from \$2,50 above articles, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. I invite all to call and see. July 17, 1844. THOMAS RAWLINS.

SEASONABLE GOODS. HAVE still on hand a general assortment of Summer Goods, which, in order to make room for Fall Purchases, will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Call soon, and examine the fol-

owing superior articles : Blue, Black and Green Cloths ; Do do do Cassimeres;
Sattinetts, a good variety;
An assortment of Summer Cloths;
Gambroons, assorted colors;

Alpacca, do do; A great variety of Summer Wear for Boys; Silk, Valentia and Marseilles Vestings; Very handsome Balzarines; Lace Lawns; Plain Lawns: very handsome :

Plain Lawns; very handsome;
Ginghams and Calicoes; all patterns and prices;
Figured and Plain Mouslins, very handsome;
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, a great variety;
Do do Mitts, do do
Do Dress Handkerchiefs;
Do Sun Shades and Parasols;
Bleached and Prown Cotton;
Cotton Osnaburg, Twilled and Plain;
Best Beaver, Russia and Silk Hats;
A good assortment of Gentlemen's Summer do;
Do do Hardware and Cutlery;
Tin-Ware of every kind;

Tin-Ware of every kind;
A good assortment of Groceries;
Prime Chewing Tobacco;

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844. Playing, Visiting and Blank Cards.

CHORGE COOK, of the late firm of ELY SMITH AND COOK, for the past six years manufacturer of the celebrated Bartlett Cards, mainfacturer of the celebrated Bartlett Cards, would inform the public and the patrons of the old establishment, No. 71 Fulton st., where he has always been employed, that he continues the manufacture of all the varieties of Playing, Visiting and Blank Cards, heretofore furnished by the establishment—and that orders for the various kinds will be faithfully and recorded. be faithfully and promptly executed, on application to his sole agents, Messrs. Ely & Latham, No. 71 Fulton st., at the following prices, usual discount off, for each or to those who buy to sell again, viz: Eagles of Star, Chain and Dot, Wave, Diamond, Marble and White Backs, \$36 per gross

Harry 8, same description, do. 244 Merry Andrews do. Highlanders No. 1 star & marble backs 15

Enamelled, Ivory and Pearl Surface Cards, at the following prices

No. 15 en	amelled	\$550 Ivo	ry and Pen	rl Sun	face 2 00
Lar. No. 14	do.	5 50		do	1 87
No. 13	do.	4 50		do	1.75
No. 12	do.	4 00		do	1 50
Sm'l.No 11	do.	400		do	1 37
No. 10	do.	350	HE WAR	do	1 25
No. 9	do.	300	5 (10 (5 (1) E (1) 5 (1)	do	1 12
No. 8	do.	250	SCHOOL MOON	do:	1 00
No. 7	do.	250		do	1 00
No. 6	do,	225	STAN LEARNING	do	1 00
No. 5	do.	200		do	75
No. 4	do.	200		do	
No. 3	do.	175		do	62
No. 3	do.	150	Constant and	do	- 62

No. 1 do. 125 do 50 Embossed Enamelled Cards, tinted and plain, peantifully polished with elegant designs as bor-

Printer's Blank Cards. Small Blanks (Playing Card size) No. 1 815 per Gross Large " " Double small (double size of small) 1 Double large (double size of large) 1 Also all the above sizes of every color to order Other sizes cut to order of either of the forgoing

nalities. Mourning Cards of various sizes made to order Gold Bordered Cards ". "
Gilt Edge ". " Gilt Edge " " " " " " Enamelled Sheets Cap size, and 20 by 24 inches. Ivory Surface,

Br Also Rail Road and Steamboat Tickets made order, of any color, or of different colors, as may July 17, 1844-tf.*

BUCKSKIN GLOVES.—A supply of Winchester made Buckskin Gloves, very superior, which I will sell cheap.

JOHN G. WILSON. Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

A TCOST.—As the season is advanced, I will A sell at first cost, my entire stock of Balzarines and Berages. They are of spring purchase, and among them, the most superior qualities and latest styles may be found. Ladies can now have an opportunity of getting elegant dresses, at very reduced prices. Can and see. July 17, 1844. J. J. MILLER.

HARPERS-FERRY BOOT, SHOE AND HAT

STORE. A. S. STEPHENS, South West corner of A. Shenandoah and High streets, has in store, and offers for sale at prices lower than any other house in the valley of Virginia, a new and extensive stock of Boots, Shoes, and Brogatis—Beaver, Cashmere, Silk, and Russia Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c., to which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers. To country merchants he will sell either by the dozen or puckage, as low as they can buy in the eastern markets.

Happers-Ferry, July 17, 1844—4t.

HOUSE CARPENTERING.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership, for the purpose of conducting, in all it branches, the House Carpentering business. They are prepared to execute at the shortest notice all orders in their line. Repairing &c. wilfbe done on the most reasonable terms.

Shop on Washington street, near the residence of Mr. James Jones.

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

JACOB W. HAINES,

WILLIAM P. HENSON.

July 17, 1844 .-- W. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. PERSONS having claims against the estate of George Randal, dec'd, will please present them immediately for settlement. Those indebted to that estate are requested to make payment with as little delay as possible.

GERARD B. WAGER, Adm'r.

July 17, 1844-7t.* Encourage Home Manufactures. THE subscribers have on hand, a general assortment of Home-made Shoes and Boots, made by workmen in our own town; among which are the finest stitched and pegged Boots. Also, very fine and fashionable Calf and Morocco Shoes, with those that are more substantial. We expect to get, in a few days, a large number of coarse shoes and Boots, suitable for servant's service, to which we sak the attention of farmers and others. which we ask the attention of farmers and others, in want of any of the above named description of Boots and Shoes. Any work sold by us will be warranted. Prices low. MILLER & TATE.

July 17, 1844. Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

J. H. BEARD & Co., A RE just receiving a large and fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, &c. &c., which they respectfully offer to their customers and the public in general, at reduced prices and on the usual terms. July 17, 1844.

ORANGES AND LEUFONS.—Fresh Oranges and Lemons, Filberts, fresh Candy, Almonds, English Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, &c., just received and for sale by July 17, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c.—
White Lead in Oil, large and small kegs,
Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Japan, &c., Chrome Green, do. Yellow, Red
Lead, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre,
&c., for sale low by J. H. BEARD & Co.
July 17, 1844.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS.

July 17, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co. BOKS, STATIONERY, &c. Fancy Bibles, do. Prayer Books, do. Testaments, School Books, Miss Leslie's Complete Cookery, American Gardener, school books of every descrip-tion, Steel Pens, Quills, Blank Books, Slates, Paper, Inks, Lead Pencils, &c., &c., for sale by
July 17, 1844.

J. H. BEARD & Co.

PERFUMES, &c.—Cologn Water, Lavender Water, Bay Rum, Otto of Rose, Toilet Water, Bear's Oil, Indian Oil, Buffalo Oil, McCassor Oil, Balm of Columbia, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Pomatum, Lion Pomatum, Bear's Grease, Soaps and Shaving Cream of every variety. Call and see, at the store of J. H. BEARD & Co. July 17, 1844.

PANACEA W. BUILDICINES.—SWAIM'S A Prime Lot of Bacon.

My friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock and judge for themselves.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

J. H. BEARD & Company of the public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock and judge for themselves.

JOHN G. WILSON.

July 17, 1844.

J. H. BEARD & Company of the public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock and judge for themselves.

JOHN G. WILSON.

July 17, 1844.

TURNIP SEED.—Fresh Turnip Seed for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co. July 17, 1844. Philadelphia Type and Stereotype

FOUNDRY. JOHNSON, (successor to Johnson & Smith,)
in announcing to his friends and to Printers
generally, that he has purchased the interest of
of his late partner in the Foundry, desires to inform
them that he has made large additions to his as-

sortment of BOOK, JOB, AND ORNAMENTAL LETTER, And that he will continue to add every descrip-tion of type which the improvements in the art may suggest, and the wants of the trade require. His assortment comprises a greater variety than any other Foundry in the United States, and his prices are 20 per cent lower than heretofore.

Chases, cases, printing ink, and every article used in a printing office, constantly on hand.

Estimates will be furnished in detail for Book,
Newspaper, and Job offices, on stating the style
and quantity of work to be done, and specimen books will be forwarded to persons desirous of making out orders.

STEEDEOTTEENG

Printing Presses,

Of every description, promptly attended to as usual, July 17, 1844—3m.* July 17, 1844—3m.*

JOHN T. WHATE, Type and Stereotype
Foundry, 45 Gold street, (second door South
of Fulton st., N. Y.) The subscriber would call
the attention of Editors and Printers generally to
his new Specimen Book, recently issued, which
contains as extensive and complete an assortment
of TYPES, FLOWERS and ORNAMENTS as
can be found in any other establishment in America.

The reputation of this Foundry is believed to
be fully established, having been founded upwards
of thirty years since, and reference is confidently
made to many of the leading journals in the United States and the Canadas, as to the beauty and
durability of the type.

Specimens of many new and beautiful articles
have been procured from England, France and
Germany, and an experienced cutter is constantly
employed in getting them up exclusively for this
foundry, and thus additions are being almost daily
made to the already extensive and unrivalled assortment possessed by this establishment.

A large variety of Ornaments, calculated for
the South American and Mexican markets; and
Spanish, French, and Portuguese Accents, furn-

Spanish, French, and Portuguese Accents, furnished to order.

The subscriber is agent for the sale of the Mazpier, Smith and Washington Presses, which he will furnish at the manufacturer's prices.

Also, Chases, Cases, Brass Rules, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in a printin

All of which can be furnished at short notice, or as good quality and on as reasonable terms as it OLD TYPE taken in exchange for new

oLD TYPE taken in exchange for new at cents per pound.

Editors or printers wishing to establish a new paper, book or job printing office, will be furnished with the estimate in detail for the same, by the ing the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed.

N. B.—The types uponywhich this paper, the Spirit of Jefferson) is printed, were purchased at this Foundry.

July 17, 1844—15.

The COON is AWAKES.

Tune.—The Macgregor's Gathering.

The coon is awake, and there's mist in his way,
And his clan is our game both by night and by day,
Our signal to hunt which from freedom we drew,
Must be heard day and night in our shouts of halloo.

Ther halloo I halloo! halloo! Democrats.

In the north or the south, we will tree him with beagles,
Give their tails to our caps, and their flesh to our eagles,
Then follow, follow, follow.

While a leaf on the fair tree of freedom shall quiver,
Democracy's hunters shall flourish for ever.

Democracy's hunters shall flourish for ever.

Thro' the depths of old Kentuck our hunters shall steer,
Thro' the twenty-six States shall our eagle career.
And their rocks and their meantains shall sink in this sea,
Ere we suffer that coon to mount Liberty's tree.
Then halloo! halloo! halloo! Democrats.
In the north and the south, we will tree him with beagles,
Give their tails to our caps, and their flesh to our eagles.
Then follow, follow, follow.

While a leaf on the fair tree of freedom shall quiver,
Democracy's eagle shall perch there for ever.

THE YOUNG HICKORY TREE. TUNE .- "Star Spangled Bann

Tuke.—"Star Spangled Banner.

By your love of your country, you're called upon voters

To light up the fires that burn 'round Liberty's altar,

To join the grand army of Young Hickony's soldiers,

Who are marching on firmly to Whiggery's slaughter

We've raised high our banner,

In the old fashioned manner;

Our forces are mustering for the battle of Orleans,

Then join us, then join us, 'tis the cause of the free

Who are gallantly rallying 'round Young Hickony.

Who are gaining failing system found flokost.

In seventeen hundred and seventy-six,
In times that well pried the souls of our sires,
[The men of those days the British Tories did fix,]
"Twas then were first lighted sacred liberty's fires.
Then raise high our banner,
In old Cont'nental manner;
Our soldiers are must'ring to be marched to New Orleans,
Then join us, each freeman, 'tis the cause of the free,
We are rallying, millying, round our Young Hick'ry tree.

The old soldiers are gone, those times they have flown,
For their principles fighting we'll never get weary.
Our cause, it was theirs, and each dead soldier's son,
Will work hard to make the prospects of modern toric

In Cont'nental manner;
Our soldiers are must'ring for the battle of Orleans.
Then join us, come join us, in the cause of the free,
We're rallying, rallying round the Young Hick'ry' tree

The old soldier's cause oft cover'd with gloom.

Was destined at last to foil all tricks of all traitors,
And we the young soldiers will soon seal the doom,
Of Modern Whig Tory liberty-inators.

Nail! sail fast the banner, etc.

Nail! sail fast the banner, etc.

The great Tennessean, "Old Hickory" the bold,
Has given us a sor who is worthy the sire,
With the first we could baffle British red coats and gold,
With the second we're waiting to give Fed'ralists our
fire.

Nail, nail fast the banner, etc.
Come rally! come rally! round the "Hickory Tree."
Around it is gathering each gallant true heart;
Come rally! come rally! around it, ye'free,
Each soldier prepared to perform well his part.
Nail, nail fast the banner, etc. With OLD HICKORY to counsel, and Young HICKOR

to guide,
We're ready to scatter the cohorts of Clay,
In such leaders as we've got, who would not confide
'And after the battle, behold the new day!
Nail, nail fast the banner, etc.

Miscellancous.

THE PASSPORT. Translated from the Courier des Etats Unis.

'It is true, then, Leon, and I may congratulate

you; you are going to be married? 'To besure I am; you see this trunk and this carpet bag, in an hour the diligence will call for me; to-morrow I shall reach Montargis, and the next day I present myself at the house of my affianced lady, who lives in the country, three leagues from thes?'

from there.'
And is your lady love pretty?' 'Charming. I never saw her, but my uncle Lombard, who has done me the favor to arrange this marriage, has drawn me an enchanting picture of the young lady, eighteen years old, a blonde, a hundred thousand francs dowry, and twice that sum in expectation. You will see her, Julius, for you are one of the small number of my present friends who will find my door open whe I am at housekeeping.

'Thank you.'
'But the time is come. Good bye.'

'A pleasant journey to you.'

Leon Durand was a young man of a very tole rable appearance, a good person, and a min somewhat between mediocraty and brilliancy. Modest and giving little occasion for criticism he was out of place no where, and passed unpo ceived through the world. At the age of twenty he found himself master of his actions and his fortune.—Leon had no vocation for a single life, neither his taste nor his feelings led him to re-main a bachelor. Independence had no charms for him, he fled from noisy enjoyments, and in-trigues of mere gallantry alarmed him. He

thought of love only as a gentle and constant ten-derness. Of a soft-and yielding character, wil-lingly embracing an opinion, inclined to obedience, loving to suffer himself to be governed, he found himself ready saddled and bridled for matrimony. But yet all the conjugal guarantees offered by this honest fellow had not been understood, the good husband had not been discovered under cover of the bachelor, and Leon, notwithstanding his personal advantages, his six thousand pounds rent,

sonal advantages, his six thousand pounds rent, and his great desire to marry, was still a bachelor at the age of twenty-eight.

As thoughtless-as-he was impatient, Leon first addressed himself to a young widow, whose coquetries he repaid by a plain and very formal offer of marriage. The widow, who had expected no such thing, appreciated widowhood too well to wish to renounce that agreeable state. She to wish to renounce that agreeable state. She thanked her respectful admirer, therefore, and gave him his dismissal.

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Leon was disconcerted at this reverse, and hi disappointment gave to his proceeding some distrust, and led to some unfortunate gaucheries.—
When he had failed three times, his defeats became matter of conversation, and families whose alliance he sought were alarmed. 'He has been refused,' they said, by 'Madam X., by the Misses P. and Q., he must be a young man who under a good appearance conceals some hidden vice.'—The field was vast, and there was room for territarian. ble commentaries and strange conjectures.—Several years glided on in this way, and Leon, overcome by the weight of his disgrace, and broken down by so many defeats, fell at last into a state

of deep disencouragement.

Happily uncle Leonard came to his rescue.

Mr. Lombard in his youth had been a traveling merchant. He had since become rich and as partner, was placed at the head of an opulen commercial house, but he had reserved to him-self the traveling part of the business, being un-willing to relinquish his old and beloved habits. For the last thirty years Mr. Lombard had been traveling over France, and he made pretensions to the character of a beau in every department of the Empire. He was, however, a sufficiently fine man to support this character of cosmopolitan gallantry. A firm partizan of celibacy, which he kept up as an amateur, he had, however, never opposed the inclinations of Leon. Truly liberal himself, it was Mr. Lombard's principle never to contradict the tastes of any one. At the moment of starting for a long journey, he said to his nephew. Do not despair my boy, I will find in the country an accomplished wife for you. I will arrange the whole affair, and you shall have nothing to do but to go and marry her. You need not be to do but to go and marry her. You need not be afraid to trust the matter to me, I am a lucky hand, a month hence you shall hear from me.'
Mr. Lombard had kept his word—three weeks

after his departure he wrote to his nephew. My dear friend, I have the pleasure to inform you that I have found a superb match for you, a ung person, pretty as an angel, magnificent blue es, light hair; and the only daughter of a mother orth fifteen thousand good pounds rents well in-sted. The dowry will be a hundred thousand nes—I hope you will not complain of me. Set out as soon as you receive my letter and make haste to get married. I cannot be present at your wedding, being obliged to go, without delay, to Mar-seilles, and to remain at Provence two months wedding, being obliged to go, without delay to Marseilles, and to remain at Provence two months.

On my return I shall have real pleasure in finding you at house-keeping: and I here add my sincere wishes for your happiness:

Addeu, my friend, your devoted uncle,

ISIDORE LOMBARD.

This letter was most joyfully received by Leon. He set out with a light heart full of hope, and dreaming of a charming futurity. At Fontain-bleau the diligence stopped, and the conductor allowed the passengers twenty minutes for dinner. They seated themselves at table. In an adjoining room the passengers from Lyons were finishing their repast and they were preparing to regain their carriage when the gens d'armes came in and demanded to see their passports, which were coldemanded to see their passports, which were col-lected and examined with care, because some conspiracy I know not what one, was on the carpet at that time. After having complied with the cus-

two tables and each traveler, on his name being called, had his passport restored to him. While Leon was rolling on towards Montargis, While Leon was rolling on towards Montargis, the people at Bony were thinking of him. Fuphrasia Dutillois deserved the eulogium Mr. Lombard had made upon her beauty; she was a charming young person, who had no fault but that of being a little wilful, as all spoiled children are apt to be, and in this respect she was very well suited to Leon. The ligitess of fifteen thousand pounds rent, Euphrasia, was too right to find at Bony an equal match; no suitor had dared to offer himself, with the exception of a cousin Pamphilus Jovin, a stunid follow, whom she had refused, but who stupid fellow, whom she had refused, but who maintained his ground and was always returning to the charge. Mr. Lombard, as he passed through Montargis, recollected that his friend the late M. Dutillois, had left a widow, an only daughter, and a very pretty fortune. He went to Bony, found sia agreeable made his proposition and was Suphrasia agreeable, made his proposition and was accepted. Jovin was veyed at the affair, he had depended on his perseverance, and the few re-sources offered by Bony. But when he saw Paris entaring the lists, the poor fellow lost all hope.

After having arranged the marriage for his ne-phew, Mr. Lombard took his leave. Leon was expected at Bony the next day. Madame Dutilfois was talking to her daughter of her duties and her future life; Euphrasia who for the last hour had kept silence, suddenly interrupted her mother and said to her :

It seems to me that we are in too great haste o accept M. Durand merely from the good account his uncle has given of him: 'Mr. Lombard,' replied Madame, 'would never

deceive us. Besides, my notary has made inquiries. There is no doubt about Mr. Durand's six thousand pounds rent, I have ascertained that he s of good family, and that his character is unex ceptionable.'
That does very well for you, your responsibility

as a mother is safe, you will have established your daughter suitably; but that is not enough for me, the gentleman must please me, and I observed hat Mr. Lombard, in boasting of the character of his nephew, avoided speaking of his person.'
The fact was that Mr. Lombard had shown him

elf very discreet on this chapter, and this for a very simple reason—Mr. Lombard funcied but one style of beauty for men. To be handsome according to his taste, a man must be five feet eight inches high, square shouldered, have a bright com-

ng.'
This ambiguous phrase had thrown Euphrasia nto doubt and uneasiness. 'Ah, well!' said Madame Dutillois, 'you are

yet perfectly free, nothing has been signed. You will see Mr. Durand to-morrow, and if he does not suit you we will get rid of him. But I will wager

that he will please you.'
'It is this and your confidence in it that gives us strength, and this is why you slide so easily over this word, 'we will get rid of him.' Do you think it then so easy to tell people, to their faces, you do not suit me, we find you ugly and disagreeable? So that mother, when it comes to that, and he has arrived here and is making his comoliments, I shall see you so embarrassed, so troubled, that out of pity, and to extricate you from the affair, I shall marry him. Oh, I know myolf. Happily I have the means of arranging ev-

'What are these means?'
'It is here.' You shall tell Stephen to put the wo horses to the carriage; in three hours we shall the differences from Paris stop. We shall not be known there, we will slight at the inn where known there, we will sup at the ordinary, with the travellers, and see Mr. Durand, and if he displeases me, you write him a very polite letter, which prevents his coming to Bony, and spares you a very painful explanation-?

'It is perfect, we have nothing to do but to set

When Mad. Dutillois and her daughter arrived at Montargis, and descended at the diligence inn it was nine o'clock in the evening. Supper was over. Euphrasia questioned the hostess, who re-plied with interest to her questions.

'Among the travelers who arrived from Paris

is there a Mr. Durand?

'Yes, Miss, yes, a young gentleman who has come to be married in our country, as I understand from his conversation. He said he wished to go to-morrow to Bony. Thomas is to drive him there in his cabriolet for five francs. It is not worth more than three, but when one is going to see his lady-love he does not look so close. Do the ladies know Mr. Durand? Shall I call him-he has not yet gone to bed, for there is a light in his room. Hold! Catharine is now just bringing me is passport, which I am obliged to place at the disposition of the authorities. I am going to inscribe his name on my register. Will the ladies

'Yes,' said Euphrasia, 'yes-let it be served a quickly as possible. 'Immediately, ladies.'

The hostess went out leaving the passport on

We shall not need to see Mr. Durand; here is his portrait.'
She read:— In the name of the King, Peter

Ignatius Durand—'
'Ignatius! what an ugly name!
'You can give him another to suit your taste,' said Mad. Dutillois.

Euphrasia passed on to the description. - At the irst word she turned pale, her hand trembled; she said to her mother— 'Can I give him hair to suit my taste?'

' How then ?' 'Red hair-red!' cried Mad. Dutillois. 'Ah

Mr. Lombard, Mr. Lombard,

'This is not all, continued, Euphrasia, coldly.

Listen, mama!——'Low forchead, red eyebrows, gray eyes, large nose, great mouth, red beard, face narked with small pox. Particular mark, a war

on the left nostril.': Mad. Dutillois was in consternation. Euphrasia had taken her stand brayely, like a girl who knows she shall never want a husband. The hostess returned, and announced that supper was ready. Mr. Durand had not gone to bed; he had just or-

dered pen ink and paper.
What is that to us, we do not know the gentleman, replied Euphrasia. 'The one of whom we were just speaking is my father he is just fifty

The next day Leon made ready to set out for Bony in Thomas's cabriolet, when he received a letter from Mad. Dutillois. The compliments were turned in a polite inamer—accidental circumstances were alleged, and excuses given which did not admit of any reply. Leon was convinced that the facts had condemned him to cellibacy. He resigned himself; and sadly took again the road to Puris. At Fontainbleau, the brigadier of the gendarmaric, who examined his passport, cried Parbleu, this very fortunate for the gentleman who was arrested three leagues from here. Ignatius Durand—red hair—marked with the small pox—wart. This must be the one; and, added he displaying another paper theon Durand—black hair wart. This must be the one; and, added he displaying another paper, Leon Durand—black hair—middling size nose—oval faco—that is right.—Hold, sir, we made a mistake yesterday; there were two Durands, one coming from Paris, the other going thither; your passports have been confounded in returning them to yes. This mistake has had disagreeable consequences for your namesake, who has been arrested and put in the city prison. But all is now explained and I will hasten to the

public officer. You may congratulate yourself, Mr. Durand, that this adventure has had no disa-

greeable result to you.

It is very fortunate, said Leon.

After the check at Montargis Leon became phillosophical. Seeing that it was impossible for him to marry, he reconciled himself to the life of a backelor. His uncle's fortune soon permitted him to ins-dulge in all the pomp and luxury of a single life, Mr. Lombard died suddenly at Marseilles, leaving his nephew a fortune of five hundred thousand francs. A year had passed since his unlucky journey to Montargis, when one evening Leon met lat a ball a very pretty woman, who, on learning his name, said to him, 'I came near being Madam Durand.' 'Ah, perhaps some of my relatives? Mr. Ignatius Durand of Paris; do you know him?'

Yes, indeed, we made our acquaintance in a singular manner. On a journey last year our pasports were exchanged and he was arrested. Happily for him I returned from Montargis the next day

From Montargis, and your passports had b exclanged ?' 'Yes, Madam, he had mine, I had his, a mistake of the police officer.'

'And how little you resemble each other?'.
'Indeed, why do you say that?'
'It was you—'

How me, pardon me, Madam have the goodess to explain."
"Ium Euphasia Dutillois, sir; I had gone

'I um Euphasia Dutillois, sir; I had gone to meet you with my mother at the Innof Montargis, I saw your passport, and —'
'The description alarmed you, as well it might'—and I—congratulated myself at having escaped any unpleasant consequences of the mistake. But Mademoiselle, may I not now hope?'
'Now, sir, I am married, I am Madame Jovin; that is my husband at the Bouillette table opposite us. She pointed out to Leon a great stupid looking fellow, whose face was expanded before an acc of

ellow, whose face was expanded before an ace of

'Cursed passport,' cried Leon. 'Unlucky passport,' repeated Uphrasia in a low

HOME AFFECTIONS .- The heart has memories that cannot die. The rough rubs of the world cannot obliterate them. They are memories of home -carly home. There is magic in the very sound There is the old tree under which the light hearted boy swung on many A summer day—yonder the river in which he learned to swim—there the house in which he knew a parent's love, and found a paent's protection! Now there is the room in which he romped with brother or sister—long since, alas! laid in the grave, to which he must soon be gathered, overshadowed by you old church, whither with a joyous troop like himself he has often followed his parents to worship with and hear the good old was a parent of the since California. man who gave him to God in baptism. Why even the school house, associated in youthful days with thoughts of ferule and a task, now comes back to bring pleasant remembrance of many an attachment there formed-many an occasion that called plexion, and enormous whiskers. Leon was far from possessing these brilliant advantages, so that Mr. Lombard considering him disgraced by nature, contented himself with saying the saying forth generous exhibitions of the traits of human made home happier even than that which his child-hood knew. There are certain feelings of humanity—and those, too, among the best—that can find a place for their exercise only by one's own fire-side. There is a sacredness in the privacy of the spot, which it were a species of desceration to violate. He who seeks wantonly to invade it, is neither more nor less than a villain; and hence there exists no surer test of debasement of morals in a community, than the disposition to tolerate, in any mode, the man who disregards the sancti ties of private life. In the turmoils of the world, let there be at least one spot where the poor man may find affection that is disinterested—where he may indulge a confidence that it is not likely to

> · Life—Is a fountain fed by a thousand streams, that perishes if one be dried. It is a silver cord twisted with a thousand strings that part asunder Trone is broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which make it much more strange that they escape so long than that they almost all perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents ever ready to rush the mouldering tenements that we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our constitution ohere, whence we draw our life, are impregnated with death; health is made to operate its own de-struction; the food that nourishes the body contains he elements of its decay; the soul that animates it by a vivifying fire tends to wear it out by its action; death lurks in ambush about all our paths.

Notwithstanding this is a truth so palpable, and confirmed by daily examples before our eyes, how ittle do we lay it to heart; we see our friends and neighbors perishing around us, but how seldom does it occur to our thoughts that our own knell, perhaps, shall give the next fruitless warning to

FRIENDSHIP is a plant of slow growth in every climate. Happy the man who can raise a few even where he has the most settled residence. Travellers, passing through foreign countries, sel-lom take time to cultivate them. If they be presented with a few flowers, although of a flimsy texture, and quicker growth, they ought to accept them with thankfulness and not quarrel with the natives for choosing to retain the other more val-nable plant for their own use.

Honesty Boys placed in circumstances of emptation cannot be too deeply impressed with the conviction that "hopesty is the best policy;" that s to say, that in the long run they will make more by being honest than by taking that which is not their own. The following is a case in point. A nobleman traveling in Scotland, a number of years ago, was asked for his alms in the high years ago, was asked for his aims in the high street of Edinburgh, by a little ragged boy. He said he had no change, upon which the boy offered to procure it. His lordship, in order to get rid of his importunity, gave him a piece of silver, which the boy thinking was to be changed, ran off for the purpose. On his return, not finding his benefacor, whom he expected to wait, he watched for several days in the place where he had received the money. At length the nobleman happened again to pass that way; he accosted him, and put the change he had procured into his hand, count-ing it with great exactness. His lordship was so pleased with the boy's honesty that he placed him it school, with the assurance of providing for

WHAT IS EDUCATION ?-To be educated is to know how to reason, compare, and decide accurately. By the process of education this faculty is acquired, and this is termed in this "practical age," a practical education; in connection with cal labor it makes a practical man, and is more ully carried out and illustrated by manual labor, which gives title to the proud cognomen of every rue-hearted American who bears it, of the "work-

"Some suppose every learned man is an edu-cated man. No such thing. That man is edu-cated who knows himself, and who takes accurate common-sense views of men and things around him. Some very learned men are the greatest fools in the world—the reason is, they are not educated men. Learning is only the means, not the end; its value consists of giving the means of acquiring in the discipline which, when properly managed, it gives the mind. Some of the greatest men in the world were not overstocked with learning that their actions prove that ing, but their actions prove they were thoroughly educated. Washington, Franklin and Sherman were of this class; and similar, though less strikng instances, may be found in all countries. man may study metaphysics till he is gray, and languages till he is a walking polyglot, and if he is nothing more he is an uneducated man."

A minister out West, advertises, in the hope making young people come forward, that, during the warm weather, he will marry them for a glass-of whiskey, a dozen eggs, the first kiss of the bride, and quarter of a pig.

But how much more mischievous that newspa-But how much more mischlevous that newspa-per influence, which tends to corrupt and deform the moral being, and render him odious and disgust-ing in his own eyes, as well as that of others; and, on the other hand, how happy must be be, who can on the other hand, how happy must he be, who can look over an extended community, with the reflection, that perhaps tens of thousands are daily growing wiser and better through the influence of his pen; and how doubly blest must he be, who after years of multifarious writing, can lay down his pen, with the consciousness, that he has faithfully served his country and his God, and never published "a line which dying he would wish to blot,"

THE NEWSPAPER.—"The Press," says a cotemporary, "is a mighty instrument of corruption or reformation." This is peculiarly the case, as it respects the newspaper press; an ever-moving

or reformation." This is peculiarly the case, as it respects the newspaper press; an ever-moving engine, sending out life-giving or death-bearing leaves with a rapidity which makes other modes of communication seem sluggish or inefficient. The newspaper is taken up, and read without fatigue by all classes, landsmen and seamen, rich and poor, learned and unlearned, virtuous and vicious. And the family that should be deprived of it, would be considered as almost shut out from the common be considered as almost shut out from the common brotherhood of man; and the individual who would not care for it, when he can have his choice among thousands, would be looked upon, as, in a sense, "without natural affection." How important, then, that these vehicles of intelligence, or folly, so accesible to all, should be freighted with the best influences:—especially that they should carry no-thing tending to poison or pervert.

"He who filches from me my good name, Robs me of that which naught enriches him, But makes me poor indeed."

FITZ-BOODLE'S HINT TO THE LADIES .- Whilst adies persist in mainitaining the strictly defensive condition, men must naturally, as it were, take the opposite line, that of attack; otherwise, f both parties held aloof, there would be no more marriages; and the two hosts would die in their respective inaction, without ever coming to a bat-tle. Thus it is evident that if the ladies will not, the men must take the offensive. I, for my part, have made in the course of my life, at least a score of chivalrous attacks upon several fortified hearts. Sometimes I began my work too late in the season and winter suddenly came and rendered further labors impossible; sometimes I have attacked the breach madly, sword in hand, and have been plunged violently from the scaling-ladder into the ditch; sometimes I have made a decent lodgment in the place, when—bang! blows up mine, and I am scattered to the dence! and sometimes when I have been in the very heart of the citadel—ah, that I should say it!—a sudden panic has struck me, and I have run like the British out of Carthagena! One grows tired after a while of such per-petual activity. Is it not time that the ladies should take an innings 7. Let us widowers and bachelors form an association to declare, that for the next hundred years we will make love no long-

er. Let the young women make love to us; let them write us verses; let them ask us to dance, get us ices and cups of tea, and help us on with our cloaks at the hall door; and if they are eligible, we may perhaps be induced to yield and to say, "La, Miss Hopkins—I really never—I am so agitated—ask papa."—Frazer's Eagazine.

THE ART OF POTTERY Was known to the Chinese long anterior to its introduction into England, France, or Prussia, and up to this day they mainain their ascendency in richness of coloring in their enamel work, as well as in durability of the material. In the manafacture, the specimens, be what they may, are first burned into what is called the boquet or rough state. They are then dip-ped in what is technically termed "the glaze," which is a kind of glass reduced to an impalpable owder, and ground up with water until the compound assumes the consistency of thick cream.
After this the specimen is again burned, until the After this the specimen is again burned, into the glaze becomes melted, which, of course, surrounds the body with a coating of glass. Upon this coating the figures or other designs are painted, and these again are burned in. The difficulty in producing perfect specimens of painting on china, seems to arise chiefly from the disposition of the colors. erun, as it is termed, when subjected to certain legrees of heat. For instance, it often happens that a piece of painted china has to be burned several times; that is, once to fix the blue color, again to fix the green, and so on for each different

other shade of the same color, a different degree may be required .- N. York Evening Post. indeserving attention. The vagaries of the idlest fancy will often chance, as it were, upon the most useful discoveries of truth, and to serve as a guide to after and to slower disciples of wisdom; even as the peckings of birds in an unknown country, indicate to the adventurous seaman the best and

hue. Now to obtain a certain shade of coloring, one degree of heat is necessary, but to obtain an-

the safest fruits. Always be ready to engage in a good cause—do not hesitate, for while you stop to consider, your opportunities for doing good may have passed.

A NICE IDEA .- The alliteration, says the Plebeian, in the names of the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates is remarkable. It speaks for itself, and speaks truly: Polk and Patriotism—Dallas and Democracy—Clay and Coonery—Fralinghuysen and Federalism.

A TALL ONE .- A Western paper says that Mr. Wentworth, the member of Congress from Chicago district, Illinois, is so tall that when he addresses the people, instead of mounting a stump, as is usual in the West, they have to dig a hole for him to stand in!

THE VIRTUE OF LAUGHTER .- No man, says Carlyle, who has once heartily and wholly laughed, can be altogether irreclaimably bad. How much lies in laughter: the cypher-key, wherewith we decypher the whole man! Some men wear an everlasting barren simper; in the smile of others lies a cold glitter as ice; the fewest are able to laugh, what can be called laughing, but only sniffle and titter and snigger from the throat outwards; or at best, produce some whifling husky cachina-tion, as if they were laughing through wool; of none such comes good. The man who cannot laugh is not only fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils, but his whole life is already a treason and stratagem.

He that never changed any of his opinions, never corrected any of his mistakes, and he who was never wise enough to find any mistakes in him-self; will not be charitable enough to excuse what he reckons mistakes in others.

A man not a thousand miles from Lowell, once sked another who he liked best to hear preach. Why," said he, "I like to hear Mr. because, I don't like any preaching, and his comes the nearest to nothing of any that I ever heared.'

ADECUTNESS .- Horne Tooke was the son of a poulterer, which he alluded to when called upon by the proud stripling of Eton to describe himself. "I am," said Horne, "the son of an eminent *Tur*key merchant."

AGRICULTURE .- Scene, a cornfield; men with oes; time, eleven o'clock, A. M. Enter, Squire, the owner of the field. One of the men speaks: Squire, it's eleven

clock you know, and we are all thirsty! and the scripture says: "If any thirst, let him come and

Agricultural.



WHEAT—LIME.—We saw yesterday a parcel of ry superior red wheat, weighing sixty-four pounds bushel, which had been purchased for city inding, and which was raised under circumstangrinding, and which was raised under circumstances showing what good management may affect in the agricultural line. The wheat in question was the product of a field which a short time since was a part of a waste common that had been uncultivated for a number of years, and was deemed to be too poor and worn out to yield anything. After enclosing it, the present owner put lime upon it in the proportion of one hundred bushels to the acre, and subsequently followed the line with a liberal application of stable manure. Last fall the field thus prepared was sowed in wheat, and has liberal application of stable manure. Last fall the field thus prepared was sowed in wheat, and has just returned a crop of the very best quality, averaging thirty bushels to the acre. The field thus restored and enriched will require but little additional outlay for many years to come, and in the meaning will yield a liberal accordance of potatoes, boil good white potatoes, peel them, and, when cold, mash them until not the least lump remains. To five pounds of this, add one pint of sour milk, and as much salt as you think palatable. Work it well and cover it letting it remain three al outlay for many years to come, and in the mean-time will yield a liberal annual return to the sagacious owner .- Balt. American.

THE FEEDING OF CATTLE .- Mr. Ellsworth, in is report, remarks that the subject of the economis report, remarks that the subject of the economical feeding of cattle, deserves due attention. It will be remembered that during the winter of 1842—'43, a great many cattle perished for want of sufficient food. This was doubtless owing to the too great dependence placed upon some particular articles of fodder, and the severity and length of the winter which shut them up from the pastures. more careful economy of winter food, by using at the periods of fall and early winter that food which would answer less for the severe, cold weather, with greater attention to the warmth of the animal. might do much to prevent the occurrence of such a time of distress as prevailed in some of the more northern of the western States last winter. The proportions of nutritious substances found in the flerent kinds of fodder, and the amount needed for the conservation of the animal, (or conservation odder, as it is sometimes termed) should be known and thus substitutes may be resorted to in such a manner as to avoid the greatest inconvenience of an inlooked-for period of cold weather. The following table will furnish the relative value of a ew of the principal articles of fodder, as determin ed by experiment—100 pounds of good hay are equal to 275 pounds of green Indian corn, 442 pounds rye straw, 164 pounds oat straw, pounds pea stalk, 201 pounds raw potatoes, 175 pounds boiled do., 339 pounds mangel wurtzel, 594 pounds turnips, 54 rye, 46 pounds wheat, 59 pounds oats, 45 pounds peas or beans, 64 pounds buckwheat, 57 pounds Indian corn, 68 pounds acorns, 105 pounds wheat bran, 109 pounds rye bran, 167 pounds wheat, pea, and oats chaff, 179 pounds rye and barley. 16 pounds of hay are equal to 32 pounds of pota-toes; and 14 pounds boiled potatoes will allow of the diminution of eight pounds of hay. An ox re-quires two per cent. of his live weight per day in hay; if he works, 2 1-2 per cent; a milch cow, 3; fattening ox, 5 per cent. at first, 4 per cent. when half fat, or 4 1-2 average. Sheep, when grown, 3 1-2 per cent, of their weight in hay per day. In the wintering of stock; there is yet greater room for improvements, by providing good warm shelter or stabling for animals, and boiling, grinding or breaking the food prepared for them. Grinding the cob with the corn is said to add one-third to its value for feeding, and converting the straw, or cornstocks fed out into chaff before using them so equally beneficial.

A USEFUL PLANT.-The sun-flower is perhaps destined to become one of our most valuable agricultural products. One hundred pounds of the seed afford forty pounds of oil. The refuse of the seeds after expression, furnish an excellent food for cattle; from the leaves of the plant cigars are manufactured of singular pectoral qualities; the stalk affords a superior alkali, and the comb of the seeds a choice dainty for swine. So says the Hon. Mr.

FENCE POSTS.—A practical farmer informs the increased to over \$29,000,000. been set fourteen years, he noticed that some of the posts remained nearly sound, while others were rotted off at the bottom. On looking for the cause he found that those posts that were set limb part down, or inverted from the way they grew, were sound. Those that were set as they grew, were rotted off. The fact is worthy the attention of

SMOKING ORCHARDS.—In the last number of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, is an account of the successful mode of preserving orchards from the caterpillar, &c., by smoking them. The smoking is done by placing a large iron ket-tle on four wheels, and putting in it dry wood, weeds, rubbish, and some brimstone, and kindling it with a bellows, which drives a strong and continual stream of smoke through a moveable tube to every tree and every part of a tree in succession The smoking being commenced on the windward side of the orchard, and followed row by row, the. moth and apple weevil, and black apple fly, will be driven out and the crop saved.

PLOUGHING IN GREEN CROPS.—Living plants contain in their substance not only all they have drawn up from the earth, but also a great part of what they have drawn from the air. Plough in these living plants and you necessarily add to the soil more than is taken from it; in other words, you make it richer in organic matter. Repeat the process with a second crop, and it becomes richer still; and it would be difficult to define the limit beyond which the process should no longer be carried.—Prairic Farmer. RECIPES.—By MISS LESLIE.

PORK WITH CORN AND BEANS.—Take a good substantial piece of pork, either salt or fresh. It must not have too much fat about it. Boil it by itself till tender, skimming it well. Boil the corn by itself, but not more than twenty minutes; and by itself, but not more than twenty minutes; and hen done, cut it off the cob. String the beans, when done, cut it off the cob. String the beans, and cut them in two or three pieces only. It is a great error to split green beans and cut them small, as they become then so saturated with the water that the taste of the beans is destsoyed; and, besides, it is impossible to drain them properly when suipped into little bits. Boil the beans by themselves till they are tender. Then drain and press them well, add some black pepper, and put them into a not with the boiled pork and corn, and bareinto a pot with the boiled pork and corn, and bare-ly sufficient water to cover the whole. Stew to-gether the corn, beans, and pork, till they are near-ly dry; then drain them and send them to table on

the same dish.

If you substitute dried beans for green ones, soak them all the preceding night, and boil them by themselves till quite soft, before you put them in with the pork and corn.

clock you know, and we are all thirsty! and the scripture says: "If any thirst, let him come and drink."

Squire: Ay, but the scrpiture also says "Hoe every one that thisteth!"

Inon Soles.—Boots and shoes are advertised in Cincinnati, with you soles, which can be put on and taken off at pleasure, being very light, and at the same time beautiful and durable.

Curntosity.—The Catoctin Enterprize says:—
"There is a child in Frederick, now 6 years old, with skin almost as white as chalk, and bearing more the resemblance of a sheep than a human having thick wool upon its head perfectly white, and its limbs formed like those of a sheep. Although but six years old, it is perfectly helpless; but can be left alone whole days at a time without evincing any signs of uneasiness. We learn that the mother of the child, who is a colored woman, was sent to the south and refused to take the child with her." EXCELLENT COLD SLAW .- Take half a head of

WARM SLAW.—For this purpose use red cabbage. When shred into small slips, put it into a deep dish with a close cover, and heat it half an hour on the stove. Then, having made the above dressing, (as for cold slaw,) pour it boiling hot over the cabbage, and serve it up immediately.

Tomato Sour .- Take a leg of beef, and cut it Tomato Sour.—Take a leg of beef, and cut it up into small pieces. Put the meat with the bones into a soup pot, and cover it with a gallon of water. Season it with pepper and a little salt. Boil and skim it well. Have ready half a peck of ripetomatoes cut up small; and when the soup is boiling thoroughly, put them in with all their juice.—Add six onions sliced, and some crusts of bread cut small. The soup must then be boiled slowly for six hours, or more. When done strain it through a cullender, and put into the tureen some pieces of bread cut into dice or small squares.

a cullender, and put into the tureen some pieces of bread cut into dice or small squares.

Tomato soup is best when made the day before. In this case you may boil it longer and slower.—
Then, having strained it into a stone jar, cover it closely, and set it away in a cool place. Next day, about half an hour before dinner, add some grated bread crumbs mixed with butter, and give the soup a boil you

as you think palatable. Work it well and cover it, letting it remain three or four days, according to the season; then knead it agaim—make the cheese the size you like, and dry them in the shade. Put them in layers, in large pots or kegs, and let them remain for a fortnight. They will be good for years, if kept in close vessels in a dry place.

Political.

WHY HENRY CLAY SHOULD NOT BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

In our last we gave Fifty Reasons why the Democratic Party, with Col. Polk as their leader, should succeed in the coming Election. We now subjoin, from Fifty Reasons that are given, the following, which are enough in all conscience, to convince every candid man, that Henry Clay has no claims upon them, politically, for the high office to which he aspires.

He should not be elected President because-His election would ensure all the measures of administrations of both the elder and younger

He took the lead in the attacks upon the generally-approved administration of Gen. Jackso He was the author of the infamous resolution in the Senate of the United States, declaring Gen. Jackson guilty of an impeachable offence against

the constitution.

He urged the adoption of that resolution in the Senate, the only tribunal where such an offence was triable—thus making himself the accusor and He is in favor of a national bank, which Daniel

Webster has called "an obsolete idea;" and the power to create which Mr. Clay himself in 1811, called "a wandering power."

Whilst our country is in debt nearly \$27,000,

000, he is advocating a distribution of the proceeds of our public lands among the States. It seems to have been the study of his whole life to be disturbing and disarranging the tariff policy of this government; at one time running the duties down to 20 per cent-ad valorem, and at another running them up to an amount equivo-lent in many cases to prohibition.

He is now Janus-faced upon the tariff question, advocating a revenue tariff at the south, and a

protective tariff at the north.

He would confine the sale of the great agricultural staples of this country to the home market.
His home market doctrines would ruin our for-eign commerce; would turn thousands of seanen loose in the world to seek other employment, and compete with the poorly paid laborers in other branches; and would leave our ships to be sold to the commercial men of other nations, or to

rot at our wharves.

After pledging, in 1840, that the Government should be carried on for \$13,000,000, he proposed in the Senate an annual expenditure of \$26,-

With a majority of friends in both branches of Congress, whom he could control at any time, his promised expenditure of only \$13,000,000 was In the two years of Whig ascendancy, when every thing went as he dictated, the national debt

was increased from 8,000,000 to 26,000,000.

His election would be considered as an expresincreased from 8,000,000 to 26,000,000. sion of the people in favor of another bankrupt law, similar to the one just repealed; the avowed friend of which Mr. Clay now is.

Under his construction of the constitution, all

reserved rights of the States will be destroyed.

He supports a random scheme of Internal Improvements, like that which has bankrupted most of the States, and which, during an administration of four years, would run us in debt over \$200,-

He is the only person who has traveled over the country personally electioneering for the highest office in the gift of the people.

He has offered to Great Britain all that portion

of Oregon Territory north of 49 degrees, after admitting that she had no color of a title to the same.

He opposes all measures for the protection of the Oregon settlers against the British and In-His doctrines in relation to Texas will lose

us the command of the Gulf of Mexico, and bound our country on every side by British territory.

He is opposed to all measures for the speedy settlement of the new States, and consequently for bringing the lands into market.

His administration will favor every other interest over the agricultural, as the following extract

est over the agricultural, as the following extract from a speech of his proves: "Agriculture needs no protection. The habits of farmers generation after generation, pass down a long track of time in perpetual succession, without the slightest change; and the ploughman, who fastens his plough to the tail of his cattle, will not own there is any improvement equal to his."

He is approxed to the source time of our region.

He is opposed to the separation of our national treasury from all banking institutions.

He is identified with the party which preferred submitting to the British doctrine of the right of search, rather than go to war with right on our side.

The natural tendency of his measures is to a onsolidated despotism. The people have four times rejected him as a andidate for President.

His election would be at war with all moral and political progress.

The Nashville Union has the following beautiful tribute to Col. Polk:

ful tribute to Col. Polk:

"Encouragement to humble youth.—Every body in the country whose lot is cast in a station encourpassed with difficulties, may well take encouragement from the example of Col. Polk. His boyhood was spent in the humblest walks of life, and was devoted to the severe drudgery of daily toil. His father was a surveyor, and in his surveying excursions it was the business of his son to attend him for weeks together, in traversing the canebreaks which then covered the country, throall kinds of weather, to take care of the packhorses and camp accontrements, and to prepare the scanty meals for the company. By a strict adherence to virtue, and a close and prompt perthe scanty meals for the company. By a strict adherence to virtue, and a close and prompt performance of all his duties he has risen, at the age of forty-nine years, to the high distinction of being the standard-bearer of the great democratic party; and in November next will be chosen to the highest office in the gift of freemen. Thus are honesty and perseverance rewarded."

Pass it Round!—That the Whigs are opposed to the "One Day Election Law," because it would do away with the iniquitous system of Pipe Laying, by which they are in hopes of succeeding.—Pass it round, also, that a Democratic House of Representatives passed the bill, but that a Whig Senate rejected it.