SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

JAMES W. BELLER,

(OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK,)

At \$2.00 in advance—\$2.50 if paid within six months—or \$3.00 if not paid until after the ex-piration of the year.

\$37 ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid, and CHARGED ACCORDINGLY. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

85 Distant subscriptions and advertisements must be aid in advance, or responsible persons living in the bunty guaranty the settlement of the same.

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

ISAAC FOUKE, ATTORDET AT LAW

PRACTISES in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Loudoun, Clarke and Berkeley counties, Virginia. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.—Office and residence at Harpers-Ferry. August 9, 1844-2m.

R. HUME BUTCHER,

TOAL TA TEMPOTTA CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

A TTENDS the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick and Berkeley August 2, 1844-tf

LAW MOTICIE.

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.

LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON. Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL act as agent for persons who have Lands 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 Court of the United States for Onlo, and its State Courts of that State, where the interests of the holders of those Lands may be involved.

IT Any communications addressed to B. F.
Washington, Attorney at Law, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, in reference to the above, will be promptly attended to.

July 17, 1844.

S.W. HOAG,

Duffield's, Jefferson County, Va., ESPECTFULLY tenders thanks to his pa trons of the past year. They can always find him at his post, faithful to them and to himself.

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

Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS &c.

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

July 26, 1844-1y.

TO THE PUBLIC. THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Shepherdstown and its vi-cinity, that he still continues the

Cabinet-Making Business

in its various branches. His shop is a few doors below "Entler's Hotel," on the opposite side, adjoining the Grocery Store of Bilmyre & Co., where he has on hand a good supply of Furniture of various kinds, and of the best quality, which he will sell on liberal terms, and take in exchange all kinds of Country, produce at market prices. of country produce, at market prices.

He would also give notice that he has provided

himself with a good HEARSE, and will at all times be prepared to furnish Coffins, and to convey them promptly to any place in the county, at the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOPKINS.

Shepherdstown, August 2, 1844-tf. HOUSE CARPENTERS.

WANTED immediately, several journeymen House Carpenters, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

T. C. BRADLEY.

Charlestown, August 2, 1844. HOUSE JOINERING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlestown and adjacent country,
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.

HOUSE CARPENTERING.

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. will be 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.—tf.

July 17, 1844 .-- tf. Liguous, N. E. Rum, Domestic Brandy
1st and 4th proof, and Domestic Gin, 2n
proof. For sale by SAMUEL, GIBSON,
Harpers-Ferry, August 9, 1844.

Political.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

Protection to American Industry. is or is not the present Tariff so framed as to protect the industry

framed as to protect the industry
of the American People?

This is an important question; one that we unhesitatingly answer in the negative. We will
now proceed to prove that this view of the case is
supported by trath, and cannot be denied.

In the first place, what is the industry of the
country? Of what does it consist? It consists
of labor in the various departments of agriculture,
commerce, the arts, and manufactures.

If we examine the proportion or number of
people engaged in these various departments of
industry, we find, according to the census of 1840,
as revised by Mr. Woodbury, the following result:
Agriculture

12,750,000 Agriculture

Agriculture

Manufactures and trades

Commerce, Fisheries, &c.

Mines, forests, &c. 1,500,000 1,250,000

17,000,000 Aggregate; 17,000,000 From this it is evident that about three fourths From this it is evident that about three fourths of the whole population are engaged in agricultural pursuits—including those engaged in the mechanics arts. The following table will show the capital employed, as computed by Mr. Woodbury from the late census:

\$3,000,000,000 300,000,000 Commerce, fisheries, &c. Mines, forests, &c. 380,000,000

320,000,000 \$4,000,000,000

From this it is evident that not only the great body of the people are agricultural, but that the wealth or capital of the country is agricultural.

We now see clearly of what the industry of the country consists. It is chiefly agricultural; and so it always will be. Even in England, the greatest manufacturing country in the world, agricultural wealth or capital is much greater than all other capital combined. So it is in all other countries on the globe. The present wonderful improvements in machinery, applicable to manufacturing purposes, are such, that it requires but a small number of people and but a small portion of the capital of a country to supply all the necessary manufactures. From these few remarks, that we presume none will attempt to refute, it is evident that American industry is chiefly, agricultural; and exclusive of trades, or what are most generally termed mechanical pursuits, not more than one out of fifty of our people, and not more than one twentieth of the capital of the country are employed in manufacturing.

turing.

Now to the important question. Does or does not the present tariff protect American industry? If it does, that is, if it renders this industry more attenuates it creates a better and wid-If it does, that is, if it renders this industry more productive, stimulates it, creates a better and wider market for our surplus labor—that which we cannot consume—then we unhesitatingly answer that no man in the United States ought to oppose it. But if, on the contrary, it paralyzes industry, cuts off the market for that portion of it that we do not consume, narrows the market, destroys commerce, then we assert unqualifiedly that no man in the United States ought to advocate it.

That a portion of the industry of the country is

That a portion of the industry of the country is benefitted by the present tariff is undeniable. But benefitted by the present tariff is undeniable. But it is a small portion—less than one tenth. We oppressive burdens fastened upon them to many instances mean the manufacturing industry. This branch of American industry is stimulated, encouraged by the corruption and wickedness of debt-creating legislation, constitutes the prime considerations of the favor and support this measure receives. this species of industry in the United States, no one can unqualifiedly predict. If every other in-dustry is oppressed the only or at least the most reasonable inference is, the manufacturing industry cannot prosper long, under the present high tariff. If the manufacturer makes a dividend, annually, of from ten to forty per cent. while the farmer divides but from one to three per cent. it will induce a change of employment, and a diver-sion of capital from agriculture to manufacturing, and thus have a tendency eventually to equalize

But certain it is, that at the present, and should the tariff-continue as it is, for years to come, the profits of manufacturing industry will be highlarge dividends, under a sound currency and a high tariff, will be the result for years. Those engaged in manufacturing—we mean those few who own the capital, not those who do the labor—will become wealthy; while the agricultural and comcome wealthy; while the agricultural and com-mercial interests will decline. Prices of our sur-plus produce, every thing the farmer has to sell, will be depressed still lower than they are at pre-sent. The laboring classes will contribute some \$40,000,000 more to go into the pockets of the

lords of the loom.' country when farm produce was as low as it is now, when the receipts of the farmers' crops brought them as little money, or as little in exchange. If the farmer has wool and wants cloth, he cannot get as much cloth as he could when the duties were low under the compromise act, from 1834 to
'42. If he wishes to exchange for goods of any
kind, or cash, he gets less in quantity for his wheat,
butter, bacon, &c. than under the low tariff of
1833, or less in fact, than he ever did before. But the manufacturer get at this moment more butter, bacon, &c. for his cloth than ever before.

Why is this? What has produced this reversal of profits that has taken place during the last two years? We answer the tariff of 1842. That monstrous scheme of fraud and corruption, fasten-ed upon the people of the United States by a Whig Congress, aided by some few professed and mis-taken Democrats. No other reason can be as-signed for the present depressed condition of Amer-

can industry.

The farmers and planters of the United States understand the effect of the tariff. They see that the manufacturers are protected and are prosper-ous; that they enjoy a wide market and ready sale at high prices, and admit the present tariff is a protective tariff, so far as manufacturers are con-cerned, that their industry is protected, that their capital is profitably invested, their dividends unu-sually large. But they see and feel that the pro-tection is all on one side; that it is protection to he manufacturers, but that it is destruction to the manufacturers, but that it 4s destruction to them. They see that but a small portion of the industry and capital of the country is protected—less than one-tenth—while the other nine tenths are plundered, that the one tenth may prosper!

We now leave it to the intelligent portion of the American people to decide whether the present tariff, in a true and legitimate sense of the term—whether it protects American industry or whether it paralyzes it?

that arrays one portion of the people against another, and one section of country against another. The present anti-protective tariff must be abolished, or this happy Union must be dissolved! We mean what we say; the one or the other is inevitable!

Americans! which choose ye?—the permanence of our glorious Confederacy of States, or the continuance of the present infamous oppressive tariff? You cannot have both. Choose, ye, and choose

It is a strange assertion but not less strange than false, to say that Henry Clay is in favor of protecting American industry and that he is in fa-vor of the present tariff. The two assertions convor of the present tariff. The two assertions contradict each other. It is equally false to say that Henry Clay is in favor of discriminating in the levying of duties, so as to protect the industry of the country, and that he is an advocate of the present tariff. The discriminations in the present tariff are all made to oppress the industry of the country—not to protect it. They indeed protect the few, but oppress the many; they are made to benefit the manufacturers and injure all other classes. In short the present tariff is anti-protective. ses. In short, the present tariff is anti-protective to American industry. Whether designedly or not it matters not; such is its effect upon the In-

dustry of this great nation. The support of Government is a tax, a necessary tax, upon the industry of the nation. The policy of Governor Polk and the Democratic party, is cy of Governor Polk and the Democratic party, is to make this necessary burden fall he light as possible upon the people; to extract as little of the people's money as may be compatible with the wants of the Government. And in laying this tax in the shape of duties on the imports so to discriminate as to afford equal protection, to all the different branches of American industry; agricultural mechanical, and commercial, as well' as tural mechanical, and commercial, as well as

manufacturing.

A tariff based upon these principles is a protective tariff; the system may be called with propriety the American system. The present tariff is British in its origin and its effect. The system is British

We repeat what we have many times said, that the essential difference between Democracy and Federalism on the tariff is not protection or no protection to the industry of the country; but it is whether the protection afforded by a tariff should be partial, exclusive, designed to increase the wealth of the few and impoverish the many. The one contend for equal protection to all classes and branches of business; the other partial, exclusive, excessive protection to a few wealthy capitalists and manufacturers.

We call upon the Democratic press, and the Democratic orators, to explain the true character and effect of the presen tariff; its anti-protective features; its effect upon agricultural and commercial labor and capital; and its effect upon manufacturing labor and capital. Let the people see and understand its true character, and it will not long disgrace the statute book.

Distribution of the proceeds of the PUBLIC LANDS.

Intimately and almost inseparably connected intimately and almost inseparably connected with the mooted and vexed question of the tariff, is the consideration of the subject of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States of the Union. With the debtor and tax paying States, relief from the oppressive burdens fastened upon them by the reckless extravagance; and in too many instances by the corruption and wickedness of delicares.

Aside from the utter insufficiency of those pro-Aside from the utter insufficiency of those pro-ceeds to alleviate to any great extent, much less to liquidate and lift off the burdens of such indebt-ness, in many instances long over-due, and pres-ing for immediate payment, the least examination and scrutinizing of the practical operation of this measure show that its supposed advantages and benefits to the debtor. States are all illusory, and even worse than an illusion; for its deluded advo-cates, so far from realizing its promised relief. cates, so far from realizing its promised relief, would become more deeply indebted and more hopelessly involved. Whatever amount the States (debtor or non-debtor) received from such a fund, subtracted and derived directly from the means that supply the national treasury, they would have indirectly to contribute and pay back into the treasury, enhanced by the expenses of collection, there-by superadding to the weight of their burdens some ten to fifteen per cent. on the amount distributed.

But it is unnecessary to enlarge upon this very convincing argument against distribution as a measure of relief even to the debtor States; for happily the people have come to understand that whether money is drawn from their pockets by a 40,000,000 more to go into the pockets of the lords of the loom."

There never was a period in the history of the ries and even luxuries of life, it is equally a tax

and a burden.
Unfortunately for the interested advocates of If this puerile measure of receiving from Government money that has to be refunded to the national treamoney that has to be refunded to the national treasury, but fortunately for the tax payer, he has learned that it does not fill his pockets or save his money, to be cheated into paying from 25 to 75 per cent. duties for the support of Government, on importations, because the interested manufacturer sings him the syren song of the blessings of high protective duties, and the cunning Whig teachers would have him believe that it is a burden and downright oppression to contribute directly for such support, while it would be a relief, and even enrich him, to contribute the same amount indienrich him, to contribute the same amount indi-

enrich him, to contribute the same amount indirectly, and evenpay the additional expense of collecting, as boot for the happy exchange.

I do not now propose to do any thing more than to allude to the insuperable constitutional objection and difficulty in the Government thus indirectly raising a fund for distribution among the States, for it can make little difference in the decision of the constitutional question whether you cision of this constitutional question whether you draw from the public treasury for the purpose of distribution the specific three millions, being the proceeds of the public lands, or using that for gov-

erment purposes, you draw other three millions raised specifically or generally, to suply the deficiencies occasioned by distribution.

In this view, distribution is an attempt to do indirectly what cannot be done directly, and so is opposed to the true exposition of the rules of law, and to all fair and valid tests of constitutional construction.

less than one-tenth—while the other nine tenths are plundered, that the one tenth may prosper!

We now leave it to the intelligent portion of the American people to decide whether the present tariff, in a true and legitimate sense of the term—whether it protects American industry or whether it paralyzes it?

The maxim of one of the greatest American statesmen, and the best of men living, and one whose influence over the feelings and opinions of the present generation is as great as any other man, was—"The greatest good to the greatest number." But the present tariff violates the sound maxim, and imparts the greatest good to the greatest est in number, and the greatest evil to the greatest number. It will oppress nine-tenths of the people, and benefits the one-tenth. It affords the greatest oppression to the industry of the many! With the non-debtor and the selvent-debt paying

It is a violation of every sound principle in political economy. It is destructive to national wealth. It arrays one portion of the people against another, and one section of country against another. The present anti-protective tariff must be abolished, or this happy Union must be dissolved! We mean the proof of the people against another. The this happy Union must be dissolved! We mean the proof of the united States. Is it asked how annext ation will better our condition in this respect?—

The answer is evident. If Texas becomes a portion of the United States. Is it asked how annext ation will better our condition in this respect?—

The answer is evident. If Texas becomes a portion of the United States. Is it asked how annext ation will better our condition in this respect?—

The answer is evident. If Texas becomes a portion of the United States. Is it asked how annext ation will better our condition in this respect?—

The answer is evident. If Texas becomes a portion of the United States. Is it asked how annext ation will better our condition in this respect?—

The answer is evident. If Texas becomes a portion of the United States. Is it asked how annext ation will better our condition in this respect?—

The answer is evident. If Texas becomes a portion of the United States. Is it asked how annext ation will be the our condition in this respect?—

The answer is evident. If Texas becomes a portion of the United States. Is it asked how annext ation will be the our condition in this respect?—

The answer is evident. If Texas becomes a portion of the United States. It is the united States at the united States are the united States at the united States. It is a stated how annext at the united States. It is a stated how annext at the united States at the united States at the united States. It is a stated how annext at the united States at the united

den poor?

Does not nearly the whole clamor for distribution proceed from the wealthyananulacturers, who are willing to turn to their own account the advantages (to them only) of partial legislation and re-strictive commercial laws?

A comparison of the prices of the products of agriculture and the prices of manufactured articles in the United States during the last three years, will prove conclusively that the rewards of labor are lessening under the operation of the present unjust and unequal tariff.

Yet let an interested advocate of the distribution of the present with a state of the sublic lands with a state of the sublic lands.

tion of the proceeds of the public lands, with a view to enhanced duties on importations, be inview to enhanced duties on importations, be in-terrogated by an inquirer; he will tell him that he does not by any means desire to raise a surplus of revenue by tariff, nor any more than barely suffi-dient for an economical administration of Govern-ment; but in the next breath blinded by his cupid-ity and interest, he will clamor for distribution as a means of augmenting duties and his own profits. Not having even alluded to half the weighty objections to this pernicious measure, but having extended this article longer than designed, I may hereafter resume its consideration.—Jeff. Dem.

From the Ohio Guard. TEXAS.

The Republic of Texas, at one time constituted an integral portion of our country. Of this fact, we imagine, most of our readers are well aware. By the treaty of 1803 with France, the United States obtained Louisiana, by purchase, which embraced at that time the Territory of Texas.— Subsequently, however, and by the treaty with Spain in 1819, by which the United States ac-quired Florida, Texas, without the consent of

quired Florida, Texas, without the consent of Louisiana, was ceded to Spain, and thereby became a part of her Mexican possessions in America. Mexico by the revolution of 1810, which more fully developed itself in 1821, threw off the Spanish yoke, and succeeded in the establishment of her independence as a republic. This Republic was of short duration and Antonio de Santa Anna, a hold shieffair, succeeded in subverting it and a bold chieftain, succeeded in subverting it, and in establishing upon its ruins a military despot-ism. The people of Texas, then citizens of the Mexican Republic, attached to free institutions, and having emigrated thither under promises of freedom and protection, resolved not to submit to

freedom and protection, resolved not to submit to, the new government. They therefore in initation of the example of our fathers in 1775, threw off the Mexican yoko, declared their independence, and accomplished, in the most signal manner, a successful revolution, conquering the Mexican army on the field of San Jacinto in April, 1836, and taking captive Santa Anna, the chief of the nation. Thus it was that she nobly acquired her independence by the valor of her arms, and by the adoption of a constitution and laws, and the government of herself during a period of more than the adoption of a constitution and laws, and the government of herself during a period of more than eight years. She has secured to herself a just claim, to be considered a free, sovereign and independent State. (See Vattel on Sovereign States.) She has been acknowledged as independent by the United States, by England, by Germany, and by France, and by all the other great powers in christendom not under the sway of the holy alliance. In the rightful exercise of her powers as a free nation, she can enter into a treaty er as a free nation, she can enter into a treaty with the United States by which she may become tht of both arties to make treaties cannot for | honor itself, under what form soever, without any dependence on any foreign power." According to the principles of our own declaration of independence, she became possessed of that right immediately upon her declaration of independence. When the signers of the declaration of indepen-dence had thrown off the yoke of Great Britain, they instantly declared the colonies free, and claimed that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States

may of right do."

We think that the United States are bound by the faith of the treaty of 1803, to admit Texas into the Union. The act by which Texas was yield-ed up to Spain was one of manifest injustice to that country, and done in violation of the treaty acquiring Louisiana. By that treaty it was stip-ulated that the people of that territory should be brought, as early as possible, into a participation of the privileges of this Union; without seeking, therefore, to fix the blame of that transaction upon any individual, it may be safely predicted, that it is a high duty of our government to repair the wrongs they have perpetrated on Texas, by restor-ing to her the rights of which we have divested

r without her consent.

Texas is of the utmost importance to the United States, in an agricultural and commercial point of view. It is a part of the great and rich valley of the Mississippi, and regarded by our own, and by the Statesmen of other countries, as of immense giving security to New Orleans, and the whole west and south; and lastly it will tend to keep undisturbed, the compromises of the constitution and put upon a more solid basis the rights of the southern and western people.

Texas will give us a Home Market. The importance of Texas to the United States, as a home market, may be estimated from a fact em-braced in the report of the Secretary of the Trea-sury for 1840. That document testifies that we sold to Texas, in 1839, domestic manufactures and surplus produce, of the value of one million three hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars.—But it will appear strange to those unfamiliar with its causes, that in 1843, instead of having greatly in-creased our sales to Texas in the four intervening years, they had diminished more than one million of dollars. The Treasury reports establish that, in 1843, our total exports to Texas amounted to of dollars. The Treasury reports establish that, in 1843, our total exports to Texas amounted to but one hundred and ninety thousand six hundred and four dollars. And what is the cause of this astonishing decrease? The reason is plain.—Since 1839, her revenue laws have become more stringent, and the Republic of Texas has entered info commercial treaties with England and other European Governments and now have from other European Governments, and now buys from them the same articles of manufactures she for-merly procured from us; and in addition to this, her tariff law places a tax of about two dollars upon every barrel of flour we send to Texas, which renders it cheaper for the citizens of that country to produce their own breadstuffs than to purchase

must rise forthwith. Cut off our trade with Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee, and what becomes of the western farmer and the bastern manufacturer? At a moderate calculation the value of their productions would be decreased one sixth. Annex Texas, and at no very distant day, that territory will create as great a demand other produce, and of our domestic manufactures, must rise forthwith. Cut off our trade with Louday, that territory will create as great a demand upon our farmers and our manufactories as the States just named now do. Reject her, and her ports will be forever practically shut against

gains elsewhere.

The impulse given to business by the accomplishment of this measure, can scarcely be conceived.—The Hon. William Wilkins, of Pittsburg, at present Secretary of War, states, in a recent publication, that, in his opinion, the annexation of Texas would create an annual demand for one hundred steamboats more than those at present required. Look at the noble streams within the epublic, and then reflect upon the almost inconceivable impulse given to trade, and you will con-clude with me that the estimate of the learned Judge is rather under than over the true number -[Extract from a glance at Texas, by Thos. J. Morgan of Ohio.

our commerce, because she can make better bar-

From the Baltimore Republican and Argus. DEMOCRACY

The principles of Democracy have for their oundation the purest system of unadulterated mo-They assimilate in wonderful harmony with the omnipotent laws that regulate the natura world. There is no leveling principle in the self government of man. It is no where taught in the government of man. It is no where taught in the republican code that the peor should be arrayed against the rich. Mutual dependence, with a sacred regard to individual rights is alone demanded. The moral evidence of Democracy is seen in the sacrificial spirit with which every patent machine is opposed, that promises speedy wealth at the cost of endangering the rights of mankind. It is jealous of a concentrated power in any shape. Submitting with composure to the inheritance of a fallen race, their only aim is to place labor upon its appropriate platform. They look upon the its appropriate platform. They look upon the bread earned by the sweat of the brow as equally pure to the "sumptuous feasts" flowing from "the with the United States by which she may become a portion of our common country, and return again cheataries of trade," whilst they willingly admit doubtful, it may yet be his, even as though he to the bosom of our happy, glorious Union. The in all the vocotians of life there are men who do had spent his early years in a lawyer's office, readright of both parties to make treaties cannot for a moment be disputed upon any sound principle to Democracy. Economy in the admin-of justice or internal law. The right of Texas to make treaties is founded in her sovereignty. A sovereign State is defined by a standard author on the law of nations to be "a nation that governs the law of nations to their professions. Industry is a vital principle to Democracy. Economy in the administration of public affairs, and frugality in the principle acknowledge their hose of free principles acknowledge their hose of the principle to Democracy. Economy in the administration of public affairs, and frugality in the principle to Democracy. Economy in the administration of public affairs, and frugality in the principle to Democracy. Economy in the administration of public affairs, and frugality in the principle to Democracy. an anxious desire to make labor honored in its oban anxious desire to make labor honored in its observance. They are enemies to all that enervates. They prefer a gradual but permanent national prosperity, to an artificial appearance of wealth and power accumulated by monopolies, and mammoth chartered privileges. The one looks to the perpetuity of freedom, the other in their opinion plants the seed of early and certain decay.

They are opposed to dangerous and doubtful experiments, which will elevate the present generation, by entaking upon the future a risk of their rights and privileges. They contend that power

rights and privileges. They contend that power belongs to the mass of the people; and in defend-ing that power they war not against the wealth of their more fortunate neighbor. They know that their own principles teach that honest enterprize and economy, will give the greatest means of usefulness, and a corresponding influence. They honor intellect. Superior mental power, properly directed has always been cherished by the people. Mind, however lofty, cannot with them apologise for the absence of principle. They favor a fair competition in every avocation of life. The Republican code contends that the true aristocracy of life should be based upon moral and individual worth. As conduct of destiny, so should it be the passport to respectability. If we express our in-dignation that come spoiled child of fortune should be insulted, if asked if he had ever done a day's work? or she had made a loaf of bread? (when perhaps their father had been raised in a horse stable, and their mother in the kitchen, and none the worse for it,) our adversaries cry out-You the Statesmen of other countries, as of immense value. Its acquirement will open the door of emigration to our people—afford a great market to our people—afford a great market to our live stock, and to our manufactures, it will add considerably to the wealth of the country and the ravenues of our treasury, it will be a defence to the Union against foreign aggression on our southwestern and weakest frontier. Especially will it tend to arrest from our enemies the command of the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, thereby giving security to New Orleans, and the whole hopes of liberty.

I have said that the principles of Democracy, ri-

gidly adhered to, have a striking resemblance to the wise and beautiful system that regulates the laws of nature; and in this way, it opposes all cross cuts to national wealth that are even suspected of being dangerous to the ultimate liberty of the human race. It constrains us to the origior the human race. It constrains us to the original simplicity of our fathers, and to labor by degrees for wealth and happiness, either individually or as a collected people. I will illustrate my meaning in the language of the illustrious Randolph, who says:—In all beneficial changes in the natural world—and the sentiment is illustrated by one of the most beautiful effusions of imagination and genius that I ever read—in all these changes which are the works of an all-wise, all-seeing and superintending Providence, as in the insensi-ble gradation by which the infant bud expands into manhood; and from manhood into servility; into manhood; and from manhood into servility; or, if you will, to caducity itself. You find nature never working but by gradual and imperceptible changes; you cannot see the object move, but take your eye from it awhile, and, like the index of the clock, you can see that it has moved. The old proverb says, "God works good, and always by degrees. The devil, on the other hand, is bent on mischief, and always in a hurry." The only commentary I shall make on this is, that our adversaries have always worked faster than we have.

EDWIN FORREST .- It is said that Edwin For rest, the eminent tragedian, will be nominated for Congress by the Democrats of his district in N. Y. From the Baltimore Sur

from the United States. Is it asked how annexation will better our condition in this respect?—
The answer is evident. If Texas becomes a portion of the United States, free trade will necessarily exist between them. The Texians will receive our flour and other produce, and our domestic manufactures, without paying a tax upon them; and, at the same time, we would receive her sugar without paying a duty of two cents and a half on every pound, as we now do, and would also obtain, upon like terms, her molasses, cotton, rice, tobacco, indigo, fruits, and, at no very future day, coffee also. Her commercial intercourse with Europe would be, in a great measure abandened, and the United States would monopolize the whole trade of Texas.

Annex Texas te the Union, and her population will increase with a rapidity unexampled in the history of nations,—even the peopling of our own great State will not furnish a parallel, and each year for the next ten, our sales to that country will augment at least one million of dollars.—This is as certain as any coming event, and can be established to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind.—All persons of intelligence know that prices chiefly depend upon the demand. Open us a new market, and the value of our wheat and other produce, and of our domestic manufactures, must rise forthwith. Cut off our trade with Lou-

seen in his conduct and developed in his conver-sation, the chief elements in their calculation.— They are also to be found in every walk of life, public and private. Wealth cannot deatroy the good principle in some, nor elevated public station in others. An illustration is before us: Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, recently it appears ad-dressed a letter to the editor of the Newark Post, authorising him to contradict some statem made at that place prejudicial to his character.— What was said against him we know not, nor have we seen his letter, but from the following extract, which we find in a cotemporary journal, it would appear that he had been charged with saying or doing something disparaging to the character and prejudicial to the interests of mechanics.

"So far from having ever said or thought any thing to the prejudice of mechanics, one of my nearest and dearest-relatives, upon my urgent ad-vice, was bound an apprentice to a trade, and is at he present moment a mechanic; and this was a matter of choice, not necessity. I have thus af-forded the strongest practical evidence of the es-timation in which I hold this highly meritorious

class of our fellow-citizens."
"Good practical evidence" this, undoubtedly as good as any man could give who was too far advanced in life to learn a trade himself. There was no false pride or vanity, but good sense, sound judgment, and correct principle. His young re-lative, "nearest and dearest," was under no pre-sent necessity to learn a mechanical trade that he sent necessity to learn a mechanical trace that he might get a living, yet by his advice he is now a practical mechanic instead of "studying a profession," and flattering himself with the delusive idea that therefore the future had in store for him dea that therefore the future had in store for him a far higher degree and order of respectability than could possibly be derived from the labors of the workshop. If there be any thing in elevated and honorable public station desirable, as there appears to be, or any thing calculated to promote the true happiness of the incumbent, which is doubtful, it may yet be his, even as though he had seen this early years in a lawyer's office reading "the perfection of human reason," and dream-ing of his future elevation to "the highest office in the gift of the people."

Is there any thing in the occu-And why not? And why not? Is there any thing in the occupation of the mechanic to disqualify him for political elevation? Nothing, in this country. Or for social elevation? Nothing. The history of the country gives copious evidence that the mechanic may render himself competent to discharge the duties of the highest and most important public stations with credit and honor to himself and benefit to his country, while the analysis of register. benefit to his country; while the annals of private life most abundantly testify to his competency to make himself equal to any and inferior to none in all the qualities that render the social circle agree-ble to the wise and good. The American mechanic ought, therefore, to be proud of his occupa-tion always—never ashamed of it. If he will esti-mate it as inferior to no other, and so cultivate his mind and his moral system, that he may rise to the honorable level of it, and never fall beneath it, he will not long have to complain of a want of respect on the part of those who have been wont to arrogate to their own spheres a monopoly of respectability, and to look with contempt upon the occupation of the mechanic...

THOMAS W. DORR .- The Southern Traveller, Thomas W. Dorn.—The Southern Traveller, published at Layfayette, in Louisana, alluding to the bold and manly language used by this persecuted man to his unjust judges when the usual interroagtory was put, "have you any thing to say why sentence should not be passed upon you," remarks that it is worthy of the days of '76.—Like an honest man who feels that he is suffering in a just cause, he boldly faces his enemy, and in language such as none but the innemy, and in language such as none but the inno-cent and patriotic can command, and with car-riage erect and spirit undaunted—like Paul before Festus and Agrippa-he nobly hurled from him all charges of a treasonable nature, and threw himself upon the all-potent tribunal of public opinion. His persecutors are even now, many of them, reaping the well-merited reward of their labors in the hisses and scorn of a free and enligh-tened people; and the name of their victim will live and be honored when theirs shall be a byeword and a reproach.

A SAFETY LOCK AT LAST .- Mr. H. C. Jos of Newark, N. J., has manufactured a lock which defies the utmost skill of the pick-lock. . The lock defies the utmost skill of the pick-lock. The lock was publicly placed on an iron chest, and the key offered for examination and to take impressions, and a reward of \$500 offered to any person who within a fortnight should open it fairly; the said sum of money was placed in the hands of a committee, who certify that no one has opend the said lock during the time mentioned; and they express it as their belief that no one can open the said-lock without the key that locks it, or, in other words, that the lock cannot be picked.—Baltimore Sun that the lock cannot be picked.—Baltimore Sun

FARMING TO SOME PURPOSE .- Mr. Adam Anthol ry, of North Providence, the Providence Chroni-cle says, during the month of April, sent to mar-ket eight tons two hundred and fifty-six pounds of milk, the produce of twenty-seven cows. The avemilk, the produce of twenty-seven cows. The average quantity of milk which each cow gave daily was eight quarts and three gills.

THE BANKRUPT LAW .- Remember, in

THE BANKRUFT LAW.—Remember, in ining on which side to vote at the coming et that the Whigs as soon as they came into in 1840 passed that abominable law call BANKRUFT ACT, legalizing the repudiation and offering a bounty en extravagance and esty. HENRY CHAY voted for this law are against its repeal although instructed by the tucky-Legislature to do otherwise. All the posed to having this odious system of legalic bery revived, should withhold their votes for Y Clay its originator, and defender.

Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWET:

Friday Morning, August 16, 1844.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



COL. JAMES K. POLK.

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

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS. DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.

1st District.—John S. Millson of Norfolk.
2D do.
3D do.
William O. Goode of Mecklenburg.
4rn do.
5rn do.
5rn do.
Archibald Stuart of Patrick.
6rn do.
Thomas J. Randolph of Albemarle.
7rn do.
William P. Taylor of Caroline.
9rn do.
William H. Roane of Henrico.
10rn do.
10rn do.
12rn do.
12rn do.
12rn do.
13rn do.
13rn do.
13rn do.
13rn do.
13rn do.
14rn do.
15rn do.
15rn do.
16rn do.
16rn do.
16rn do.
17rn do.
18rn do.
18rn of Scott.
18rn do.
18rn

THE ELECTIONS.

From the Baltimore Sun, of Yesterday. KENTUCKY ELECTION .- We give the following table of what is considered the official vote in all the counties which have so far been heard from, comparing it with the vote of the last Presidential comparing it with the vote of the last Presidential comparing it with the vote of the last Presidential comparing it with the vote of the lection. It will be seen that there is a great-increase in the popular vote, the Democrats receiving the largest portion of the increase. Not having the largest portion of the increase. Not having the last discovering the official returns of the election for Goving the last discovering the last discov comparing it with the vote of the last Presidential the following counties with the Presidential elec-

	Butler.	Uwsley.	V. Buren.	Linviso
Counties.	. Dem.	Whig.	NAME OF THE PARTY OF	
Mason -	819	1578	564	1556
Bourbon	531	1175	336	. 1126
Fayette	845	1564	596	1435
Jefferson	1022	1170	722	890
Louisville	1512	2186	- 985	2220
Shelby	844	1428	568	1570
Franklin	653	736	434	656
Oldham	564	460	480	465
Montgomer	y 575	657	390	625
Carroll	418	362	220	359
Madison	722	1284	391	1318
Anderson	602	284	329	292
Clarke	422	1053	199	- 1001
Garrard	342	1112	138	1026
Woodford	445	780	294	723
Mercer	1116	590	954	1145
Hancock	208	231	69	214
Meade	234	629	151	646
Davies	585	177	428	690
Henderson	686	694	451	616
Barren	1100	1220	732	1216
Allen	542	313	377	410
Scott	1082	824	797	729
Jessamine	515	656	273	652
Lincoln	293	798	, 182	922
Harrison	1082	. 900	694	741
	17,759	22,861	11,814	23,243
A DE SERVE	7	17,759		11,814

5,102 Reported Majorities .- Butler is reported to have 119 majority in Nicholas; 325 in Kennon; 321 in Campbell; 100 in Bath; 254 in Pendleton; 80 in Washington; 300 in Green; 24 in Gallatin; 318 in Trimble, and 339 in Scott. Owaley is reported to have 650 majority in Bour-

bon; 245 in Boyle; 40 in Boone; 175 in Brack-en; 507 in Cumberland, and 437 in Warren. The returns for the legislature are not given, and probably will not be known until after the full

vote for Governor is ascertained.

INDIANA ELECTION.—The Cincinnati papers appear to depend in a great measure on mere ru-mors for their returns from Indiana; consequently we find that each of them considerably differ in their statements of loss and gain in the same list of counties. The vote is therefore given in very few cases, the whole effort being directed to ascertain the complexion of the Legislature, on which depends the election of a United States Senator.

ate _Returns have been received from Jefn, Ripley, Switzerland, Wayne, and Madison, which elect six Whig Senators, and from Clarke, Orange and Crawford, and Selby, which elect three Democratic Senators, showing three Whig gain. The complexion of parties in the Senate now stand, with the old Senators, 19 Democrats to 23 Whigs-last year they stood 22 Democrats

to 20 Whigs.

House of Representatives.—The Cincinnati Gazette (Whig) of the 10th inst., which is the only paper received last night which gives the returns, has the same counties which we have already giv-en, with the addition of Crawford, and sums them with the following totals:-Whigs elected this year 49, to 19 Democrats—last year in the same counties, there was 40 Whigs to 29 Democrats, showing a Whig gain of 12, including the 3 Sen-

The New York Tribune of Tuesday, states that the way-bill from Buffalo has an endorsement giving the following majorities in three counties in Northern Indiana: "St. Joseph's county, 170 vhig; Laporte, 50 whig, and Elkhart, 150 whig. In addition to the above, it was verbally re-orted at Louisville that Gibson, Warrick, Pike, Dubois, and Davies counties have re-elected Democratic members of the legislature.

ILLINOIS ELECTION .- The New York papers yesterday bring intelligence from the Chicago district of Illinois, via. Buffalo. John Wentworth, the present Democratic candidate for Congress has been re-elected by a large and increased majority. At Chicago he received a majority 515 votes, where it is said that in 1843 the Whig candidate

received a majority of 51 votes.

The election in Illinois is for seven members of nially. No Governor is elected this year .-Thomas Ford, the present incumbent, was elected in 1842, and received a majority of 8,316. The ast Legislature stood, when elected, Whigs 14, Democrats, 32. House—Whigs 37, Democrats 84. The present delegation to Congress; elected a year ago, comprises 6 Democrats and 1 Whig.

ALABAMA ELECTION .- We have but few additional returns from this State. At Tuscalooso, there was several precincts to hear from, and the vote stood for the highest Democratic candidate for the Legislature, 841, and for the highest Whig 812.
At Taladega, E. W. Bowden and Maj. D. A. Griffin, Democrats, are elected to the Legislature by a majority of 200—last year the Democratic majority was only 17. The Democratic candidate from the 3d district, for Congress, is confidently asserted to be elected by 300 majority.

NORTH CAROLINA .- The returns from this State are all in, with the exception of a few small counties. The Whigs set down the majority at about 4000, whilst the Democrats contend that it is several hundred less. In a few days the official order will settle all dispute.

MR. POLK AND THE LABORER.

MR. POLK AND THE-LAHORER.

The following paragraph from the "Free Press, not original in that paper, it is true, we had not designed noticing, believing that it bore upon its face a falsehood so glaring that not even Whigs, whose credulity leads them to believe almost any thing, would give to it the least credence. But, the gross injustice of the paragraph having been referred to by several since its appearance in the "Free Press," and our attention called to it by a friend many miles distant, we here insert it, to show the reckless means to which a desperate party will resort, to bolster up a sinking cause.—
Here it is—did you ever read any thing more perfectly ridiculous?

"Let it be rung in the same of overween

"Let it be rung in the ears of every poor man in the land, that James K. Polk is in favor of reducing the price of labor to Ten Cents per day, the European standard." "In favor of reducing the price of labor to Ten Cents per day!" What act, what vote, what let-ter, what speech, ever emanated from Mr. Polk,

upon which an assumption such as the above could be founded? None, none, whatever, and every Whig in the land knows it.

It is a miserable and base attempt to impose on the unwary and unsuspecting laboring men of this country, an impression that is as false as falsehood can make it. But can you, men, be de-ceived by such paltry tricks—such contemptible warfare as this? We believe that you yet possess a sufficient amount of intelligence to discover the motives that prompt so gross an outrage on

your understanding.

It is to the Democratic party, and that party alone, that the laboring men, as a body, have always looked for protection. With the Whig party and have no interest in common. Whig ty they can have no interest in common. Whig measures, nor Whig leaders, never take in their estimate the poor men of the land—those who de-pend alone upon honest labor for a support. On the other hand, the great object is to keep labor subservient to money—to legislate for the benefit of those whose coffers are already filled—to build up by degrees (and we say it with sorrow, and fearful misgivings as to the future,) an aristocracy of wealth, which of all aristocracy's is the most dangerous to Republican liberty, and fatal to the mass of any country. If stock-jobbers, specula-tors, and political gamblers are provided for, Whig-gery has then accomplished, (so far as the leaders are concerned,) all that is desired.

tion of 1840, when Gen. Harrison carried the State by 25,000 majority. The Whig Governor was elected in 1840 by 15,000 majority.

1844.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

1840.

you, and in your hands are we willing to leave it. This, however, is not the only calumny promulgated by the Whig press since the nomination of Mr. Polk. In their avidity to find something that would tarnish the fair fame of our distinguished nominee, they have ransacked the archives of the nation, and gone into the graves of our Revolutionary soldiers to satiate their hyena-appetite. In this they have failed—all the discoveries they have So also with the grandfather, who is charged with having been a tory in the Revolution, at the time he was fighting the battles of our country, and occupying distinguished positions as the commander of our forces.

The United States. We hope that Jefferson will send her full quota to the meeting, assured that the Democracy of Berkeley will extend to their brethren, no matter where from, a hearty and cordial welcome.—Manyable speakers will be present.

Meeting 1. L. C.

JEFFERSON AND UNITED STATES BANK .- What was Mr. Jefferson's opinion of an institution of

this kind? Let us see:

In a letter to Albert Gallatin, which you will find on page 158 of the 2d volume of Tucker's Life and Correspondance of Thomas Jefferson, you will find where he speaks of a U. S. Bank as follows:

"This institution is one of the most deadly hos tilty existing against the principles and form of our existing Constitution. Suppose a series of untoward events should occur, sufficient to bring into doubt the competency of a republican govern-ment to meet a crisis of great danger, or to unhinge the confidence of the people in the public functionaries; an institution like this, penetrating by its branches, every State in the Union, acting last, and, according to the Republican, Mr. H. by command, and in phalanx, may in a critical mo- came off-second best.

MR. POLK ON A NATIONAL BANK .- What course will Mr. Polk take in relation to the Bank question if elected? In answer to this question we have his own declaration and pledge-

"I am opposed to the chartering by Congress of National Bank-I believe that Congress Posses-

This in few words is the whole democratic doctrine as to a Bank-that the incorporation of such an institution is both UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND INEXPEDIENT. All who are opposed to the creation of another Biddle Bank, should support this doctrine by supporting the candidate who sup-ports it. Remember that Henry Clay avows himself to be "in FAVOR of a National Bank."

TWhat do the Whigs base their hopes, Henry Clay's election on, if it be not the result of 1840? Nothing has occurred since that time, that would hold out the faintest gleam of hope; they have in fact been defeated, almost disbanded, and left to the mercy of the winds and waves of political commotions. The great rampart of Whiggery—the Banner States—were those in which elections have just been held. The following was the vote in these States in 1840 :--

North Carolina,	Van Buren. 33,782	Harrison. 46,376
Whig maj.		12,594
Kentucky,	32,616	58,489
Whig maj. Indiana,	51,604	25,873 65,302
Whig maj.	anusa wa Kawa	13,698

Now, forsooth, because we have not heard of the complete demolition of Whiggery, and the the entire success of the Democracy, the Whig press throughout the country claim a great victory, and herald forth glad tidings under black and imposing captions. So far as accounts have been receiv- a fervent wish that the time is not far distant when ed, we find a falling off from the above vote, that is really astounding.—Take North Carolina for example, that in 1840 gave a. Harrison majority of 12,594, and now it is universally admitted, the Whig majority will scarce reach more than 3,000. It was here too that the great Whig ball was to Congress and members of the Legislature, including half the Senate. The Legislature is chosen biggers and members of the Legislature is chosen will be the case in Kentucky and Ledis be put in motion, and Mr. Clay was induced to go all the Way from Alabama to give it a hoist. The same will be the case in Kentucky and Indiana, doubtless. There will be a falling off in the vote that will convince every man that Mr. Clays fate their behalf, our best efforts to secure the object

> leans Bee says, that the three State Courts offer to issue new papers of naturalization to all those who hold the Elliot certificates, on their appearing and giving proof that they possess the neceessary qualifications, without charge. They are also authorized by the Clerk of the District Court of the Unicided State Courts ted States to say that the Judge of that Court purposes to hold periodical sessions during the summer for the same purpose. This will settle this difficult

The Hon. Silas Wright has written a letter to ing a Mass Meeting the editors of the New York Plebian, declining to day next, 22d inst.

Democratic Mass Meeting at Win- Death of the Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg chester on the 29th August.

chester on the 29th August.

It is proposed to hold a grand Democratic Mass Meeting, for the 11th Congressional District, at Winchester, on the 29th of this month. That this will be a meeting of unusual interest, no one can doubt, and, as it will supersede, for the present at least, any necessity for holding one in Jefferson, we hope every Democrat in the county will be there. Let it be, in the language of the Virginian, an outpouring of the party. Ample provision will be made for the accommodation of thousands; so let all go to the rally, that each may cheer his fellow, and receive fresh impulse for the approaching contest.

ng contest. At a meeting, pursuant to adjournment, of the Winchester Democratic Association, the following, among many other resolutions and arrangements,

among many other resolutions and arrangements, were adopted:

Resolved, That Thursday the 29th of August, 1844, be the day fixed upon for holding the Mass Meeting for the 11th Congressional District.

1st. A committee to solicit Orators, as also a committee of general fivitation for the occasion:

Frederick—John Bruce, Richard E. Byrd; My-

Preaerick—John Bruce, Richard E. Byrd; Myrferson—Braxton Davenport, J. Morgan; Clarke—Dr. Cyrus McCormiek, Jacob Isler; Berkeley—Dr. Murphy, John Harrison; Page—A. D. Almond, Col. John McPherson; Morgan—Robert C. Gustin, Jacob Reichard; Hampshire—Maj. James Gibson, Col. Charles Blue; Warren—Sam'l Simpson, Dr. James Hay.

The following, among other gentlemen from all the counties in the District, were appointed a

ommittee to procure provisions:

Clarke—James Castleman, Samuel Hefflebow P. Shepherd, Jacob Isler, Thomas W. Reynolds,

J. Alexander, Dr. Fauntleroy, Col. Francis Mc-Cormick, Dr. Benjamin Wigginton, Paul Pierce, Joseph Vincent, James Sowers.

Jefferson—Col. Robert Lucas, Samuel Cameron, Joseph Shewalter, Geo. B. Beall, George Mc-Glinzey, Minor Hurst, Hierome L. Opic, Capt. Jos. Packett, John Shirley, Capt. John W. Rowan, John H. Beard, Wm. J. Stephens, Wm. Small-

Wood.

Morgan—Col. Wm. Harmison, Peter Dyche,
O. F. Hieronimus, Henry Myers, Isaiah Buck, Dr. George Borer.

Berkeley—Henry Seibert, Jeremiah Hawkins, Dr. Page, Col. Nadenboush.

Resolved, That it is necessary to furnish cold eats and bread only, and that it be recommended to contributors, when convenient, to furnish them

ready cooked. Resolved, That we cordially invite our fellow citizens, of all parties, to meet with us, assured that no sentiments will be uttered at our mass meeting but those in accordance with the doctrine which inspired the fathers of the Revolution, which were put forth by the sires of Vtrginia, in 1798—the same as proclaimed by the Democratic party in 1840, and now, as ever, believed to be essential

to the preservation of the confederacy.

A Committee has been appointed to make special provision for the ladies, and it is hoped a goodly number will be present.

Dinner to the Hon. Wm. Lucas.

By referring to another column it will be seen made of votes recorded against Revolutionary soldiers—a refusal to grant, out of the public funds of the government, wood for the poor of George-

> MEETING AT HAGERSTOWN.—To-morrow is the day fixed upon for holding the grand Democratic Mass Meeting at Hagerstown. All who can go, should go, and cheer on their brethren of old Maryland in the important contest now pending.

> MEETING AT HEDGESVILLE .- Though the day was quite unfavorable, the meeting at Hedges-ville on Saturday last, is represented as having been one of considerable interest. Messrs. Spen-CER of Md., and BEDINGER and BUTCHER of this town, were in attendance, and delivered, says the Martinsburg Republican, eloquent and argumentative speeches, which were listened to with great attention by the people assembled—" and we hear a good account of the seed sown."

At night the Democracy assembled at Billmyre's Hotel and were addressed by R. Hume Butcher, Esq. The effort of Mr. B., on this occasion, as indeed on all others, is said to have been exceedingly happy. The Democracy may well be proud of so able a champion as Mr. B. and whether he a champion as Mr. B. and whether be found for the future, in legal or political life, a splendid career awaits him. When we say that he The National Bank—I believe that Congress rooms.

SES NO CONSTITUTIONAL POWER TO CHARTER SUCH A BANK, and if it did, it would in my opinion, BE INEX—
BANK, and if it did, it would in my opinion, BE INEX—
who has had an opportunity of listening to his able, eloquent and argumentative speeches.

> THE MEETING AT BRUCETOWN, we learn from the Winchester Yirginian, was well attended on Saturday last. Mr. Byrd of Frederick, Mr. Funs-ten of Warren, and Mr. T. W. J. Copp of Jeffer-son, were the speakers in attendance. The Democrats of Brucetown evince the right spirit-let other sections of the country imitate their example, and all will be well. Keep up the organiza--perfect it where it does not already give the people a chance to hear from the public rostrum, and an apportunity to read by circulating the Democratic press—and we have nothing to fear from the Whigs, their pipe-laying, or the thou-sand humbugs, either, they are always ready to

> Mass Meeting at Smithland, Kv. On the 29th ult., the Democrats of Illinois and Kentucky, held a grand Mass Meeting at Smithland, one of the most beautiful and enterprising towns on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river.
> 7,000 persons partook of the dinner prepared for the occasion. The Democratic ladies of the town presented, through Miss Davidilla Patterson, (formerly of Virginia,) a beautiful flag, with the "Lone Star of Texas" on its ample folds, as a slight evidence of the interest they felt in the pending con-test. The following are her remarks on the oc-

shall of the day, responded in the following appropriate terms :-

"I receive with great pleasure, fair daughters is just as hermetically sealed as any event can be of your patriotic aspirations. To be cheered on in that is yet in futurity. THE ELLIOTT CERTIFICATES.—The New Or-

"Accept for yourselves our best wishes. May poses to hold periodical sessions during the summer for the same purpose. This will settle this difficult and knotty question, and it is to be hoped that we will hear of no more quarrelling at the polls relative thereto.

The Whigs of Frederick county intend holding a Mass Meeting, near Winchester, on Thurs-

REVENUE IN NEW YORK.—The receipts at the Custom House for last week amounted to the enormous sum of \$975,000, exceeding,by \$50,000 those of any previous week.

The decease of no man throughout the broad extent of our country, could be more sincerely deplored, than that of the Hon. HENRY A. MUHLENBERG, who died at his residence in Reading, Pa., on Sunday evening last. His health was apparently good up to the evening previous, when he was stricken with apoplexy, and from that time was never able to speak. The distinguished position Mr. M. occupied at the moment of his unexpected death, was such as had brought both his public services and private virtues to the view of every citizen of his State and country, and at no time had he been more fully understood or justly appreciated. Mr. M., at the time of his death, was 62 years of age.

IT The Hon. FRANCIS R. SHUNK, is spoken of as the probable candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Muhlenberg, recently deceased.—Mr. S.'s name was brought before the Convention that nominated Mr. Muhlenberg, and the vote between them was very close. The State election in Pennsylvania takes place on the Sth

"SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON."

By reference to the poll books, we find that there is yet a number of Democrats in the County, whose names are not on our subscription list. This, friends, should not be so—if you esteem your principles of any value, you should be willing to pay something to aid in their further extension, and to have them defended from the foul aspersions which are aimed against them by the enemy. We invoke you, then, to reason as men, and not stand back to see whether our efforts to establish a paper, devoted to your support, be successful or not. We want your assistance note, and are will-ing to leave it to your descretion, whether you

trust us or we trust you.

Another reason that gives to this appeal more force, is, that we have had occular demonstration that to the Democratic party alone need we look for support. Whig liberality does not recognize, (with some few honorable exceptions,) much less PATRONIZE, an honest, frank and fair discussion of PATRONIZE, an honest, frank and fair discussion of great political questions. And some, indeed, of these very liberal Whigs feel called upon, by sly inuendo and gratuitous predictions, to retard the farther advancement of our paper. When this fails, as we have been credibly informed, they threaten excommunication to every Whig who, in their own language, aid in furnishing "a stick to break their own heads." Is this liberal? Is it fair? Is it manly? Should such principles as these govern a party who lay claim to so much of these govern a party who lay claim to so much of the nobler feelings of mankind as the Whig party, and more especially the Whig party of Jefferson?

No! must be the answer of every one. It shows a littleness of soul that is contemptible in the ex-

To accomplish all of good that our feeble efforts will admit of, we propose to furnish the "Spirit of Jefferson," from now until after the Presidential Election, on the following terms:—

Single Copy,
Five Copies,
Twelve Copies,
Tobe paid, in all cases, in advance. \$2 50 5 00

The attention of Democratic Associations, in this and neighboring counties, is invited to the above proposition. We believe that we shall have an opportunity of accomplishing some good if you but circulate among the people the political intelligence that we weekly send forth. In defending Democratic measures and Democratic men, we shall rely upon the justice of our cause and the purity of our principles, and not present instead of argument, base slanders and exploded

ORGANIZET ORGANIZETT

At a meeting of the Democratic party in the Court-house on the 3rd Monday of July last, the following resolution was adopted, but, by an oversight, omitted in the publication of the proceed-

RESOLVED, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of three from each of the Precincts in the County, whose duty it shall be to entarge the Committee of Vigilance, by preparing for publication the mames of all those who may be placed on said Committee of Vigilance, whether they be voters or not.

The following gentlemen were appointed-viz From Charlestown—G. B. Beall, Hierome L. Opie, John H. Beard. Harpers-Ferry—William J. Stephens, Rudolph Littlejohn, John G. Wilson. Shepherdstown—Jacob Morgan, George D. Mo-Glinsy, Minor Hurst. Smithfield—Samuel Cameron, J. R. Redman, James Grantham.

It is expected, and ardently desired, that the gentlemen above named will carry out immediately the object of the resolution. We must have a more perfect organization, and the only means to effect t is to have the name of every Democrat in the county. The Committee of Vigilance appointed by the Convention at Richmond, is too small to ac-complish the objects desired—hence the necessi-ty of having the Vigilance Committee enlarged.

KEEP UP THE FIRE !- Let not the Democratic Associations in the county relax their exertions for a moment. Meet, meet regularly, and commune with each other as to the mode of warfare. The enemy are united—they are spending their time and their money without stint to accomplish your defeat. Shall they have a victory merely through your apathy and neglect? Be up then and a doing-procure speakers-circulate documents and papers, for the time has now arrived when every man who claims to be a Democrat, must do his duty; his country and the preserva-tion of free institutions demand it.

ceive attention at an early day, "Vindex" is necessarily postponed until next week.

From the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON .- Rumored Extra Session Congress .- We received a letter from Washington yesterday, from which we make the following extract. We give it without comment, simply remarking that it is from a source entitled to credit:— "The Mexican loan of four millions of dollars, which was required to enable that government to invade Texas, is taken-by whom, or where, has show that Great Britain has it. There is every probability that an extra session of Congress is determined upon by President Tyler and his Cabinet, of which you will soon be further advised.

Yours, &c. O. P. Q.

"FREE TRADE."—There appears to be a settled determination on the part of the whigs, to misrepresent the position of the Democracy upon the tariff question. They are now endeavoring to connect the idea of "free trade" with that of "direct taxation," and palm it off upon the people for the Democratic doctrine, when they know nothing could be grosser misrepresentation. The term "free trade," when used by politicians, has no such meaning as that attempted to be given it by the Federallists, in connecting it with direct taxation. The Democracy are not now, nor were they ever, in favor of that system of free trade, which would demolish the tariff entirely, and compel a resort to direct taxation, for revenue to support the Govern-

There are two grades or kinds of tariff. The

one for REVENUE, with incidental protection; the other for PROTECTION, with revenue as its incident. It is the former kind—the revenue standard of duties—for which the Democracy are contending. It is the only kind authorized by the constitution, by justice, or by sound policy. It has been denominated the free trade tariff, merely because it does not adopt the restrictive high duty policy of the protective system; which, while it protects the interests of manufacturers, not only burthens the mass of the people, but, to a great extent, fetters and destroys American commerce. "Free trade and direct taxation" is quite another thing. It would cause the entire destruction of the tariff, and a resort to taxation for the support of the General Government. For this the Democracy have never contended; and the whig that charges such a doctrine upon the Democratic party, is either culpably ignorant, or a wilful falsifier.—Democratic Mirror. dent. It is the former kind-the revenue standard

For the " Spirit of Jefferson.' THE THREE MEETINGS.

THE THREE MEETINGS.

We are disposed to let our neighbors know how we do things in this part of Loudoun, and as our county paper is closed against all information not of "the right stripe," we must ask indulgence of the "Spirit of Jefferson."

On the 20th of July, portions of both political parties assembled at Snickersville, each to raise a pole and flag. The Whigs sectired the services of an Ohio Orator of '40, and eagerly advertised the fact, promising themselves the most indisputed sway, and a glorious recapitulation of all the humbugs of that campaign. The poles being up and the banners unfurled, it was proclaimed that a speech would be delivered under the baner of Clay and Frelinghuysen, and off they went in hot haste. Then it was also announced that a young man of the village, Mr. George W. Bradfield, would make a few remarks in dedication of the Democratic banner, and immediately Mr. Bradfield took his position, and proceeded with some forcible remarks beautifully descriptive of the representative character of the banner, that then spread itself out on the gentle breeze as if proud of admiration, and still more attractive by the light of "the lone star" that shone so conspicuously. The Democrats thought it a reserved right to dedicate their banner unmolested, and desired no controversy as this was their orator's first attempt at political speaking. Soon it was observed that the Ohio orator and statesman was approaching swith an air of high confidence, and the young speaker's knees smote together, and well they might for he behald and statesman was approaching with an air of high confidence, and the young speaker's knees smote together, and well they might, for he beheld an adversary who had been a veteran campaign-er in 1840, and it was said of him that he made the most powerful speech of the season. The young speaker faltered for a moment, recovered, and finished his address with credit.

At the call of many voices the Ohio orator took the stand with high hopes of the Clayites, and pro-ceeded to let off either one of the stale harangues of 1840 against Van Buren and Jackson, or per haps one from Washington improved for the pre-sent season in sure anticipation of Van Buren's coming on the track again. In this we find a development of the true secret of the Whig's sympaths for Van Buren. I cannot occupy space to detail his speech;—he declared for a high Tariff for the sake of protection, and refused Texas because he said we had "once sold her to Mexico;" strange ignorance of the subject. I should not be surprised to hear it affirmed that Texas belongs to England, France, or Germany. He spun out his yarn with much apparent self-satisfaction, and was followed by young Bradfield who pointed to the names of Polk and Dallas, assuring the gen-tleman they were our candidates, not Van Buren and Jackson as he supposed, and demonstrated to him that our government did not cede Texas to Mexico, but to another power, with many other items of information; whereupon the champion of the Clay banner gradually subsided. The young Democrat, who promises a valuable adjunct to the cause, bore off the palm, I think, by general con-

Saturday, July 27th, was another proud day for the Democracy of "old Loudoun." This day, by request of the Democratic Association, the distin-guished Electors of this district, Extra Billy Smith and John Janney, Esq. met to discuss the political topics of the day. The occasion drew forth a vast congregation from this and the adjoining counties. About 11 o'clock, A. M., Smith mounted the stand and in an address of two hours and a half, replete with the soundest logic and most irrisistible and convincing arguments, elucidated the principles of the Democratic party, argued the unconstitution-ality and inexpediency of a National Bank, and exposed its corruption and putridness,—with an equal degree of ability he handled the Tariff, showed the inequality and injustice of the present odious Tariff, and demonstrated to every impartial mind that no Tariff should be tolerated looking beyond that no Tariff should be tolerated looking beyond revenue. He presented the subject in such a light as to convince every mind unbound by the shackles of party, that the Tariff as advocated by the Whigs is calculated alone to benefit a few monopolists and manufacturers, to the great injury and detriment of the producing and consuming classes.—
He closed with a review of the Texas question,—considered it not as a party but as a great national measure. It was now offered to us—we could procure it without any breach of national faith or honor, the security of the whole Union demanded it—its advantage to the manufacturing

and withal to close the door to smuggling and an evasion of our revenue laws—called loudly on the American people to seize the "golden moment." to re-annex it to our confederacy, and unite the "lone star" with the glorious twenty-six.

After dinner, Mr. Janney followed in a speech of

riff,—repudiated the doctrine, however, that "high duties make low prices." With an ingenuity, of which he may well be envied, he evaded a discussion which he may well be envied, he evaded a discussion of the principles of the Tariff; refuted not the arguments of his opponent, but sallied forth in quest of new theories, and poured down his satire, in torrents, upon the head of his worthy competitor.—

Time, he said would not permit him to examine the Bank question, however, he took occasion to tell the people that Washington, Jefferson and the Jean gave their sanction to the Bank measures, and pour the said would not permit him to examine the Bank question, however, he took occasion to tell the people that Washington, Jefferson and the Jean gave their sanction to the Bank measures, and the less firm and zealous supporter of the Whighton and the less firm and zealous supporter of the less firm and zealous su but could not take "time" to explain the circum-stances under which they acted. The Texas question he pronounced a project of John Tyler's, the Democrats had stolen his thunder,—if we took Texas we took with its war which would devastate our country, lay waste our plains, and sacrifice the lives of thousands of our brave and noble countrymen, besides render us responsible for "countless millions" of public debt, and closed with an eulogy on the character and services of the great embodiment of Whiggery, H. Clay. Smith followed in a speech of one hour, in which

he totally demolished every position assumed by his competitor, now with solid reason showing the bsurdity of his position, then recoiling with two fold force by satire and wit on the personalities of his opponent. Janney closed with a few remarks, during which he strove to build up his domolished ortress, but without avail. Smith more than fulfilled the most sanguine ex-

pectations of his friends, and proved himself wor-thy of a station among the Statesmen of the day; while on the other hand his opponent fell far short of general expectation, though a man of brilliant parts, the power of mind, the justice and strength of the cause with which he had to contend, made his effort appear feeble. He played well the part of the lawyer, magnifying and changing the sense of many plain expressions and by unfair inferences casting a transient shade over his opponent's arguments; but when coming to the discussion of principle we found not the Statesman we were

principle we found not the Statesman we were (from report) induced to expect: Altogether it was a most glorious triumph for Democracy—the Whigs profess to claim victory, but a few more such victories will cause "old Federal Loudoun" to quake beneath the weight and strength of rising Democracy. Thus ended the second meeting.

The 7th was signalized by another complete victory. Mr. Bedinger of Jefferson county, being warmly desired, addressed the people at Snickersville, on notice of a few hours, in the most happy strain. He reviewed the Whig promises of 40, and exhibited the recklessness with which they had been forfeited—they had promised "retrenchment in the expenditures of Government," and declaimed against a Bank, beautifully illustrated by calling an Extra Session of Congress to charter calling an Extra Session of Congress to charter the very institution they had so lately repudiated before the people, and presenting Mrs. Harrison a gratuity of \$25,000 of the people's treasure.—
"Proscription to be proscribed," another profitse consistently redeemed, by instantly removing 1700

What have we seen in the metropolis of our below-

post masters, with the heartless boast by Granger post masters, with the heartless boast by Granger that "in two weeks he would have removed 3000 men. "The pruning knife" with which it had been promised to bring every branch of the Government to beautiful and just proportions, had been used only to rip open the national purse, cut up the national credit, and to cut off the heads of public officers. Mr. B. advocated a revenue Tariff;

lic officers. Mr. B. advocated a revenue Tariff; and forcibly demonstrated the necessity of admitting Texas into this Union, if we would preserve the Tariff policy from complete overthrow, by the smuggling in upon us of British manufactures through that long line of frontier.

Mr. Bedinger seemed to have produced a mighty shock at Upperville, in Fauquier County, the day previous, for the Whig ranks were evidently alarmed and in terrible commotion, if there is any thing in signs, for six opposition speakers, with piles of what they think the requisites, had assembled from different quarters and counties, at Snickersville, to break the force of his assault.

The honorable and very respectable Mr. Powell

what they think the requisites, at Snickersville, to break the force of his assault.

The honorable and very respectable Mr. Powell had been roused from his slumbers before daydawn, by an urgent request from one of these speakers, and summoned to appear "to explain these things" he said, and although he pronounced the subject of Mr. B.'s argument unimportant things, yet he occupied 55 minutes in his explanations, and only met Mr. B.'s charges and specifications, of wasteful expenditures, by charging Mr. Van Buren's administration with having incurred the expense of printing the last census, a work so inestimable. But it served to kill time, for Mr. B. was unanswerable, and I believe the Whig orators felt it. They were obviously in a state of despair when Mr. Andrew Hunter arrived, who was immediately importuned to do something for them. It would be interesting to describe the scene, but I must forbear. Mr. Carter succeeded Mr. Powell—vaulted a while in the region of fancy, and then brought Mr. Hunter to the charge, who commenced by telling Mr. B. "he had better go home," and really he feit what he said, for Mr. Bedinger had "stirred up the coons with a long pole." This was a sort of imitation of Mr. Clay to Mr. Polk—we all like to imitate big men. Mr. H. spent himself in much eulogy of Mr. Clay as the great pacificator, and belted manfully against Texas, making these points—ludge their strength. "It made no difference to any one whether we got Texas or not"—"Mr. Tyler had lied to the Texian Government"—"Texas might want to be admitted as a Slave State"—"the Hartford Convention recent ly assembled at Richmond had desired the Union." Finally he held up the power of the north in termany, and drew a frightful picture of the bloody battles to be fought on the banks of the Potomac, as a consequence of receiving Texas. Shades of Washington protect thine own domicil from such sacrilegious invasion! The north was to divide the Union with fire and sword, and the very elesacrilegious invasion! The north was to divide the Union with fire and sword, and the very ele-ments were to melt with the fervid heat of civil discord. Shame! on such "raw head and bloody-bones," cried the young orator. Mr. Bedinger pronounced it worse than "Ogle's gold spoon speech," the "chicken tax" or the "blood hound speech," the "chicken tax" or the "blood hound humbug." Mr. B.'s reply was the most scathing, withering and consuming political harangue I have over listened to. Mr. H. is an orator, but he is turbulent, (at least so on this occasion)—Mr. B. is also an orator, easy, graceful and familiar—his speeches are delivered in a style clear and elegant with a suppose and season. elegant, with a manner and countenance impressive and fascinating, Mr. H. is an orator, but Mr. B. is an orator and a Coon skinner. It would be most gratifying in the result, I am confident, to

bring him in collision with the Whig Lion of Loudoun. Snickersville, Va. The following communication comes to us from a friend and patron in Lower Virginia. He takes a correct and common sense view of the miserable humbing attempted to be got up by the Whigs in reference to Disunion.:

To the Editor of the "Spirit of Jefferson."

· DEAR SIR: Most gladly should the Demo-Dear Sir: Most gladly should the Democracy of Virginia hail the acquisition of your handsomely arranged, and ably conducted sheet. In a most peculiar manner, is the gratitude of the Republican party due to you, its youthful, but in principle, firm and manly proprietor. To have witnessed the determined and intrepid stand taken in such a stronghold of modern Whiggery, is strikingly worthy, and should command, as doubtless it will, alike the admiration and patronage of that party, whose principles have been so zealously espoused. Long and 'grieviously have we suffered in that little county, for want of a Press to rene manded it—its advantage to the manufacturing interests of the north, besides keeping from the hands of any foreign power, which in time of war would prove submersive of our liberties by exposing our frontier to the ravages of an invading formula in the submersive of the submersion igo would have burst from the thraldom which bound her, but for the influence of a paper, whose policy it was, only to cull the good of its own party, and by plausibly setting forth the principles which it so gloriously advocated, and affording to After dinner, Mr. Janney followed in a speech of the same length. He commenced by trying to ingratiate himself into the good feelings of the people—they had known him forty years—he was deserving their confidence and should expect it—his serving their confidence and should expect it—his who chooses honestly to differ with the Whig parameters are they must believe; his opponent was the perusals of its readers only its own prejudiced assertions they must beleive; his opponent was unknown to them, therefore they must be cautious in receiving what he said—he (Smith) had come stitutionality of the annexation of Texas, or the there to mislead them, &c. etc., such was his introduction. He then appproached the Tariff, said he did not come to defend the Tariff of 1842, the issue was the constitutionality of a Protective Tassue was the constitutional transfer was a protective Tassue was the constitution of the protective Tassue was the constitution of these father confessors!

I saw in the "Free Press" a notice of the man-

> ed the less firm and zealous supporter of the Whig party, because upon this great national question he chose to obey the dictates of his own reason, to a gravelling subservience to a mere party? Was it because he could not agree, in common with other of his Whig brethren, falsely to stigmatize the Republican party as disunionists, for their advocacy of the annexation of Texas? Wherein consists his offending, that this small consideration cannot be granted him? Let me tell the Whigs that they cannot boast of a champion in their ranks, whose speeches are characterized by more ardor in their cause, and power in the maintenance of their principles, than those of Mr. Lyons. In this gentle reference to the Free Press, I mean to say no more of it than of almost every other Whig paper in the State, and I regret to say, of too many of our own. But while I disclaim any other of our own. But while I disclaim any other than the best personal feelings to the Editors of that paper, I am forced to believe, that the principles of the Democratic Republican party of this county have been most falsely misrepresented and ruthlessly assailed. With no organ through which the true and genuine principles of the party could be justly set forth to the people, many of them reading but one side, and that, in too many instances, advocating principles wholly at variance with their own, what other result but lukewarmness, if not anostage, was to be expected?

> their own, what other result but lukewarmness, if not apostacy, was to be expected?
>
> What but the echoes of the great master-spirit of the Whig Press in the city of Richmond, are these lesser lights displaying their influence in their own respective spheres; retailing with gosling vehemence; without stint or modesty, the gross illiberalities of which this most virulent paper is ever rife? What has been its course latterly? and what the character of the proceedings of the Clay Club of that city? During that most violent and excited that city? During that most violent and excitedcontest of parties in the canvass of 1840—a controversy so justly fearful in its consequences, that
> every rational man of either party rejoiced at its
> termination, and deprecated in advance, the renewal of such scenes of party strife. There was no
> spirit manifested, the tendency of which, was half
> so much to be dreaded, as has already been witnessed in but the beginning of the campaign of
> '44. It is not necessary, Mr. Editor, to speak in
> plainer language than this to you of the enactment
> of scenes of which you are already informed. It
> is not mine to tell you of the blow which has been
> desperately but unsuccessfully aimed at the very

ed State during the last fortnight? Convened in the Clay Club-house have the Whigs of Richmond, in serious and solemn mood proclaimed, that a convention of the Southern States, with their consent, "shall not be held there." Nor do they stop here—they call loudly upon the pure and patrictic people of the country not only to respond immediately to their unworthy and wholly unnecessary resolutions, but to adopt at once the false and perverted constructions of the spiril and motives of such convention, which have been unjustly elicited for political capital and party purposes! And when the question was put as to the means by which these worthy Quixotes were to put it down, they, disclaiming all intention to use force, pretended to say it was to be effected by the moral force of public opinion—That they will "from it down," and sacrilegiously quoting, amid their party virulence, the words of that man whose great, noble, and patrictic spirit soared above all party; they hope to produce the desired effect by the connection of his great name with their miserable party truckeries.

ty truckeries.

"Frown it down!" is that all? Then advocates of a Southern convention allay your mighty fears—for if this be all, you have indeed no reason to be alarmed! for they have been vainly attempting to frown down every thing, whether good or bad, that those politically arrayed against them have ever advocated.

But, sir, this most potent preventive was given to force through with unanimity their model resolutions on this subject,—and at last they did not succeed—for there were two who had the manliness to stamp their negatives upon proceedings which, in the honesty of their consciences, they believed to be unworthy of their own, as it was grossly unjust to the Democratic party. But think not, sir, that this disaffection had "this extent—no more"-there were others who were opposed to the unjust but fruitless attempt, to identify with a few Hotspurs of the South, the Republican party, or even the mass of the advocates of the conven or even the mass of the advocates of the convention; but they were silenced either by party pride, or a fear that the gag law, in the shape of the previous question, might be forced, as it no doubt would have been, upon any such as might desire to explain their opposition to the resolutions.—Since they have been adopted, these worthy unionists (God save the mark!) who go all for their country, and nothing generous souls, for their partythose patriotic sentinels of law and order, begin bravely to prate about bloodshed being the consequence of any such attempt to hold a convention for reasons not necessary to give in this comtion for reasons not necessary to give in this comtion for reasons not necessary to give in this com-munication. But how contrary to the very spirit of our free institutions is such a menace? What threaten with violence the deliberations of the threaten with violence the deliberations of the great and important questions which are now agitating this country, by a convention of a large number of the States of this Union! And why?—Because, forsooth, these political furies affect to believe that all who might compose this convention. are of a piece with the madcaps of a few South Car-olinians! Do they believe it? No! for I am not one who would ungenerously deny to the mass of the Whig party, the patriotism which we claim for our own. Thank God! they have honesty enough among them to "frown down" any such attempt by the reckless leaders of that party. But why the hue and cry about disunion? How suddenly aroused has been the patriotism of these noble worthies! We behold them tamely submissive and stoically indifferent to proceedings of their own party in Massachusets, upon a question which is in-deed a vital one to the perpetuity of our glorious Union. Aye, more—We see them inviting to a participation in their festive scenes and political celebrations, in old Virginia, the great head and front of that faction, who has done more than all the Holmes and McDuffies ever attempted to do. First to ignite, and then industriously to fan the flame, which, if it had not by the patriotism of our country, been kept down and quenched, would long since have resulted in scenes of horror, from the mere contemplation of which, the human heart revoltingly shrinks. Has there not been in his conduct, and that of his mad followers, sufficient cause to arouse these noble and valiant champions of the Union and their country? That old man, of whom, were he alone to be regarded, his gray hairs, and the exalted station which he once occupied, it would become me to speak with caution, if not respect; but whose fanatical demagogueism has made a free comment upon his conduct, the birthright of the humblest American; to be invited in the most obsequious terms to the metropolis of Virginia, is enough to make the blood boil of every true-born son of the "Old Dominion."

The following is the portion of Mr. Lyons' Texas Letter, referred to by the correspondent above, as having been omitted by the "Free Press." And, as he requests us to publish the omitted extract—the views being in the main correct—we do so with pleasure. Mr. L. after declaring his adherence to most of the prominent Whig measures, proceeds to give the following just and eloquent rebuke to those of his Whig associates, who are foremost in charging the Democratic party of the South with an attempt at Dissurior! Is it not a scathing rebuke—coming from the source it does it must cut to the quick! No wonder our neighbors could not find it CONVENIENT to present if to their readers. But we will do it, and it shall have a place more than once if this bug-bear cry be persist—ed in.

"The greatest calamity which can befal a nation, unless it be national disgrace, is war; and, although I would fight to preserve, I would not fight to acquire territory. Thave not yet seen, however, why we may not have Whig measures, and Whig men, and Texas too—why not take her into the American family, and extend to her the blessings of our Government, and rejugicles without ings of our Government and principles, without either national disgrace or foreign war? I confess, with sincere deference for the opinion of others, who are more able and better informed than I am, that I have yet seen no satisfactory reason for the final rejection of the proposed annexation, unless it be the effort to make a party question of it. It

is not and cannot be made a party question of it. It is not and cannot be made a party question eventually. It is a great national question, and the nations of Europe will look on in wonder, if ultimately, we reject the offer of such a territory, so located, and peopled with men of our own race and blood, though they will probably protest against the deed, to serve their own purposes—to preserve, as they call it, the balance of power, or promote a fanatical creed.

I am aware that the late Treaty is denounced for the manner in which it was negotiated, and the motive from which it is said to have sprung, and the cry of disunion has been raised to damn the whole cause. Fum not the defender of this Trea-ty—but for Heaven's sake let the evils of Mr. Tyler's administration end with it, and entail them ler's administration end with it, and entail them not upon the country, and stain not the South with enduring reproach to punish a party leader. I do not concur in politics with Mr. Tyler or Mr. Calhoun, and I utterly condemn even the talk of disunion for any ill which has yet been experienced; but I do not believe that the Treaty sprung from any purpose of disunion, and I cannot approve the sentiment, that men are traitors, or should be hung, if they do talk of it; and still less can I agree, that the friends of annexation at the South shall be involved in one sweeping denunciation as disif they do talk of it; and still less can I agree, that the friends of annexation at the South shall be involved in one sweeping denunciation as disunionists or rapacious speculators. No man is more ardently attached to the Union than I am—no man would bear more to preserve it than I would—and I would not willingly barter the smallest State in it for the proudest Empire on earth, because that would be disunion. And yet there are greater eyils than disunion.—One of these is the abolition of slavery in the South, and another is a despotism—that worse than iron inquisitorial, despotism, that despotism of the mind, which shall deny men, under the penalties of treason, the right to express their opinions about their rights and their government.—O Connel in the Richmond Penitentiary is more free than the citizens of such a Republic. But why should the friends of Texas at the South be put under the ban with the cry of disunion?—Because a few indiscreet men talk of disunion if they fail in obtaining Texas, which they do, not because of the loss of Texas merely, but because, if lost, it will be by the objection of the anti-slavery men to the extension of the influence of the slaveholding country? Their threat, if I understand it, is not to dissolve, because of the loss of Texas, but because, if lost, it will be on anti-slavery grounds. This is foolish and rash, and injures the finen who indulge in it; but is it

any worse than disunion in milder language openly expressed, or broadly intimiated at the North? Is it not as criminal to talk of disunion if Texas be admitted, as if she be not admitted; and why is it, little or nothing is said of the Northern disunionists, while streams of denunciation are poured upon the South, or the proud little State of Carolina? I confess I see more danger in this temper than in idle talk of disunion, or the annexation of Texas, I believe will strengthen the Union and prevent dissolution, while this denunciation endangers it, (as it will destroy our party if persisted in.) I judge others by myself as well as by what they tell me of themselves, and I confess that my own blood kindles, as I know that of many others does, at these denunciations. I regard the people at the North as brethren of the same family, bound to us by all the ties of inter-st and consanguinity; but I am a Southern man, and a Southern man with Southern feelings, and I cannot but feel keenly and deeply the denunciations which are poured upon the recent address of the Hon. George Bancroft, the distinguished historian, delivered at the great Democratic Mass Meeting at Concord, N. H. Praise from such a source is precious indeed:

"In presenting to you the name of James K. Polk, of Tennessee, for the office of President, my first word (said Mr. Bancroft) is this: His private life is pure. From boyhood the career of James K. Polk has been unsullied. At the University, he was noticed for his sobriety and diligence, obtaining the highest honors in his class. Educated in the bosom of a pious family, and in the Presbyterian Church, he has ever, by his example manifested, by the most regular attendance, the truest respect for the institutions of public worship in the recent address of the Hon. George Bancroft, the distinguished historian, delivered at the great Democratic Mass Meeting Southern feelings, and I cannot but feel keenly and deeply the denunciations which are poured out upon Southern men, because they advocate a measure which they believe is to strengthen and without pretension, he abstains from the use of archive the strengthen and without pretension, he abstains from the use of archive the strengthen and without pretension, he abstains from the use of archive the strengthen and the strengthen are the strengthen and the strengthen are the strengthen ar out upon Southern men, because they advocate a measure which they believe is to strengthen and aid the South, as it will enrich and thus strengthen the North. Let this habit of denunciation then the North habit of denunciation the North habit of denunciation then the North habit of denunciation the

For the " Spirit of Jefferson.' WINCHESTER, August 12, 1844. Whig Decency and Morality Extraordinary!

MR. Entron :- It may be a matter of interest to your patrons, to know the mode of electioneering pursued by the Federal party hereabouts. Itherefore propose to give you a concise account of one of their last demonstrations.

their last demonstrations.

The citizens of our peaceful town were regaled on Thursday night last by an exhibition of "The Winchester Giec Club," highly creditable to themselves, and it is presumed, gratifying in the highest degree, to the decency, moral, and talented Whig

party. "The Glec Club," it seems, had attended a Whig "The Glee Club," it seems, had attended a Whig festival at Charlestown on Thursday last, where it gave, (as it said,) many chaste and elegant specimens of the vocal powers of its members, to the edification and enlightenment of the dear people, on the political questions of the day, and where also they were no doubt well charged with hard cider and a "wee bit of the critter."

On their return from Charlestown, after night,

they formed a procession and marched through the principal streets with lighted tapers of "Hardy's best," bellowing forth negroral, doggeral and bacha-nalian songs by scores, to the long and loud acclamations of the negroes, who followed them in shoals, and amid the derision and hisses of the Democratic boys. It is worthy of remark that "the Club" was headed by a gentleman who is pre-eminent as a *****—at the Bar and in the Church—a circumstance from which to infer that both church and state are being invoked in aid of their candidate, Harry of the West. This chaste, refined, and elegant entertainment, furnished the good people of the chaster of the ple, free of charge, was kept up until 12 o'clock at night; and Madame Thumum says that some of the most distinguished members indulged a leetle in fisticuffing, and in an exchange of black eyes and bloody noses before they separated, and that others found a lodging place in the gutters, and under heaven's broad canopyr. The combatants are now laid up for repairs, to the disgruntlement and serious loss of such valuable services to the

and serious loss of such valuable services to the great Whig party in the campaign.

This mode of electioneering pursued by our adversaries, is most moral, dignified, and praise-worthy, and perfectly in accordance with the Federal Whig doctrine, "that the people are incapable of self-government," and therefore it is all right and manner of subgraphic and and self-government, and therefore it is all right and the self-government, and therefore it is all right and self-government. self-government," and therefore it is an right and proper to use all manner of vulgar, immoral and debasing appliances to seduce the people into the support of Whig measures. "O tempora! O mores!"

NO JOKE.

Mr. J. Q. Adams, was invited to attend a recent celebration in Hingham (near Boston) of the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies. This veteran firebrand was unable to attend, but seized the opportunity of addressing them a letter, in which he hits away at the friends of the Texas Treaty, "the last act of this knot of conspirators a-gainst human freedom"—and charges its friends gainst human freedom"—and charges its friends with the purpose (not of attempting to recover a territory, which he ceded away in 1819, and attempted to recover in '25 and '27)—but "by an exterminating war to ROB MEXICO of her PROVINCES, and to defend and perpetuale slavery by open war against England for undertaking to abolish it throughout England for undertaking to abolish it throughout the world."—HER PROVINCES! And this too, in the very face of the fact, that Texas, wronged and op-pressed as she had been by Mexico, has achieved her Independence at the point of the sword; and that this Independence of Mexico, has been ac-knowledged by the United States, as well as by England and France!—Richmond Enquirer.

CLAY FOR TEXAS-THE SOUTHERN FACE .- Mr. Clay has written a letter to the editor of the Tusca-loosa (Ala.) Monitor, in which he says, "personally I could have no objection to the annexation of Texas; but I certainly would not be willing to see the existing Union dissolved, or seriously jeoparded, for the sake of acquiring Texas." As no one is wild enough to suppose that there is the slightest danger to the permanency of the Union from the annexation of Texas, this, of course, amounts to an open as an offset to his letter of the 17th of April against annexation. This is Clay all over—high tariff views for the North, and low tariff views for the North, and low tariff views for the North, and pro-Texas views for the North, and pro-Texas views for the South. We have heard of gambers before who had a different set of cards for every class of dupes they diddled out of their money, and now we see it illustrated.—Bay State

GEORGETOWN MARKET.—Aug. 13, 1844.

Flour, superfine, per barrel, \$4 a \$4.06—Family \$5 a \$5.25.—Wheat red per bushel 80 a 87 cts.

do., white, 87 a 90.—Rye 52 cents.—Corn, white, 40 a 41 cents, do., yellow, 42 a 43 cents.—Oats of an anti-Texas views for the South. We have heard of gambers before who had a different set of cards for every class of dupes they diddled out of their money, and now we see it illustrated.—Bay State declaration in favor of annexation, and is designed as an offset to his letter of the 17th of April against annexation. This is Clay all over—high tariff views for the North, and low tariff views for the

THE REPUBLIC OR A BANK .- Mr. Polk during the memorable "panic session" of congress, while the bank question was under discussion, made this declaration—"The question is whether we shall have a Republic without a Bank or a Bank with-out a Republic."

By the recent declaration of Mr. White of In-By the recent declaration of Mr. White of In-diana, at a great whig meeting in New York, the same question presents itself at the coming elec-tion—"a Republic without a Bank, or a Bank without a Republic," and the people are called upon to choose between these alternatives. We have had, to aid our deliberations on this point a sample of what a Bank can do, in its endeavors to overturn a republic, and, from that sample, we may infer what it would do if successful in overturning a republic. The tyranny of such corruption has been sufficiently revealed to us to enable the people to understand how they would be treated with a National Bank as their ruler, poisoning everything National Bank as their ruler, poisoning everything and governing by a mixed system of terrorism and bribery; making a commodity of legislation and the press, and trampling upon every principle of right and justice, as suited its great convenience. The question truly is, the Republic, or another gigantic swinding machine, to spread dishonesty broadcast over the land.—Pennsylvanian.

HARD PUSHED, -An Ohio paper, called the Buckeye Sentinel, furnished a long list of pretended renunciations from the Democratic ranks, and renunciations from the Democratic ranks, and among other names, it gives those of seventeen Democratic members of Massachusetts Legislature of 1843 and 1844. Its authority is the "Massachusetts Gazette." The Boston Post says there is no such paper in existence as that from which the Ohio editor pretends to quote. And that not a solitary individual among the seventeen named has changed his politics! The same list contains the names of "Gen. Edwards and his son Alfred," and probably that of "Seaman."

AN EXPLOSION COMING.—We understand that AN EXPLOSION COMING.—We understand that the articles which appeared in the Madisonian, reflecting severely upon the character of Henry Clay, and were published while Mr. Webster was Secretary of State, anonymously, are to appear again, shortly, with the author's name attached, viz: "DANIEL WEBSTER."—Boston Post.

If this be so, it will be another, evidence that "our union is perfect," as Mr. Webster says.

There is a time when men will not suffer bad things because their ancestors have suffered worse.

tian. I say this reluctantly. Religion is the very best possession in the world, and the last to be spoken of. It should dwell quietly in the heart and rule the life; not to be hawked as a commodity; nor scoured up like a rusty buckler for protec-tion; nor be worn over the shoulders like a blan-ket for defence. I have said this reluctantly, but selence on the present occasion might be misinter-preted, and it is due to our candidate to say, that his integrity and purity, and attachment for his early instructions in religious duty are such, that in the present canvass he does not need to hide his life behind the screen of another man's sanctity."

THE DOUBLE TICKET .- The Norfolk Beacon cor tains a correspondence between a committee of Messrs. W. N. Whiting, P. P. Mayo, William C-Whitehead, E. C. Robison and Cary Fentress, friends of President Tyler, and Mr. Wm. Smith, democratic candidate for elector. The letter of the committee is in the form of a circular, and has been addressed to each of the democratic electors. It inquires whether they will pledge themselvs to vote the democratic party, as the same may be expressed on the ballots?, Mr. Smith answers that he "will, cheerfully, cordially and heartily." A similar reply, it is supposed, will be given by the others.

[Baltimore Sun.

OHIO .- C. J. McNulty, the present Clerk of the House of Representatives, has been nominated as the democratic candidate for Congress, in the 10th Congressional district of Ohio. A. P. Stone of Franklin county, has been nominated in the same district, to fill the vacancy in the present Congress, caused by the death of the Hon. Heman

Hon. GEO. M'DUFFIE.-The Edgefield, S. C. Advertiser of the 7th, states that this gentleman's health is very much impaired. At the Greenwood dimer he was able to say but a few words to the citizens assembled, and had to be assisted to the stand. His physician has advised him to try a tour to the Springs.

In St Louis it is said it will cost more than \$20,000 to remove from the streets the mud deposited by the late flood.

The Virginia Synod of the Presbyterian

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET, August 15, 1844. FLOUR.—There is scarcely any demand for Howard street Flour, and the sales are consequently small. We note limited sales of New-Flour at \$4. Holders of parcels of fresh ground from old wheat ask \$3,871-2, without sales of moment. The receipt price is \$3,871-2 for new, and \$3,75 for fresh ground parcels from old wheat

and 35,70 for fresh ground parcols from 54 wheat.

GRAIN.—The supplies of Wheat are more abundant to-day. Sales are making both to shippers and millers at 78 a 83 cents for good to prime reds, and at 70 a 78 cents for ordinary to good.—We quote white Wheats at 85 a 92 cts. Corn is selling at 38 a 40 cents for white, and 40 a 41 cts. for yellow. Sales of Oats at 20 a 21 cents,
PROVISIONS.—There is nothing doing in

whiskey—is scarce, and prices have advanced a little. Sales of bbls. at 22 1-2 cents.—
Hhds. are held at 21 1-2 cents, with small sales.

WINCHESTER MARKET .- Aug. 13. Flour, superfine, \$3,25a\$3,50; Wheat, 65a70 cts.; Corn, 25a30 cts.; Ryc, 33 cts.; Oats, 16a18; Bacon, \$4,50a\$5,50; Lard, \$4,50a\$5,50; Plaister, \$4,00; Herrings, No. 1, new, \$5,25; Shad, No. 1, trimmed, \$8,50; Shad, No. 1, untrimmed, \$8,00; Ground Alum Salt, 60 cts.; do. in sacks, \$2,25; Fine Salt, \$2,75.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.—Aug. 13, 1844.
Flour per barrel \$3.87 a \$4.—Wheat, red, per bushel 82 a 84 cents, do white, 87 a 90 cents.—Corn, white, 41 cents, do. yellow, 42 a 44 cents. Rye, 52 cents.—Oats, 28 a 31 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

JEFFERSON CAMP MEETING.

By Divine permission, a Camp Meeting will be held for Jefferson Circuit, commencing on Thursday the 29th August, inst., on Payne's ground, the location of the past year, about half a mile from Wade's Depot.

By existing arrangements, inconveniences heretofore complained of, will be to a great extent, perhaps wholly remedied, so that the comfort of all tenting on the ground will be secured as far as may be. Firewood may be very easily and cheaply obtained, though no tent poles can be supplied on the ground.

By what follows, it will be seen that the strictest attention will be given to prevent interruption by settless, always a nuisance to religious meetings.

"We forewarm all persons settling or selling any article on our premises during the Camp Meeting to be held on Payne's land, and empower the Camp Meeting Committee to remove any who may trespass. Given under our hands this 27th day of July 1844.

John Lock, Sen. | Isaac C. Pidgeon, Thomas Hiatt, Henry Payne, John H. Frasher, James Chapman, John H. Frasher, Isaac Pidgeon, Sen. | David Clevenger, Ephraim Watson, Reuben R. Jordan, Benjamin Thomas, William Reid, Jacob Pidgeon, Thomas Hiatt, Garactic Locke."

The committee and all concerned are expected to meet, on the ground on Thursday the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock in on the ground on Thursday the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock in on the ground on Thursday the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock in on the ground on Thursday the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock in on the ground on Thursday the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock in on the ground on Thursday the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock in on the ground on Thursday the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock in on the ground on Thursday the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock in on the ground on Thursday the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock in on the ground on Thursday the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock in on the ground John Lock, Sen.

Thomas Hiatt,
James Chapman,
Jimes Chapman,
John H. Frasher,
John H. Frasher,
John M. & J. O. Coyle,
Wade and brothers,
Ephraim Watson,
Benjamin Thomas,
Jacob Pidgeon,
The committee and all concerned are expected to meet
on the ground on Thursday the 15th inst, at 8 o'clock in
the morning to make the public preparations necessary for

on the ground on Thursday the four loss, as o closes, in the morning to make the public preparations necessary for the accommodation of the meeting.

Preachers and friends in adjoining circuits, and stations are cordially and affectionately invited to come and unito with us in this effort to get and to do good.

Aug. 8, 1844.

JOHN A. GERE.

MEETING AT GERARDSTOWN.

The Democracy of the South Western District of Berkeley County, anxious to give some slight evidence of the esteem they entertain for their distinguished Representative from the 11th District, in the Congress of the U. States, the Hon. WILLIAM LUGAS, propose giving to him a Public Dinner, on SATURDAY the 17th day of August.

The Democracy, as well as our whig friends generally, from Berkeley, Jefferson, Frederick, Clarke, Warren, Morgan, Hampshire and Shennadoah, are respectfully and cordially invited to be present.

Many of the most distinguished champions of the Constitution, Polk, Dallas and Texas will be in attendance; and among others the following are expected to be with us;

Messrs. Bedinger, Mason, Byrd, O'Bannon, Butcher, Harding, Sommerville and Washington.

Meeting to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. D. SEAMAN,
T. S. PAGE,
WILLIS WILSON,
GEO. VANAKER,
M. S. GRANTHAM,
JAS. W. GRAY,
ELIJAH GRIFFITH,
Committee of arrangements and Invisation.

Gerardstown, August 7, 1844.

A CHOICE PARAGRAPH.—Oh! it is a fearful A CHOICE PARAGRAPH.—Oh! It is a learning sight to see a young, confiding girl, approach the altar with one who loves to linger around the winecup. He may pass unscathed through the fiery ordeal, and the bright hopes of the bride may ripen into fruition. But, fair reader, let not the splendors of wealth, nor the allurements of pleasure, nor the promised triumphs of ambition, tempt you in a risk fraught with danger to all you hold dear. Honest industry, joined with temperance, may carve a forindustry, joined with temperance, may carve a for-tnne, and all that ambition should covet; but wealth, talent, fame, can never gild the drunkard's hor nor soothe the sorrows of a drunkard's wife.

It is stated that a movement is in progress to extend the Electric Telegraph to Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mayberry Gohene, M. A. Dure, of Jefferson county, Va., to Miss Susannan Duram, daughter of Mr. Loyd Durham, Merchant of Baltimore city.

ther notice.

On the 9th inst. at Locust Grove, near Kabletown, after much suffering, CLARENTINE LUCINDA, daughter of F. W. and Margaret E. Drew, aged 8 months and 28 days.

On Thursday the 1st instant, Jans, infant daughter of John and Ruhama Marshall, of this county, aged 3 months and 3 days.

On Sunday morning last, after a painful illness of several weeks, Mrs Rebecca Atkinson, wife of the Rev. Wm. M. Atkinson, of Winchester.

DENTISTRY.

PR. McCORMICK, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity that he will visit them early in September, and remain a few weeks.

August 16, 1844.

SERVANT WANTED:

I WISH to purchase a female servant, one well acquainted with house work, from sixteen to twenty-five years of age. Children with her will be no objection. Any person having such a servant to dispose of will please address the undersigned at Bath, Morgan county, Va.

August 16, 1844. WM. HARMISON.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

TUST received, a good assortment of Hardware

and Cutlery, viz : Carpenter's Door Locks ; Knob Latches ; Rimmed do.; Socket and Turner's Chissels; Shovels and Tongs, various prices; Horse Rasps, large size; Mill and Hand-saw Files; Butt and Parliament Hinges; Wood Screws and Spriggs; Superior Pocket Knives; Knives and Forks;

Knives and Forks; Candle-sticks and Snuffers; German Silver Table and Tea Spoons; Brittania and iron . do do.; . Carpenter's Foot Rules, 2 and 4 fold; Bench and Sash Planes;
All of which will be sold very low by
JOHN G. WILSON.
Harpers-Ferry, August 16, 1844.

NEGRO MAN FOR SALE. WILL be sold on Monday next, (being Courtday,) before the Court-house door, a negro man named Harry. The said negro is between 30 and 35 years of age. He can do any kind of work on a farm, and is considered a first-rate hand with oxen. A credit of six months will be given, by the purchaser giving bond with good security.

Output 16, 1844

security. August 16, 1844. FOR THE LADIES .-- Just received, a few pieces of beautiful Prints, full patterns, very low. J. G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, August 16, 1844.

CIDER VINEGAR.—Just re for sale by J. G. W August 16, 1844.

Facts as they Are. SAMUEL GIBSON is selling Groceries

nat the following prices:
No. 1 Green Rio Coffee, No. 2 do do do No. 3 do do do Good Loaf Sugar, New Orleans Brown Sugar, Bleached Deaphene Candles, Brown do do Sperm Candles, Mould Tallow Candles, Tobacco, best quality, 5 plugs to the pound, at 20 cents; small twist, 12 1-2; and all other arti-

cles in the same proportion.

Coffee and Sugar subject to a discount of 50 cents, when sold to the amount of 100 pounds. Foreign Liquors.—A fine assortment of French Brandy, Holland Gin, Maderia and Cecily Wines, which I am willing to sell at a small ad-

wines, which I am willing to sell at a small advance on the invoice prices.

Old Rye Whiskey.—A good supply of Old Rye Whiskey, favorite brands and fine flavor. Dealers and consumers are respectfully invited to call and examine. Also, good rectified Whiskey, Copper Distilled, at 37 1-2 cents per gallon, with a considerable deduction in price by the barrier of the considerable deduction in the considerable deduction in the rel. I have also for sale on commission, a few barrels rectified Whiskey, made last fall, that I am anxious to close at 31 1-4 cents per gallon. Harpers-Ferry, August 9, 1844.

NOTICE.

A LL the Stockholders in the "Shenandoah Bridge at Harpers-Ferry," who know themselves to be delinquents, by not having paid the first and second instalments, of two and fire Dollars each, per share, are hereby informed that if the said instalments are not paid in, on or before the 31st of this month, (August,) their Stock will be sold at public auction on that day, in front of James Walling's Hotel, in the town of Harpers-

Ferry.
Those Stockholders who have paid the first and second instalments, are hereby notified that the third and fourth instalments of four dollars each, per share, were due on the 20th of June and 20th per share, were due on the 20th of dule that 20th of July last, respectively. They are most earnestly requested to pay in forthwith.

By Order of the Board,

GEORGE MAUZY, See'y & Treas'r.

Harpers-Ferry, August, 9, 1844. ESTRAY.

E SCAPED from the stable of the subscriber, on Saturday morning last, a small brown MARE, with black mane and tail. No flesh mark recollected except a scar on her right hip.; her usual gait, a short pace. Information leading to her recovery will be suitably rowarded.

The person who carried off a SHOVEL, as good

as new, from my house, will perhaps save credit.
by returning property that he knows does not belong to him. JOHN J. H. STRAITH. Aug. 9, 1844. WANTED.

1,000 LBS: BEES-WAX, 50 Bushels Mustard Seed, for which the market price in goods will be given.
August 9, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH. ARD FOR SALE.—A few jars of nice family Lard. E. M. AISQUITH.
August 9, 1844.

TURNIP SEED.—Fresh Turnip Seed for J. H. BEARD &. Co. July 17, 1844.

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE.

THE undersigned baying rented Mr.s. John Peacher's Mill, at the Old Furnace, and being now prepared to grind all kinds of grain, and wishing to be constantly employed, would respectfully solicit all those who have Grain to grind, to grive him a call, and see whether he will not do as well as any other Miller in the county. For every 300 pounds of good Wheat he will give one Barrel of Flour and 65 pounds of Olfal, or he will 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 preter 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.

THADDEUS BANEY.

July 26, 1844—tf.

TO HOUSE BUILDERS. THE undersigned again gives notice to the citizens of Jefferson County, that he is prepared to Erect, Alter, or Repair every description of STONE or BRICK BUILDINGS. several years experience at the business, during which time he has erected houses that will compare in point of durability and general finish with any others in the county, enables him to promise that he will not be surpassed by any contractor in the Valley of Virginia. When desired, he will furnish the entire materials for Stone work, as also for Brick work, except the Brick. The materials will be furnished, and the work in all cases done as low as hy any huilder in this section of Virginia. On last evening, after an illness of several weeks, Mr.

James Jones, in the 69th year of his age. He was one among the oldest and most valued of our citizens.—
Throughout his long life he was distinguished for honesty, sobriety, and moral restitude.—Always social, kind and enterful in the domestic circle of his family and friends, he had entwined around him, in a peculiar manner, their heart's best affections. He has left a wife and several children, to mourn the loss of a kind husband, and an affectionate and indulgent father. Peace go with him I is the prayer of one who intimately knew this worthy man, and justly appreciated his virtues.

2. The funeral of the deceased will take place from his late residence to-day, at 24 o'clock P. M. All friends, and the public generally are invited to attend without further notice.

On the 9th inst. at Locust Grove, near Kabletown, after from those having business in his line. and a general desire to please those who may employ him—he thinks he may reasonably ask a call from those having business in his line.

He may be found for the present at the building

in course of erection by Dr. L. C. Cordell in Charlestown, who, with Mr. Wm. S. Lock, will give any information to those not personally acquainted, in reference to his general capacity for usiness belonging to his line

JOHN W. HEAFER. August 2, 1844—tf. (Free Press 3 times.)

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

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.

MEAT, MEAT! OLOMON WILLIAMS, long known to the citizens of Charlestown, respectfully informs them, that he will have at the Market-House, on every Wednesday and Saturday morning, a sup-ply of Beef, Veal, Mutton and Lamb, in their due season, and of the best quality that can be pro-cured in the County. Sausages and Puddings in

All meats will be sold low for cash. He re spectfully asks a share of patronage.
July 17, 1844—2m.

LARD LAMPS. HAVE just received a few more of those

Lard Lamps from the manufactory of Carnellous & Co., of Philadelphia. Also, a few sets of OIL-CLOTH TABLE MATS; together with a variety of other articles. All of which will be sold low. Call and see. CHARLES G. STEWART.

August 2, 1844.

SELLING OFF. Who want a Good Bargain! THE subscribers desired of reducing their heavy stock, are selling off a great portion of their goods at cost for cash. The assortment of Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, &o., is complete. Persons desiring good bargains will do well to call on A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, August 2, 1844.

TO THE LADIES. HE subscribers desirous of closing out their

remaining stock of Balzarines, Bereges, Lawns, &c., will sell them at cost for cash. They are of the latest style. We invite the ladies to call and look through them before they purchase.

August 2, 1844. MILLER & TATE.

A large variety, for sale by July 17, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

Wook.—We want to purchase at the market price, 2 or 3000 pounds of Wool, for

which we will exchange goods.
August 2, 1844. MILLER & TATE. BACON .-- On hand, a lot of very nicely cured

Bacon, hog round, low for cash.
August 2, 1844. MILLER & TATE. HEAP GOODS.—The subscriber being anxious to sell off his Spring and Summer Stock, will offer below cost, many desirable articles for ladies' wear; such as Lawns, Balzarines,

Mouslin de Laines, Chintzes, Laces, Collars, &c July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH. LADIES' HOSE.—Black and White Silk and Black and White Cotton Stockings, at very low prices at E. M. AISQUITH'S.

BACON.—Prime Bacon, Sides and Shoulders, "City Cured," for sale low. July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH.

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

OR THE SUMMER.—A beautiful article of Gentlemen's Calf and Morocco Walk-ng Shoes, very light, neat and fashionable. Also, Slippers, Pumps and Boots, home-made, for sale low by
July 17, 1844.
J. J. MILLER. DANCY 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, Vest-ings, &c., made to please, or no sale. Fine Linen Summer Frock Coats will be made to order for

\$3,25. Call at the store of

A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 4844.

LT Suits will be neatly packed and sent to a distance when ordered. A. & G. W. H.

HARPERS-FERRY BOOT, SHOE AND HAT STORE.

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 Brogans—Reaver, 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 package, as low as they can buy in the eastern markets.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844—4t.

NOTICE.

HE subscriber has taken out letters of Ad-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.

July 26, 1844.

July 26, 1844. BLACK OIL VARNISH, For sale B. Aug. 9, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

Harpers-Ferry Merchant Tailor and

Ready-Made Clothing Store. THE subscribers would respectfully make known to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, that they have now on hand a new and splendid assortment of goods in their line, comprising in part as

follows:
Super Black, Blue, Olive, Drab, Light and Dark
Mixed, Light and Invisible Green Cloths, French,
English and American Manufacture, from \$2.50 o \$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;
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 Vests, from \$1 to \$6, a great variety, various colors and qualities.

Also, Fine and Working Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Suspenders, Stocks, Cravats, Gloves, 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

prices.

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

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 we warrant satisfaction to all who may favor us

with their patronage.
W. J. & J. G. STEPHENS. Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

NEW GOODS THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received a lot of new and beautiful goods, which they will sell at their usual low prices.

Fine 3-4 Brown Muslins 6 1-4 cents. Heavy 7-8 do. do 8 "
4-4 do. do 8, 10, and 12 1-2 cts.
Fine Bleached do at very low prices. "4-1 do. do 8, 10, and 12 1-2 cts.
Fine Bleached do at very low prices.
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;

Boots and Shoes and Hats, of every variety; Parasols, Sun Shades, Ribbons, Chemizetts, &c.,

unheard-of low prices; Groceries, very low, viz: Coffee, 6, 8, and 10 cents; 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
n
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844—tf. Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Dve-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 LEMONS.—Fresh
Oranges and Lemons, Filberts, fresh Candy,
Almonds, English Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, &c., just
received and for sale by
July 17, 1644.

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.

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

DERFUMES, &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:

PATENT MEDICINES.—SWAIM'S PANACEA, Houck's Panacea, Jayne's Expectorant, Dr. Duncan's Expectorant, Brigg's Arabian Balsam, Harris's Ring-worm and Tetter Cure, Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, &c., for sale by July 17, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

LEATHER.

HAVE on hand a lot of superior Sole, Upper, Harness and Bridle Leather, Calf and Sheep Skins, tanned and finished in the best order, which I will dispose of on liberal terms. Call and seep two doors west of the Bank. July 17, 1844. THOMAS RAWLINS.

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 f 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,
Hatchets; Pannel, Compass and Tenant Saus;
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 & Plastering Trowles;
Curry Combs, Horse Cards;
Bell-mettle Kettles; Tin Plates, assorted;
Lacks, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, Tacks, Brads;

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

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

en Spiggots;
Sash Springs; Coffee Mills;
Scates and Weights; Paint, White-Wash, Shoe and other Brushes; Shoe Blacking;
Pepper; Tobacco;
Shoe-Thread, Pegs, Bristles, Awis and Handles;

Pepper; Tobacco;
Shoe-Thread, Pegs, Bristles, Awls and Handles,
Shoe Knives, Pincers, Rasps, Nails, Lasting Tacks,
Boot Cord and Webbing, Peg-Cutters, Size-Sticks,
an assortment of Shoemaker's Kit and Kit Files;
Japanned Spittoons; Trunks, Sugar Boxes,
Nurse and other Lamps, Canisters, Candle Sticks,
&c., all of which will be sold cheap for eash.

I intend keeping on hand an assortment of the
above articles, and respectfully solicit a share of
public patronage. I invited to call and see.
July 17, 1844. THOMAS RAWLINS.

SALT.—20 Sacks Coarse and Fine SALT, best quality and large size at
July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH'S. VINEGAR.—Prime Hard Cider Vinegue July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

THE CHAIN NEW CONTROLS.

THE CHAIN NEW CONTROL

And the second of the control of the

if of Ieferzon.

VOL. 1.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1844.

TOL 1.

SETATION OF APPENDIX MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY MOUNTY GRADE WAS A COUNTY WITH A COUNTY WITH

enty years later, Jefferson making a glorid