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JAMES W. BELLER,

(OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE TH 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.

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THE SUMMER BIRDS.

BY MRS, AMELIA B. WELBY.
Sweet warblers of the sunny hours,
For ever on the wing—
I love them as I love the flowers,
The semilight and the spring.
They come like pleasant memories,
In Summer's joyous time,
And sing their graphing wedging. In Summer's joyous time,
And sing their gushing melodies
As I would sing a rhyme.

In the green and quiet places,
Where the golden sunlight falls,
We sit with smiling faces,
To list their silver calls;
And when their holy authems
Come pealing through the air,
Our hearts leap forth to meet them,]
With a blessing and a prayer.

Amid the mornings fragrant dew—
Amid the mists of even—
They warble on as if they drew
Their music down from Heaven.
How sweetly sounds each mellow note,
Beneath the moon's pale ray,
When dying zephyrs rise and float,
Like lover's sighs, away!

Like shadowy spirits seen at eve,
Among the tombs they glide;
Where sweet pale forms, for which we grieve,
Lie sleeping side by side.
They break with song and solemn hush
Where peace reclines her head,
And like their lays with mournful thoughts
That cluster round the dead.

The cluster forms to clear.

The loved of other years;
Their memories fill my spirit yet—
I've kept them green with tears;
And their singing greets my heart at times,
As in the days of yore,
Though their music, and their loyeliness,
Is o'er—forever o'er.

And often, when the mournful night And sents a star on every height,
And one beside the moon—
When not a sound of wind or wave
The holy stillness mars,
I look above, and strive to trace
Their dwellings in the stars.

The birds! the birds of summer hours—
They bring a gush of glee,
To the child among the fragrant flowers—
To the sailor on the sea.
We hear their thrilling voices
In their swift and airy flight,
And the Immost heart rejoices
With a calm and pure delight.

In the stillness of the starlight hours,
When I am with the dead,
O! may they flutter 'mid the flowers
That blossom o'er my head,
And pour their songs of gladness forth
In one melodions strain,
O'er lips whose broken melody
Shall never sing again.

Political.

· From the New Hampshire Patriot. The Black Tariff and the Farmers. The Federalists call the present high protective Tariff a benificent and honest measure. It was the burden of their song at Manchester the other

day. Protection to the American industry is the appeal made to the people of New Hampshire, in favor of the Federal measure of a high Tariff.— The attempt is to make this the great issue here. Let the people study the speeches of Mr. Woodbury upon the subject; for they discuss the various points fully, fairly and intelligently, as to the principle and practical application of the Tariff policy. Deeply convinced of its pernicious effects upon labor, particularly upon the interests of the armers, we desire a full examination. We do not believe the specious and deceptive reasoning of the Tariffites can gain any foothold in the minds of our people. Practical facts are the surest guides in determining controverted questions. Ascertained results teach an unerring lesson. If the effect of the protective Tariff policy has been to enhance the price of the articles which corporate manufacturers have to sell and farmers have to buy, and to reduce the price of the articles our far-mers have to sell, and the manufacturers have to buy, then the measure must receive the condemnation of every man friendly to the great and vi-tal interests of this country. Such has been the result of its operation, although we were told that it would raise the price of agricultural products and cure all our eyils. It was to reduce the price of every thing the farmers have to buy, and raise the price of every thing they have to sell. But how has it turned out? The farmer has only to compare the prices of different periods.

Let us see how the Federal promises have been kept. We will show that the effect of the beau-tiful protection of the Federal measure has been grinding and iniquitous in the extreme. Look at the following authentic table, which we take from the New York Journal of Commerce. It contains a statement of the prices of provisions and wool in the New York market in June, 1840, and at the same date in each successive year.

Prices of Beef, Pork, Cheese, Flour, Grain, and
Wool, in the New York Market June 7th, 1840,

1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844. Provisions, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, Beef, Mess, bbl. \$14 \$9 \$7 \$8 \$5 \$6 \$7 \$9 \$7 \$8 \$5 \$6 \$7 \$8 \$6 \$7 \$8 \$6 \$7 \$8 \$6 \$7 \$8 \$6 \$7 \$8 \$6 \$7 \$8 \$6 \$7 \$8 \$6 \$7 \$8 \$6 \$7 \$8 \$6 \$7 \$8 \$6 \$7 \$8 \$6 \$7 \$8 \$6 \$7 \$8 \$6 \$7 \$8 \$6 \$7 \$8 \$6 \$7 \$8 \$6 \$7 \$8 \$6 \$7 \$8 \$7 \$8 \$6 \$7 \$9 \$6 \$7 \$9 \$6 \$7 \$9 \$9 " Cargo "
Pork, Mess, "
" Prime "
Hogs Lard, lb.
Butter, Prime "
" Ord. " 12 10 8c. 6c. 6c. 10c. 19 8 5 8 17 14 7 Hams, Sm'd Flour. 4,75 5 6 4,43 5 5 4,87 4 2,67 2,67 Rye Flour, Corn Meal, 2,87 2,75 3 Grain. 1,00 96 1,28 1,00 52 55 66 66 56 55 60 58 52 55 55 58 Wheat, bush, Wool. ho with Am. Saxony fleed Do. full Merino, 37 32 27

1-2 and 3-4

31 26

The prices of provisions have experienced a great decline since this date 1840. Those of flour and grain have been more uniform. But this is ow-The Democrats of Massachusetts hold their con vention to nominate State officers on the 14th inst.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON | ing in a measure to the fact, that at this period so soon after the opening of navigation, the supply from the West exerts a considerable influence or the market. The price of wool has been steadily depressed since 1840.

We beg our readers to examine, this statement

We beg our readers to examine this statement attentively. We have lived under the Federal black Tariff two years, and one would think it had time to manifest its good fruits. It has had a fair trial, and the farmer car calculate his gain or loss. Let us point out some of the blessed workings of this benign measure of Clay policy. Since 1840 mess beet has fallen eight dollars a barrel, and prime beef six dollars and seventy-five cents a barrel. Cargo beef was worth something in New York in 1840, but now it will bring nothing. Mess and prime beef are now cheap enough for cargo. and prime beef are now cheap enough for cargo. Mess pork since 1840 has experienced a reduction of six dollars and a half a barrel, and prime pork six dollars and ticelve and a half cents a barrel.—Hogs Lard in the same time has gone down from 10 cents to 6 cents, a round a reduction 10 cents to 6 cents a pound, a reduction of four cents a pound. The decline on those articles averages over one hundred per cent. Butter and rages over one hundred per cent. Butter and cheese have sunk about twenty-five per cent. in price since 18:10, and smoked hams have plunged from ten and a half cents to five cents a pound, a plunge of five and a half cents a pound. Truly this is a most benificent Tariff! Flour and corn meal have not escaped the downward tendency. Northern corn since 18:40 has made the downward jump of six cents a bushel. Wool also has taken a leap into the manufacturer's gulf of prosperity for agri-cultural producers. The best kind is twelve cents a pound lower than in 1840, and the second kind ur cents lower.

Out of the above twenty-three items of agricultural production, only three have maintained the prices of 1840, the last year of the Democratic adningtration of Van Buren.

Protection! how wonderfully wise and encouraging to American industry! We are particular in pointing out its advantages, lest they should escape attention. We think these facts carry more meaning than a multitude of Tariff speeches and tracts can hide or explain away, so as to make in favor of the Clay Tariff policy. The fact of the enormous reduction of the prices of the farmers products is established. The fact being that the farmers obtain less for

their produce in consequence of the protective Tariff of the manufacturer, for whose benefit it was expressly passed, we will glance at another point the price of articles consumed by the people and manufactured by the favored few. It will be recollected by every body but the Tariffites, that very positive promises were made that the Tariff ry positive promises were made that the Tariff should cheapen every thing the farmer desired to purchase. How is this? The men for whose benefit the present iniquitous Tariff was passed, manufacture cotton and woolen goods, and the Tariff gives them a monopoly of the home market. In consequence of this Tariff, they are able to get the farmers products at a lower price, and at the same time to wring out of the people a higher price for the articles of their manufacture. Let us adluce a few facts.

Cotton goods, such as sheetings, shirtings, drills, jeans, &c., have risen on an average, since the present Tariff erected a wall around our frontiers, to keep our agricultural products at home, two cts. a yard. The Appleton sheetings have risen sinco 1840; as follows:

Sheetings, A. C. 6 8 2 32 "W. 8 10 1

A Baltimore house, writing to a Western correspondent a short time ago, stated that calicoes which were sold for from 6 to 8 cents last season, had advanced from 8 to 10 cents a yard-checks about 25 per cent., blue drillings from 9 to 11 cts. a yard—pantaloon stuffs (such as are used at the West,) from 4 to 6 cents, or fifty per cent.—bleached cottons, from 2 to 3 cents a yard. It will be seen, that the rise on some of the articles is fifty ner cent., while on none is it less than twenty-five per cent. Mr. Nathan Appleton of Boston, in his recent controversy with the New York Evening Post, admitted that calicoes had advanced in price on an average. Now let us see how many yards of this cotton goods are manufactured f sumption annually, and we can easily calculate now much the rich owners of the cotton mills gather from the hard earnings of the people, to dis

play the beauties of protection.

The number of yards of calico printed annually in this country is over 150,000,000. Since the birth of the Federal Tariff, they have risen four cents a yard. This makes an average of six mil-lions of dollars, which the consumers have to pay. The quantity of other kinds of cotton goods annu ally manufactured, is estimated at 4,500,000 yards. The advance in price on these has been two cents. a yard, or on the whole amount, nine millions.—

have risen in price in consequence of the Tariff, but we should extend this article to too great a length. We have shown two things; and they deserve the deep consideration of the voters. Every other interest is dependent upon the successful and prosperous prosecution of agriculture.—
From it, in the end, is derived the true and solid wealth of the country. It, if any interest should be protected and fostered. But we see the contrabe protected and fostered. But we see the contra-ry. The farming interest is the subject of a dou-ble wrong. The two things are that the farmers are plundered in the reduction of the prices of their produce, and they are plundered in the in-creased price of articles which they consume, all or the benefit of a very small class; for the number of persons engaged in manufacturing in the United States, is only 79,685. Of these a few thousand exclusively get all the princely profits, the excises, the rents and exactions wrung from the earnings of the industrious producers of this

Although denied at first it is now admitted that the owners of the manufacturing mills are making the enormous profits of 15, 20, 25, and even 30 per cent, while the farmer cannot realize two percent. investment. If he can in these times supon its investment. If he can in these times sup-port himself and family without running into debt, we suppose many a lordly aristocrat, who owns factory and other corporation stocks, would say he ought to be contented, and bless him and other rich capitalists, that they don't oppress him har-

For the benefit of these men alone, we are curs-For the benefit of these men alone, we are cursed with laws which prevent the surplus products of the agriculturists from going to a foreign market, in exchange for articles wanted by the farmer. Foreign merchandise is so taxed on its entrance into this country, that we cannot pay for it in the products of our soil, except at rates ruinous to the exporter. The consequence we see in beef, not bringing enough in New York city to pay for barrels, salting and transportation.

THE CONTEST OF 1840.

The superficial observer must have noticed that The superficial observer must have noticed that the strongest ground upon which the Whigs base their hopes of carrying the election of 1844, is the fact that they triumphed in 1840. To this contest they are perpetually referring. No Whig orator speaks, no editor writes, upon any subject whatever of a political character, without allusion to the memorable contest of 1840. They endeaments induce the results the believe that vor to induce the people to believe that they are fighting the same battles a second time; that they occupy the same position; contend under the same banners; and are lead by the same political chieftains. A casual glance will suffice to convince any rational man that they are cajoling themselves with an idle delusion. The following facts must be apparent to every intelligent mind:

The Whigs are led by a weaker man. When we say that Clay is a weaker man than Gen. Harrison, we assert what the Whigs themselves have admitted. The Convention that nominated the latter as their candidate could have chosen the factor as their candidate could have cao-sen the former. His name was before them. He had his warm and zealous friends among the mem-bers of the Convention. The eyes of the Whig party for months previous had been directed to him as their prospective candidate. At the South, it was supposed, as a matter of course, that Clay would be nominated by the Harrisburg Conven-tion; and we all recollect what a shock was pro-duced among the Whigs of Georgia by the selec-tion of Harrison. We argue, then, that the Whigs have settled this question for themselves. In so-

have settled this question for themselves. In so-lemn Convention, after long and serious delibera-tion, contrary to the expectation of the party and the country, they selected Harrison as their can-didate, in preference to Clay.

They acted wisely in so doing. Harrison was the stronger man by far. He had done his coun-try, service in war. A thousand stories could be circulated among the people of his prowess, and his patriotism. He never had been prominent upon the political stage. His name had never upon the political stage. His name had never been identified with any system or policy condemned by the people. He had never been a prominent champion of the United States Bank. He was not the father of a system of Internal Improve-ments. A protective Tariff had never rested for support upon his shoulders. None of these principles could be fixed directly upon him. Hence it was that in the South he was represented as a free trade man; at the North as a protectionist; in Georgia, as an opponent of Internal Improvements by the Government; in Kentucky as their champion in North Carolina as a strict constructionist of the Federal Constitution; in Massachussetts, as a latitudinarian. The consequence of all this was, that the contest was narrowed down to men, and the broad field of principle abandoned. Here the Whigs were powerful, because no charges could be Whigs were powerful, because no charges could be brought against the personal character of their chosen leader. The people believed him to be a patriot, because he had fought for his country.—

They confided in his honesty; for he never had been exposed to the corrupting influences of politics in Washington. Tay, they were right in many respects. We honestly believe that Gen. Harrison was a patriot—martyred, however, in a bad cause. The actual leaders of the Whig party made use of him as an honest tool, by which to entran honest voters. They did not dare to make entrap honest voters. They did not dare to push themselves into the foreground; they wished thro' him to saddle their measures upon the country, and then, but not till then, could they ride them in security.

Where now is their chosen candidate for the Vice Presidency! Where is honest John Tyler, of "Tip and Tyler" memory? In vain shall they abuse and villify him now, whom they lauded to Heaven then. The same heart beats in his bosom; the same intellect is at work in his head; but he contends no longer in the rains of the Whigs. Time of course would fail us to narrate all the defeations with the person of their leader, whose defeat the Democracy have resolved to make marked overwhelming and final. Where now is their chosen candidate for the Vice fections which have occurred in the Whig ranks throughout the broad extent of the land. Glance for a moment at the changes in our own State Alford, Chappell, Wellborn, Cobb, Flournoy, and numbers of others, who might swell out the list; all of them prominent, active, influential men.

The Whigs are weaker in their armor. They can no longer roll log-cabins through the country. Hard cider, coon-skins and pepper-pods have lost their charm. Their choir singing will

never do.

The principles of the Whigs are generally known And they will be sufficient to damn their cause. When have the people of the United States been known, by a direct vote, to sanction these princi-ples? Never—we boldly assert it—never!— The rich nabobs at Lowell, Manchester, and other places, then, on cotton goods alone, levy an annual tax of fifteen millions of dollars on the laborers and farmers of this country. Will they bear such injuitous exactions? The rise in the price of woolen goods is over thirty-three per cent. The woolen goods is over thirty-three per cent. The quantity annually consumed we cannot state, but the advanced price on it must amount to many millions.

We might continue the list of articles which we might continue the list of articles which we have the continue the list of articles which we have proportion of the American people, he was a large proportion of the American people, he was believed to be a Republican. Nay, he professed himself a Jeffersonian Democrat. The principles of the Whig party were not santioned by the people of the United States in the election of Harrison. These principles are anti-American anti Republican, anti the spirit of our free institutions.

They are known to be advocated by the rich, and by moneyed monopolies. They are known to be based upon unequal, unjust and unconstitutional legislation. They cannot triumph; before a free, intelligent and patriotic people, guided in their course by the watchful eye of a benignant Providence, they cannot and will not prevail.

In all of these respects, the Whig party of 1844 is WEAKER than the Whig party of 1840. It is

equally clear that the Democratic party is STRONG-ER in as many different ways. These we shall endeavor to designate hereafter.

[Savannah Georgian.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—Let it be remember ed that the Whig Congress which adjourned on the 3d of March, 1843, left a National Debt of

the 3d of March, 1843, left a National Debt of nearly fifty-nine millions. This is the fruits of a Whig Reform and Retrenchment Congress,
In 1840 the Whigs raised a great hue and cry about the union of the "purse and the sword," and the first act when their Congress assembled, was to repeal all the laws in regard to the safe-keeping of the public monies, and place the whole revenue in the hands of the Executive, thus virtually uniting the "Purse and the Sword."

Let it be remembered, that nuder the Whig ad-

in the hands of the Executive, thus virtually uniting the "Purse and the Sword."

Let it be remembered, that under the Whig administration the Prices of Produce and the Wages
of Labor have been reduced, notwithstanding the
Whigs promised the people, "two dollars a day and
roast beef," and "Better Times."

Let the people remember that Henry Clay is
the advocate of a National Bank, based on the
same principles as the old U. S. Bank, with a capital of FIFTY MILHONS. Do the people
want another soulless institution to swindle and
rob the widow and the orphan and prey upon the
community?

The duty of the Democratic partythe responsibility resting on every member thereo—a responsibility that cannot be evaded, excep by the incurrence of a fearful accountability.

It is a fact, of solemn import, that the success of the Whig Presidential nominee will be regarded as the assent of the American people to the political doctrines of which he is the representative—the acknowledged "embodiment." All that is dangerous to purity of government—to the liberty of the masses, and the permanence of our representative systems. sentative system—to the supremacy of man—of mind over the accidents of fortune—is embodied in the policy of this long standing but off repulsed aspirant to the presidential honors. He is the living "embodiment"—the recognized representative of those whose efforts ever since the days of the older Adams, have ceaselessly, often covert-ly, exerted to bring the many into subjection to the few, through the power of corporate or asso-ciated wealth. Foremost in the list of means, for the attainment of this nefarious end, stands a NATIONAL BANK-an institution of which Clay, with more boldness than pertains to the mass of his party, is now the open advocate. The power of such an engine, in the hands of unserupulous politicians, to inflate or depress prices—to throw a nation into convulsions in the midst of plenty, when a political object is to be obtained—to corrupt the sources of our laws by demoralizing those by whom they are enacted, has already been tested in a manner so fearful as to admonis every true friend to his country that the experi-ment cannot be repeated but at the hazard of eve-

ry thing sacred in our form of government.

The success of Clay will bring with it the resurrection—the reproduction of this potent engine of mischief—the natural enemy of legislative restraint—rendered doubly dangerous by the augmented power which it is proposed to confer upon it. Let this but once be established—its roots spread over the Union, and the day will have gone by when the American people can elect a President or Lēgislate, except in obedience to its will. Are the American people ready to hazard such an experiment solely to gratify associated wealth, and administer to the vanity of one of the most remorseless politicians known to our history or to the age? We will not believe them so blind to their own honor, their freedom, nor so or to the age? We will not believe them so blind to their own honor—their freedom, nor so regardless of the claims which posterity has upon them. They must resist the institution of a bank at all hazards—and to do this effectually, they must prevent the election of the champion whom its friends have put forward to contest the Presidency with the anti-Bank power.

But Clay must be opposed for other reasons, scarcely less conclusive against him and his pretensions. He is the candidate of the old Feder

tensions. He is the candidate of the old Federalists—now skulking under the name of whig—the "embodiment" not less of the hate engendered by a long succession of defeats and a prolong-ed deprivation of the dignities and emoluments of place, than of the anti-Republican feelings and measures which characterized that school of politicians while revelling in the pride of power.—
And most worthy of such a leadership is this
same Henry Clay; a TRAITOR to all his earlier
principles and professions—rendered vindictive by
tour successive defeats in a contest for the Presidency—always destitute of the more noble traits of human character—lacking the power or disposition to bear defeat with grace or success with dignity and moderation—he is eminently qualified to lead on the army of Federal monopolists in security.

The Whigs are weaker in numbers.

Does this fact need demonstration? We point to the numbers of their prominent leaders in the Harrison campaign who have deserted their ranks.

Where now is their chosen candidate for the Vice. brazen faced leader. The first must be defeated

> THE EXCHANGES .- The most full and complete revolution, perhaps, that has taken place in the sen-timents of the American people since the organi-zation of the government, is to be found in relation to the 'exchanges.' Both whig and democrat are astounded. The democrat that his hopes and ex-pectations have so soon been realized, and the whig that such an equlibrium could take place at all in the absence of a national bank. The idea that the mammoth bank is necessary to regulate 'exchan-es,'has become 'obsolete'indeed. It is now incontrovertibly true that 'bills' can be bought at a less price than the cost attending the transportation of specie from one commercial point to another. It has required some time to dig the golden truth from the rubbish heaped upon it, but, thank God, it now-glitters from its true and lofty eminence, never to obscured again; the American people are now fully satisfied that a bank of the United States is wholly unnecessary, to say nothing of its unconsti-tutionality.—Southern Tribune.

Presidential and State Elections. Below is a condensed table, exhibiting the times then the Presidential and State Elections, respecively, will be held in the several States, during the present year; together with the number of electoral votes, and the popular vote at the last Presidential Election. It will be found useful for

reference during the approaching elections: Votes. for Pres't, 1840." Har. | Van Buren Time of Elections. Elections. State. | Pres'l. Maine, Sept. 9 Nov. 4 N. Hamp, Mh. 12 Nov. 4 Vermont, Sept. 3 Nov. 12 Mass., Nov. 11 Nov. 11 R. Island, Ap. Au. Nov. 6 46.612 Nov. 4 6 Nov. 12 6 Nov. 11 12 Nov. 6 4 Nov. 4 6 Nov. 5 36 Mass., Nov. 11 Nov. 11 12 72,874
R. Island, Ap. Au. Nov. 6 4 5,278
Connecticut, April 1 Nov. 4 6 31,601
N. York, Nov. 5 Nov. 5 36 225,817
N. Jersey, Oct. 8 5,6 7 33,351
Penn'a., Oct. 8 Nov. 1 26 144,021
Delaware, Nov. 12 Nov. 12 3 5,967
Maryland, Oct. 2 Nov. 11 8 33,528
Virginia, April 18 Nov. 4 17 42,501
N. Carolina, Aug. 1 Nov. 14 11 46,376
S. Carolina, Oct. 14 Dec. 1 9 8
Georgia, Oct. 72 Nov. 4 10 40,264
Alabama, Aug. 5 Nov. 11 9 28,471
Mississippl, Nov. 4 Nov. 4 6 19,518
Louisiana, Tennessee, Aug. 1 Nov. 5 13 60,331
Kentucky, Aug. 5 Nov. 4 12 58,489
Ohlo, Oct. 8 Oct. 25 23 148,157
Indiana, Aug. 5 Nov. 4 12 58,489
Ohlo, Oct. 8 Oct. 25 23 148,157
Indiana, Aug. 5 Nov. 4 9 45,537
Missouri, Aug. 5 Nov. 4 7 22,973
Michigan, Nov. 1 Nov. 4 3 4,369 275 1,274,203

*Elected by the Legislature. IF Every politician should cut out the above table and keep it in his pocket-book, convenient to refer to as the elections come on.

INCONSISTENCY OF HENRY CLAY.-He has been for and against a U. States Bank.

He has been for and against a high protective He has been for and against the annexation of

He has been for and against the masonic fra-

From "The Sober Second Thought" DEMOCRATIC PYRAMID.

OHIO MAINE INDIANA NEW YORK ILLINOIS VIRGINIA ALABAMA MICHIGAN MISSOURI ARKANSAS LOUISIANA MISSISSIPPI NEW HAMPSHIRE SOUTH CAROLINA PEN NSY LVA NIA

Necessary to elect - -

To spare - 45
Is there a stone in it that does not belong here?

OHIO.—What a splendid capital she makes for the column! Ohio has now a Democratic Legis-lature and Governor. Her vote was cast for Harrison in 1840 by means of the most extensive, systematic, and audacious pipe-laying ever perpetrat-ed even by the Whig party. It can't be done again. All the Kentucky Whigs are needed at home; there

s not one to spare.

Maine.—Now Democratic—that is to say, al of her that Webster did'nt sell to England. 'The people of Maine might as well be expected to vote for "re-annexation to Great Britain," as to vote for Henry Clay. But the Whigs don't claim Maine

so there's enough said.

INDIANA.—Democratic now by thousands. And since the Whigs have espoused native Americanism, they can't hope to come in sight of the winning post in Indiana, to say nothing of the popularity of annexation in that State, or the aversion to Henry Clay for his hostility and numberless insults to the pioneers and squatters. Indiana is sure for Polk by 10,000.

The Indiana American, a Whig paper, lately said of Mr. Clay and his prospects:

"He never received the votes of Ohio or Indiana, and it is worse than idle to calculate that he ever will. We have heretofore exerted all our strength for the election of Henry Clay-and we believe him superior to any man living—but it is worse than folly to endeavor to sustain him whom the people have so often condemned. And although we would rather see him President than any man who has been named for that station, still we be-

lieve he will be distanced more than 10,000 votes in this State, at this time or any time to come."

New York.—Our friends in this State, would New York.—Our friends in this State, would laugh at us for speaking of her vote as doubtful. Our majority on the popular vote last fall was only 20,000 and upwards; rather small number, to be sure, in the eyes of some hard-faced Whigs, disciplined at "brag." Every one in the State knows perfectly well that the Whigs only claim it because to give it up is virtually to abandon the field without an effort. Set down the vote of New York for Polk as inevitable!

ILLINOIS.—We have not yet seen a single Whig barking up this tree; it would be too evidently the wrong one. It is hard to remember the time when Illinois was a federal State. She is Democratic now, and our man, Gov. Ford, is at this moment battling nobly for the supremacy of the laws over the reckless superstitions mob. Illinois is as safe as New Hampshire; is in that safe enough?
VIRGINIA.—The Gibralter of Democracy. She

never has given a Federal vote, and never will.— About half of the "glorious Tenth Legion" are subscribers to the Sober Second Thought, and they all tell us that there is corps de reserve in that part of the State more than strong enough to sink the strongest Whig counties put altogether. We refer any Whig who dreams of carrying Virginia, to the "Tenth Legion" generally. The Freling-huysen Whgs give up Virginia; they don't play

brag."
MICHIGAN.—The Whigs will scarcely run a ticket in Michigan, except as a matter of form.— They intend to use as many of the votes as possible in the western part of New York. Mr. Clay does not believe Michigan is a State, (see his Raleigh Speech:) of course he would not take her vote if he could get it. Here's a sample of Michigan:

ANOTHER SIGN .- At the militia training, on Wednesday, by the militia of this city and Hamtrainck, a city Whig proposed to take a vote on the Presidential question, which resulted as fol-

For Clay

For Clay

After this the militia gave three cheers for Polk
and Dallas.—Detroit Free Press.

Missouri.—Thomas H. Benton represents Missouri, and has done so for some time past.

ARKANSAS.—We have never heard of but one Whig in Arkansas; he was a notably fat one

though, and represented himself in the Whig Convention at Baltimore. That party in the State s perfectly united, as may be supposed.

Louisiana.—The Whigs don't mention it. Louisiana is just about as strong for Polk as Tex-

as would be. Mississippi.-There is no use spending time about the particular States of the Southwest,-The Whigs give up the whole region. Mississippi is now Democratic throughout her State gov-

NEW HAMPSHIRE .- Need any one ask the price of twenty-shilling boots?
SOUTH CAROLINA votes through her Legislature

She cast a unanimous vote for Martin Van Bu-ren, and probably will not do more for Polk and Dallas; any thing less is not looked for from the noble birth place of Sumpter, Lawrence and Calhoun.

Pennsylvania.—The pedestal of the column—
the keystone of the Democratic arch. We have
the State by more than 20,000. The Whigs will
undoubtedly carry Philadelphia by an increased majority, provided the "Nutive American" mol doesn't clinch Gen. Cadwalader's brigade again In Philadelphia there is not an even betto be found Mr. Clay does not hold that card. -

There our pyramid stands! resting on the rock of Pennsylvania republicanism, and crowned by the gallant, aspiring head of young Ohio.

"Hyperion's curls; the front of Jove himself;
An eye like Mars, to threaten and command;
A station like the Herald Murcury,
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill."

There is not a State in the whole pile which is

not already ours; and every letter we receive, and every messenger we meet, from any part of the Union, tell us of daily accessions to our members. We are getting stronger every hour; already able to sweep the iederal Philistines from power, with our "Young Hickory," who is bold enough to define the limits of our power at the ballot box when November shall arrive?

Hurrah for Polk, the Young Hickory.

THE CHANGE.—"Two dollars a day and roast beef," was the promise of the Whigs before the election of 1840. After they had gained their object, it was "Two days for a dollar and no beef." Let this be remembered, and let no man be again

General Intelligence.

NAUVOO, THE MORMON CITY. At the end of three years from its establishment, it contained one thousand houses, chiefly white washed log cabins, with a few frame and brick houses. The public buildings are the "Nauvoo House," a spacious hotel, fronting on two streets, 120 feet on each, forty feet wide, and three stories high above the basement. In this building Joe Smith, the pretended prophet and leader of these "Latter-day Saints," was furnished with a suite of rooms. The Nauvoo temple, not yet completed, will be 130 feet long, and 100 feet wide. In the basement is a bantistry, supported on twelve oildbasement is a baptistry, supported on twelve gild-ed oxen, the model of which is derived from the brazon sea of Solomon. The Nauvoo Legion consists of from two thousand to three thousand men, with proper officers, armed and disciplined. They have a University which contains a president, a professor of Mathematics and English literature, a professor of the learned languages, and a professor of church history. The city is laid out with streets of ample width, crossing each other at right angles. Their property is held as private; but they have a large farm without the city, which is occupied and cultivated in common. The population within the city limits is about seven thousand, many of whom are from England, besides about three thousand of the fraternity who reside consists of from two thousand to three tho about three thousand of the fraternity who reside in the vicinity. The city has a mayor and is divided into four wards, having two aldermen, four common councilmen, and a constable for each of the wards.

Love.—Desertion—Suicide.—The Cincinnati Commercial of Monday gives the particulars of a sad tragedy which occurred in that city on the preceding Friday. A very beautiful woman, who called herself Mary Riggs, had arrived at Cincinnati from St. Louis on that day to join a man, named Riggs, a painter, with whom she had previously lived five years, and to whom she was passionately attached. He had written for her to come on to St. Louis is but on her arrival refused. come on to St. Louis; but on her arrival refused to marry her or even to live in the same house with her. In a state of distraction she purchased and swallowed two ounces of arsenic. Having taken it, she told the persons in the house where she had put up to wash the cup clean, in which she had mixed the poison; and they supposing her nad mixed the poison; and they supposing her intoxicated or crazy, had her taken to the watch house. On the way, and until the moment of her death, she called on her lover in the most passionate and distracted language, and ever and anon in the intervals of her expiring agonies, she would open her eyes, over which the film of death was about a state of the control was already drawn, and clasping at the nearest person, exclaimed in heart-rending accents, "is this my lover!" She died with his name upon her lips. If that man's heart is made of any thing less enetrable than adamant, there are many pangs in store for it.

U. S. Land Sales.—The President has ordered sales of the public lands in Missouri, as follows; -At Pittsburg, on the 21st day of October; at Clinton on the 24th day of October; at Fayette, Clinton on the 24th day of October; at Fayette, on the 28th of Oct.; at St. Louis, on the 1st day of October; at Jackson, on the 4th day of November; and at Springfield, on the 7th day of November next. All these sales are of lands which were surveyed or made ready for sale during the past year, and affords an excellent opportunity to those who may desire to enter lands in the more fertile and settled portions of this State. There will also be sales at Divon III. on the 7th and will, also, be sales at Dixon, Ill., on the 7th, and at Chicago on the 10th of October next.

[Baltimore Sun.

DECISION AGAINST THE POST OFFICE.-The Alpany Atlas states that the Government suit against Pomeroy & Co., for a violation of the Post Office laws, was decided on Thursday at Utica in favor of the defendants. The question of fact—the carrying letters for hire by Pomeroy & Co., was clearly made out, and the decision was on the constitutionality of the law prohibiting such transportation. Judge Conkling decided, in effect, that the provision in the Federal Constitution, authorzing the establishment of a Post Office, did not extend to the prohibition of private enterprize of that character, by the citizens of the several States.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS .- James Cox, Esq., for forty years Cashier of the Bank of Baltimore, a highly benevolent and worthy citizen, died a few days ago at the advanced age of seventy-five years. We understand that he has, by his will, made the following liberal bequests, besides leaving a large amount to his family connections :-To the Baltimore Female Orphan Asylum, \$2,000

American Bible Society, Baltimore Manuel School, Board For. Missions, (Presbyterian) 1,000 Maryland Sunday School Union, 500 Presbyterian Board of Education 500

. [Baltimore Patriot. THE AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY employs 907 home missionaries, which are scat-tered all over the United States. The following statistics from the report before us may be interesting to our readers. Of the 907 ministers in service, 670 were in commission at the date of the ist report, and 237 have been since appointed. The fields of their labor are in 26 different States & Perritories of the Union, in Canada and in Texs distributed as follows, viz :- In Maine, 75; New Hampshire, 42; Vermont, 30; Massachussetts, 64; Rhode Island, 5; Connecticut, 43; New York, 64; Rhode Island, 5; Connecticut, 43; New York, 201; New Jersey, 10; Pennsylvania, 44; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 2; Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 2; Georgia, 1; Alabama, 1; Kentucky, 8; Tennessee, 4; Ohio, 91; Indiana, 36; Illinois, 87; Missouri, 21; Arkansas, 1; Michigan, 63; Wisconsin, 30; Iowa, 29; District of Columbia, 1; Canada, 7; and Texas, 1. The balance in the treasury, April 15 1843, was \$2,859 02; the receipts of the succeeding twelve months have been ceipts of the succeeding twelve months have been \$101,904 99 ;—making the resources of the year 8104,494 01.

PRIVATE POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENTS .- The heap letter mail system is spreading with great rapidity all over the country, and in proof of it we find in the New York Express a long list of offices established for the receiving and delivering of let-ters north, south, east and west. The real consequence of this movement will be ultimately to make the Post Office Department a heavy charge upon the government, unless by a change in the rates of postage, or other means, these irresponsible companies be successfully competed with.—Baltimore Sun.

EARTHQUAKE AT THE WEST .- It appears that TARTHQUAKE AT THE WEST.—It appears that quite a severe shock of an earthquake was recently-felt in different parts of the West. The way-bill from Memphis, Tenu., dated the 20th inst, received in this city, states that "a severe shock of an earthquake was felt on the previous day at 40'-clock, P. M." The Louisville and Cincinnati papers also state that it was felt in those cities.

RETURNING-The St. Louis Republica RETURNISH—The St. Louis Republican more-tions the arrival at that city of a steemboat from St. Jöseph, Mo., having on board two hundred pas-sengers—many of whom were driven from their homes by the flood, and are returning to the old States, from which they originally emigrated, many of them having lost all their property.

Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWN:

Friday Morning, August 2, 1844. THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



COL JAMES K. POLK. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS. 187 DISTRICT.—Arthur Smith of Isle of Wight.
20 do. Thomas Wallace of Petersburg.
30 do. William O. Goode of Mecklenburg.
4TH do. Wm. Daniel of Campbell. Wm. Daniel of Campbell.
Archibald Stuart of Patrick:
Thomas J. Randolph of Albemarle,
William Smith of Fauguier.
William P. Taylor of Caroline,
William H. Roahe of Henrico. William H. Reahe of Henrico.
Robert J.; Poulson of Accomack.
Henry Bedinger of Jeffersin.
Green B. Samuels of Shernandonh.
James Hoge of Pulnski.
Henry S. Kane of Scott.,
Robert A. Thompson of Kanawha.
Joseph Johnson of Harrison.
William S. Morgan of Marion.

Who are the friends of the Constitution, of Law, and of Order?

These are questions that should be solemnly weighed by every American freeman, in exercising the most important prerogative of casting his vote for a Presidential candidate. Who are the men presented to us for our suffrages; what are their claims for that distinguished office; and upon what principles will the Government be administered? are questions that may well awaken in our minds the most carnest enquiries. As for ourselves, we believe, and the conduct of the Whir party during their brief reign since 1840 has confirmed us in that belief, that the true issues now before the country, are not only Bank or no Bank, a high Tariff for protection, or one of moderate duties for revenue, together with other questions of Administrative policy, upon which we differ so widely from our opponents. These, tho'. important in themselves, and upon a proper adjustment of which depends the healthy action of our body politic, are lessened immeasurably in importance in comparison with the other great issues now before the country. The true difference between the Democratic and Whig party now, is Constitution or no Constitution-whether we are to have a Government of limited powers, regulated and controled by the great charter of our Liberties, the Constitution, or whether it is to be construed in accordance with the will of irresponsible and Edwin R. Seaman, in accordance with the will of irresponsible and lawless majorities. Who for a moment, unless A. L. Jones, Bernard Schoeffel, of the Whig party during the last Congress, when finshed with the success of their unholy triumph. and intoxicated by "a little brief authority," they seized with hot haste upon the reins of Government, and led on under the especial guidance of the "Great Dictator" himself, vomited forth that crude and undigested mass of legislation, which was to compose the great circle of Whig measures,-who,

Then again, as in 1824, we witnessed that un holy alliance between those distinguished cham- but abroad. In this they will most signally fail.' pions of Whiggery, Adams and Clay, which then terminated in their disgrace and overthrow. Again in one end of the Capitol we saw Mr. Clay aiming a death-blow at the Constitution itself, by seeking to lop from it the veto power, that most important safe-guard to the rights of the South-while in the other end was Mr. Adams, with all the infatuation of a zealot, offering a petition to dissolve the Union. The one breaking down the only opposing barrier to the mad schemes of sectional fanatiscim, while the other, over its prostrate ruins, was to urge abolition on its career of desolation and destruction.

we say, can reflect upon this, without concluding

called upon to decide?

From such glaring assaults upon the institutions shrunk, and then it was that Mr. Marshall, one of their prominent members from Kentucky, said on the floor of Congress: "I am myself a Whig. I am not, indeed, a very old man; yet it has been error into which they may have been honestly be my fate to live to see one of those two eminent individuals introduce a proposition to dissolve the Union, at one end of the Capitol, and the other at the other end.": * * * "'Oh, sir, tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askalin.'-If the doctrine is true, then these two political leaders have combined together once more; they are in common consultation to overthrow the Constitu tion, and I suppose that I, as a good Whig, am bound to follow them. The Devil take me if I

These then are the men, leagued together in an unholy and unrighteous war upon our institutions, under the imposing title of Clay, Adams & Co., that the people are called on to support. Are they willing to do it? Are they willing to lend their aid in elevating a party-to power, that same party which was so signally prostrated, by an indignant and insulted people in 1828, and again revived in 1844; one of whose most distinguished members now, as then, John Quincy Adams, recently de clared on the floor of Congress, that he desired the abolition of slavery by any means necessary for its accomplishment-"whether peaceably or by blood," was his expression,-"Let it come."-And when taunted with it on the floor of Congress, exclaimed with all the fury of, a madman tho' it should result in the massacre of five hundred millions of women and children, I say let it come let it come!!" This, too, is the man whom now, you any facts upon which to found such bright an-Virginia Whigs would honor, by inviting him to dicipations? Not one! nor can they. Henry the Old Dominion to partake of her hospitalities.

Another of whose eminent men, Daniel Webs suffrages of this people, or even a respectable por-ster, said in the Senate, when we were engaged tion of them, and we honestly believe he never in difficulties with France, "he would not vote for this appropriation (in defence of the country) if the enemies cannon were battering down the walls

of the Capitol.". And another, Mr. Giddings, an open and avowof discord and dissension in the country than any other man except Mr. Adams, was once censured to the interest of agriculture, and every man of by a resolution of Congress for offering a petition them should now feel it a duty incumbent on him, to dissolve the Union. These are the most prom- to do his utmost to sustain the one just establishent leaders of a party, who style themselves the ed under so favorable auspices.

friends of Order and the Constitution. We ask THE SADDLE ON THE RIGHT HORSE. again, will the people trust them? Will they lend hemselves to the cause of men, who can thus recklessly trille with our dearest interests? We think we can hear every honest citizen, who has the welfare of his country at heart, indignantly exclaim, No! never! as long as I'am the friend of the Constitution, Law, and Order.

THE PRETENDED SCHISM.

The Whig papers generally are rejoicing over indications of what they suppose to be a split in the ranks of the Democratic party in New York. In the first place they take it for granted that William C. Bryant, of the N. Y. Evening Post, will array himself against Polk and Dallas, because his name is appended to a circular opposed to the Texas Annexation, which recently appeared in print; and, as Mr. Bryant is a strong and influential man in the Democratic party, great, joy is expressed over his supposed defection from the cause. It is a pity perhaps, says that able paper the Pennylvanian, to destroy a good story, but still truth requires that the story must be destroyed, and we, therefore, are under the necessity of stating that in his paper of Friday last, Mr. Bryant states, in reference to this very matter and in reply to a question from the Tribune, that "most certainly he intends to support Mr. Polk, and zealously, nothing having occurred to give the question a new aspect," there being many other considerations, setting aside the Texas question, to induce him to sustain the Democratic nominations. Then again it seems that at Rochester, N. V.

call has been published for a Democratic meeting opposed to the annexation of Texas, and this is also hailed as an evidence of discord. We find nowever, a card in the Rochester Daily Advertiser. signed by a number of gentlemen who also signed the call referred to, which sets this matter right in the subjoined words; our opponents have been deceived by the surreptitous and unauthorized publication of the call in a Whig paper:

As between supporting James K. Polk or Henry Clay we have never, for a moment, hesitated. The former, has, in his whole public life been a sound and unwavering Democrat, and has always shown himself worthy of the confidence his politi-cal friends have, reposed in him. The vacillations of the latter are so palpable, that we should hesiate long before we would be instrumental in placing him in a situation, to have the adjustment of apportant national questions. Whatever may be our views as to the annexation of Texas, we have the fullest confidence to believe the question would be met as fairly by James K. Polk as by Henry Clay; and whichever way it may be decided, if by the former, the voice of the people will not be dis-regarded, and we shall have the satisfaction of he knowing that it was adjusted from honest motives and convictions; and if by the latter, he has peretofore disregarded voice of the people—his mo tives have been more than once questioned, and We assure you we shall cordially give our sup-

ort to the nominees of the Democratic party.

Yours, &c., st, J. Wegman, Michael Loder, Billinghurst, H. M. True. John Robins, James Moore, Ephraim T. Pleton, James F. Royce, Lewis Rice. Geo. King, Asa Huntington, Wm. Haight, W. L. Raymond, Oren Howes, Brighton. Thos. Barnard D. Banker, B. Bayliss, a disay B. Bayliss, a disapprover of all intrigues.
F. J. Clarke, David Millard and Perry Babcock

three more of the signers, have since published cards to the same effect in the Rochester Daily Advertiser, The Advertiser says:

"This call, designed to convey the impression that some hundreds of Democrats had seceded from their party-and by refusing to vote for its nomithat such now are the true issues which we are nees for President and Vice President, was got up, as has been confessed, by a Whig, not with the expectation that it would do any good at home,

The Albany Argus acquits Mr. Bryant and his six friends, who subscribed the confidential Circular, were they leagued together in secret concert, and of "intentional wrong"-does justice to their respectability—but regrets and disapproves the move-ment—declares its belief that "it will not be per-sisted in, or if it shall be, that it will not receive the countenance or co-operation of the Democratic party of N. York, or scarcely any portion of it."
The Argus expresses its firm belief, that the Democracy of the Empire State "will support Messrs. Polk and Dallas with earnest and undi vided energies"—that they "will contribute to their election, and they will be elected." It also notices the alacrity with which the Whig press to blow it into a flame—but they will fall. "The Democracy of the State will not suffer themselves From such glaring assaults upon the institutions to be divided upon this question?—and all the of the country, even some of their own party parties in question, if they are sensible of the obigations which they owe to their party, as we can have no doubt they will be, will only be the more impelled to heal the breach, and repair, by the increased energy of their exertions, any temporary traved.—Richmond Enquirer.

HENRY CLAY'S POPULARITY .- In 1832, it will e remembered, Henry Clay was a candidate for the Presidency, and was defeated by a majority of-188 Electoral votes! The following is the very significant result of that election in the several States:

In Maine he was defeated by over 6000.

In New Hampshire by about the same vote.

In Virginia by 18,820. In North Carolina by over 20,000.

In Tennessee by 15,291. In Indiana by about 6000.

In New Jersey by 1280.

In Pennsylvania, so hopeless were his prospects, that his friends did not think proper to form an electoral ticket. The Clay men united with the anti-masons on Wirt, who was defeated by a ma-

jority of 24,267.

In New York, the Clay men and anti-masons united, but were defeated by 13,753 votes.

He did not get a vote in Mississippi.

He carried Kentucky by about 6000. Massachusetts by a nett majority 1686. Connecticut by 3,147, and Delaware by 30.

In Vermont, Wirt beat him 1954. How prodigiously popular Mr. Clay is, taking the only criterion by which candid men should be guided! But no, this won't do-the Whigs have imagined that Mr. C.'s present popularity is to sween like a whirlwind over the Union, totally annihilating all opposing obstacles. Do they give Clay never has been able to command the free

THE VALLEY FARMER .- This is the title of a neat and interesting Agricultural Journal, recently established in Winchester, by J.-P. BESTLEY, Esq. at the low price of one dollar per annum, ed abolitionist, who has done more to sow the seeds, payable in advance. The farmers of our Valley have long needed a work that should be devoted

The position occupied by the Democratic pa ty on a leading and fundamental question of pu lic policy, and the course they have deemed it their duty to pursue, involve consequences of so much importance to the country that public attenhus been drawn upon them, and the question itself, with an unusual degree of interest and curios

ity. Under these circumstances, we propos from time to time, as our engagements shall per mit, to address to our Democratic brethren, the views which have occurred to us of the high duties imposed upon them by the public crisis and their own principles.

The position they occupy is in our opinion, the noblest to which a virtuous and patriotic ambition can aspire. Their mission is to watch over and t guard the interest of the country from every as sailant; and in the terms of the greatest trust con fided to Roman patriotism, to see that the Repub

lic in no event sustain any detriment. Let them act up to their high calling in the spirit of men and of patriots, and with the courage which the occasion demands, and the day is not distant when despite of temporary denunciation, they will be hailed by the general voice as the benefactors, i

not the saviours of their country.

The question referred to above, Mr. Editor, is the annexation of Texas to the United States. I'de not propose in this number, to enter into an exam nation of the many good results which would fol low the annexation of Texas, to the whole Union -its vital importance to the South-the constitutionality or expediency of annexation, (reserving these points for future communications;) but I do propose to examine with as much calmness as the impudence of the charge will admit of, the ac-

cusation that the friends of annexation are seeking

the dissolution of the Union. When this question was first presented for the consideration of the American people, Whigs and Democrats declared that it should be viewed as a great National question and kept free from the party politics of the day-it was for a short season so viewed and discussed, and the result of so treating the question, was, that the Democrats, and large majority of Southern Whigs, united in the opinion, that the acquisition of Texas was indispensible, (under existing circumstances,) to the well being of the whole Union, espcially to that of the South. The unanimity of the South upon this question, but a short time since, was not more remarkable, than upon that of the Tariff in 1824. But the Whigs of the South have gone over to the enemy upon the subject of the Tariff, and have also deserted the South and the Democratic party upon the subject of the annexation of Texas, and now may be heard joining in with Northern fanatics in charging the friends of Texas and the De mocratic party, with the design of dissolving this great and glorious Union. Who, Mr. Editor, are the Disunionists? When the bill for the admission of Louisiana into the Union, was before Congress in 1811, Josiah Quincy, then a leading Federalist and now a conspicuous Whig, employed this language: "If this bill passes, it is my de liberate opinion, that it is virtually a dissolution of the Union-that it would free the states from their moral obligations; and that, as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some definitely to propose for separation, amicably if they can—forci-

The admission of another slave-holding State into the Union was the occasion of this mallement remark-a slaveholding State formed of Territory acquired by treaty with a Foreign power. The Disunion sentiment of the Federalist was rebuked and Louisiana admitted into the Union. Federal ism did not stop here-but one of the prominent questions pressed before the Hartford Convention was, to abolish the Representation in Congress allowed upon slave property.

bly if they must."

When the question of the annexation of Texas was first presented to the American people, it was lenounced by the old Coalition leader of the Whig forces, John Qincy Adams, as identical with the dissolution of the Union. In 1836 he declared this, and with twelve other Whigs repeated it in an address to the people one year ago. In which he says: "It would be a violation of our National compact, its objects, designs, and the great elementary principles which entered into its formation, of a character so deep and funda mental, and would be an attempt to eternise an institution and a power of nature so unjust in themselves, so injurious to the interests, and abhor rent to the feelings of the people of the free States, as, in our opinion, not only inevitably to result in a dissolution of the Union, but fully to justify it.

The resolution of the State of Massachussett s in the same Disunion spirit, declaring "that the project of the annexation of Texas, unless artested on the threshhold, may tend to drive these States into a dissolution of the Union, and furnish new calumnics against Republican Government, by exposing the gross contradiction of a people profess ing to be free, and yet seeking to extend and perpetuate the subjection of their slaves." The res olutions of the late Whig Convention at Worces ter, go to the same extent. Who, then Mr. Editor, first raised the cry of Disunion, as connected with the Texas question? John Quincy Adams of coalition memory-(at one time the embodyment of Whig principles) and eleven other Whig Congress men, in an address to the people of the free States, dated 2d March, 1843, and from which I have quoted. And yet they who do solemn honors to this man, who goes for Disunion if Texas be annexed, and who, in a discussion with Mr. Dellet (Whig) of Alabama, boldly declared "let Abolition come though five hundred millions of lives be lost;" yet this party, who outrage public opinion at the South by cherishing an avowed Abolitionist and a friend of Disunion in case of annexation, have the daring impertinence to charge the Democratic party with Disunion

It is the desperate game of a desperate party to aise this cry of "disunion" against the Democratic party. The people are too intelligent, virtuous and patriotic, to be frighted by such wretched phantoms. They will "have none" of these pro fessell Southern devotees to the Union, who will give away the rich prize of Texas, because John Quincy Adams and his crew says, it will increase slavery, and ought to produce disanion.

CURTIUS. IJ We regret that we were unable to get i ype an interesting communicaton from our friend "HARVEY," on the subject of Texas. He discus ses the question of annexation in a masterly manner, and his contributions, will throw much light;

on the various points involved. SILAS WRIGHT .- Mr. Benton says of this distinguished statesman, that "he is the Cato of America, and a star of the first magnitude in our political firmament."

THE PLANTING OF A YOUNG HICKORY, On Saturday last the Democracy of Harpers-Ferry, in conjunction with their brother Democrats from the surrounding country, made a glocious turn out in obedience to the call that was nade upon them. At the hour appointed for raising the surrounding to the surrounding turn out in obedience to the call that was nade upon them. At the hour appointed for raising the surrounding turn out in obedience to the call that was nade upon them. At the hour appointed for raising the surrounding turn out in obedience to the call that was the surrou THE PLANTING OF A YOUNG HICKORY! Ferry, in conjunction with their brother Democrats from the surrounding country, made a glorious turn out in obedience to the call that was made upon them. At the hour appointed for raising the "young hickory," 150 feet in length, the hard-fisted Democracy, under the direction of Mr. Adam Bowers, (for whose aid every one present felt deeply indebted,) laid hold of the ropes, and in a few moments the pole was towering above surrounding elevations; and the glorious Stars and Stripes, the Flag of our Country and of Democracy, 21 feet by 9 1-2, was streaming to the preeze, as well as another, 42 feet long, bearing he names on either side of POLK and DALLAS, and the lone Star of Texas. Merrily went forth the music from the Harpers-Ferry Band, the echo of the cannon reverberating among the hills like distant thunder, and shout after shout from the people rent the air during the whole proceedings .it was truly an enthusiastic meeting-we do not pretend to estimate the number present, but know that there were hundreds, whose hearts, seemed filled with the noble enthusiasm which the onward progress of our cause is so well calculated Every thing pertaining to the erection of the

pole being finished, the people gathered around the Speakers' Stand, (which, by the bye, was handsomely decorated with polk and hickory leaves, as well as flowers,) to listen to those who had een invited to address them on the occasion.-About 3 o'clock, Mr. BEDINGER introduced to the assembled multitude, H. G. S. Key, Esq. of St. Mary's County, Md., who was received with three nearty cheers. Mr. Key, although fatigued by traveling, enchained the attention of the people for nearly an hour, with the able and masterly expose which he made of Whig promises and Whig neasures. Mr. K. is well known to his State as a gentleman of the highest order of talents, and as one who has done good service in the cause of Democracy. After Mr. Key closed his remarks. C. B. HARDING, Esq. addressed the people, dwelling with peculiar force upon the destructive tendency of the Distribution and Tariff-the demoralizing effects resulting from the election of 1840 -the disingenuousness of the Whig party, in being all things to all men. Mr. H. passed in review, in an able and eloquent manner, the necessiy and the justice that called for the annexation of Texas, "peaceably if we can forcibly if we must." His remarks were interspersed throughout with many seasonable and appropriate anecdotes, which called forth rapturous applause. He was followed by A. J. O'BANNON, Esq., who, upon this occasion, as heretolore; gave evidence of his ardent attachment to the cause, and of his ability to explain and unfold the principles of Democracy to he people. His speech was replete with argunent and conclusive reasoning. After he had finished his remarks, our distinguished Elector, HENRY BEDINGER, Esq. rose to the call of the people, and his presence was hailed by long and repeated cheering. It is superfluous to pass words of compliment upon this gentleman, whose talent and ability is known, felt and acknowleged, by both friend and foe. Suffice it to say, that for more than an hour he received the undivided attention of the people, and made, as he always does, a powerful, effective and eloquent speech. After Mr. Bedinger closed, John G. Wilson, Esq. acting as President of the day, adjourned the meet-ing, it then being late, until 8 o'clock, with the announcement that R. HUME BUTCHER, Esq. of this town would then address them.

At this hour circumstances made it nece that we should leave, yet we learn from several said to have made one of his happiest effortsand received, as we doubt not he deserved; the nearty congratulation of every true Democrat cry comes as on the wings of the wind-

Throughout, this was indeed a glorious day for he Democracy of Harpers-Ferry. The People were there in their might and strength, and by their enthusiasm and attention gave the gratifying ssurance that they are awake to the importance of the issues to be decided in the coming political contest and that so far as the Democrats herea bouts are concerned, Polk, Dallas, Texas and the Constitution, (their war-cry,) will receive a hearty, vigorous and zealous support.

After the above hasty sketch of the proceedings t Harpers-Ferry on Saturday was in type, we received from a friend the following, which we give place to with pleasure :-

Raising of the "Young Hickory" at Harpers-Ferry, Virginia.

MR. EDITOR :- It will, I doubt not, be gratifying o the Democracy of the county, to hear some-hing of the Pole-raising which took place as ad-

vertised, at Harpers-Ferry on the 27th instant.
Saturday was indeed a proud day to the Democracy of Harpers-Ferry and vicinity. The morning sun arose to greet us, with peculiar brilliancy and splendor. A gentle breeze had sprung up, to show us as it were, that life and animation

up, to show us as it were, that life and animation was everywhere at hand. Every thing in nature appeared to have received new life and vigor.

At an early hour in the day, our village gave promise of an immense turn out of the Democracy of the county; nor was it, Mr. Editor, a deceifful promise; for by 12 o'clock, the hour appointed for raising the Pole, our streets and our houses were almost literally crowded by the numbers in attentendance. The young, the middle-aged, and the gray-haired were there; and the Ladies, God bless them, were there, for from every portice, window. them, were there, for from every portico, window, and door in the vicinity, could be seen the approving smile of the stately matron, and the joyous and happy faces, and the bright eyes of the beauti-fal maidens. The number in attendance has been variously estimated at from 1000 to 1500. hoursfor erecting the pole having arrived, all eyes were turned to the spot, eagerly and anxiously waiting, with a lively hope, the safe and speedy erection of the Young Hickory. Nor were they long held in suspense, for the management of erect-ing the Pole having been given to Mr. Bowers, contractor and builder of the Shenandoah bridge, contractor and bullace of the sachandoan bridge, at this place, who kindly offered his services, assisted by other skilful and willing hands, it was soon seen to rise as a thing of life, as it were, by some magical power, to an erect position. And the Flag, with its stripes and stars gently floating to the breeze, while amidst the shouts of the multitude, the firing of cannon, and the music of the Harpers-Ferry Band, who played in a soul-stir-

ring manner—

"Our Flag is there, Our Flag is there,
Behold its glorious stripes and stars,"

made every bosom thrill with joy, and every heart
beat with gladness. The length of the pole is 153
feet, tall and majestic, and towering as it were, to
the very clouds. On the top of the pole is a cluster of artificial green hickory leaves, which gives
it a most beautiful and life-like appearance. Immediately below is seen floating to the breeze, in
ample folds, our Conuntry's Flag—the glorious
stripes and stars. Its size is 21 feet in length and
10 in breadth. At a regular distance below is sta-

stand, for I deem it worthy of notice, as you know that the Democracy are not going to do things by halves.

Well the stand, as you may suppose, was erected in good Democratic style, with an eye to strength and comfort, rather than splendor and magnificence, with an arch in front, around which was entwined in a graceful manner, numerous hickory boughs; in the centre of which, and immediately above the speaker, was placed a large and beautiful bouquet of flowers, presented, I doubt not, by some of our fair and beautiful Democratic daughters with which our village abounds. All now being in readiness, the speakers ascended the stand, when our worthy President, John G. Wilson, Esq., introduced Mr. Kex, of Maryland, to the anxious multitude, who, though indisposed and unprepared to make a speech, soon satisfied his hearers that the cause of Democracy would lose nothing in his hands. Gharles B. Harding, Esq., was next introduced to the assembled numbers, and made some very happy and pleasing remarks, and in a masterly manner used up that "same old Coon." Mr. O'Bannon was next introduced to the congregated multitude, and in a very conclusive and argumentative speech, fully satisfied his hearers of the soundness of the Democratic creed, as taught by Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, and of the fallacy and injustice of the doctrines of the federal school, as advocated by the great Federal matty, alias National Remultiplicans, alias Whics. federal school, as advocated by the great Federal party, alias National Republicans, alias Whigs, alias Democratic Whigs, alias That Same Old Coon party, of which Henry Clay, the "great embodyment" is the great standard bearer. Henry Bedinger, Esq. next made his appearance, and in a masterly manner did he use up the great hobbies of the Whigs, a United States Bank, a Tariff for protection, and Distribution of the proceeds of the public lands amongst the States. All of which he laid low, and clearly and forcibly showed the fallacy of Whig principles as advocated by the "great embodyment." The evening being now far spent, it was concluded to adjourn to give time to the embodyment." The evening being now far spent, it was concluded to adjourn, to give time to the numbers in attendance to take some refreshment this done, the speaking was again resumed. R. H. BUTCHER, Esq., addressed the multitude in his usual eloquent and happy style, which did not fail to bring out shouts of applause from the Democracy, and the anathemas of the few Coons who happened to be within hearing of the speaker's voice. Mr. O'Bannon next made a few happy and appropriate remarks, which were listened to with reat attention, and when he concluded, three neers were given for Polk, Dallas, Texas, and the Constitution. After which the multitude dis-persed, being highly gratified with the proceedings of the day. CLEON.

NOTHING LIKE IT. In a political way, says the Baltimore Argus, there never was any thing in our recollection which 'took' like the nomination of Polk and Dallas. No, never was there any touch to it .-Other nominations have been acceptable, and some of them very popular; but these are universally liked by Democratic Republicans, who form the masses. The people call them their candidates and so they are. With Democrats, union is victory-united action is certain triumph. Hence the saying, that the Democratic legions are invinsible. Their cause is just, and if accidentally or fraudulently defeated, they rally again as promptly as before-determined "never to give up the ship." But when anti-Democrats, by whatever name, are defeated, they change name and position. and come up again with the disaffected. So is will be with the self-styled Whigs. The names of Polk and Dallas make Democrats smile, and Whigs groan and stand paralyzed. For nothing can truly be alleged against our candidates. It seems like old times to old Democrats-like the times when Jefferson, Madison and Jackson were elected.-Every thing is fast coming right, and there is no mistake. Old men, the middle aged, and the young women and children—all, all like the nominations. From the north, south, east and west-from the plough the ocean, rejoicings are heard. From all parts of our happy land the cheering and swelling

Success to "Young Hickory," Polk, Dalls and Victory.

For the Spirit of Jefferson. HARPERS-FERRY, July 30th, 1844.

MR. EDITOR-This place is cursed with a set of individuals, who are determined against every principle of truth, justice, and peace, to keep dis-cord raging among its inhabitants. By their sel-fish and malignant efforts, the harmony of the village is disturbed, citizen arrayed against citizen, and discontent excited among the armorers; all for the sake of getting into the few petty offices at-tached to the National Armory. It was in view of such things, and also for the purpose of prevent-ing the interference of politics with the affairs of the Armory, that an Ordinance Officer was placed at the head of the establishment; this policy has een productive of much good, not only to the workmen but also to the community, hy remov-ing the principal causes of the commotion and political excitement to which the place was subjected, by political jobbers and office flunters; and although it promises the attainment of the object in view, yet its beneficial tendencies are greatly retarded by these restless spirits. The grand object of these persons is, to break up the present arangement in the public works, and th places for themselves; to effect this, and acting un-der the name of Whigs, they pretend to find po-litical partiality in the management of the works. They slander and misrepresent the character of They slander and misrepresent the character of the most upright and respectable citizens attached to the Armory,—finding the old plan of stirring up the operatives somewhat unavailable, they carry their misreprentations to people at a distance, and endeavor to make them believe, the affairs are conducted wrong, and that they know how the Ordinance Department want them governed better than the Ordinance board itself. That man, who by application and good conduct qualifies himself for a place of trust, and receives it, at the same time and as a certain consequence, receives the slander and abuse of these characters. They assail every man who holds office, and if he keeps himself aloof from the places and holes infested by these reptiles, he has the venom of the whole den let loose upon him. It is time these evil spirits these reptiles, he has the venom of the whole den let loose upon him. It is time these evil spirits and their machinations should be unmasked—and as they dare not like pien, who have true cause for complaint, publicly avow the charges, and slanders they have whispered through the avenues of political tools and prejudices, they should have the public attention directed toward them that they may be seen and known, and held responsible to explore for the midlings they are latching, in its for the michiefs they are hatchi atching in its TRUTH.

THE FACILITIES OF JEFFERSON .- A friend informs us that there is a lady of our County who has two married daughters, one living in Baltimore and the other in Cumberland, (nearly 200 miles distant,) whom she furnishes with morning milk, for the use of their tea on the same evening.

TA public Barbecue will be given by the Democratic party of Fauquier, near Warrenton, on Saturday, 10th day of August. The citizens of eighboring counties are invited to be present.

The Democrats of Frederick County propos holding a Mass Meeting some time during the month of August, near Winchester, or some other point that may be hereafter fixed on,

Through the kindness of a friend, we are permitted to make the following extract from a letter

mitted to make the following extract from a letter of a highly intelligent and respectable gentleman, dated "Cecil county, Md., July 25, 1844.

"As to the Delegates from this county, we have no fears of their success, but our object is to give our candidate for Governor as heavy a vote as possible in this county. The enthusiasm here in the Democratic ranks, it is said by old men that were politicians before I knew any thing about politics, is greater than it was when 'Old Hickory was in the field. There has not been a Saturday since the nominations, with the exception of two, that has not witnessed Democratic Meetings here—all have been well attended. The Whigs find they cannot make any converts here—it appears now have been well attended. The Whigs find they cannot make any converts here—it appears now to be their main object to try to keep their own men in the traces; but it is all of no use, they are leaving them daily. * We shall have two Hickory Pole raisings next Saturday—at one of which there will be the largest gathering that has been in the county since 1840. We expert a large number of people to be present from New Castle County, Delaware. I tell you that Delaware is moving gloriously in the good cause; Col. Polk is a great favorite there with the people. I hear from the old Keystone daily, both from Whigs and Democrats, who all agree, with I believe one excepmocrats, who all agree, with I believe one excep-tion, that Col. Polk will get the State by a large

- that she would scarcely know Elkton were she to visit it now; as there has been such an improvement there in the way of hickory poles. I think there are five Democratic poles, the tallest of which is 125 feet."

Louisiana.-It appears now to be settled, that after all the crowing of the Whigs in reference to the Louisiana Election, the most they have secured is a bare majority in the Legislature.

The popular vote of the State, which is all that s important to the country at large, is thoroughly Democratic, and we have ample assurance that had not the Whigs resorted to a trick in the hopes of winning, by nominating Congressional candidates favorable to the annexation of Texas, the majority on our side would have been greatly increased.— As to the possibility of Louisiana supporting Clay, the New Orleans Courier has the following:

the New Orleans Courier has the following:

"Louisiana certain for Clay! Why, we venture to say, there is not a man from Pearl river to the mouth of the Sabine, whose opinion is worth asking, who will utter such an assertion. Let us look over the State by Congressional districts.—

The only district in which, by possibility, the whigs can claim a majority, is the second; and that will be very small if it be well canvassed. But we will be very small if it be well canvassed. But we will give them five hundred, which is two hundred more than they can get, and that will be more than counterbalanced by the third, and still we have left the first, in which our majority will be at least three hundred and fifty; and the fourth, where, by the most moderate estimate, our majority will be three hundred. Let us sum up:

First District-Democratic majority, 350 Third District. Fourth District. : do. 300

1250 Against this democratic majority the whigs can exhibit only the second, where give them all their modesty could ask for, and it will not come up to

TURN OUT! in one solid phalanx, to the Democratic Meeting of that glorious precinct for the Democracy of Jefferson, which even terrifies the 'unterrified," on Saturday next. You are called mon now, as in the days of the Revolution, to devote your all to the good of your country, for her institutions are assailed, and the enemy are attempting to batter down the main pillars upon which Republican Governments are based. The undaunted Democracy of Smithfield expect you, and you owe it to them, as well as the great cause for which you are battling, to be present in all your

IJ-See the Prospectus in another column for the "Democratic Review." This is a work that every man in the country, whose means will justify it, should have. A vigorous effort is now being sources that the meeting after night exceeded even, hill tops and vallies from the fields and work made to extend its subscription, and we hope main point of interest, that of the day. Mr. Butcher shops—from the tillers of the earth and those who ny of our friends in this section of Virginia, will be able to give a helping hand.

A NEW "BARGAIN."-Senator Rives who for a long time has been in the political market, looking out for the highest bidder, has at length found a purchaser, and has sold himself to the Whig party.

The Whig thus sets forth the transaction:

"For the first time, he comes in and signs the pledge, —the pledge of conviction and devotion to the principles of the Whig party and of his active support to Henry Clay, the illustrious Chief of that party, whom the Whigs are determined, un-der Providence, to place at the helm of public af-

What is the consideration of this bargain and sale, which is now "for the first time" paraded before the public as a matter of mighty moment-as an event which will shake the Union—as more important than the addition of Empire to Empire, and certainly more to be appreciated by the Clay Whigs, than the annexation of Texas to the Union? There is to be an election of U. S. Senator next winter—and it is for this prize, that Mr. R. has bartered away all his Republican principles, which he received from the lips of Mr. Jefferson himself. He has made a treaty with the high contracting powers of the Whig party that he will eat up all his words, desert all his principles, and kneel in humble adoration at the feet of a manwhom he once pronounced a "Dictator"-and they are to promise to do every tqing in their power to retain him in the Senate, where he has mis-represented the land of Washington and Jefferson.

[Richmond Enquirer.

THE TRUTH IN A NUTSHELL .- Every motivethe whole beginning, end, and aim of the British opposition to Texas coming into our confederacy—is briefly expressed in the following extract of a letter from Mr. Allen to a citizen of the United States, written at Houston, Texas, about the time of the integration of the citizen of the cit of the introduction of the annexation treaty into

"The idea of the British Minister is, that Galveston will become a free port for British manufactures; and that, through Red river and other routes, they will be smuggled into the U. States, so as to take the place entirely of American manufactures.
"The blow which Great Britain thus proposes

"The blow which Great Britain thus proposes to aim, through Texas, is both at the commerce and manufactures of the United States. She expects that, instead of New York, and the other cities of the North, being the places where British goods are now imported, they will all be carried to Galveston, where they will pay no duty. This is the blow which she aims at your commerce. And now, as to our manufactures: she expects to substitute British goods free of duty, smuggled through Texas, in place of American manufactures. Next, as to your navigating interest: she expects to substitute British instead of American vessels, by depriving you of duties on imports; she expects to overthrow your revenue; and lastly, to make Texas your bitter and eternal foe."—N. Y. Democrat.

ELECTION .- In the election at Baton Rouge, La, to fill the vacancy to the State Convention, occasioned by the death of Dr. Combs, Mr. Waddill, Democrat, has been elected by a majority of 108 over Mr. Adams, Whig.

Is THERE NOTHING IN THAT?—Five of the broad columns of the Albany Argas of Thursday last, are filled with the names of men who have renounced the whig party, and come over to the support of Polk and Dallas. Dates, residence, and other incontestible evidence are given with them.

The Floor Time.—Really the Democratic enthusiasm is likened unto a powerful flood-tide, rolling on with a force perfectly unprecedented and astounding.—"Old Ocean's" roar is but a whisper to the embodied voice which is to be heard coming forth from a betrayed and deceived people, who are eagerly waiting for and even restless to put their seal of condemnation upon a party, that has given the strongest evidences of their utter disregard for means, so that they accomplish their aim. "Rule or Ruin," has floated at their mast-head since the bacchanalian days of 1840, 'and "Rule or Ruin' is now their watchword. The people, however, are fully aroused, and when once aroused, the wolf will be driven from the path to his dark lair. The pride of the people is awakened—the patriotism of the land is alarmed—the virtue of the country has startled at the hideous deformity of polluted whiggery—and the strong arm of vengeance is already raised to let fall its crushing, deadly weight upon those who have mustered together the odds and ends of faction, and linked together the "embodiment" of unchastened ambition and political and moral depravity, to a narrow-minded, higoted yoke fellow. The one who, when in the Senate of the United States, fully uncloaked himself and displayed a disposition of the most haughty, monarchical, tyrannical character, and proved himself totally devoid of the cool, calm, unimpassioned bearing that makes the most just man, the true patriot, and the accomplished statesman. The other, although less vehement, has an equal share of deep-rooted hatred, a bigoted sectarian, a cool, calculating, cunning politician, whose bosom is filled with federalism of the deepest dye; and whose feelings for the great mass of the community may be easily arrived at in his sneering declaration, that while the people were suffering from the corruptions of the Monster Bank, its President was looking as "calm as a summer's morning." It is against such as these;—it is against the party that has put them before a high-minded, ing." It is against such as these ;-it is against the party that has put them before a high-minded, intelligent people, that the latter have set their faces;—they turn from them with loathing, and ask-" is this the entertainment to which we were Yes, the tide is at its flood :-we have recently

had a good opportunity of becoming acquainted with the state of political opinion North and South, East and West; and we tell our friends that the tide has already set in our favor, and rolls on with tide has already set in our favor, and rolls on with increasing force and strength; and we also tell our well disposed political opponents, if they wish to reach a place of safety, they must down with their black flag of "Rule or Ruin, Clay and Frelinghuysen," and come under the good old Democratic protection—under the broad banner of Equal Laws—Relicious Toleration—Polk, Dallas, and the honor and glory of the Republic.

[Baltimore Argus.]

Who is Mr. Polk?—This question is sneeringly asked by every Federal stumper, and newspaper scribbler in the land. They do not know our candidate for the Presidency; and one would think from their affected ignorance, that they never

The editor of the N. York Tribune, Mr. Greely one of the ablest organs of the Federal party in the Empire State, it appears from the following com-pliment, knew something about him. In a me-moir which he prepared of Judge White of Tennessee, in 1841, Mr. G. says:
"In 1839, JAMES K. POLK, one of the ablest

men and most powerful Speakers in the Southwest, took the field as the administration (Van Buren) candidate for Governor; and after a canvass of unprecedented vehemence in which he proved him unprecedented vehemence in which he proved himself an over match both in speaking talent and in personal address and in popularity, for his opponent, Gov. Cannon, he was elected by some twenty-five hundred majority. The truth is, the Whigs don't want to know Mr Polk. They too well know that they will soon enough find him out. What long faces these coons will wear when he is elected to the Presidency; they will "stick out a feet." They say he is the weakest man belonging to the party. If he beats Clay, what a terrible overthrow would one of our strong men bring upon Federalism? one of our strong men bring upon Federalism?

Sentinel of the Valley.

The Whigs still adhere to their nonsensical parade of high duties producing low prices. Let one of their own body refute them. What says John Quincy Adams, in his Report on Manufactures,

"The doctrine that duties of imposts cheaper the price of the articles upon which they are levied, seems to conflict with the first dictates of common sense." * * "The duty constitutes a part of the price of the whole mass of the articles in the market. It is substantially paid upon the article of domestic manufacture, as well as upon that of foreign production. Upon one it is a BOUNTY; upon the other a burden; and the repeal of the tax MUST OPERATE as an equivalent reduction of the price of the article, whether foreign or domestic."

"THE DICTATOR."-It will not be denied, and must be admitted by all, that Henry Clay is well suited for a "dictator," and not at all qualified for a servant of the people, for he has ever dictated to his followers as imperiously as a spoiled coquette. He never obeyed his constitutents. In two instances he most signally disobeyed them. When in Congress, he voted for Mr. Adams against General Jackson for President. The legislature of his State, by a vote of 69 to 21, requested him to vote for General Jackson, and that said legislature, by

was the choice of the people of Kentucky.

He voted against the repeal of the bankrupt law, in direct violation of the known will of his constituents. Truly he is unfit for a servant of the people.—Arkansas Intelligencer.

· Every body knows or ought to know that Henry Clay was once a-most violent opponent of the U.S. Bank. In 1811, he made a masterly speech against the expediency and constitutionality of a bank. Well, what then? Soon after he was elected attorney to the bank and received Seventeen Thousand Dollars for his services. This silenced Mr. Clay's opposition, and ever since he has been the advocate of a United States Bank. O! the potency of the almighty dollar.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Election in this State for Governor and Legislature comes off on the first day of August. No one who is familiar with the state of parties in North-Carolina will need to be told that we do not expect a Democratic victory in that quarter. It has been more than ten years, we believe, since the State has had a Democratic Covernor. It is east of the ten State has had a Democratic Governor. It is one of the two States South and Southwest of the Potomae (Kentucky being the other) which are generally conceded to Mr. Clay in November. From present appearances they bid fair to be the only two he will get in that section be forlorn indeed. But we do not look forward If either of these should now fail him, his prospects to so speedy an extinction of his hopes. We expect to effect a considerable reduction of the Whig majorities of August, 1840, in both of these States. That will be glory enough for one month, and will alarm Whiggery quite enough to make it feel that its death warrant will be at hand in No-

THE LAST GASE .- The New York Republic has cast off its neutrality and come out for Clay. It has made several turns already, and it is a splendid concern to sink money.—Phila. Times.

General Intelligence.

TEMPERANCE UNION.—The Quarterly Meeting of the Jefferson Temperance Union was held in the Presbyterian Church, Charlestown, on Saturday last. Delegates were in attendance from the different Socities, but the assemblage was not so large as on fermer occasions, in consequence of several political meetings being held on the same day.

At 11 o'clock, the Union was called to order, and J. H. Kenty appointed President are few

At 11 o'clock, the Union was called to order, and J. H. Kelly appointed President pro tem. The services were were opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Suman. Capt J. A. B. Harding delivered a most excellen and instructive address, full of strong facts and sound arguments. The assemblage then adjourned.

In the afternoon, the Union re-assembled, and was addressed in a most impressive and truly eloquent manner by the Rev. J. A. Seiss; anaddress which deserves to be remembered as one of the happiest of the kind ever listened to by an attentive auditory.

The next meeting of the Union will be held at Shepherdstown, on the second Saturday of September.—Free Press.

THE SNICKERSVILLE MEETING, came off in pur-suance of public notice on Saturday last, and we un-derstand that there was a large turn-out of the "sovereigns" to give audience to the Republican and Federal Electors of the district. We learn that and rederal Electors of the district. We learn that there were about 1500 persons present, and that notwithstanding the clashing of the elements, the most perfect order characterised the proceedings of that large and respectable assemblage. Both of the orators acquitted themselves with great credit, but our informant, who is an ardent Democrat, it, but our informant, who is an ardent Democrat, rather inclines to the opinion, we think, that Extra Billy, not only proved himself a full match for Mr. Janney, his Federal competitor, but demonstrated to his satisfaction at least, that he was, as his soubriquet imports, a little Extra besides. We were not present to witness this interesting resting rencontre between these distinguished po-litical gladiators, and we cannot therefore under Suffice it to say, that the discussion embraced within its scope all the leading questions of the day—Bank, Tariff, Distribution, Texas, &c., and that the Republican Elector sustained himself with an ability upon each, of which the party he represents, may well be proud.—Winchester Virg.

MR. CUSHING .- The New York Commercial contains a letter from the Hon. Caleb Cushing, da-ted at Macao, March, 18, 1844, from which we extract the following :—
"I arived here safe and well in the Brandywine

on the 24th ult., and Mr. Webster the same. We tarry here until the monsoon will permit us to pro-ceed North toward the "Heavenly Court."

"Our country and counfrymen are in high favor in China; and, if nothing adverse occurs to inter-rupt my endeavors, I am confident of success in egotiating with this government.

"The newspapers will have informed you that Dr. Bridgeman and Dr. Parker are joint interpreters of the legation. It ought to be understood in addition that Dr. Bridgeman is chaplain of the legation, in title and in fact. I have deemed it essential to have religious services performed at the residence of the legation every Lord's day, and shall adhere to

the practice so long as my mission lasts.

"I have had a very interesting journey to this place through part of Egypt, Arabia and India; and hope, if I live to return home, to bring with me some fruits of my expedition, in knowledge and experience, if nothing else.
"I am now diligently employed in the studies and correspondence of the legation, so that no time is lost by the sojourn at Macao."

BUILDING IN CINCINNATI.-The building going on in Cincinnati is so great that a sufficient num-ber of workinen has with much difficulty been

DECLINED-We learn, says the American, that H. G. S. Key, Esq., to whom the appointment of Chief Judge of the First Judicial District of Ma-ryland had been offered by Govenor Thomas, has declined the appointment, and has written to the Governor to that effect.

Gen. Lewis Cass, it is understood, intends to be the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate next term, in place of Hon. A. S. Porter,

Successor of the Propher.-John Hardy, President of the Boston Branch of the Mormons, in reference to a successor to Joe Smith, informs the Editor of the Times that all the speculations on this point are "fudge and nonsense," and says, "Samuel H. Smith, the oldest member of the family now living, and a brother to the murdered Prophet, will take the office of his brother Hiram, as Patriarch in the church, according to the an cient custom of God's recoile." cient custom of God's people,'

FAILURE OF THE POTATO CROP IN IRELAND. Potatoes are likely to be scarce in Ireland the en-suing year, but wheat plenty. The drought, which has been felt extensively in the Emerald Isle, as well as in other divisions of Great Britain, has very much impaired the yield of various crops, and produced much anxiety amongst the farmers.

THE SUGAR CROP .- A letter received in Philadelphia, from Santa Cruz, says that the prospect of a large crop of Sugar in that island has not been so good as at present, for thirty years past.

The expense of keeping up the recent military establishment in Philadelphia, is said to have been \$12,000 a day, or at the rate of \$4,320,000 a year. The first Railroad constructed in the U. States

was the Quincy Railroad, nearly three miles in length, and leading from the wharf at the mouth of Neponset River to the Bunker Hill Quarry.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

The Democratic press, generally, has given un so cordial a welcome into the corps editorial, that we are induced to give place to a few of their heartv salutations. In establishing the Spirit of Jefferson, it has been our great object to present to our Republican friends a journal that should be worthy of their united and steady support; and if we have done this, and shall continue to do so, we have accomplished our desires.

In giving place to the ollowing, we do nothing more than conform to a general rule, upon the establishment of a new journal.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

"Spirit of Jefferson."—This is the appropriate title of a new Democratic paper by James W. Beller, Esq., the first number of which was issued on Wednesday hast, at Charlestown, the county sent of the bentiful and fertile county of Jefferson, in "the Valley of Virghia." The paper is of commanding size, printed on new and beautiful type, and is altogether one of the handsonest, best arranged, and most creditable, in point of matter as well as in appearance, amongst the numerous exchanges upon our table. In view of its title, it is almost needless it say, that the names of James K. Polk and George M. Dalbag grace the head of its leading columns. We hall such a paper, at this important crisis, with pleasure, and as an evidence that the right splitterists—that the spirit of Jefferson is indeed abroad—amongst our Democratic friends in the county which bears his honored name—and hope his new and important auxiliary in the Republican cause will meet with that liberal support which the mumber before us gives evidence it will deserve.

From the Young Hickory, Washington, D. C. "Spirit of Jreperson,"—We have received the first number of a beautifully printed paper with the above title, published at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, by James W. Beller, Esq. Its contents and appearance are equally creditable, and we place it with pleasure on our exchange list.

From the Winchester Virginian.

"Spirit of Jeyperson."—We have received the first number of the "Spirit of Jefferson," a new Democratic Journal published at Charlesiown, in the county of Jefferson, and nuder the editorial direction of J. W. Heller, Esq., whose handsome debut to the public, abundantly shows his high qualifications for the honorable trust he has assumed. His paper is edited with spirit and ability, and may be joyously hailed as the SUN of DEMOCRACY, which has risen in that benighted region, to disperse the dark and lowering clouds of Federalism, which have been so long hovering over it. The effulgence of its beams, and their light and life-dispensing influence, will depend upon the liberality of the Democracy of this region of country, and we therefore bespeak for it, gliberal and generous support. From the Winchester Virginian.

From the Valley Star.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON, is the title of a new paper just started at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, the first number of which is before us. It is thoroughly Democratic in its principles, (as its name indicates)—is conducted with spirit and ability—and is nearly printed. We hall its appearance with pleasure, because we are sure it will render good service in the great battle in which we are now engaged. It is under the editorship of J. W. Beller, Esq.

From the Rockingham Register.

"Spirit of Jefferson."—We have received the first No. of a new Democratic paper printed at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., bearing the beautiful name of the "Spirit of Jefferson." It is a large and elegantly printed mocratic ranks. We welcome its editor, Mr. Beller, to the field of battle, and though he comes in just when we are about to rout the enemy, "horse, foot, and" raccoons, yet we trust he will feel entirely at liberty to share with us the fruits of our glorious victory. He has an old, an able, and a talented foe to contend with in the "Free Press;" but from the specimen of the "Spirit" before us, we have no doubt the editor will prove himself a worthy and powerful antagonist. We are truly glad to see the "Spirit of Jefferson" rising up in the very midst of Federalism, and we have no doubt the people of that region of country will warmly and cordially support and cherish it.

From the Virginia Republican. "
"Spirit of Jefferson."—This is the title of a Democratic paper just issued at Charlestown, Va.—It is a good size, and handsomely printed with entirely new materials. The first number was issued on Wednesday last, and judging from it, Mr. J. W. Beller, its young and enterprising editor, does not lack for ability in conducting such a journal. It is an addition to the cause, and will be a terror to the coons in Jefferson."

From the Sentinel of the Valley.

"The Spirit of Afferenson," is the title of a paper printed at Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., by James W. Beller. It is spiritedly conducted, and promises to be an efficient auxiliary in the good cause of Democracy.—We wish the publisher abundant success.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET, July 31, 1841.— FLOUR.—Sales of 600 a 800 bbls. old Howard street Flour of good mixed brands to-day at \$3,87. Fresb ground parcels from old wheat are held at \$4, without any important sales. Holders of new flour ask \$4.25. We continue to quote the receipt

flour ask \$4.25. We continue to quote the receipt price at \$3.87.

Sales of 800 bbls. City Mills Flour made of new Wheat, were made yesterday at \$4.12 at which price holders are now willing to sell.

GRAIN.—The supplies of wheat continue fair. Sales of good to strictly prime Md. reds were made yesterday and to-day at 80 a 85 cents, and ordinary to good at 75 a 80 cents. Prime parcels of Virginia reds, free of garlic, bring a cent or two more. Small sales of white Corn at 42 and 43 cts. and of vallow at 45 a 46 cents. Sales of Oges at and of yellow at 45 a 46 cents. Sales of Oats at

BACON.—Sales of bacon, moderately, at for mer prices, viz. good to prime Western assorted at \$4.25 a \$4.75. Sides at \$4.75 a \$5. Shoulders at \$3.50 a \$4, and Hams at \$5 and \$7.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.—July 30, 1844.
Flour per barrel \$3.87 a \$4.—Wheat, red, per bushel 85 a 87 cents, do white, 90 a 95 cents.—Corn, white, 41 cents, do. yellow, 42 a 43 cents,—Rye, 52 cents.—Oats, 28 a 31 cents.

GEORGETOWN MARKET .- JULY 30, 1844. GEORGETOWN MARKET.—July 30, 1844.
Flour, superfine per barrel \$3.87 a \$4.—Family \$5 a \$5.25.—Wheat red per bushel \$5 a 88 cts. do., white, 95 a 100.—Rye 52 cents,—Corn, white, 40 a 41 cents, do., yellow, 42 a 43 cents.—Oats 31 and 33 cents.—Cloverseed, \$5.50 a \$6.—Timothy Seed \$2.25 and \$2.50.—Bacon, hog round, per 100 lbs. \$4.50 a \$4.75.—Hams, \$4.50 a 5.50.

MARREDD.

In Shepherdstown, on Thursday, the 25th ult., by the Rov. J. A. Seiss, Mr. Phillip Moot, to Miss Fredericka Raenial, daughter of Mr. George Raenhal, all of Martinsburg.
On Monday, the 22d ult., by the Rev. Mr. Conrad, Mr.
UPTON ROUSKULF, of Hagentown, Md., to Miss JOANNA
WISE, of Shepherdstown, Vn.

DIED.

On the 23d ult., at Harpers-Ferry, Mrs. Catharine Ports, wife of John Potts, sr. in the 25th year of her age. On Tuesday night last, in this town, George Edwin, infant son of Mr. J. H. Kinningham, aged 4 months, and

On Tuesday night that, in this town, George Edwin, infant son of Mr. J. H. Kinningham, aged 4 months and 11 days.

Suddenly, at his residence in Smithfield, on Sunday last, 28th ult., Mr. Francis Casting, aged about 50 years. His remains were interred with military honors by the "Jefferson Guards," commanded by Capt. Packett, and an appropriate address delivered by the Rev. Mr. Suman of the Lutheran Church. The deceased had served in the late war and was at the battle of Bladensburg, and was one of the defenders of the city of Baltimore, during the battle at North Point in 1814.

On Monday last at Harpers-Ferry, Mr. MICHAEL-MEL-HORN, aged near 58 years.

The deceased lived to a good old age, during all which time he maintained a high character for probity and exemplary conduct. He was universally esteemed, and his death brings sorrow to many a heart besides those of relatives—It has broken asunder many a fond connection and severed many a tender tie,—Free Press.

Miscellaneous Notices.

93 The Rev. Mr. Hooker, of Philadelphia, will preach in the Episcopal Church in this town, on Sunday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

August 2:

A CAMP MEETING

A CAMP MEETING

For the Harpers-Ferry Station, will be held, commencing on Friday the 2d day of August next, on the land of Mr. Daniel Moler, situated two miles West of Harpers-Ferry, and two miles from Halltown, on the main road leading from Harpers-Ferry to Charlestown.

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

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

JAS, SANKS, STA, Pa.

FIRE COMPANY.

The Fire Company is ordered to parade at the Engine House on Saturday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.

August 2. By order of the Commander.

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION. A meeting of the Smithfield Democratic Association will be held on Saturday next at 3 o'clock. The Elector, Mr. Bedinger, and Messrs. O'Bannon, Washington, and other gentlemen, have promised to be with us to address the meeting. Come forth, Democrats, Young and Old!

JOHN MYERS.

Aug. 2, 1844. JOHN SHIRLEY, SEC'RYS.

A meeting of the Democratic Association at Brucetown will take place the 2nd Saturday in August, and speech es will be delivered by Messrs. Byrd, Funsten and Wash-ington. Aug. 2, 1844.

JEFFERSON MEETING. A GENERAL INVITATION.

The Whigs of Jefferson County will hold, on the 87R of August, inst., near Charlestown, a Political Metrica to which you are respectfully and cordially invited. Distinguished advocates of Whig measures and principles, as represented by the Whig candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, have been invited to attend and address the meeting. Some—we hope all of them—will attend and discuss the great questions upon which the people of the country are politically divided.

There will be prepared for the occasson all proper refreshments—plain and unpretending in their character, but sufficient and suitable in quality and abundance for all, be they ever so many, who may attend.

We invite all Whigs, no matter where resident, who cas find it at all convenient to come—promising them a hearty welcome and comfortable accommodations.

Our fellow-citizens, also, of the opposite political party are cordially invited to come among us at this meeting—we offer them a participation in the provisions made for the occasion, and we ask them to hear from ourselves our political principles, and the arguments and considerations by which they are supported.

We invite all, of any party, who can come—to come—assuring them of ample provision and a genuine welcome.

To the Ladics, we would say come, and cheer the meeting by your smiles and your presence. Ample provision will be made for your accommodation, and we shall make it an object to minister to your comfort.

Very respectfully,

JOHN S. GALLAHER, 27 The Whigs of Jefferson County will hold, on the

JOHN S. GALLAHER,
ANDREW HUNTER,
HENRY BERRY,
ORO. B. STEPHENSON,
WM. B. THOMPSON,
WM. C. WOETHINGTON.
Committee of Least-

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

R. HUME BUTCHER,

WAL TA TEUROTTA CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, A TTENDS the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick and Berkeley Counties. August 2, 1844—tt.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Shepherdstown and its vinity, 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

sell on liberal terms, and take in exchange all kinds of country produce, at market prices.

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

THOMAS HOPKINS.

Shepherdstown, August 2, 1844—tf.

T HAVE just received a few more of those Lard Lamps from the manufactory of Carnelious & 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 sec. CHARLES G. STEWART.

LARD LAMPS.

August 2, 1844. SELLING OFF.

Who wants a Good Bargain! THE subscribers desirous 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, Queens-ware, Groceries, &c., is complete. Persons de-siring good bargains will do well to call on

A. & G. W. HOLLAND. Harpers-Ferry, August 2, 1844.

TO THE LADIES. THE 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.

WOOL.—We want to purchase at the mar-ket price, 2 or 3000 pounds of Wool, for

which we will exchange goods.
August 2, 1844. MILLER & TATE.

Bacon, hog round, low for cash.
August 2, 1844. MILLER & TATE.

TO HOUSE BUILDERS. THE undersigned again gives notice to the citi-zens of Jefferson County, that he is prepared to Erect, Atter, or Repair every descrip-tion of STONE or BRICK BUILDINGS.— Several years experience at the business, during which time he has erected houses that will compare 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 by any builder in this section of Virginia. as low, as by any builder in this section of Virginia.
From his facilities for the speedy execution of work his practical experience at the businessand a general desire to please those who may em-ploy him—he thinks he may reasonably ask a call rom 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 ac-quainted, in reference to his general capacity for

ousiness belonging to his line.

JOHN W. HEAFER.

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

THE U. S. MAGAZINE Democratic Kebiem.

JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, Editor.

an alteration in its typographical arrangements, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future Nos. about SEVENTY-

The Editor expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation.

nation is not to be applied.

The Monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent criticisms during the past year in themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above Magazine, pledge themselves that it shall be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Washington. It will also be sent by the most rapid conveyances to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may re-The facilities afforded by the extens Publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.

ally fulfilled.

To promote the popular object in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of Five Dollars per annum, in all cases in advance; while in mechanical arthe United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least, with the leading monthlies of Enggland. Each number will contain one hundred and twelve pages, closely printed in double columns from bourgeois type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper; thus giving to the work an increase in the amount of matter of over 75 per cent. The Portraits for the coming year, one of which will be given in each number, will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. I. Dick, which will be accompanied with an oviginal biography; a feature in the plan which it would be impossible to give in a work of this kind, without the most liberal and extensive support as they could not be furnished without an outlay

of at least \$2,500 per annum. Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for four subscribers, will be entitled to the fifth copy gratis. Committees or Societies on re-mitting to the publishers \$50 in current New-York funds, can receive thirteen copies of the work.

Persons residing in the country, who may wish to receive the work by mail, can have it punctually forwarded, strongly enveloped, by remitting the amount of subscription to the publishers.

Remittances may be made enclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a Post-master. Bank notes that pass current in business generally in the State of New-York, will be re-

PLAN OF PUBLICATION. The Democratic Review will be punctually de-livered free of expense to subscribers in the princi-pal cities of the Union on the first of the month, and forwarded to mail subscribers and agents on

and forwarded to mail subscribers and agents on the 25th of the month preceding publication. All communications for the Editor to be ad-dressed (post-paid) to J. & H. G. LANGLEY, Publishers, 57 Chatham-Street, New-York. August 2, 1844.

HOUSE CARPENTERS. WANTED immediately, several journeyment House Carpenters, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.
T. C. BRADLEY.
Charlestown, August 2, 1844.

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.

LAW MOTHER. 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.

A PONY FOR SALE:

A PONY FOR SALE:

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

E. M. AlsQuith.

July 26, 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.

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

V prices for WOOL of every kind.
July 26, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH.
FARTIERS, TAKE NOTICE.

THE undersigned having rented Mr. John Peacher's Mill, at the Old Furnace, and be-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 Offal, or he will furnish the barrel for the offal, and stand the inspection in Baltimord and Georgatown. He would spection in Baltimore and Georgetown. He would rather that Farmers would bring him their Wheat 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.

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

le for Tents; Coffee 6, 8, and 10 cents; Brown and Loaf Sugars, from 8 to 16 cents;

Bacon, log round, 6 cents;

Prime Hams 7 cents.

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

MEAT. MEAT! SOLOMON WILLIAMS, long known to the citizens of Charlestown, respectfully informsthem, 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

their season. All meats will be sold low for cash. He respectfully asks a share of patronage.

July 17, 1844—2m.

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

JAMES W. BOSELL.

July 12, [17] 1844—3t.

PORTRAITS.

TOHN S. GALLAHER, Junior, having pro cured a suitable room for the purpose solely of taking Miniatures by the Daguerreotype process, is happy to acquaint his friends and the public generally that he is ready to delineate their features in an unerring and finished style. His room is in the residence of Mr. H. N. Gallaher, opposite the the residence of Mr. H. N. Gallaher, opposite the Seminary of Miss Frame, where he can be found during the day, from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 3 o'-clock, P. M. As his stay in town will be brief, his patrons are desired to make early calls. Terms moderate. July 17, 1844.

HORSES FOR SALE.—I have 4 good Work Horses for sale, which will be sold on six months credit. G. M. DAVIS. July 17, 1844.

HOUSE CARPENTERING. THE undersigned have formed a partnership, for the purpose of conducting, in all it branches, the House Carffentering business. They are prepared to execute at the shortest notice all or prepared to execute at the shortest notice at the shortest notice. ers 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.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. PERSONS having claims against the estate of George Randal,dec'd. will please present them immediately for settlement. Those indebted to

that estate are requested to make payment with as little delay as possible.
GERARD B. WAGER, Adm'r. July 17, 1844-7t.*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. HAVE a pair of new and very splendid CAR-RIAGE HARNESS, which I will sell cheap, and on a credit if desired—or I will exchange then for Oats, Hay, Corn or a good Horse that rides and works well. If the horse is worth more than the Harness, I am willing to pay the difference,

July 17, 1844—3t. JOS. F. ABELL.

NEW GOODS.

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

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, Insert-ings, Gloves and Hoslery; Cloths, Summer Cassimeres, Vestings;

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

Hardware, assorted; Queensware and Glass;
Tin-Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.
Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call on
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844—tf.

SUPERIOR HATS.—A supply of Resident Supers Beat Beaver and Russia Hats, whice will be sold low.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

PLAIN AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING, and de-

patch, and on reasonable terms for cash, at the Office of the "Spirit of Iefferson."

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BLANKS.

Will be kept constantly on hand.

S. W. HOAG.

Duffield's, Jefferson County, Va.,

RESPECTFULLY tenders thanks to his patrons of the past year. They can always find him at his post, faithful to them and to himself.

July 17, 1844—tf.

LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON, Attorney and Connsellor 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 State Courts of that State, where the interests of the holders of those Lands may be involved.

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.

Shenandoah Bridge Company. THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of "the Shenandoah Bridge Company at Harpers-Ferry" will be held on Thursday, the 1st day of August next, at the store of Mr. Philip Coonse for the purpose of electing a President and Directors for the cusping year, and transacting other tors for the ensuing year, and transacting other business. GEORGE MAUZY, Sec'y.

July 17, 1844-3t. Harpers Ferry Merchant Tailor and

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

Super Black, Blue, Olive, Drah, Light and Dark, Mixed, Light and Invisible Green Cloths, French, English and American Manufacture, from \$2.50

to \$12 00 per yard; Cassimeres of every variety, and quality, as fol-Super Blue, Black, Drab, Mixed, Cross-barred, Fancy, Striped and Plain, from \$1 to \$4 per yard; Vestings; a general assortment, to suit the pre-

ent and approaching seasons. Also, an assortment of Ready Mabe Clothing, Such as Fine Cloth Coats, made in neat style,

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

\$1 to \$5: 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

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

with their patronage. W. J. & J. G. STEPHENS.

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

ADIES' HOSE.—Black and White Silk and Black and White Cotton Stockings, at very low prices at . E. M. AISQUITH'S. July 17, 1844. VINEGAR.—Prime Hard Cider Vinegar at July 17, 1844. 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. POR THE SUMMER.—A beautiful article of Gentlemen's Calf and Morocco Walk-I tille of dentiemen's Call and Morocco Walk-ing Shoes, very light, neat and fashionable. Also, Slippers, Pumps and Boots, home-made, for sale low by J. J. MILLLER. July 17, 1844.

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

#3,25. Call at the store of
A. & G. W. HOLLAND,
Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

I. Suits will be neatly packed and sent to a distance when ordered.
A. & G. W. H. NOTICE is hereby given, that I have appointed SAMUEL J. Moone, Esq., my agent for the settlement of the estate of Thomas Likens, lec'd. All persons therefore who know them selves indebted to the said estate will please call and settle with him without delay, as indulgence

the estate will please present them.
July 17, 1844. JOHN H. LIKENS. HARPERS-FERRY-BOOT, SHOE AND HAT

cannot be given. Those who have accounts against

STORE. A. S. STEPHENS, South West corner of 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—Beaver, Cashmere, Silk, and Russia Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c., to which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers. To country merchants he will self either by the dozen or package, as low as they can buy in the eastern markets. Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844—4t.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844—4t.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken out letters of Administration on the estate of his late son, Robert B. Rawlins, decid, 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; und 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.

why she's poor herself.'.

"Yes, and proud too; the fact is, women require so much waiting upon, our fashion requires it— so many servants, just such a style of living—that for my part, I have given up all thought of marrying. Ned said this with some bitterness, as, if

rying. Ned said this with some bitterness, as, if he had good reason for feeling it.

'My business is good,' continued the other, intent upon his own affairs, 'uncle thinks my pround. pects very fair if I live prudently. It costs a round the hotel—I might support a snug little es-

tablishment at the same expense.'
'Yes, if snug little establishments were in the fashion, Charley?
She is amiable and intelligent; she must be economical, because she always has been obliged

to be,' declared Charley, abruptly stopping as if a new thought had struck him.

'Perhaps so; but shall you be independent enough to begin in a small way? in fact, to live within

to begin in a small way? In fact, to live within your means—if you intend to get along in the world, you must live within your means.'

"Well it's a pity; said Charley, somewhat damped by the cool inquiries of his friend, 'to think what quiet, charming quarters I might have; I am heartily sick of the off-hand, bachelor life we now lead. What? must I wait till I make a fortune leaface I warra?' before I marry?

'Or be over head and ears in debt,' suggested 'That I will never do!' exclaimed Scott right

earnestly? and it is to be regretted that every young man does not make a similar determination with independence and judgment enough to keep

Here the two came to a turn in the street where they took separate directions. Charley bent his steps toward his store and in no merry mood. Ned

I know not where.
Charles Scott entered his counting-room and shut the door; the business of the day was over, the clerks were preparing to leave, as the early shades of an autumn twilight were fast gathering round. He stirred open some dying embers, then throwing himself listlessly into a chair, and placing his feet upon the iron fender, he soon became wonderfully absorbed in his own reflections. This was a young man of domestic tastes and excellent habits. He remembered with joy his father's fire-side, and all the sweet sympathies of that home circle, of which he was once a loved and loving member. They had passed away, and he had long lived upon the cold bounties of a boarding house. His heart yearned with unspeakable desire for a place to call his own, with the delightful peculiarities, 'my wife,' 'my fire-side,' 'my table.' It does not appear what conclusions Charley came to, or whether he came to any at all. Evening found him at his toilet preparing for a party.

Long before the appointed hour he was ready

and waiting for the tardy movements of his watch.

Though no one knew better how to fill up niches ne with something useful and pleasant, there was now a restlessness of spirit which refused to be quieted. He sallied forth into the street, and afer various turns, at length bent his steps towards the —— Clark's; music and mirth met his ear, and bright lights streamed from the windows.

Making his greetings to the ladies of the house and uttering a few agreeable truisms to those about him, he sought among the bevies of fair women one pretty maiden named Fanny Day. She bade him a blushing welcome, which seemed to say 'come hither.' He stood aloof, in no seeming hurry to take a place by her side, already half occupied by another, while his eye discussed with keenest scrutiny, the tout ensemble of Fanny's dress. Conscious of his earnest, admiring (?) gaze, Fanny seemed to hear the quick beatings of her own heart, and hope, fear, and love, came and went, and went and came, like smiles and shadows across her spirit. 'A new and splendid silk,' thus ran Charley's thoughts, 'that looks extravagant; the bracelet I never saw before; I wonnot very love-like comments it must be confessed, but he was looking beyond the betrothed and the bride, to what signified a great deal more, he was looking for a 'helpmeet;' one for dark days as well as bright. 'I am afraid she wont do for me—and this is her uncle's house, she will want to live just

Something like a sigh escaped him as he walked away to another part of the room. Fanny watched his departure, wondering when he would return; she was sure he would rejoin her, by and by—he always had of late. But no return—had he only known that Fanny's dress was not a new one—newly turned and newly fitted, it had been, by her needle and her skill, so as to make it quite as good as new—how prudent and thrifty that was! Had he only known the bracelet was a gift two years before; and the gold pin, why it was a decoration borrowed to please his eye—so Fanny was not so culpable after all. I say, had Charley known all this, he had not staid away so strangely and coldly all that live-long evening, while Fan-ny's heart was sinking; mournfully did a tear gather in her eye, as she beheld him depart with-

ut a parting glance or a farewell word. Charles Scott was not quite satisfied. He real-Onaries Scott was not quite satisfied. He really loved Fanny, but he was afraid to marry her.—
It was not a sickly, sentimental love. It counted the cost and calculated the chances, albeit love it is said, understands no arithmetic, and knows no reason. He had fixed principles of action, and set-tled rules to govern his choice of a wife; he did not mean that love should laugh him out of them, or blind him to their value. No, he determined to abide by them.
Some time passed away, and never was man

more devoted to business. Perhaps he dreamed of Fanny, but he did not visit her.

Behold a gathering of friends, a pleasant little company. Charles is there and Fanny too. He

thought she never looked so charmingly, with her simple braid of hair, and her modest tawn-colored simple braid of hair, and her modest tawn-colored dress; there was something sad and reproaching in her eye, it smote him to the heart—'dear Fan-ny, how can she interpret my coolness?' was the questioning of returning fondness. "I mean to see her, and be frank with her and explain all my views—if she is a girl of sense, she cannot but ap-prove, if she is not, —such a contingency remained unprovided for: an excellent resolution, Char-ley, abide by it. It so happened, or was so con-

ley, abide by it. It so happened, or was so contrived, (love's chances are not always scrutable,) the two found themselves threading their way along through the hushed streets at an early hour. Now for Charley's resolution—yes, he kept it.

'But Fanny,' he continued with remarkable self-possession, after a few preliminaries not to be repeated, 'I want you to understand exactly my situation, how L-intended for the present to, live and what plans we must pursue. I must live within my means, and just setting out in life, my means. my means, and just setting out in life, my means are necessarily small. I am liable to the fluctuations of the business world: we must begin with what we can independently afford—no dashing out with a borrowed capital for me. You must take

the parlor. Fanny belonged to that class of fe males, who without fortune or expectations, had been brought up amid all the appliances of wealth. She was an orphan and lived in the family of an sne was an orphan and lived in the lamily of an uncle. With a few parlor duties, and none in the kitchen, she lived an easy dependent life, floating on society with untried energies and undeveloped powers. Rich men did not seek her, because rich men generally seek to increase their wealth with matrimonial cares; a poor man might fear, and justly fear, as did Charles Scott, because females thus educated often shrink from the exertions and the cares of household employment; they are slow in finding out that hands are made to work with, and they are apt to regard labor as a menial ser-

vice. If young men will do as Charles Scott did, frankly unfold to women their real situation and their true interest, explain to them the use and the dignity of labor, encourage and stimulate exer-tion, there would be fewer ill-regulated households and thritless wives. Fanny digested the whole matter, weighed it all and decided.

Behold not many months afterwards, Fanny in her new home. It was indeed a snug home, full of comforts and blessings; there was a pleasant little sitting room, with sunbeams and smiles, with Kidderminster and flag bottoms, unadorned by ottomans or divans, astral lamps or marble tables. Her kitchen too, was near by, where Fanny was not asliamed to pass her morning hours.
Do not come in the morning, said Fanny, to a

gay acquaintance, 'you will perhaps find me mak-

ing bread-or ironing collars.

'Doing your girl's work! eugh!' exclaimed the lady, distastefully.

'O, I am my own girl,' replied Fanny, boldly, 'with the exception of Nancy Drew, who comes in when I need her. I can make a soup and roast a tablear, and I days say I can leagh you.

when I need her. I can make a soup and roast a turkey, and I dare say I can teach you, Flora, a thousand interesting things that you don't know about.' Flora did not wish to be taught.

'I really pity Fanny,' said this same Flora, passing by her door one day, weary and disperited with the frivolities of a series of fashionable calls. Pity! she had no need of such pity. Was she not spreading the snowy cloth on her dinner table, outling sweet white leaves of her own making

cutting sweet white loaves of her own making fetching sauce of her own stewing, bringing pi of her own baking, products of her own skill and industry, and did not the hearty '1 am glad to see you Charley,' and her nicely broiled steak, quite compensate for the perplexities of his morning business. True, Fanny had her trials; the cakes did sometimes burn and the potatoes were not always done—but then she did not have the blues—they swiftly sped away before early rising and ampl employment. She had no time for the yawn of ennui, and never cried out, 'O, I am dying for want of exercise. Her chamber must be cared for, her pantry looked after, flour to be sifted.—Yes, Fanny understood how to use her hands.— She was a producer as well as a consumer. What delightful evenings did they pass together sewing and reading, or at a lecture, or enjoying the socie-ty of dear friends. Charley, cheerful and happy in the consciousness that his receipts exceeded his expenditures, was disposed to be pleased with no-thing so much as his wife; and Fanny rejoiced in the delightful consciousness of bearing her burden of family labor and of contributing her share to family comforts, enjoying an elasticity of spirit and a vigor of health, of which the indolent and un-

occupied can hardly conceive.

More than all this, there were blessings this family could impart. "I really cannot afford to do any thing," replied the anxious mistress of a splendid mansion to a so-licitor in behalf of the suffering family, 'I have so many uses for money, and I paid away my last

farthing this morning."

It was very true, her roses and ice-creams and cut-glass must all be paid for, while the poor seam-stresses to whom she did pay her last farthing that morning had been soliciting her just dues for weeks,

and suffering in consequence of their long delay.
'I shall be happy in the privilege of doing it,"
answered Fanny, cheerfully placing a bill in the nands of the thankful woman. Yes, and Fanny olt that the pleasure of having fine clothes and cost-y furniture and many servants could be no equivaent to the satisfaction of being able to lend time y aid to the poor, and carrying the balin of relief suffering hearts.

'Ned how is it with you?' asked an old friend der if she is fond of such gew-gaws. What is that dangling from her hair? a gold pin or a gold in the city, and where is Charles Scott? fine tassel—I should like to know how much it cost; fellow—why, you are looking well—I am off for the West.'

'Oh, I can't get along here-hard times-fail-

res—family expenses are enormous.'
'You won't do any better at the end,—be independent enough to endure one-half the privations here, which you must there, and you will get along cleverly, said Ned, in his advice giving way.

'Yes, I dare say—but it's the fashion there and it's not here. I have had a hard time of it since

we were boys together, continued the gentleman, bitterly, 'sleepless nights, devising plans to make two ends meet, and when I couldn't—why what could I do; get involved and bear it like a gentleman--hard work.'

Poor fellow, how many are in the same deplorable situation.

'But tell us of Charles Scott,' he exclaimed.

dashing away the memories of the past; 'good fel-

low—I hope he is doing well?'
Done well! capital! he has such a wife,' cried Ned with real relish, 'a wife worth having-she's no tax upon her husband—an intelligent, refined woman—with independence enough to begin house-keeping with him in a small, snug econo-mical way—did her own work, managed her own concerns—let him always have ready money enough to meet all his emergencies, (for emergencies, and pretty trying ones will occur in the business world) without teasing it all away upon fashion and show,—and now,' pursued Ned, onthusiastically, 'why he is the most flourishing man in town—really flourishing—well grounded, and they have got the best family of children I ever saw. After all, every thing depends upon a wife. Why, I would get married myself if I could get another like Fanny, Scott!' a great thing for Ned Green to say, confirmed bachelor as he was.

The old friend sighed as he replied 'yes, every thing depends upon a wife.'

Thomas Carlyle says:—"The saddest aspect the decay of civil society can exhibit, has always appeared to me to be this; when honorable, honor-loving, conscious, diligence cannot, by the at-most efforts of toil, obtain the necessaries of life; or when the working man cannot even find work, but must stand with folded arms, lamenting his forced idleness, through which himself and family are verging to starvation, or may be actually suf fering the pain of hunger.'

Pubsuir or TRUTH .- The mind that is open to conviction, and determined to pursue truth whereever she may guide, will derive lessons, even from its own mistakes, which may prove salutary to its self and to the world. Oh! how grand is that character that can rise superior to selfishness, and cling to the glory of immutable truth!

The degrading habit of Sweaming.—It is not easy to perceive what honor or credit is connected with swearing! Does any man receive a prowith a borrowed capital for me. You must take all these into serious consideration before you are swer me. Perhaps you may feel that you cannot conform to each humble circumstance. I will not disappoint or deceive you. At the moment Fanny thought she could decide instantly—for she saw only a rose tinted future.

Now Fanny listened.

'Do not decide now, Fanny, think this all over, was his parting injuction at the close of this long walk, during which, though he had said a great deal, and had a great deal more to say—and then decide carefully and conscientiously.'

Fanny did think it all over: much that he said was quite new to her. To be married, it must be confessed, had implied to her mind what it does to the minds of too many young ladies, gay visions of wealth and independence, doing every thing one wishes—a lover in the husband, amusements in visited was quite new to her. I have the confessed of the long of the soul, nor interwoven with the texture of the body, nor in any way allied to our frame. For, as a great man (Tillotson) expresses it, "though some men pour out caths as though they were natural, yet no man was ever born of a swearing constitution."—Rev. Dr. Lammet. motion because he is a notable blusterer? Or do

THE GRAVE .- How little reflection is expended upon, yet how much is called for, by the lowest hillock that is piled over the icy bosom—by the grassiest hollow that has sunk with the mouldergrassiest follow that has sain with the mountaining bones of a fellow creature! And in this marrow haven rots the bark that has ploughed the surges of the great vital ocean! In this little den that the thistle can overshadow in a day's growth, the noble undermine in an hour's labor is crushed the spirit that could enthral the world is crushed the spirit that fould enthral the world, and dare even a contest with destiny? How little it speaks for the value of the existence which man endures so many evils to prolong; how much it reduces the significance of both the pomp and the wretchedness of being—reducing all the vicissitudes into the indistinguishable identity which infinite distance gives to the stars—a point without parallel, a speck, an atom! Such is life—the grasp of a child that inhales the air of existence but once. But the destiny that comes behind us once. But the destiny that comes bening us-oblivion! It is not enough that we moralize upon the equality of the sepulcine; that the rich man, whose soul is in the estentation of a marble pal But the destiny that comes behind usace, and his heart in the splendor of the feast, should consider how small a pit must content him; or that the proud, who boast of their "pre-eminence above the beasts," should know that the shaggy carcass and the lawn shrouded corpse must fatten the earth together. We should teach our vanity the lesson of humiliation that is afford ed by the grave: neglecting the mighty mausole ums of those marvellous spirits fame has rendered mmortal, we should turn to the nameless tombs of the millions, and in their deserted obscurity discover the feeble hold which we ourselves must have upon earth and the memory of men. Friendshi forgets what the devouring earth has claimed even enmity ceases at last to remember the rest ing place of a foe .- Love ourselves as we may, devote our affections to others as we can, yet must our memory perish with us in the grave.

A good book and a good woman are excellent things to those who know how to justly appreciate their value; but there are many who judge of both only by their covering.

MATRIMONY .- The whole secret in choosing well in matrimony may be taught in three words explore the character. A violent love fit is always the result of ignorance—for there is not a daugh ter of Eve that has merit enough to justify a re mantic love, though thousands may inspire that gentle esteem which is infinitely better. A wo-man-worshipper and a woman-hater both derive their-mistakes from ignorance of the female world -for if the characters of women were fairly understood, they would be found too good to be hated, and yet not good enough to be idolized

William Penn said, that passion, may not unfitly be called the mob of the man, which commits a riot upon his reason.

Men often overpass the narrow bounds of real usefulness in their attempts to climb the misty mountains whence they hope to behold a wider field of service.

A good answer.—A young gentleman, who does not live a thousand miles from this city, was in the act of popping the question to a young in the act of popping the question to a young lady the other evening, when just at the 'witching time' her father came into the room and inquired what they were about? 'Ql' promptly replied the fair one, 'Mr. — was just explaining the question of annexation to me, and he is for immediate annexation.' 'Well,' said papa, 'if you can agree on the treaty, I'll ratify it. — Boston Times.

A COURTSHIP-Deacon Marvin, of Connecticut large landholder and an exemplary man, was exceedingly eccentric in some of his notions.— His courtship is said to have been as follows:— Having one day mounted his horse, with only a sheep skin for his saddle, he rode in front of the use where Betty Lee lived, and, without dis mounting, requested Betty to come to him. On her coming, he told her the Lord had sent him there to marry her. Betty replied, "the Lord's

DEATH OF CHILDREN.-Leighton thus wrote on

hearing of the death of a child:

"Sweetthing, and is he so quickly laid to sleep?
Happy he! Though we shall have no more the pleasure of his lisping and laughing, he shall have no more the pain of crying, nor of being sick, of Tell my sister that she is now much more dying. Tell my sister that she is now much more akin to the other world; and this will be quickly passed to us all. John is but gone an hour or two o bed, as children used to do, and we are all unhand, we shall have the less to do when we lie

Piety, which does not sweeten a man's natura temper, may be compared to fruit before it is ripe —good in its kind, but not arrived at perfection.

Who cracked the first bell? Cain, because he cracked A-bel over the head with a club.

Old Bachelors do not live as long as other men They have nobody to mend their clothes and darn their stockings. They catch cold, and there is nobody to make them sage tea, consequently

TIME.—Whether we play, or labor, or sleep, or dance, or study, the sun posteth and the sand runs. In all the actions that a man performs, some part of his life passeth. We die with doing that for which only our sliding life was granted. Nay, though we do nothing, Time keeps his constant pace, and flies as fast in idleness as in employment. An hour of vice is as long as an hour of virtue; but the indifference which follows upon good actions is infinite from that of ill ones. The good, though it diminishes our time here, yet it lays up a pleasure for eternity, and will recompense what it taketh away with a plentiful return at last. When we trade with virtue, we do not buy pleasure of times as in employment. sure with expence of time; so it is not so much a consuming of time as an exchange. Time is a ship which never anchors: while I am aboard, I had better do those things that may advantage my

Size of London .- London is now beyond all doubt the largest and most populous city in the world. It may somewhat assist the imagination in forming a conception of its immensity, when we

THE BLOOD IN A MAN.—The quantity of blood which passes through the heart of a man in twentyour hours, is represented as being 20 hogshea In man, the quantity of blood-existing in the body, at any given moment, is probably from 30 to 40 pints. Of these, an ounce and a half, or about three table spoons ful, are out at every stroke; which multiplied into 72, (the average of the pulse) give 112 ounces, seven pints in a minute, i.e. 20 ogsleads in the course of a day.

THE UPAS THEE .- A living plant of this cele THE UPAS TREE.—A living plant of this celebrated tree, has been lately presented to the Horticultural society by the East India Company, and is now growing in the Chiswick Garden London. It is in perfect health, and notwithstanding the fables of Dutch travellers, perpetuated by Darwin, may be approached with safety. It is, however, so virulent a poison, that no prudent person would handle it without proper precention.

Agricultural.



HARVEST HYMN.

God of the rolling year! to thee
Our songs shall risb—whose bounty pours
In many a goodly gift, with free
And liberal hand our Autumn stores!
No firstlings of our flocks we slay—
No soaring clouds of incense rise—
But on thy hallowed shrine we lay
Our grateful hearts in sacrifice.

Borne on thy breath, the lap of Spring
Was heaped with many a blooming flo
And smiling Summer joyed to bring,
The sunshine and the gentle shower;
And Autumn's rich huxuriance now,
The ripening seed—the bursting shell,
And golden sheaf, and laden bough,
The fullness of thy bounty tell.

No menial throng, in princely dome, Here wait a titled lord's beliest, Here wait a tilled lord's behest,
But many a fair and peaceful home
Hath won thy peaceful dove a guest;
No groves of palm our fields adom—
No myrtle shades or orange bowers—
But rustling meads of golden corn,
And fields of waving grain are ours.

And best chall.

And here shall rise our songs to thee, Where lengthered vales and pastures lie, And streams go singing wild and free, Beneath a blue and smiling sky,

Beneath a blue and smilling sky,
Where ne'er was reared a morial throne.
Where crowned oppressor never trod,
Here—at the throne of Heaven alone,
Shall man, in reverence, bow to God.

IMPORTANT FACTS IN AGRICULTURE,-A spot of land which, when pastured upon, will yield suffi-cient only for one head, will abundantly maintain four head of cattle in the stable, if the crop be mown at a proper time, and given to cattle in pro-per order. The soiling yields at least three times the quantity of manure from the same number of cattle, and the best and most efficacious summe manure is made in the stable, and carried to the fiields at the most proper period of its fermentation. The cattle when used to soiling, will yield a much greater quantity of milk, and increase faster in weight while fattening, than when they roam the fields, and are less liable to accident—do not suffer by the heat, flies, or insects, and are not affected by the weather, escaping also many disorders to which cattle always abroad are liable. Each head of cattle fed in a stable, if plentifully littered, yield annually sixteen large double cart loads of manure:

Let manure be spread as soon as possible after When rotted or fermented manure is applied, let it be thoroughly mixed with the soil as

possible. Ploughing heavy soil when wet, does more in-Ploughing heavy soil when wet, does more injury than if the teams were stending idle.

In ploughing green sward deeply, the furrows must always, at least, be one half wider than deep, or else the sod cannot turn well,

Musty Grain is made sweet by putting it in boiling water, (double the quantity of grain,) letting it cool in the water, and then dry it well; skim the water.

A single weed may draw out the nourishmen that would have given fullness to half a dozen ears. To be free from taxes is far less important than to be free from weeds, Barley seeds may be freed from oats intermixed

by pouring water upon it, when the oats will float d may be skimmed off.

Preserve Jeached or unleached ashes, which have accumulated during the winter, to be applied to corn in the hill or row.—Far. Gaz.

WHEAT FOR OUR CROPS .- The following, says Mr. Ellsworth, are considered by a competent author-ity upon the subject, as suitable characteristics to ity upon the subject, as suitable characteristics to be taken into consideration in selecting wheat for our crops: 1st. The general hardiness of the plant, and capability to resist the Hessian fly, or throwing out by frost and winter-killing, rust and throwing out by frost and winter-killing, rust and an allow and A good, strong, upright stalk, with mildew. 2nd. A good, strong, upright stalk, with just enough straw for the object and no more.—
3rd. No beard is desirable; a head filled and heavy, dressing to follow. And the more we put off this and retaining the grain as long after it is fit to out present world, and all things superfluous, before- as possible. 4th. A predisposition to tiller well.

as possible. 4th. A predisposition to tiller well.

5th. A plump, full berry, capable of yielding a large quantity of white flour, with a large proportion of glaten and as little bran as possible.

The number of varieties of wheat is very great. Col. Le Conteur, of the island of Jersey, had, it is said, in his possession one hundred and fifty varieties, produced by himself and others, and some of the new ones have been esterned as greatly supply above articles, and respectfully solicit a share public patronage. I invite all to call and see.

July 17, 1844.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

Winchester made Buckskin Gloves, very structive, produced by himself and others, and some of the new order has predicted as greatly supply the patronage.

I invite all to call and see.

July 17, 1844.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

Buckskin Gloves, very structive with a large proportion of glaten and as little bran as possible.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844. the new ones have been esteemed as greatly superior to the old ones.—Valley Farmer.

CHINA WHEAT IN MARYLAND.—There has been left with us a few heads of wheat called the "hardware wheat," taken from Bloomfield farm, belonging to Henry Smelser, Esq., near Middletown, Maryland. The history of this white wheat is thus stated. A few heads were found in a crate of China ware, imported from the north of China first into Canada, and then introduced into the soi of this country. It averages from 150 to 180 grains to the head; will yield from 45 to 50 bush-

cls to the acre, and ripens eight or ten days soon-er than any other species of wheat.

The crop is now cut; it was ripe on the 24th of June, and will, it is believed, yield from 40 to 45 hushels to the acre, supposed to make from ten bushels sowing from 275 to 300 bushels.

[Frederick Herald.

VALUABLE WHEAT .- We have been shown a sample of red Wheat, which is said to possess so many excellent qualities that we do not hesitate to direct the attention of farmers to it. It was had better do those things that may advantage my landing, than practice such as shall cause my commitment when I come on shore.

Reward of Merit.—'Sam said one little urchin to another, yesterday—'Sam, does your schoolmaster ever give you any reward of merit?' 'I s'pose he does,' was the reloinder; 'he gives me a lickin' regularly every day, and says I merits two at least!'

to direct the attention of farmers to it. It was raised by Dr. J. E. Muse, of Dorohester county—a gentleman whose scientific researches have been of great service to the cause of agriculture. The wheat above alluded to is called 'German Wheat.' It possesses the important quality of ripening eight wheat, is not at all effected by rust, fly or smut, weighs 64 1-2 pounds to the bushel, and is pronounced to be, in good soils, extremely prolific. mounced to be, in good soils, extremely prolific.—
The present parcel was harvested on the 12th of June. The qualities here ascribed to it were satisfactorily tested by Dr. Muse, who watched the experiment with great interest. Those who desire to sow some of this wheat—and every intelligent farmer should at least make the experiment—ean procure it from the agents. Messrs. Lames forming a conception of its immensity, when we reflect that its present population is equal to that of the six N. E. States—viz: Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, R. Island, N. Hampshire and Carroll & Son, Pratt street, Baltimore.—Baltimore American.

From the Annual Report of the Commissioner f Patents, as furnished to the last Congress, we take the following estimate of the agricultural

products of our country for the year 1843: Wheat, bushels, 100,310,856 Corn; 494,618,306 145,929,966 Rye, " Barley, " Buckwheat, " 24,280,271 2,220,721 2,959,410 105,756,133 Potatoes, Hay, tons, Tobacco, lbs., 15,419,807 185,731,554 747,660,090 89,879,145 315,965 Cotton, Rice, Silk,

may be approached with safety. It is, however, so virulent a poison, that no prudent person would handle it without proper precaution.

Green Corn.—Those who are fond of green corn, and desire to have it in fine order in the winter, should improve the present opportunity to pack it down in clean, tight casks, with a pickle sufficiently strong to preserve cucumbers. It should be put down in the husks, and kept excluded from the air by the brine, so as to prevent fermentation or decomposition. Corn thus prepared, it is, said, will keep for any length of time, and will be sufficiently fresh for the table when boiled.

Silk, 315,965

Sugar, 66,400,310

Wine, gallons, 139,240

Estimated present population of the U. S., 19,5

183,583. There were granted during the same period. There were 819 applications. The whole number of patents issued by the Government is 13,523. The receipts of the Patent Office auring the year 1843, were 35,315; expenditures \$24,850; returned to claimants whose claims to patents were denied, \$5,026. For restoring the models, &c., destroyed by the burning of the Patent Office, \$4,538.

Woot.—The mountains of Virginia should abound in Sheep. There is no section of our Union better adapted by climate and every thing else, for the raising of Sheep. Land in the mountain ranges of Virginia may be had for one-sixth of what lands for similar purposes cost in the Eastern wool-growing States; and we have the opinion of practical men for saying that in no respect would the labors of the mountain farmer be better paid than in the production of wool. One of the most famous cattle raisers in the South West has determined to diminish the number of his cattle. most famous cattle raisers in the South West has determined to diminish the number of his cattle, and at once enter largely into the business of woolgrowing. He is a very shrewd and judicious manager, and is satisfied he can do better in this way. If wool were to become a staple in our mountain country, a market would at once spring up here, and at all times the grower could obtain here the price given in the eastern markets. Indeed we hope there is reason to expect that the demands of manufactories here will be, in a few years, very extensive. There is already a woollen manufactory with us, and the prospect is fair for the establishment of others—such, we learn is the success of the experiment.

of the experiment.

The farmers of the mountains who have so much waste land at their command, should take the subject into consideration. We are sure they will find it worthy of their especial attention.—Rich.

LEATHER.

HAVE on hand a lot of superior Sole, Upper Harness and Bridle Leather, Calf and Shee Skins, tanned and finished in the best order, which will dispose of on liberal terms. Call and see two doors west of the Bank.
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. Liquotts.—A fine assortment of Brandy,
Gin and Wines, which I am selling at a small
advance on the invoice prices.
S. GIBSON.
Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

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

S. GIBSON. very low prices. Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

OLD RYE WHISKEY.-A good sup ply of Old Rye Whiskey, favorite brands and a few barrels first proof copper distilled Whis

key, at 37 1-2 cents per gallon, with a considera ble deduction in price by the barrel. S. GIBSON. Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

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 of the late firm, all home-made and warranted.

My stock consists, in part, as follows: Long-Handled and Grain Shovels, and Spades; Pilch-Forks, Scylles, Sneades and Rifles; Long and short Traces; Halter Chains; Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes, Drawing Knives.

Hatchets; Pannel, Compass and Tenant Saws; 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; Locks, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, Tacks, Brads; Cast, English Blister and Country Steel; Strap

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

en Spiggots;
Sash Springs; Coffee Mills;
Scales and Weights; Paint, White-Wash, Shoe and other Brushes; Shoe Blacking;

and other Brushes; Shoe Blacking;
Pepper; Tobacco;
Shoe-Thread, Pegs, Bristles, Awls and Handles,
Shoe Kniwes, Pincers, Rasps, Nails, Lasting Tacks,
Boot Cord and Webbing, Peg-Cutters, Size-Sticks,
an assortment of Shoemaker's Kii and Kii Files;
Japanned Spittoons; Trunks, Sugar Boxes,
Nurse and other Lamps, Canisters, Canale Sticks,
&c., all of which will be sold cheap for cash. I intend keeping on hand an assortment of th above articles, and respectfully solicit a share

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

JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

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

Playing, Visiting and Blank Cards.

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

Harry 8, same description, Decators do. Elssler do. Highlanders No. 1 star & marble backs 15 ... 2 " Enamelled, Ivory and Pearl Surface Cards, he following prices:

phossed Enamelled Cards, tinted and plain,

utifully polished with elegant designs Printer's Blank Cards. Small Blanks (Playing Card size) No. 1 Double small (double size of small) 1 Double large (double size of large) 1 Also all the above sizes of every color to order. Other sizes cut to order of either of the forgoing

Mourning Cards of various sizes made to order Gold Bordered Cards " "

Gilt Edge " "
Enamelled Sheets Cap size, and 20 by 24 inches Ivory Surface, Pearl "

July 17, 1814-tf.*

Il Also Rail Road and Steamboat Tickets made o order, of any color, or of different colors, as may

Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. J. H. BEARD & Co.,

RE just receiving a large A 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 Almonds, English received and for sale by f. H. BEARD & Co.

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

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS. A large variety, for sale by
July 17, 1844.

J. H. BEARD & Co.

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

PERFUMES, &c. Cologn Water, Lav-ender 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, Beitr's Grease, Soaps and Shaving Cream of every variety. Call and see, at the store of J. H. BEARD & Co. July 17, 1844.

DATENT 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.

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

SEASONABLE GOODS.

HAVE still on hand a general assortment of Summer Goods, which, in order to make room for Fall Purchases, will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Call soon, and examine the following superior articles: Blue, Black and Green Cloths;

Do do do Cassimeres;

Sattinetts, a good variety; An assortment of Summer Cloths; Gambroons, assorted colors; Alpacca, do do; A great variety of Summer Wear for Boys; Silk, Valentia and Marseilles Vestings;

Very handsome Balzarines; Lace Lawns; Plain Lawns, very handsome; Ginghams and Calicoes, all patterns and prices; Figured and Plain Mouslins, very handsome; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, a great variety;

Do do Mitts,
Do Dress Handkerchiefs; Do Sun Shades and Parasols;
Bleached and Brown Cotton;
Cotton Osnaburg, Twilled and Plain; Best Beaver, Russia and Silk Hats; A good assortment of Gentlemen's Summer do; Do do Hardware and Cutlery;

Tin-Ware of every kind;
A good assortment of Groceries; Prime Chewing Tobacco; A Prime Lot of Bacon. My friends and the public are respectfully invi-ted to call and examine my stock and judge for themselves. JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844. Encourage Home Manufactures.

THE subscribers have on hand, a general assortment of Home-made Shoes and Boots, made by workmen in our own town; among which are the finest stitched and pegged Boots. Also, very fine and fashionable Calf and Morocco Shoes, with those that are more substantial. We expect to get, in a few days, a large number of coarse Shoes and Boots, suitable for servant's service, to in want of any of the above named description of Boots and Shoes. Any work sold by as will be warranted. Prices low. MILLER & TATE.

July 17, 1844. Philadelphia Type and Stereotype FOUNDRY.

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

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

Printing Presses,

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

Estimates will be furnished in detail for Book, Newspaper, and Job offices, on stating the style and quantity of work to be done, and speciment books will be forwarded to persons desirous of ma-

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

TOHN T. WHITE, Type and Stereotype Foundry, 45 Gold street, (second door South of Fulton st., N. Y.) The subscriber would call the attention of Editors and Printers generally to his new Specimen Book, recently issued, which contains as extensive and complete an assortment of TYPES, FLOWERS and ORNAMENTS as of TYPES, FLOWERS and ORNAMENTS as, can be found in any other establishment in America. The reputation of this Foundry is believed to be fully established, having been founded upwards, of thirty years since, and reference is confidently made to many of the leading journals in the Uni-ted States and the Canadas, as to the beauty and

ted States and the Canadas, as to the beauty and durability of the type.

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

A large variety of Ornaments, calculated for the South American and Mexican markets; and Spanish, French, and Portuguese Accents, furnished to order.

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

Also, Chaese, Cases, Brass Rules, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in a printing office.

All of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as at

ny other establishment. OLD TYPE taken in exchange for new at 9. cents per pound.

Editors or printers wishing to establish a newspaper, book or job printing office, will be furnished with an estimate in dotail for the same, by stat-

and quantity of work to be executed.

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

July 17, 1844—tf.*