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## SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEERLY, BY JAMES W. BELLER, (OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK,)

At \$2 00 in advance—\$2 50 if paid within six months—or \$3 00 if not paid until after the ex-piration of the year.

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

B27 Distant subscriptions and advertisements must be paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the county guaranty the settlement of the same.

198 EVERY DESCRIPTION

# PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING,

spatch, and on reasonable terms for cash, at the Office of the "Spirit of Jefferson."

## A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BLANKS.

Will be kept constantly on hand, ISAAC FOUKE,

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

August 9, 1844—2m.

R. HUME BUTCHER. WAL TA TEUROTTA

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, A TTENDS the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick and Berkeley August 2, 1844-tf. Counties. LAW MOTICE.

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

July 26, 1844—2m.

LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, WILL act as agent for persons who have Lands in the Virginia Military District in Ohio, and will attend to the payment of taxes, and the investigation of claims on said lands, and to the prosecution and defence of suits in the Circuit Court of the United States for Ohio, and in the Courts of that State, where the interests of the holders of those Lands may be involved.

They 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.

DENTISTRY. DR. McCORMICK, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity that he will visit them early in August, and remain a few August, 1844.

S. W. HOAG MOLLAT TALLOW, 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.

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

STAR BIRE LINES MAKE Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, &c. Corner of Shenadoah & High streets,

HARPERS-FERRY, VA. July 26, 1844-1y.

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

Cabinet-Making Business in its various branches. His shop is a few doors below "Entler's Hotel," on the opposite side, adjoining the Grocery Store of Bilmyns & 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 ferms, and take in exchange all kinds of county 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.

THOMAS HOPKINS. Shepherdstown, August 2, 1844-6m.

TO HOUSE BUILDERS. THE undersigned again gives notice to the citi-zens of Jefferson County, that he is prepared to Erect, Alter, 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 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. From his facilities for the speedy execution of work—his practical experience at the business—and a general desire to please those who may employ him—he thinks he may reasonably ask a call from those having business in his line.

He may be found for the present at the building in course of erection by Dr. L. C. Cordell in Charlestown, who, with Mr. Wm. S. Lock, will give any information to those hot personally acquainted, in reference to his general capacity for business belonging to his line.

Piffty cents will save Dollars.

Fifty cents will save Bellars.

WE have just received a lot of Magnus & Raff's, celebrated preparation for the extermination frats and mice. Price, 50 cents per box.

Aug. 23, 1844.

J. H. BEARD & Co.

THE SABBATH.

THE SABHATH.

Hark! the temple's solemn chime!

"Tis the holy Sabbath time,

"Tis the day forever hlest
As the christian's time of rest.
Hark! the gentle invitation

To repose and adoration!

Something in the Sabbath toll

Soothes the mind and wins the soul;

Telling men of Heaven's care,
And attining hearts to prayer.

Hark! the sounds go up to Heaven,
Whence came down the precious leaven,
E'en as happy earth should try
Songs responsive to the sky.
Softer seem the winds to blow,
Calmer seems the earth to grow,
Balmier the breath of day, Holier the sunny ray, Brighter seem the arched skies, As the sounds of prayer arise!

Tis the rapt and solemn pause of the Great First-guiding Cause!—
Who from mighty labor staid,
When the beauteous world was made.
When the land, in verdant pride,
Rose, the waters to divide,
When the Light Proke at "The Word,"
And first life in Eden stirred. Then Hr spoke, as there he stood,
"It is done, and it is good!"

Holy Sabbath! Let us pray
New returnings of the day.
From the ills of carking care,
Saddened thought and dark despair.
Mortal things that fret the soul
"Till it sinks in their control,
From the blight of stubborn will,
Holy sabbath, save us still!
Hark! the temple's solemn chime!
"Tis the holy Sabbath time!

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE LORD'S DAY, THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

At a Convention of the friends of the Lords-day from Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia, held in Baltimore, in January last, a National Lords-day Convention was recommended in an official communication from the Philadelphia Fielder Israel, Sabbath Association. That recommendation met with a hearty response on the part of the Convention; and a Resolution in accordance with it was promptly offered, which, after being so modified as to leave the time for holding the National-Convention to the decision of the Baltimore Lord's

day Association, was unanimously adopted.

That Association, after taking the subject into mature deliberation, fixed on Wednesday, the 27th of November next, as the time for holding the National, Lords-day Convention in Baltimore, Marylinia, and appointed the subscribers to announce the fact to the public, and urgently invite the friends of the Lords-day, of every Christian denomination, throughout the length and breadth of our land, to hold preparatory meetings and appoint delegates from all quarters of the United States to attend said Companion and a manufacture of the control of t o attend said Convention and co-operate in devising such means and proposing such measures as in their judgment will be most likely, with God's blessing, to promote the proper observance of the Christian Sabbath in all its various relations of

In performing the important duty assigned us, we do not deem it necessary to enter into a labored argument to prove the propriety and necessity of such a Convention as is now contemplated. It is well known that the Lords-day is fearfully descrated in our beloved country, whereby the progress of virtue and christianity is greatly retarded, and public morals, on which depend domestic, social and national happiness, and the perpetuity of our free institutions are corrupted.—
Unless the great evil be arrested, and the claims ty of our free institutions are corrupted.

ss the great evil be arrested, and the claims the subject.

We shall first take the articles of flannels, and we shall first take the articles of flannels, and the fabrics of the Salisbury manufac

its observance is required by the highest considerations and cannot be overlooked without periling the essential elements of public weal as well as the dearest interests of civil, social and religious prosperity. Blot out the Sabbath, and the Gospel of our Lord is placed in imminent jeopardy, and with it all those inestimable advantages and pre-rogatives which we enjoy in our moral and politi-cal capacity. "Where there is no vision the peocal capacity. "Where there is no vision the peo-ple perish; but he that keepeth the law, happy is he." A recuperative energy pervades the vegeta-ble kingdom; but not so the moral economy. A career of sin is ever downward, "evil men and seducers, waxing worse and worse." There is, therefore, a special necessity, that those who love and observe the Sabbath should interpose by their collective, as well as individual influence, for the rescue of that wise, most holy and benevolent in-

If the Sabbath be essential to the prevalence the Gospel, its various tendencies to promote hu-man purity and happiness, being involved, must be admitted. Moreover, if it be not consecrated to wholesome instruction, it will become an occasion of increased moral corruption. If it lead not to the closet, the Bible, and the sanctuary, it will furnish an occasion for throwing open the doors of the haunts of crime and dissipation, and for inviting to a participation in demoralizing amusements. The melancholy effects of the abolition of the Sabbath in infidel France, are still witnessed in the Sabbath military parades, the horse-race, the cock pit and theatrical exhibitions, in at least one section of our own country, compared with which abuses, Belshazzar's prostitution of the cups of the temple for idolatrous libations was innocent and safe!

The fact that Sabbath breaking has the sanc tion to some extent of Government, and of distin-guished individuals, so far from deterring us from guished individuals, so far from deterring us from concerted action on this great interest, only renders it the more imperative. It is deeply to be regretted a sin so odious and fearfully fraught with danger, should come down to our youth under the approving auspicies of office, wealth and eminent social and intellectual worth. The more necessary, therefore is the prospective effort now proposed. It is proper that the friends of the Sabbath throughout the land should aim at diffusing universally a wholesome sentiment on this subject, and that all trade opens.

A still finer article of mixed cassinett, manufactured by the Maverick company, we bought in 1842 at 52 1-2 cents; in 1843 at 62 1-2 cents; the same article is held at 75 cents, and at that price is considered the cheapest in the market.

The advance in common cotton goods is nearly or quite as great in proportion, as in coarse woollers. For instance, the very lowest price and commonest article of prints, fugitive colors we bought in 1842 at 3 3-4 cents to 4; in 1843 at 31 to 32 1-2 cents; is now held at 47 1-2 cents, and the agent informed us to-day that the price will certainly advance to 50 cents when the fall trade opens.

A still finer article of mixed cassinett, manufactured by the Maverick company, we bought in 1842 at 52 1-2 cents; in 1843 at 62 1-2 cents; in 1843 at 62 1-2 cents is now held at 47 1-2 cents, and the agent informed us to-day that the price will certainly advance to 50 cents when the fall trade opens.

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fairly represented.

Our reliance for a consummation so glorious, is in a great degree on the devoted elergy of our country, aided, as they will be, by the sympathies and prayers and co-operation of all who revere the Sabbath for its own protection. They, in connection is the intelligent achoolmasters, have been Sabbath for its own protection. They, in connection with intelligent schoolmasters, have been and are yet exerting an influence and agency in the cause of education and sound morals, which are contributing more to the amelioration of the condition of society and the perpetuity of "virtue, liberty and independence," than perhaps any other order of men in our beloved land. They are emphatically the salt of our benevolent institutions; their instructions and efforts in the cause of intelligence and pure ethics, are the palladium of our iree institutions; and as they are ever ready for "every good word and work," we look to them and the friends of the christian Sabbath throughout the land, for the efficient carrying out of the out the land, for the efficient carrying out of the

out the land, for the efficient carrying out of the noble purpose herein recommended.

Let it be remembered, the time of meeting is Wednesday, the 27th of November, 1844, and the place, Ballimore, Maryland; and let all unite with us invoking the guidance of the Most High, and the smiles of Heaven upon the proposed undertaking, conscious that without the divine blessing, all our strength is weakness, our wisdom folly, and our labor ineffectual. and our labor ineffectual.

Baltimore, June 20, 1844. CHAS. W. RIDGELY, B. KURTZ. R. G. ARMSTRONG. JAS. G. HAMNER, WM. GEO. BAKER, ALEX. M. CARTER, DAVID B. PRINCE, A. B. KYLE. WM. M. KEMP, WM. B. CANFIELD, CHRISTIAN KEENER, J. ALDRICH, C. Dubois, BEVERLY WAUGH. P. REIGART, JOHN CLARK,

Executive Committee of the Lords-day Association. N. B. Editors of papers throughout the United States, would confer an important favor, by giving the above one or more insertions.

## Political.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

CARROLL COUNTY, MD., July 25, 1844.
Mr. PARKE:—Sir: I applied to L. W. Gosuell,
Esq., a highly respectable wholesale merchant of
the city of Baltimore, some two weeks since, for
a statement from his books showing the prices he paid the manufacturer, from the passage of the existing tariff law (July 1842,) up to the present time, for such articles in his line of business as

are consumed by the farmer, mechanic, and laboring portion of the community.

He has kindly furnished me with the enclosed statement, signed by himself and Beale H. Richardson, Esq., also a merchant of high standing in Baltimore. This statement speaks for itself, and I send it to you with a request that you publish it

with this note, in your next paper.

RALTIMORS, 13th July, 1844.

Hon. Elias Brown—Dear Sir: In answer to your enquiries in relation to your coarse wooller and cotton goods for the year 1842, '43 and '44, we deen it necessary only to give you the prices of a few prominent items which enter into general consumption by the farmers and working classes to enable you to form a correct judgment upor

of the Sabbath are recognized, the most alarming consequences may justly be apprehended.

The Sabbath is confessedly of Divine origin; in prices as the fabrics of other establish This we know from the reason that in 1842 when coarse goods reached about their lowest point in prices, we did not purchase others at lower rates for instance, the Salisbury scarlet, No. 12, twentysix inches, were held at 18 cents per yard. We bought an equally good article at 16 1-2 cents, and a much better at 18 cents—we take the Salisbury factory, however, because their flannels are regueta-larly made, and numbered with so much accuracy A and uniformity that the trade can purchase them without examination, because the number and width indicate the value with much accuracy as the size and number of cut nails indicate their value; which is not the case with other flannels generally: We therefore quote as follows:

For red and scarlet flanels of the Salisbury factory for 1842, No. 12, 26 inches, 18 cts. 1843, " "

The next item we shall notice is Glasgow Jeans. a coarse twilled article of wool and cotton, for winter pantaloons, 3-4 yard wide. We paid in 1842, 14 cents; in 1843 17 cents; the price now is 20 cents per yard, and selling rapidly. The quality of this article, it may be sald, varies, but the quotations are of the identical same quality of goods, manufactured by the same factory, and sold by the same commission house fo the same quality, and purchased by oursselve as such.

The next article we shall notice is coarse cassinetts. An article called "Sheep's Grey," manufactured of South American wood in its nextural

ufactured of South American wool in its natural colors, we bought in 1842 at 25 cents; in 1843 at 35 cents, and is now held at 471-2 cents. A common mixed cassinet of a fine texture, but lighter fabric than the "Sheep's Grey," well known to the texture of texture of the texture the trade, but the name not now recollected, sold in 1842 at 27 cents; in 1843 at 31 to 32 1-2 cents; is now held at 47 1-2 cents, and the agent inform-ed us to-day that the price will certainly advance

Glasgow Jeans, Sheep's grey Cas-sinett Common mix'd do 27 31a321-247 1-2 Mayerick " 52 1-2 62 1-2 Common prints, fu-gitive colors, Com. prints fast 'colors, Uunbleached Can-3 3-4 a4 425 1-4 5a6 1-4 41-2a9 71-211 8a13

6a7 1-2 7 1-2a9 9a10 1-2 ton flannel Cotton plaids and stripes, 8a9 9a10 10a11 1-3-4Brown sheeting 3 a 4 1-2 4a5 3-4 6a6 1-4 4-4 do. do. 5 1-2 a 7 7a9 7 12a9

4-4 do. do. 51-2a7 7a9 7 72a9
4-4 cot.Osnaburgs 81-2a9 91-2a10 12a12 1-2
This table will give you a pretty correct idea of
the advance of the prices of common woollen and
cotton goods generally, since 1842. Medium
qualities have not advanced so much as the coarse,
while the very fine fabrics, both of wool and cotton,
have not advanced at all! In other words, as the quality of goods advance from the very common to the very fine, the advance in price diminishe

Although the foregoing, we have no doubt, is Although the toregoing, we have no doubt, is sufficient to give you a very correct view of the subject, yet as you have spent your days at the "handles of the plough," whilst we have devoted upwards of twenty years of our time to retailing and wholesalling dry goods, we hope you will pardon us for pursuing the subject one step farther, for the purpose of showing you at a single glance, the operations and extent of the advanced prices

the operations and extent of the advanced prices upon the consumer of coarse goods, who has to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

It must be remembered that this table presents only the prices paid to the manufacturer by the package or large quantity. The jobbing merchant (as we are called) must have his profit of 10 per cent on those prices, when he sells to the country merchant by the piece, the country merchant must have his profit of from 25 to 30 per cent upon the price he pays when he sells to his customers by the yard. Take then the articles of flannel, Glasgow jeans, and cassinett, and add the jobber's profit, and the retailer's profit to the separate prices of 1842, '43 and '44, and mark the result:

Flannels with the jobbers

and retailer's profits ad-

| and retailer's profits at<br>ded in | 1842,     | 25 cts.                 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Do. same quality,                   | 1843,     | 83                      |
| Do. " "                             | 1844.     | 42                      |
| Glasgow jeans,                      | 1842.     | 20                      |
| same quality                        | 1843,     | 25                      |
| do do                               | 1844,     | 28a31                   |
| Coarse sheep's grey cassi           | they went | Alleria de la constante |
| nett, profits added,                | 1842,     | 35                      |
| " " same quality                    | 1843,     | 55                      |
| " do do                             | 1844,     | 65                      |
| We will now show yo                 |           |                         |
| consumer between the two            | extreme p | rices of 1841           |

We will suppose that a laboring man bought himself 2 yards flannel for a shirt, and 3 yards of Sheep's Grey cassinett for a pair of pantaloons i 1842.—His account would stand thus:

3 yds. flannel at 25 cents per yd. 3 do. sheep's grey cassinett at 35 cts. 1 05

\$1 80 Making a difference against the laboring man since 1842, in a single pattern for a coarse flannel shirt and a pair of pantaloons of the very coarsest cassinett of (\$1.41) one dollar and forty-one cents, or nearly eighty (80) per cent advance; when at the same time the man who wears the very finest broad cloths and cassimeres, does not pay one single farthing advance upon his clothing since 1842. The same advance of 80 per cent on a yard ofcloth at \$5, would bring it up to \$9 per yard

We have made up this statement with great care, from an examination of our own purchases, and from other undoubted sources; but with one or two exceptions the statement is taken from our own invoices. You may therefore rely with perfect confidence upon its being strictly correct. Very respectfully, yours, L. W. GOSNELL, B. H. RICHARDSON.

Now let us look to the other side of the picture. The average price of wheat in the years 1838, '39, and '40, was about \$1 25 per bushel. I sold my crop of 1841 (then the duties under the compromise were at the lowest point) at prices range the state of the state promise were at the lowest point) at prices rang-ing from \$1 25 to \$1 45 per bushel; since the passage of the existing tariff law (July, 1842) the highest price I have obtained is \$1 06 1-4 which was for seed wheat; it is now worth from 85 to 90 cents per bushel. All other farm produce has de-clined in like manner. These facts cannot be questioned, and I submit them to the public with-

# Your obedient servant, ELIAS BROWN.

PROTECTING THE LABORER

It is but a short time since we read in a Vermont aper, that the manufacturers of New England were engaged in Lower Canada, in an operation illustrating most admirably their ideas of protection to the domestic laborer. These men have much to say in behalf of excluding foreign competition in the shape of manufacturerd articles, and this not for their own benefit, but for that of domestic labor; for their own benefit, but for that of domestic labor; and, as a striking evidence of their professions, they went to Canada, for the purpose of importing laborers—operatives for their factories! Was this carrying out their own professed principles? Or rather was it not an undeniable admission that by protection they meant legislative favor for themselves and capital, well knowing that with this they could the more easily compel acquiescence on the part of the laborer on whatever terms they saw fit to impose? There can be no doubt of this saw fit to impose? There can be no doubt of this but to make the submission doubly sure, what do those cherished manufacturers do? Listen. The bel and obscure; should be solemny manufacturers and reminded, that there is ONE higher than the highest, as well as mindful of the doings of the highest as well as mindful of the doings of the highest as well as mindful of the doings of the highest as a state of the paper. The high shall invoke the correlated as the paper of the paper of the paper. The high shall invoke the correlated high sake in the good fortune in an augmentation of wards to a state of the paper. The high shall invoke the correlated high sake in the good fortune in an augmentation of wards to a state of the paper. The high shall invoke the correlated high sake in the paper. The high shall invoke the correlated high shall invoke the correlated high sake in the paper. The high shall invoke the

none should slight, and whose final retribution none can escape," we implore the people of this great Republic to come to the rescue, by sending up a numerous delegation from all christian churches; from every city, town, neighborhood and hamlet; from all the mechanical professions and laboring classes, so that every interest may be fully and fairly represented.

To 5 3-4; now from 6 to 6 1-4; 4-4 do. 1842, from 7 1-2 to 9; 1844 from 7 1-2 to 9.

A recapitulation will present the following table:—

1842 1843. 1844.

There can be no doubt of this; yet it would only be protecting the labor of a given town from all the mechanical professions and laboring classes, so that every interest may be fully and fairly represented.

Glasgow 18 18 cts. 21 cts. 30 cts. mess 7—There can be no doubt of this; yet it would only be protecting the labor of a given town from the competition of another, and on principles precisely analogous to the protection accorded to the manufacturer. But suppose the protected laborer should turn round to the grumbling employer and say—"why sir, you have no cause of complaint, since it must be manifest that, by excluding the laborary of their towns by the imposition of tax on plaint, since it must be manifest that, by excluding the labor of other towns by the imposition of a tax on it, that of the democratic laborer must become cheaper—hence advantageous to you." This would be using the manufacturer's argument; but we apprehend that, in this case—the case being altered—it would prove entirely unavailing.—Roch Re-

THE FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

We have in our eye an excellent citizen, who, we are sorry to say, belongs to the Whig party—who is a farmer, and has two children, a son and daughter, just advancing, full of promise, upon girl and boyhood. We will take this case to illustrate, in part, the operation of the high tariff policy.

On the 1st of June, 1843, we will suppose he want to his merchant to numbers some articles of

went to his merchant to purchase some articles of clothing for his children. He purchased for his daughter as follows: A calico dress, say nine yards, at 14 1-2

cents per yard, Six yards York Mills cotton for under dress, at 12 1-2 cents per yard, Three yards white flannel, for under dress, at 18 cents per yard, \$2,59 1-2

He purchased for his son: Six yards cloth for summer pants, at 12 1-2 cents per yard, Six yards shirting, yard, Three yards satinet, for pants, at 35 cents \$8 55

Our friend always has, at the proper season, the first quality of beef and pork, which he sells among a number of his friends. Having made this bill with the merchant, he proposes to let him have a barrel of mess pork, which he has to spare. The merchant agrees—allows him \$10 50 for the pork, and pays the balance, 62 1-2 cents, to the farmer. On the 1st of June, 1844, the same farmer goes to the same merchant to purchase clothing for his children. He buys for his daughter:

A calice dress, say nine vards, at 13 1-2

A calico dress, say nine yards, at 13 1-2 cents per yard, Six yards cotton cloth, (York Mills,) at 14 1-2 cents per yard, Three yards white flannel, at 25 cents per yard, for under-clothes,

He buys for his son: Six yards of cloth for summer pants, at 15 cents per yard, Six do. shirting, at 141-2 cents per yard, Three ditto broadcloth, at \$2 50 per Three do. satinet, for pants, at 50 cents per yard,

The merchant makes out his bill and hands it to the mercant makes out his oill and hands it to the farmer, who discovers that it exceeds in amount the bill of last year. Confiding in the integri-ty of the merchant, however, he proposes to sell him another barrel of his excellent pork, which proposal is readily complied with. Now, the farmer's bill this year, amounts

The merchant allows him for bbl. pork, 8 62 1-2

eaving still due the merchant

Which the farmer, good easy man! makes up by rolling in a barrel of prime beef at \$3 26, and forty-three pounds of cheese, at 4 cents per lb.

Thus you see that the farmer, having devoted the same labor to fattening and curing his pork, finds himself \$5 01 worse off than last year, in the purchase of a trifling bill of goods. If the farmer has four children to provide clothing for—say two sons and two daughters—he will be more than \$10 worse off in trade this year than he was last; it

eight, over twenty.

We shall add nothing in the present paper, to illustrate the "glorious operation" of the Whig tariff in fayor of our agricultural and laboring population.—Mohawk Courier.

PROTECTION .- The present wheat crop will exceed 100,000,000 bushels. Under the operation of the present high Tariff wheat has fallen since the present high Tariff wheat has fallen since
1842, 30 cents per bushel. A reduction of 30
cents per bushel on the hundred millions produced,
amounts in the aggregate to THIRTY.MILLIONS
OF DOLLARS!!! This is the protection to
home industry afforded by the Whig Tariff.

[Michigan Democratic Expounder.

TEA AND COFFEE TAX .- Let it be remen that a Whig House of Representative passed, by a vote of 106 to 101, a bill levying a Tax of twenty per cent: on TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES and SALT!! Now let itbe borne in mind that every Democrat who was present when the vote was taken, voted against the bill. We trust that the people will remember these votes where the Federalists profess to be thefriends of the poor man, and advocates of economy. We assert these facts, and dare the "Whig" to deny them. Catoctin Enterprise.

WOODBURY ON CLAY .- In the speech made by Levi Woodbury, at the great democratic meeting in Bangor, he thus alludes to some of Mr. Clay

ank arguments:
"If it were not a topic almost too solemn for ridicule, some of the arguments recently urged by our opponents in favor of a national bank hardly fail to excite a smile. Their great leader presses such a bank in his late speech in North Carolina, because England has a national bank. As if the same course of reasoning would not justify a national house of lords and a bench of bishops, because England has them. But, thank God, we long since ceased to be in the leading-strings of England, as to matters of political precedents.—
[Cries of yes.] Again it is argued that we must have a national bank, because we have a national army and a national navy.—as if, following this theory out, we must next have a national shoemaking shop, and a national pin manufactory.—
[Laughter.] But, to take a graver view, it is contended that a national bank is wanted to improve the currency, when the currency is now excellent, and when the last national bank twice stopped payment, and its notes became wretchedly depreciated—or that a national bank is wanted to cheapen exchanges, when they are now lower than in the palmiest days of former national banks; nor is another position urged in its favor, that such a bank is now needed as a fiscal agent for the government, any more tenable, if we remember that since 1833 the whole financial operations of the government have been conducted eafely without its aid, and, as I have had good reason to know, for seven years of the time, notwithstanding its open hostlity." As if the same course of reasoning would not jus-tify a national house of lords and a bench of bishops

WHIG THUNDER IN '40-WHIG THUN-DER IN '44.

About this time four years ago, when you opened a Whig paper fresh from the press, the first feature of it that would attract the attention of the reader would be a wood-cut of a banner swinging to the breeze emblazoned with "Tra and Trans." Ty; or the cut of a coon sleek and fat, as though

of the reader would be a wood-cut of a banner swinging to the breeze emblazoned with "Tr and Tr; or the cut of a coon sleek and fat, as though it had just committed burglary upon a hen-roost; or the representation of a cider barrel, the synonyme of political intemperace and moral reddlessness; or perhaps a log cabin with the latch string out, another insignia of deceit and humbuggery. One or the other of these pictures would cap a column of election returns. "Glorious news from Louisiana—A Whig delegation to Congress—a Whig Senate—a Whig Legislature—an immense Whig majority on the popular vote—a thousand cheers for Louisiana!" "North Carolina as ever erect—Old Rip Van Winkle wide awake—Tip and Ty have swept the State, nothing less than ten thousand majority!" "Loco Focoism overwhelmed in Kentucky—twenty thousand majority for the Hero of North Bend and honest John Tyler!" "Indiana redeemed, the whole West caving in, the Sub-Treasury and Van's Standing Army demolished!" "Illinois yielding, the log-cabin men of the West in arm for Tippecance and Tyler too; another change and the State is ours!" These were the prominent features of the Whig press in 1840. The people were to be frightened by pictures, and made deaf by the loud impudence of their boastings.

What a change has come o'er the spirit of the dream? With no declared principles of Government, but with a profusion of lying promises, they succeeded in defeating the Democratic party in that campaign. They entered upon the administration of the Government, and in a single month developed all their designs. With indecent hande they forced through both Houses of Congress their froject for a National Bank, an institution which their leading organ in this State, (the Albany Evening Journal.) but a few months previously had properly stigmatized as a "ploated monster," whose "injuries and frauds" upon widows and orphans, made them loathe the thought of any attempt to revive it. Distribution for the relief of British fund holders,—big tax upon the farmers for the bene

battle field are scattered. What was thunder in '40 is now the nasal twang of a penny trumpet, and their calls for tens of thousands to meet in council, is like 'calling spirits from the vasty deep.' Louisanna, which, in '40 gave them tidings of joy, in '44 gives a decisive Democratic majority. North Carolina, where the average federal majority for the past ten years has been over seven thousann, and where in '40, the Republican party was beaten by nearly Thirteen Thousann, their candidate for Governor has been just pressed in before the popular revolution going on, had performed its work. Even for that State, the Massachusetts of the South, do they tremble in very chusetts of the South, do they tremble in very fear. Kentucky, the banner State, the TWEN-TY-FIVE THOUSAND MAJORITY STATE, the residence of the great Embodiment of Federal-ism, has just held her election. There, too, the principle of progress is struggling for the mastery, and the returns thus far received, show that another struggle will break the cords which for years have bound her to the will of a tyrannical and despotic political aspirant. Indiana, which the swept as with a tornado in '40, is now redeeme entirely. The thousands are on the side of the Democracy, and the "caving in" is this time upon the edifice of Federalism. ILLINOIS and ALABAMA, among the few States which remained undeceived among the few States which remained undeceived and firm, have increased Democratic majorities in the elections just held. The hurrah of '40 in voice of Stentor, is changed to the pulmonary sound of rapid decline—weak, weaker, weakest.

To our Democratic friends we say PRESS ONWARD! You have everything to cheer you.—
From every section of the Union we have the most

gratifying accounts. The party is compactly united. The issues which are presented are important and involve the stability and extension of your institutions and the happiness and welfare of yourselves and your children. A becoming Nationality is filling the bosom of Democracy with resistless enthusiasm. The Whigs would ingloriously abandon Oregon to Britian rather than maintain our right, as becomes the dignity and power of our our right, as becomes the dignity and power of our great confederacy. They would see Teras under British dominion, or her fields red with the blood of our countrymen, rather than an American State, peopled by Republicans, with fields laughing with corn, protected by the broad folds of a twenty-seven starred banner. Relax not your exertions. then, but onwARD! onwARD! be the word. Britain must not occupy Oregon—Britain must not colonize Texas. That's the question.

From Kendall's Expositor.

WHIG HONESTY.—The Baltimore American Whig, which some time since manufacturered a wife and child for us several years before we were married plunged them into great distress, and located them under Mr. Clay's roof for the purpose of making us very ungrateful, contains the following wis.

ing, viz :"DANGER OF THE SUB-TREASURY.-"DANGER OF THE SUB-TREASURY.—If any cool and impartial man desires to contemplate the pernicious tendency of that darling measure of the Locofoco party—the Sub-Treasury, for which JAMES CARROLL, the Locofoco Candidate for Governor, voted when in Congress, let him look at the following return of defaulters as communicated to Congress by Levi Woodbury, in 1839, then Secretary of the Treasury, under Martin Van Buren; it comprises the defalcations of Martin Van Buren's Sub-treasurers for three years."

Then follows a list of defaulters, purporting to be taken from said report, 38 in number, whose

be taken from said report, 38 in number, whose aggregate defaults is stated at \$2,054,209 80.

The same shameless mendacity of this paper may be appreciated by the following facts.

These were defaults reported by Mr. Woodburin 1820.

ry in 1839. The act establishing the Sub-Treasury was

Hence, these "dangers of the Sub-Treasury" of curred before the Sub-Treasury existed to Not of the men named ever held an office under the

of the men named ever held an once under Sub-Treasury law.

Moreover, we believe, no default, not for one cent, occured on the part of its officers, while the Sub-Treasury was in operation.

Not only is the statement of the American utterly false, but it is the reverse of truth. It was for the want of the guards thrown around the Sub-Treasury in bonds, caths, and penalties, that the defaults it complains of occurred; and that institution, instead of producing defaults, put in end to them.



Col. JAMES K. POLK.

### FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. Ron. GEORGE M. DALLAS.

| HARMOND,    | 80 A    |                                  |
|-------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| ra via      | DEM     | OCRATIC ELECTORS.                |
| 1st D       | ISTRICT | John S. Millson of Norfolk.      |
| 20          | do.     | Thomas Wallace of Petersburg.    |
| 3n          | do.     | William O. Goode of Mecklenburg. |
| 4тн         | do.     | Wm. Daniel of Campbell.          |
| 5TH         | . do.   | Archibald Stuntt of Patrick, 41  |
| GTH         | do.     | Thomas J. Randolph of Albemarle. |
| 7TH         | do.     | William Smith of Fauquier.       |
| BTH         | do.     | William P. Taylor of Caroline.   |
| 9TH         | do.     | William H. Roane of Henrico.     |
| 10TH        | do.     | Richard Coke, Jr. of Gloucester. |
| llTH -      | do.     | Henry Bedinger of Jefferson.     |
| 12TH        | I do:   | Green B. Samuels of Shenandouh.  |
| 13mm        | do.     | James Hoge of Pulaski.           |
| 14TH        | do.     | Henry S. Kane of Scott.          |
| 15TH        | do.     | Robert A. Thompson of Kanawha.   |
| 16тн        | do.     | Joseph Johnson of Harrison.      |
| 17TH        | do.     | William S. Morgan of Marion.     |
| *********** |         |                                  |

This number of our paper appears some what earlier than usual, to afford all engaged in the office an opportunity of being present at the great Mass Meeting in Winchester.

THE TARIFF-CLAY'S CONSISTENCY! The Whigs labor hard to prove Mr. Polk's inconsistency in reference to the Tariff. They have searched all the records of the country-written specially to Gov. Jones of Tennessee-in order to elicit something that would be a stand off to the double-dealing exhibited by Henry Clay in reference to the Tariff.-It is all, however, labor lost. The standard bearer of the Democratic party has not one set of principles for the North, and another for the South. He does not declare one "day, that, "influenced by a desire to avert coming danger, anxious to perpetuate the Union and give peace to a distracted country, he brought forward the Compromise Act, and aided in its passage," and that since its passage "he had adhered to it, and should do so for the future," and, on the next, assert that he has "everywhere maintained that in adjusting a Tariff for revenue, discrimination ought to be made for protection; that the tariff of 1842 had operated most beneficially, and that he was utterly opposed to its repeal!" Here, indeed are declarations, utterly at variance with each other, and both made in the year 1844! Which are we to believe? Mr. Clay cannot be in favor of the present tariff and the Compromise both .-He must abandon the one or the other. The compromise effected a reduction of duty to 20 per cent. No article could pay a higher duty than 20 per cent, according to the Compromise. "It," (the compromise,) says Mr. Clay himself, " provided for a gradual reduction of duties down to 20 per cent." This bill Mr. Clay tells us he brought forward, secured its passage, and adds that he will adhere to

The present tariff levies duties from 5 to 400 per cent. averaging full 40 per cent. on the aggregate importation. The revenue this year, it is said by our opponents, and we believe it, will be about FULLY JUSTIFY IT," we heard none of this with their bands of music, their banners and their \$40,000,000, while the whole importation on which clamor from these suddenly devoted friends of the mottoes; on their way to this great encampment tariff, Mr. Clay tells us he is in favor of. Instead of the maximum duty being 20 per cent., it is 400 and for fear their designs may be again avowed by per cent! Mr. Clay is, according to his letter to those who are less discreet than the wire-workers, Mr. Cope, in favor of raising \$40,000,000 revnue, they have raised this bug-bear charge of Dismion maximum that is required for an economical support of government. This admission is found in Mr. Clay's speech in the Senate of the U. States just previous to his retiring from that body.

We now ask, can language be more contradic tory? Can a man be honest, who will, when addressing a public meeting in Charleston, declare himself in favor of a duty not exceeding 20 per cent; and in a letter to a Pennsylvanian, declare that he is in favor of the present tariff, which lays duties as high as 400 per cent., and which averages 40 per cent. on all importations? Both of these declarations were made in the same year, and made station in the gift of the people! Let every honest man compare these declarations and then ask himself whether he can, consistently with truth, and The public welfare, vote for a man who has so shamefully violated the one, and will, if elected, totally disregard the other?

Mr. Clay's consistency is admirably set forth in the subjoined article from the Richmond Enquirer : in Congress, since the Compromise was passed, there never had been an eject to violate it, which had not met with my promet and earnest resistance. It was important that the true character of that Compromise should be understood. IT PRO-VIDED FOR A GRADUAL REDUCTION of DUTIES DOWN TO TWENTY PER CENT."

—[Mr. Clay's speech in Charleston, South Carolina, April 8, 1844.

Very well!—And what does this "same old
Coon" say in his letter to F. J. Cope, of Pittsburg,
dated 29th June last 7. Why," that the Tariff' of

1842 has operated most beneficially, and that he is UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REPEAL." A tariff, which Wm. C. Rives in August, 1842, nounced as worse than the tariff of 1828, and as prostrating the Compromise itself—an act, which recognises the odious and unjust minimum prinrecognises the odious and unjust mercety of articles, essential, too, to the comfort of the poorer classes of the community and the laborers of the South, far beyond the twenty per cent, maximum of the Compromise Act, into torry, fifty, one handred, or even higher per cent! It Mr. Clay, had not made himself anworthy, in other respects, of the confidence of the people, his duplicity on this tariff question, and his violation of his most solemn pledges, would alone be sufficient to deprive him of the support of a just people.

We charge Mr. Clay, therefore, with a direct breach of faith towards the Souths We charge him with soluting the pledges which he made in '33 to abide by the provisions of his Compromise Ac---and which he has repeated from time to time to abide by the provisions of his Compromise Act — and which he has repeated from time to time, particularly during the campaign of 1840. In his speech to the people of Hanover, in the Fall of 1840, he laid down this broad proposition: "That the policy of protecting and encouraging the productions of American industry entering into competition with the rival productions of foreign industry, be adhered to and maintained on the basis of the principles and in the spirit of the Compromise of March 1833." And in the very face of this declaration, he now declares his determination to adhere to the abominable act of 1842—and in his late Raleight species, which is beld up as the text

\*\* 180

book of his faith, he does not once mention or make THE WITHDRAWAL OF MR. TYLER. the slightest allusion to his own Compromise Act of 1833—a silence most ominous indeed, of the course of his administration. With another memcourse of his administration. With another memorable fact, we dismiss this hasty article. John M. Berrien, the Georgia apostate, addressed a letter to Gen. Harrison on the 30th September, 1836, and among other questions he puts this: "Do not good faith, and the peace and har mony of the Union, require that the act for the Compromise of the tariff, commonly known as Mr. Clay's bill, should be carried out according to its spirit and intention?"

Gen. Harrison's reply of the 4th November, 1836, is: "Good faith and the peace and harmony of the Union do, in my Oxinion, require that the compro-

Union do, in my o sinion, require that the compro-mise of the tariff, known as Mr. Clay's bill, should be carried out according to its spirit and in-

tention."
And now, what are we, in good faith, to think of Mr. H. Clay, who flies directly in face of his own Compromise bill—and also of his own most respectable squire, John Macpherson Berrien, who now adheres to the oppressive act of '42, and resisted every attempt during last session to mod-icy and soften its rigorous provisions? What connce can be placed in such men, as statesmen or

### FACTS FOR FARMERS.

The following table extracted from the Philadelphia Commercial List, will show the average price. of flour per barrel, in Philadelphia, the year of the tive Tariffs went into operation;

We begin with the tariff enacted in 1816, price that year Went into operation in 1817, price It continued at that price until
The passage of the Tariff in 1821, price that

Went into operation in 1825, price The highest tariff in 1828, price Went into operation in 1829, price It continued at about this price until the passage of the compromise act. When the existing tariff was enacted in

1842, price At the present time, the price is

3 87 left the spotless mirror of his reputation undimmed

It will be seen that the effect of tariffs has been by a tarnish. His enemies tailing to discover reduce the price of flour, which regulates the price of wheat-the dependence of the firmer and e indirect means and source of comfort and support to the mechanic and laborer. The year that the Compromise Act went into operation, the price of flour rose, and during the nine years of its operation. ration, it sold at a dollar and fifty cents more per-barrel, upon an average, than it did in any nine ensible, but with the above incontrovertible facts before him, can any farmer believe that the Agricultural interest is promoted by a high tariff?

### DISUNION.

The charge of an attempt on the part of the Democratic party, to engender a spirit of Disunion at the South, is so utterly base, that we conceive it is a waste of room to present any thing in refutation. Disunion! whence and where does it originate? Can some four or five individuals their own State, and pronounced by the Democratic party at large as "rash and indiscreet," can THE GRAND NAS VILLE CONVENTION. they, we ask, effect Disunion! Are the Democratic party to be stigmatized as TRAITORS and DISUNIONISTS for the conduct of those whom the Whig press now say have DESERTED Mr. Polk, and refuse to enlist under his lead? It is a mise-Whig leaders as a last resort to frighten the TIMED to the support of Mr. Clay. When that old political fire-brand, John Quincy Adams, together with Giddings and other congenial spirits in the National Legislature, published a solemn and imposing address to the people of the North, declaring that if Texas were annexed, it would not only result "IN A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, but would it is raised will not be \$100,000,000. This is the Union. It was Whig policy then, to effect a diswhen he himself admits that \$22,000,000 is the against the Democrats, to keep in subjection their own turbulent spirits.

From a number of Resolutions adopted at the Winchester Mass Meeting, offered by Andrew Hunter, Esq., we copy one bearing upon this subject. That Mr. Hunter, the intelligent and respectable elector for this District, should have offered such a resolution, with the facts of the case as he knows them to exist, is no less surprising than that the resolution should have been sanc tioned by any intelligent body of Whigs in the Valley of Virginia. Let them alone, however, in their unholy work of deception-the just retribution of an insulted and indignant people soon by a man who asks to be elevated to the highest awaits them, and their overthrow will be findl and

Here is the resolution; it bears upon its face

all the comment that is necessary :-Resolved. That the disorganizing and revolutain portions of our country, calls for the indig-nant rebuke of every genuine patriot of the land—that we view with unqualified abhorrence the subjoined article from the Richmond Enquirer: the unworthy and traitorous sentiment, which premount in importance to the preservation of our plorious Union—and, approving the stand taken by our Whig brethren of the City of Richmond, we cordially join them in protesting against the desecration of the soil of Virginia, by convening any where within our borders the proposed South-

Mr. CLAY AND THE RICHMOND WHIG .- The Senior editor of the Whig, Mr. PLEASANTS, did not entertain so exalted an opinion of Mr. Clay in 1824 as he does now. He (the editor) was then vehemently opposed to the "extension of the Tariff system," and denounced the present Whig candidate as the "aspiring, moon-reaching Clay."-The Enquirer presents a few extracts from the pen of this man who now essays to control the Whig press of Virginia, and at whose bidding the lesser lights change positions in double quick time.

"To say nothing of his, (Mr. Clay's) unconsti-tutional opinions, his Tariff and cavilling, which must forever exclude him from the vote of Virginia, and the Agricultural, Republican, and the Commer-cial States, Mr. Clay ought not to be elected, because the people are evidently against him." "Below the mountains, (in Virginia,) Mr. Clay has scarcely a well-wisher left. He had some before the meeting of Congress, but the Tariff has scared them all off."—Richmond Whig, February, 1824.

them all off."—Richmond Whig, February, 1824.

"In the first, (Mr. Clay.) she, (Virginia.) would select a native of Virginia; it is true—but one who is opposed to all her interests and political opinions—the active and uncompromising friend of the Tariff—of Roads and Canals—of the consolidating Federal Policy. Mr. Clay dislikes Virginia—Rentucky hates her parent. He is weared from the State of his nativity—all his attachments are Mississippian—and he is the father of all those great schemes, so ruinous and oppressive to the Southern Atlantic Cities.—Ib.

By The United States Bank building has been urchased by the United States for the Custom

We hall with pleasure the course pursued by

those who have hereto ore advocated the election of Mr. Trans. They have acted, as become men, and when they were disappointed in securing the services of their first choice, declare their determination to support that man who is the "incarnation of Democratic principles." The Madisonian led the way immediately upon Mr. T.'s withdrawal, and it has been followed by the papers devoted heretofore to the support of his Administration. Public meetings and Conventions have expressed the same determination, and from henceforth will, the "Republican portion of the Whig party in 1840," be found zealously co-operating with the Democratic party in defeating that man, who, above all others, they so justly abhor. We present a short extract from the Philadelphia Mercury and New York Aurora, on pulling down not only does not insist upon carrying out the Compromise bill, (making allowance for a temporary rise of duties to replenish the treasury,) but that of Polk & Dallas. The Mercury says: that of POLE & DALLAS. The Mercury savs:

"The effect of Mr. Tyler's withdrawal, as we have hinted above, will be the perfect union of the Democracy. This was undoubtedly the object which caused him to retire; and thus in one more perilous exigency, has he rescued his country by the surrender of every selfish consideration. His example will not be lost on his late supporters.— Among those who fight under the Democratic flag, the sole ensign of Democracy under which the whole Republicanism of the nation passage of every tariffact since 1816, and the frice will now rally, we dare promise that the "Tyler if sold for in the same city, the years the respective men," will be found at their post, battling for the cause with characteristic zeal and energy. It will be seen that the signal of unity and invincibility—"POLK AND DALLAS," is already flying at our mast-head."

The Aurora says :--

"For ourselves, we have but one course to pursue—a course which renders us the most intense pleasure. We are enlisted heart and soul in the 4 70 war for the success of Democratic measures. As 6 32 a candidate who is, for the time being, the incar-4 95 nation of those measures, who is of high character for integrity as a man, rectitude as a politician, and ability as a statesman, we have JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee. His election to the Presidency we advocate. The breath of slander has any fault about him, have invaded the sanctuary. of the dead, and with ruffian hands, have raked up the mouldering ashes of his ancestors to find a cause for censure. Their attempts have failed; but a storm of anger, arising out of the indignant hearts of honest men, hovers over the head; of the offenders. The storm has gathered new force earrel, upon an average, than it did in any nine from the happy union now consummated—and by tears previous from 1817. A Revenue Tariff is "November, will fall in thunder, a terrible token of

the justice of American freemen.

"To-day marks the commencement of a new fight. Distrust and doubt have vanished—ear has fled from among us -- we are one -- one in our design—one in our desires—and one in our de-termination. As a token of our new born zeal, we will show the Whigs a gathering of twenty thousand freemen in this mighty Park to hail this union with rapture and applause. They shall hear the shouts of men, and the sound of cannon go up to the skies; and their hearts shall quake, and their frames tremble with the terror such sounds engenin South Carolina, opposed by the leading men of der. The Lawyer of Ashland is doomed to a po-

The Democrats held a grand Convention at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 15th instant. The Nashville Union, in speaking of this National Democratic Mass Convention, says there were "fifty thousand American freemen assembled in rable and contemptible humbur; sprung by the council on the banks of the Cumberland, in the valley of the Mississippi, and in the neighborhood of the Hermitage. There never was anything like this in the West before. The table on which the dinner was set was two miles in length."

The same paper says:—
"On Wednerday, Nashville was from sunrise
to sunset as a Minitary Camp. On every road to the city was to be seen approaching companies, of the sovereign people. Their reception by the city escort; the loud, continued, and almost deatening huzzas with which they were greeted by citizens who surrounded the public and literally crammed the balconies of the Nash-ville Inn, iar surpassed anything of the kind we ever witnessed. The ladies, too, were there: their white handkerchies waving from almost every house, and their bright smiles beaming from every window, in approval of the magnificent display. All who could not be accommodated at public and private houses within the city, repaired o the "Encampment of the People," and

pitched their tents. .... in the bottom will not true "After the lighting of candles for the night, the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, addressed thousands in front of the Court House,

on the annexation of Texas. On Thursday morning, at daybreak, a national salute aroused us all from our slumbers. The streets were soon crowded, and the road to Camp Hickory was filled with passengers, who continued to move in that direction until 11 or 12 o'c'ock, when the great grove of that camp, fity, acres in extent, was as full as it could hold.

"Gov. Cass made the first speech, and it was one of unsurpassed eloquence and power. Mr. Mellville, of New York, followed with a thrilling, deliving and instructive speech—eliciting the most rapturous applause at the turn of every period. Mr. Hise, of Kentucky, addressed the multitude with great ability, and so did Gon. McCalls, of the same State. Meantime, Gov. Clay, of Alabama, Judge Rowlin, of Missouri, and Messrs. Terry and Thompson, of Alabama, were address-ing immense crowds at other points of the Encampment." OSLA J. MILTO DE CENTROS

## BALTIMORE PESTIVAL.

The Democrats of Maryland intend having on the 12th of September, the anniversary of the battle of North Point, a grand Democratic Procession and Festival. From the arrangements that are in progress, it is expected that this meeting will surpass any thing of the kind ever held in Baltimore The Committee, in the following cordial terms, invite their Democratic friends throughout the Union to be with them; build

"We invite 'll, of every locality, who may desire to join us in our State celebration of the aniversary of the battle fought in our State, but national in its results. We say to all—Come! Old fashioned American hospitality will be extended to you—then Come! Our hearts will be open to receive you—then Come! Our houses will be open to receive you—then Come! In the name of the receive you—then Come of our Money. of the wholesouled Democracy of our Monu-mental City, we invite you to Come, in Myraids —partake of our festivities and hospitality, and add your mighty fires to the burning spirit which has kindled into a broad blaze of Democratic enthusiasm, upon which immolated Coonery will writhe, scorehand perish. Then Come! Come!! Come!!!
The most eloquent and selebrated orators of the nation have been invited to visit us on the great occasion, and we have no doubt that many of them will accept—the names of whom will be given to

IMPORTANT DECISION .- Every one in this viinity recoilects the difficulties of Mr. Steinbergen, the great cattle dealer, and the subsequent snits, to recover money due. Among other suits one was brought by the United States Bank, against Mr. Andrew Bierne, an endorser for Mr. Steinbergen, for some \$600,000. We learn from a gentleman just from Western Virginia, that the Court of Appeals of that State, at a recent session, has decided the case in Jayor of Mr. Bierne; so that the bank leses that much more of its supposed. that the bank loses that much more of its supposed

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. It must be kept constantly before the people From many parts of the county, have we heard what measures are proposed by the Whige, that that some of our very kind friends, busy themselves one may be deceived by their silence on some portant points. In 1840 they had no principles r the public eye! they kept their designs quite in the dark, they even repudiated some of them. So it went until after the election—not a solitary measure proposed in terms, but abundant vague promises of beneficial ones constantly held out. fter election, however, after the people who were all the time opposed to the leading measures they ntended to carry out, had been duped and cheated by their lying statements and hypocritical professions, into confiding the power of the country to their hands, the mask fell off soon enough. All the odious principles their opponents had accused hem of holding, all the ruinous and corrupting measures they had been charged by the Democrats with intending to fasten upon the country, were developed, and what was the consequences? The very first elections showed the returning sense of that if our friends in Jefferson and the adjoining he people, and the loss of their confidence in the party they had placed in power. Whig majorities were every where reduced, nearly every where subscription list that will equal any other paper in overcome; State after State abandoned the Fede- the Valley of Virginia. This we do not anticipate ral embrace into which it had been seduced by a

lind confidence in the honesty of professions which

upon the Whigs in power. Regardless of every port. ndication of the oninions and wishes of the country, manifested in the success of the Democratic party at three-lourths of the State elections, they persisted in their efforts to fasten their odious chemes upon the country; and if they did not fully succeed it was not from any forbearance or want of effort on their part, but rather from the watchful kindness of an overruling power, which made one of their own instruments a means of defeating their ruinous and anti-republican projects. Thus openly committed to the very measures hey repudated or kept silent upon in 1810, they found it impossible to try the same game over again, and making a virtue of necessity, announced through their National Convention the leading projects they could no longer disclaim. But they disquised them as far as it is possible to do, under vague and general expressions, so that they might ave the benefit of favorable interpretation with the credulous. They dared not hold them up to the country by their true names and in their naked deformity, for they knew the people would overwhelm them if they did so, by most decisive maorities. The same deceptive course is followed McClelland, Andrew Hunter and others. by their presses and speakers throughout the country, and they study to soften or conceal their harsh and repulsive lineaments, of the darling projects they again seek the power to establish. There is but one measure they have the courage in any section of the country to declare openly, and that is a protective tariff. At the South they shuffle over that with all the rest, and as far as possible both North and South play over the game of 1840. Their papers are filled with clamour and party slang, with abuse of their opponents and mos fulsome laudation of their "embodiment," and with appeals to the prejudices and cupidity of the weak and the avaricious. There is not one that we know or ever heard of, that fairly presents to

They are seeking to fasten upon the country a strous national moneyed corporation which is un- argument in Coons! authorized by the Constitution, which is a dangerous engine of political power, which is at war with the morals and business interests of the country, and which there is reason to fear would prove fatal to the liberties of the people.

caders the measures it knows its party have in its

view. It becomes incumbent upon the Democrats,

therefore, to keep the people advised, and not suf-

fer them to lose sight of the measures the Whigs

They are seeking to render permanent a high rotective Tariff, the object of which is to pamper manufacturing monopolists at the expense of the agricultural, mechanical and laboring interests of the country-draw more than nine-tenths of the support of Government out of the earnings of the industrious classes, and raise a large surplus revenue for the bank to wield against the interests and liberties of the people.

They are seeking to distribute the proceeds of the public lands, for the double purpose of rendering necessary the continuance of a high Tariff, and creening the property of the rich from taxation for the support of the State Government; thus making nearly the whole burden of the public revenue tall permanently upon those who are least able to bear it.

They are seeking to mangle and emasculate he Constitution of the country, by depriving it of the Veto Power; the only check that is provided against the extravagance and usurpation of a bare majority of Congress, in case an evil disposed or corrupt taction should get the ascendancy in that body and iced disposed to legislate away the rights

These are the principal measures to which they stand committed by the resolutions of the National Convention, but they are far from being all the dangerous projects to which they are wedded .--Their uim embraces a vast scheme of centralism, designed to build up practically in this country the od ous system of European domination, reduce the mass of the people to the condition of mere hewers of wood and drawers of water, and invest favored and wealthy few with the practical possession of all the influence and all the privileges that the aristocracies of old word despotisms enjoy, at the expense of honest industry and laborious

These schemes the people of this country are caled upon to resist for their own sakes, for the sake of humanity, and for the sake of their country's true glory and lasting freedom. Will they de it? Let the ballot-box answer, and answer "YES!" in a voice that is irresistable and overwhelming. Bufalo N. Y., Commercial Courier.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS, Seventeen members of Congress have been voted for since the Presidential nominations, viz :- In Louisiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Alabama. They have resulted as follows:

Illinois, 100 Alabama, (vacancy,) So much for the great "Clay Victory."

SHOOTING STARS.—Eighty meteors were counted at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the Meteoric Anniversary night of the 11th instant.

From meny parts of the county, have we heard in circulating a rumor that the "Spirit of Jeffer-son" is only to be continued until the Presidential election. This is altogether a mistake—can it be supposed that the expense, which is a very heavy one, of fitting up a new office, would have been election. This is altogether a mistake—can it be supposed that the expense, which is a very heavy one, of fitting up a new office, would have been incurred, merely for the purpose of publishing a paper for a few months? Of course our way may be yet somewhat in the mist; of this, however, we can assure all—friends or foes—the paper will be continued. And relying, as we shall, upon the paper for its support, we invoke the co-operation paper for its support. paper for its support, we invoke the co-operation of all-our Democratic friends. Be not deceived by any such rumors as the one above alluded to, but come forward and give us a helping hand. It is a duty you owe alike to yourselves, and to the party with whom you are connected.

The success of our paper, so far, has been flattering in the extreme, and we honestly believe counties, will but continue their exertions in our behalf, that we will be able to boast, ere long, of a from any peculiar merits of our paper, but from a determination that is evidenced on the part of the were so solemnly affirmed and so soon found to Democracy to sustain a paper in the county of be false, and wheeled again into the Democratic Jefferson. They have long since become conline. But hese evidences of the popular senti- vinced of the necessity that exists for one; and with ment, these proofs of the popular will, had no effect | true liberality are they now coming up to its sup-

> Some persons who visit a Printing Office, nay not be aware that it is 'considered rude and impolite for them to stand up at the case and read manuscript in the hands of the compositor. We have no personal allusion now; but it is hoped that a "word to the wise will be sufficient."

were present at the Whig Mass Meeting in Winchester, last week, at 10,000, and the number who were in procession from 4 to 5,000. A friend, however, whose veracity no one can question, informs us that he, and two other individuals, counted the number in procession, from an elevated po-sition which they occupied, and made the number in the line, 2323, 2351 and 2382. That this is nearer the estimate of the number than any other we have heard, we think is highly probable, as the count was set down without any understanding whatever between them. The meeting was kept up two days, and was addressed at different the set of th ber in the line, 2323, 2351 and 2362. That this ferent intervals by Messrs. Wm. C. Rives, Alex. our gains in the seven States that have voted H. H. Stuart, Reverdy Johnson, John Janney, G. since the normalism of Poly and Dallas.

ANGERONA SEMINARY .- By reference to our dvertisements it will be seen that this institution is again under the auspices of the Rev. L. Eichelberger. Whilst under his charge a few years ince, it secured a reputation scarce equalled by any other Seminary of like character in Virginia. To those desirous of sending their daughters abroad, no institution can be found offering more important inducements than Angerona Seminary. Mr. E. is a gentleman of high literary attainments, great personal worth, and unimpeachable moral

Sick of Coons .- The Whig party have be come heartily sick of what was, in 1840, the great panacea of Whig doctors. At a recent meeting of the Whigs in Guernsey county, Oh'o, a Com, as a matter of course, was placed on the stand, from which Ex-Senator Ewing was deare making desperate efforts to gain the power to claiming, in reference to the great victory of 1840. Soon as he discovered, however, the Coon, he stopped in the midst of his harangue and ordered fifty million Bank chartered for fifty years-a mon- it to be taken down, declaring that there was no

> KENTUCKY.-It may be worthy of note that in Mr. Clay's Congressional District, the Whig majority has been reduced, at the recent election. from 2.638 to 7,299! "If he possess any popular. ty whatever in Kentucky, beyond that of any other prominent Whig, it is fair to presume that in a contest so important as the one just decided, it would have been shown, especially around his own neighborhood. But such is not the case. A falling off is exhibited in his own Darict-his own county, and his own town, hid

The Executive Committee at Washington, D. C., address a Circular to the Democracy of the Union, through James Towles, Ch'n, and C.P. Sengstack, Secretary, in which they request that they may be furnished with the names of the officers, the location, the number of members, &c., &c., of every Democratic Association throughout, the country. The reasons which call for such an organization of the Democratic forces, are given at length, from which we extract the following, and hope the Associations in this and the adjoining counties will carry out the design of the Cir-1st. That each Association shall keep the other

well informed of the condition of parties. 2nd. That authentic and correct information may be disseminated far and wide,

3rd. That the returns, whether of State or fed eral elections, may be circulated in a form au-thentic and ollicial, and which can be relied on by our triends for any purpose, and especially to counteract the latse impressions which may be created by the publication in the Whig journals of the re-sults of election.

P. S.—This is to give notice to the Democracy.

that the Whig central committee in this city are publishing documents purporting to show the votes of Mr. Poik, which, in fact, if they do not in all cases actually falsily his votes, suppress some of the facts connected therewith, and thus give a false aspect to them. It will be the duty of the Democratic party in every section of the country to discredit these documents, denounce them as vile Wnig slanders, as they are, ask a suspension of public opinion, and write immediately to Wash-ington to the executive committee of the Demo-cratic Association to send the real facts in each case, to be derived from the Congressional archives, as authenticated by the clerk in charge of

The Associations throughout the Union will be leased to pay the postage on all communications sent to the executive committee of the Democratic Association at Washington, whose communications will, in all cases, be postage paid.

"WILL THEY DO IT?—" Will all-the-honesty,"
"all-the-fair-dealing" whig party, now so busily
engaged in riding the tarid hobby, he so kind as to
inform their iriends that War. Cost Johnson, who
they once run for Governor and are now running
in Frederick county for the Legislature, wied
against the present tariy bill? Will they also in orm
their triends that the whig candidate for Governor
of North Carolina, Mr. Graham, also voted against
it; and that Mr. Gusley, or Kentucky, did the same!
And yet we find the whigs shouting tariff—tariff—
tariff—and nominating and supporting Johnson,
Graham and Ousley. On consistency thou art
indeed a 'jewel';—on whiggery how many shapes
and faces you can put on to deceive and gain your
ends.—Balt, Argus. WILL THEY DO IT ?-" Will all-the-hones

number of the Richmond Enquirer we find the following summary of recent elections The returns still show a great and mighty change in favor of the Democracy. The work goes nobly

will be from 10 to 12,000.

INDIANA.—The Senate a tie, and Whir majority in the House only six. Eight of the Whig Representatives were merely carried by 51 votes, (one county by five, four by six, two by seven, and one by eight votes) and three Senators by only 24 votes. The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 20th gives returns from 67 of the 87 counties, in which the Democratic clear majority is 2,860. In the other 20 counties, the Democrats have elected 13, and the Whigs 2. The nominar vote will there other 20 counties, the Democrats have elected 12, and the Whigs 2. The popular vote will therefore be increased considerably—fully up to 3,000. And yet the Whig crows mightly, and sports in gigantic capitals the once powerful "O. K."—now no longer potent. The Whig places its whole brag on the Legislature. It says not a word of the Popular vote. We consider Indiana safe for Polk and Dallas by a handsome majority. Contrast our present condition with that of 1840, and every reasonable man must look for this result.—Then, the Whigs elected 78 to the House, and the Democrats only 22; and in the Senate, 46 Whig Senators, while the Democrats had only two. Now, the Whigs have in the House only 53, while the Democrate have 47; and in the Senate to the Whigs have elected only eight, and the Democrats nine. The Democratic Popular majority is the Democratic nine. Democrats nine. The Democratic Popular ma-jority is now 8.000. Who can doubt that Indiana

is thereughly Democratic?

Kentucky.—For Governor: Owsley 54,704,
Butler, 50,151—Whig majority in Mr. Clay's own
State only 4,553!

LLINOS.—We have carried six Congress that Districts by greatly increased majorities—and the Whirs one, by a decreased majority. The Democrats have elected about two-thirds of both branches

crats have elected about two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature, and given, in the popular vote, near 15,000 and wife! And, will, the State Register gives the names of 'nearly-figur more Harrison men of '40, who will support Polk and Dullas.

Missouri.—All five Democrats elected to Concress, viz.; J. B. Bowlin, Sterling Price, J. H. Relle, John S. Phelps, and J. Jam'eson. Edwards (Dem) elected Governor by about 7,000—and, according to the Missourian the Mark Democratic

| 13 | Louisana—Democratic gain,                  | 4,6                 |
|----|--|---------------------|
|    | North Carolina, " " " " Indiana!           | 9 19                |
|    | Tudinalia,                                 | 15,6                |
|    | Kentucky, an apart of the draft more thank | $\frac{13.0}{21.3}$ |
|    | Alabama,                                   | 6.4                 |
|    | Missourie " " "                            | 4.0                 |
|    | Tonic Development of the Sign of           |                     |

Iowa .- We have received the Burlington (Iowa) Gazette of the 10th inst., with the result of the election of Delegates to form a Constitution for the Territory in view of its admission into the Union. The Convention is to meet on the first Monday in October next, The Gazette estimates that according to returns received there will be 53 Democrats to 20 Whigs.

# [COMMUNICATED.]

The following incident, illustrative of the cander of our political opponents, was related by Mr. G. W. J. Copp, in a speech delivered at Smithfield. A Democratic Association in one of the inland towns of Maine, was accustomed to opening their meetings by reading the Declaration of Independence; and one evening, two of the old true bluelight Federal Whigs found their way into the meeting. When they entered, the chairman was reading the Declaration of Independence, as usual. After listening a wifle to what they supposed was a Democratic document, one of them says to the a Democratic deciment, one of them says to the other, "Well, friend, how do you like that?" 'd don't like it at all; it is nothing but a lot of did.

HARPERS-FERRY, Aug. 27, 1844.

MR. EDITOR:—Sir:—ir find in my article of "Vindicator," published in the "Spirit of Jetterson" of the 23d instant, some omissions of words. which doubtless occurred in setting up the piece You will do me a favor by giving place to the In one clause it is made to read I there, in

contradiction of Mr. Gallaher's assertion—and with truth—stated to the public—first, that there were Whigs in loffice here, and I gave the reasons. It should be—and I gave THEIR NAMES.— In another place, I am made to say - But be careful not to hix on removed appointments, &c. It should read.—But be careful not to fix on almonard appointments, &c. Again: the person so removed to be appointed, &c.,—should read, the person so RUMORED to be appointed, &c.

In my statement of Armory matters, it has been my aim to give a fair and impartial one—one that will stand a test of the most severe scrutiny that can be applied. And as I have found, upon the ther examination, that I did omit three appointments to othice here, during the supervision of this Armory by the gentlemen mentioned in my arti-cle of the 10th inst., who, I had supposed were continued in office from Col. Stubblefield's time, I cheerfully make the corrections which have thus been brought to my observation—and I can as-sure any gentlem in, who may leal disposed, to learn whether the statements now, and heretolore given by me, are matters of fact, he can readily do so, on applying to the proper authorities at this Armory.

Armory

I find that I omitted the appointment of WinGraham, Whig Clerk, and Asaph Wilson and
Adam Brown, Democratic Inspectors. This would
increase the Whig appointments to office to
and the Democratic to Tibl. & tingut and brodged 3:

Whig majority,

This would seem to be a pretty fair distribution of offices among the Whigs—and such an only too, as could not reasonably be commanded of by those desiring to give political coloring to the appointments. I also find that out of the 250 per pointments. pointments. It also find that out of the 250 persons employed at this Armory at the present time, the Whigs have twenty-old majority over the Democrats. This, however, is not the effect of political preference; but shows to the contrary, that partizan influence has not been introduced, as instituted, into the operations of the Armory as, indeed, it should not.

VINDICATOR

Boston.—The amount of revenue received at the port of Boston from July 1st to August 9th, is one million and twenty thousand dollars—a period of forty days only. The amount of imports for July, 1843, was \$310,965: During the same time in 1844, \$712,077—showing an increase of \$401.114

Manorany.—Such is the value of this treathat a single one out up into logs has sold as high as \$10,000. In England it brings a high price among the manufacturers of plane-ortes.

An ambitidus boy, and a fit representathis sire, must be Joe Smith's eldest son a fitteen. He tells the people of Warsaw the him of Denniark, he has had in interview with the first start and fitter and that he had been stall fitted and that he

"Let the Government take care of the Rich, and the Rich will take care of the Poor." DANIEL WEBSTER How this doctrine works in Massachusetts will be seen from the annexed petition of the female operatives in one of the rich tariff-protected establishments in Mr. Webster's Sinte:

To the Massachusetts Legislature: "We, the undersigned, females, dependent upon the labor of our hands for subsistence, having left the employment of the Middlesex Manufactur-With searcely a discenting voice, the Bemocratic the learner of our hands for subsistence, having letter the lemphyment of, the Middlessx (Manafactur ing company) on account of the violation on their part of the agreement existing between the hands and no one card now doult, that it is the arrest the part of the agreement existing between the hands and no one card now doult, that it is the arrest the part of the agreement existing between the number of the violation of the agreement existing between the number of the expension of the dependence of the company in the part of the agreement existing between the number of the expension of the dependence of the company in the part of the substance of the company in the part of the substance of the company in the content in the Satt and Union, that we are one and in the sweet of the company in the company in the content of the company in the part of the company in the of the turn outs from Middlesex, and many who labored with us have been obliged to leave Lowell, and seek their bread, we know not where, on account of the persecution carried on against them by the Middlesex company. Our names are upon all the corporations in Lowell, that we find no all the corporations in Lowell, that we find no employment. We therefore pray that you will, didates. I had such considence in Mr. Tyler's if consistent with your constitutional powers, stay goodsenve and patriotism, that i was sure he would the hands of our persecutors; and, if not, that withdraw in due time, as I believed him to be a some law may be enacted which will prevent our good Democrat." (Is it necessary for us to specibrothers, sisters, and triends suffering as we suffer, if ever they should resist injustice from manufacturing companies.

Mary A. Morgan,

Mary A. Morgan,

The New York Evening Post thus comments ton is, whether we shall have a Republic without on the foregoing scandalous conduct of the coonskin and hard-cider promises of two dollars a day and glorious sentiment! as brief and beautiful, as

cases of oppression would come to light. An instance of this kind, on the part of the corporations of Lowell, has just been exposed in a petition from some of the operatives to the Massachusetts Legislature. It appears from this petition, that, by a combination among the corporations, if any person leaves, work in a mill, in less than after a year's service, the name of such person is sent to all the other mills, who are pledged to refuse employment to the person thus marked and proscribed. The petitioners further state that, af-

books as turn outs from Middlesex; and they are now refused employment in these mills, at any now refused employment in these mills, at any price, solely on this ground.

"One great argument of the advocates of a high tariff, is the advantage which arise from opening as they say, a particular field for domestic industry. It is a scheme, whose operation is to make the poor but independant citizens work in subjection to the will of the rich, until, as in England, whole towns shall be dependant on a lew owners of great workshops."

England, Texas and Mexico.—The Houston (Texas) Telegraph of Wednesday, July 31, contains the following paragraph:

We now learn, upon the authority of Capt. We now learn, upon the authority of Capt. Elliott himself, that England had advised Mexico under no circumstances to acknowledge the independence of Texas, but to keep up an armistice with her as long as possible; and in case a successful attemp at annexation between the United States and Texas took place, then to go to ver, and England would back her in the contest. This confirms us in the opinion we have long entertained, that our independence will never be acknowledged by Mexico, while there is a prospect of annexation. England will resist this measure as long as it can be resisted by diplomacy. And our government journal admits that the influence of England over Mexico is almost if not entirely unbounded."

It becomes our melancticly duty to record the death of A. Magill Green, Esq., a son of General Moses Green of Colleger, and Consul of the U. States at Galveston. Mr. Green was a gentleman greatly beloved for his very amiable manners, and highly respected for his high sense of honor. He leaves a wife and four children to bewall his desc.

We are sorry to understand that many others have perished at Galveston generally the victims of yellow fever. Among these, is General Murphy, the United States. Charge to Torsas.—So great has been the mortality, that, as we understand by the last accounts, 250 had died in a few days—and on one day there were 14 funerals.

Gen. Advict. Wool, the Mexican leader, is a Frenchman. He was far some years in the service of the United States, under General Scott, and is rather celebrated for his pompons bearing, though not much for personal courage.

THE LLINOIS LOAN.—Among the bassengers on the last steamer from England were ex-Givernor Davis, the agent for the London bond-hold-way of the State of Illinois, and the Hon. Michigal Ryah, State Commissioner. The New York Republic says that the long negotiation which has been going on between the State and its creditors, has resulted in favor of the desired loan, provided, at the coming session, a tak is levied and collected for the payment of the interest on the improvement debt.

U. S. SENATE .- On the 4th March next, the terms of seventeen Senators will expire... Of this number 12 are Whigs, and 4 are Democrats, as

follows:

White—Phelps, of Vermont; Choate, of Mass.;
Sprague, Rhode Island; Tallmadge, New York;
Dayton, New Jersey; Bayard, Dehaware; Merrick, Maryland; Henderson, Mississippi; White,
Indiana; Porter, Michigan; Foster, Tennessee;
Rives, Virginia.—12.

"Democrats.—Farfield, Maine; Sturgeon, Penn.;
Tappan, Ohio; Benton, Mo.—4.

The Smatters who remain; stand 19 Democrats
to 16 Walner.

Not long since we ventured to express our opin GREAT ACCESSION TO WHIGERY .- The Rhode

GREAT ACCESSION TO WHITERY.—The Rhode Island Transcript, a Whig paper published in Providence, announces the following important accession to the ranks of Whigery. These 700 incernits with Gen. JONATHAN EDWARDS at their head, will, we fear, render Whigery irresistible in Rhode Island.

"Every colored citizen, therefore, in the State and Union, has the greatest possible interest in securing the election of Henry Clay. Mr. Clay is the only man who has pledged himself openly and candidly to support them in their just and equitable rights. Henry Clay will therefore receive seen hundred roles from the coloured citizens of Rhode Island."

TABLE

Of Electoral votes for President since the foundation

## The Markets.

BAITIMORE MARKETS, Aug. 27.

CATTLE—There were 150 head of B. of Cattle offered at the scales we terday, and 333 head sold at prices ranging from \$3.25 to \$4.25 per 100 lb. 87 were driven North, and the balance left on hand unsold. There prices show an advance on lat week's rates.

FLOUR—There is very little demand for Howard st. Flour, and prices are unchanged. Holders ask \$3.94 a Q4 for new flour, of good mixed brands, and parcels fresh ground, from tild which, are held at \$3.87t. We are not advised of any transantions worthy of note. There is no fixed receipt price. Sales on Saturday and yesterday, of City Mills flour, at \$4.

indvised of any transactions worthy to hole.

fixed receipt price. Sales on Saturday and yesterday, of City Mills flour, at 84.

GRAIN.—There was a fair supply of wheat at market yesterday, and rales were making at steady rates. We quote good to prime reds at 78 a. 83 cts; and inferior to good at 70 a 78. We quote white wheats at 83 a 93 cts. Sales of white Corn at 33 a 40, and yellow 41 a 43 cents. Maryland Rya is worth 52 cents. Oats bring 21 cents.

WHISKEY.—We quote hids. at 22 a 224 cts., and blds. which continues very scarce, at 231 cts., with sales.

WINCHESTER MARKETS, Aug. 27, 1844. Flour, superfine, per barrel, 43.25 a 3.5.—Wheat, 65 a 70—Corn. 25 a 3.—Rye, 33—Oats, 16 a 18—Bacon, \$415.0 a \$5.00—Lard, 41 a 51—Plaister, \$4.

ALEXANDRIA MARKETS, Aug. 27. ALEXANDIGIA, 313-14 REP 15, Aug. 31.

10 Flour per barrel, \$3.31 a \$3.37—Wheat, red. per bush, 75 a 30 abs.—do white, 35 a 90 cts.—Corn, white, 37 a 31 cts.—Corn, yellow, 41 a 42 cts.—Rye 52 cts.—Oats 23 a 31 cts.—Corn Meal 45 a 46 cents.

GEORGETOWN MARKETS, Aug 27, Flour, superfine, per barrel. \$4.00 a \$4.06—Family, \$5.00 a \$5.25—Wheat, red, per bushel \$0 a 37.—Wheat, white, 87 a 90 cts.—Rye, 52 cts.—Corn, white, 40 a 41 cts.—Corn, yellow, 42 a 43 cts.—Dats 31 a 33 cts.—Flax Sted, \$1.00 a 112—Clover Seed, \$5.50 a \$6.—Timothy Seed, \$2.25 a \$2.50—Bacon, hog round, per 100 lbs.\$4.50 a \$4.75.

On Sunday the 11th inst., at the Buffalo Ridge Springs, in Nelson county, Va., Mrs. Mary L. Turwillen, wife of Mr. Ell Turwillen, of Buckingham C. H., Va., in the 32th

year of her ago.
On Tuesday night last, in this county, Mr. WM. Mc-INTERE, aged about 21 years.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

97 The Rev. T. W. SIMPSON will preach in the Presbyterian Church in Charlestown on Sabbath morning next, at the usual hour. Aur. 30, 1314.

JEFFERSON CAMP MEETING. Divine permission, a Camp Meeting will be held for By Divine permission, a Camp Meeting will be held for Jefferson Circuit. commencing on Thursday the 23th August, inst., on Payne's ground, the location of the past year, about half a mile from Wale's Depot.

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

By what follows, it will be seen that the strictest attention will be given by pravent interruption by SETTLERS, always a null ance to religious meetings.

"We forewarm all persons settling or selling any article on our premises during the Camp Meeting Committee, to temove any who imay trespass. Given under our hands this 27th day of July 1844.

John Lock, Sen. Frace C. Pidgeon, Thomas Hiatt, Henry Payne, James Chapman, John H. Frasher, despot bank; save to us the veto itself, that great onservative saleguard of the Constitution; save

your welcome-welcome-thrice welcome into

Jeac C. Pidgeon,
Henry Payne,
John H. Frasher,
J. M. & J. O. Coyle,
Wade and brothers,
David Clevenger,
Reuben R. Jordan,
William Reid,
Catharine Locks." James Chayman,

James Chapman,
James Chapman,
Ji M. & J. O. Coylo,
Andrew Cage,
France Pidgeon, Sen.
Ephraim Watson,
Benjamin Thomas,
Jacob Pidgeon,
The committee and all concerned are expected to meet on the ground on Thursday the 15th inst, at 8 o'clock in the morning to make the public preparations necessary for the accommodation of the meeting.

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

Aug. 8, 1344.

Young Ladies' Boarding School.

# ANGERONA SEMINARY.

HIS School, located in the vicinity of Win-Young Ladies in the higher branches of education—designed more particularly as a Boarding School, will be resumed again, under the care of the subscriber, on the 2nd Monday in September next. The general arrangements of the School will be the same as when formerly under the care of the undersigned, and will embrace a thorough course of instruction in all the branches of an English, Classical and Ornamental Education. Terms nsh, Classica and Ornamenta Education. Terms and particulars, more immediately interesting to parents, furnished on application to the undersigued, either personally or by letter.

L. EICHELBERGER.

Angerona, Aug. 30, 1844.-3m. TAKEN UP,

ON the 27th of August, 1844, near Leetown, Jefferson county, a Red and Sorrel HORSE COLT, supposed to be three years old next spring —14 hands high, with a star and strip in the face, and a scar on the left shoulder-and appraised at 825.

The owner of the Colt is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. WM. JOHNSON. A 30, 1844.-3t\*.

## NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a few pieces of entirely new style GOODS for ladies dresses. Rept Cashmers, which are hundsome, fushionable and durable. The ladies will please call and see them.

Aug. 30, 1844:

BACON WANTED. T WO THOUSAND POUNDS OF BACON WANTED, for which I will give the highest price, if immediate application be made.

Aug. 30, 1844.

VINEGAR. S TRONG Cider Vinegar, for Pickling, for sale 

SADDLES.

FOR CASH, lower than they ever have been sold in this county, and will insure them to be made of the best materials. And he will also sell low on the usual credit.

He would also inform those who have old stand

ing accounts, to come forward and settle them, as he is much in want of money.

He returns his thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received since, his residence in this. place, and hopes, by strict attention to business, still to merit a part of the public patronage.

A WHIP.

Charlestown, Aug. 30, 1844. Horses for Sale.

I HAVE two young and good draught horses, which I am desirous to sell. Also, a Wagon, calculated for either two or three horses, and harness for six horses. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above, will find it to their interest to call early. A credit of nine months will be given. JOHN MARQUART.

Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 23, 1844—3t.

A FRESH lot of Timothy Seed, for sale by JOHN HUMPHREYS.
August 23, 1844. PUBLIC SALE

Valuable Real Estate in Bolivar. WILL sell before the Hotel of Eli H. Carroll, at Harpers-Ferry, at Public Auction, to the nighest bidder, on Saturday the 7th day of Septem-

er next, that Valuable Lot of Land, ontaining about SIX ACRES, lying and being in North Bolivar, Jefferson county, State of Virginia, with the improvements thereon. The imrovements consist of a Two Story

stone House, (stuccoed,) and a small one story building, beside outhouses, &c. It is the same property ormerly owned and occupied by Nicholas Koonce,

as a Tavern Stand.

Terms of Sale.—One fourth of the purchase money cash, and the balance in equal payments of six, twelve, and 18 months, with interest, and to secured by Deed of Trust on the property. Sale to take place at 10 o'clock, M.
JOHN H. ALLSTADT,

per ISAAC FOUKE. Harrers-Forry. August 23, 1844. STUNE QUATING.

WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE respectfully in-Frederick, and adjoining counties, who may wish to mark the graves of their lamented dead, that he still continues to make and superscribe MONUMENTS -- Box, Column, and plain

TOMB SLABS-And Head and Foot

STONES

OF EVERY VARIETY.

Having purchased an extensive QUARRY of the most beautiful White and Variagated MARpolish with, his prices will be LOW. One great advantage to purchaser is, that all Stone will be delivered at his risk, without any extra charge.

LTLETTERING nearly executed.

ATLETTERING nearly executed.

By application to Mr. Jas. W. Beller, Charlesown, these who may desire any of the above articles can be shewn the list of prices and the differ-ent plans. He will also forward any orders, epiaphs, &c., that may be desired. Or by address ing me at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., orders can be filled without delay.

L-No imposition need be feared, as my prices

are uniform... Aug. 23, 1844,—1y.

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

selves on very favorable terms.

August 23, 1814.

J. J. MILLER. Home-made Boots and Shoes.

liberal patronage I have received in the sale of these articles, I have been induced to make arrangements, by which my assortment will always be kept complete. Farmers can be supplied with any quantity of heavy double-soled Boots and Shoes, at very reduced prices. Especial attention is paid to ladies and children's shees. J. J. MILLER.

August 23, 1844. SALT. 125 SACKS of coarse and fine Salt—at re-duced prices for cash. Farmers will find

it their interest to call and see mc. August 23, 1844. J. J. MILLER. BACON.---PRIME BACON, Lard, Flour and Corn Meal, for sale by August 23, 1844. J. J. MILLER.

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

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

Super Black, Blue, Olive, Drab, Light and Dark Mixed, Light and Invisible Green Cloths, French, English and American Manufacture, from \$2 50 to \$12 00 per yard; Cassimeres of every variety, and quality, as fol-

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

Ready Made Clothing,

Such as I me Cloth Coats, made in neat style, from \$10 to \$20; Fine Summer Coats from \$1 75 to \$6 00;

Superior Cassimere Pants, from \$4 to \$8; do Satinet Pants, from \$2 to \$5; Summer Pants, a great variety of Fancies, from

Vests, from \$1 to \$6, a great variety, various 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 citizen 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. HARPERS-FERRY BOOT, SHOE AND HAT

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 sell either by the dozen or package, as low as they can buy in the eastern markets. hey can buy in the eastern markets. Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844—4t.

BLACK OIL VARNISH, For sale at B. M. Alsquith's

SERVANT WANTED.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and customers that he will sell a few twenty-five years of age. Children with her will be no objection. Any person having such a servant to dispose of will please address the undersigned at Bath, Morgan county, Va.

August 16, 1844. WM. HARMISON.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. TUST received, a good assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, viz:
Carpenter's Door Locks;
Knob Latches; Rimmed do.; Socket and Turner's Chissels;

Socket and Turner's Chissels;
Shovels and Tongs, various prices;
Horse Rasps, large size;
Mill and Hand-saw Files;
Butt and Parliament Hinges; Wood Screws and Spriggs;

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

Harpers-Ferry, August 16, 1844. Facts as thep Are.

SAMUEL GIBSON is selling Groceries at the following prices:
No. 1 Green Rio Cofflio, 10 cts. No. 2 do do do No. 3 do do do Good Loaf Sugar, New Orleans Brown Sugar, Do do Bleached Deaphene Candles, Brown do do 35

Sperm Candles, 37 1-3

Mould Tallow Candles, 12 1-2

Tobacco, best quality, 5 plugs to the pound, at 20 cents; small twist, 12 1-2; and all other arti-

cles in the same proportion.

Coffee and Sugar subject to a discount of 50 cents, when sold to the amount of 100 pounds.

Foreign Liquors.—A fine assortment of French Brandy, Holland Gin, Maderia and Cecily Wines, which I am willing to sell at a small ad-

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

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

NOTICE.

A LL the Stockholders in the "Shenandoah Bridge at Harpers-Ferry," who know themselves to be delinquents, by not having paid the first and second instalments, of two and fire Dollars

per share, were due on the 20th of June and 20th of July last, respectively. They are most earnestly requested to pay in forthwith.

By Order of the Board,

GEORGE MAUZY, See'y & Treas'r.

Harpers-Ferry, August, 9, 1844.

ESTRAY.

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

The person who carried off a SHOVEL, as good

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

WANTED. FROM recent additions, my stock of Home-made Shoes and Boots is now very extensive, embracing every variety and style; and from the liberal patronage I have received in the sale of these August 9, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH. LARD FOR SALE.—A few jars of nico tamily Lard. E. M. AISQUITH.

August 9, 1844. TURNIP SEED.—Fresh Turnip Seed for sale by J. H. BEARD &. Co. July 17, 1844.

NOR THE LADIES .--- Just received, a LADES.—Just received, a very low.

J. G. WILSON.
Harpers-Ferry, August 16, 1844.

CIDER VINEGAR.—Just received and for sale by
J. G. WILSON.
August 16, 1844.

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

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

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

MEAT, MEAT!

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

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

LARD LAMPS.

HAVE just received a few more of those Lard Lamps from the manufactory of 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 see. CHARLES G. STEWART. August 2, 1844.

SELLING OFF.

Who want 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, Queensware, Groceries, &c., is complete. Persons desiring 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 market price, 2 or 3000 pounds of Wool, for which we will exchange goods.

August 2, 1844.

MILLER & TATE.

VINEGAR.—Prime Hard Cider Vinegar July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH'S. BACON.—On hand, a lot of very nicely cure Bacon, hog round, low for cash. August 2, 1844: MILLER & TATE, NOTICE

HAVE the pleasure of informing the Milf-holders and others concerned, that the New Shenandoah Company, at their late meeting, have educed the Tolls on the Shenaudoah river to the

Berry's Ferry S. Wilson's Mills a G. F. Hupp's Mill a 7 "
GEORGE MAUZY, Agent,
Aug. 23, 1844—3t. N. S. Compan

BAKING, &c. THE business of the late Jame Jones will be continued at the shop formerly occupied by him, by Charles Jackson. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Charlestown, Aug. 23, 1844.

.. Pay your Taxes. THE Taxes for 1844 have been due since the 1st of July, and must be paid.

BENJAMIN LUCAS, JOHN W. MOORE, ROBERT LUCAS, DANIEL G. HENKLE.

August 23, 1844.

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE. THE undersigned having rented Mr. John Peacher's Mill, at the Old Furnace, and being now prepared to grind all kinds of grain, and wishing to be constantly employed, would respectfully solicit all those who have Grain to grind, to grive him a call, and see whether he will not do

as well as any other Miller in the county. For every 300 pounds of good Wheat he will give one Barrel of Flour and 65 pounds of Offal, or he will furnish the barrel for the offal, and stand the inspection in Baltimore and Georgetown. He would rather that Farmers would bring him their Wheat to grind for toll; yet if any prefer selling, he will buy, and give the highest price in cash, on delivery. He will constantly keep Flour, Corn Meal and Offal for sale at the Mill.

July 26, 1844—tf.

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. ine 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, Insertings, Gloves and Hosiery;
Cloths, Summer Cassimeres, Vestings;
Boots and Shoes and Hats, of every variety;
Parasols, Sun Shades, Ribbons, Chemizetts, &c.,
at unhearded lon prices; at unheard-of low prices; Groceries, very low, viz: Coffee, 6, 8, and 10

Teas, 50, 62 1-2; Super Extra Imperial, \$1,00; Hardware, assorted; Queensware and Glass; Tin-Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., &c. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call

n A. & G. W. HOLLAND. Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844—tf. Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. J. H. BEARD & Co.,

A RE just receiving a large and fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, &c. &c., which they respectfully offer to their customers and the public in general, at reduced prices and on the supplications.

ORANGES AND LEMONS. Fresh Oranges and Lemons, Filberts, fresh Candy, Almonds, English Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, &c., just

received and for sale by
July 17, 1844.

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

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS. July 17, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

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, Quillis, Blank Books, Slates, Parer Lies, Lead Borolle, St. Steel School,
Steel Pens, Quilles, Blank Books, Slates, Parer Lies, Lead Borolle, St. Steel School per, Inks, Lead Pencils, &c., &c., for sale by July 17, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

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

LEATHER.

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

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, Laces, Collars, &c. July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH.

ADIES' HOSE.—Black and Write Silk and Black and White Cotton Stockings, at very low prices at E. M. AISQUITH'S.

July 17, 1844.

BACON.—Prime Bacon, Sides and Shoulders
"City Cured," for sale low.
July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH. LIQUORS.—Good Old WINES, BRANDIES, RUM, SPIRITS, and WHISKEY, all pure, for sale at
July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

FOR THE SUMMER. A beautiful ar ticle of Gentlemen's Calf and Morocco Walkeing Shoes, very light, neat and fashionable. Also, Slippers, Pumps and Boots, home-made, for sale low by J. J. MILLER.

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, Pantaicons, Vestings, &c., made to please, or no sale. Fine Linen Summer Frock Coats will be made to order for \$3,26. Call at the store of A. & G. W. HOLLAND, Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

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

A. & G. W. H.

SALT:—20 Sacks Coarse and Fine SALT best quality and large size at July 17, 1844

1 3 August 9, 1844.

Not long since we ventured to express our opinion about the great importance of a complete reunion of the Republican party. After acknowledging the many and signal services which had been readered by President Tyler to the Democratory, we appealed to him and his friends to unite with their Republican brethren, assuring them that they would be received by the friends of Polk and Dallas "with cordiality, confidence, and joy." With scarcely a dissenting voice, the Democratic press of the Union has re-echoed these sentiments; and no one can now doubt, that it is the ardent wish of the Republican party, that Mr. Tyler and his friends should co-operate with us "as brethren and as equals." We have not time or space for many quotations; but we will refer to the views of two Democratic journals, one in the North, the other in the South. The New York Democrat says: "Almost every Democratic paper we open responds to our recommendation of union and harmony in the Democratic ranks, oblivion to the past,

"the man of iron nerve," waose pen indited triotism of John Tyler, and we invoke him; in the name of the Democracy of the Union, to place his

Maria French, Mary W. Honey, Lucinda Keeler, Ruth Hancock, Mary J. Stowell, Caroline I. Sweetser, third and final veto upon the Bank of the United States, by uniting with us, his old Republican State Rights' anti-bank friends, and thereby insur-Eunice G. Ilsley, Deborah Smith, Betsey Tenney, Sarah Flying,
Mary F. Tenney, Rebecca B. Flying,
Lydia G. Bates, Amy Littlefield,
Julia A. Taylor, Jane G. Morgan.
Mary A. Morgan,
The New York Evening Post thus comments Sarah Flying, Rebecca B. Flying, ing the deleat of the Dictator, who would re-estab hish this corrupt and despot corporation, upon the fragments of the Constitution and the ruins of American liberty? It was James K. Polk, who

and roast beef: 1. Agreat deal is said true and eloquent, and presenting in bold relief, the dreadful consequences from which we were by the advocates of protection respecting the benefits to the laborers, arising faom the favors of large
manufacturing establishments. The poor and
humble, it is said, find employment and derive
support and wealth from them. This appears
very well to assert at a distance. But if the laborers should tell the whole story, some terrible
to discover the discovery the latest and many
cases of conversion would come. To light, And advocate of the immediate annusation of largers.

proscribed. The person thus marked and who stands in conflict with his own patriotic proscribed. The petitioners further state that, after they had entered into the agreement with the Hinally, Mr. Polk; (as well as President Tyler) is Middlesex mill to work twelve months, (which devoted to the rights and union of the States; they were compelled to sign or not be employed;) whilst the violent and proscriptive course, the discriminance of the states of the president and proscriptive course, the discriminance of the states of the president and proscriptive course, the discriminance of the states of the president and proscriptive course, the discriminance of the states of the president and proscriptive course, the discriminance of the states of the president and proscriptive course, as the states of the president and proscriptive course, as the states of the president and proscriptive course, as the states of the president and proscriptive course, as the states of the president and proscriptive course, as the states of the president and proscriptive course, as the states of the president and proscriptive course, as the states of the president and proscriptive course, as the states of the president and proscriptive course, as the states of the president and proscriptive course, as the states of the president and proscriptive course, as the states of the president and proscriptive course, as the states of the president and proscriptive course, as the states of the president and proscriptive course, as the states of the president and the pre Middlesex mill to work twelve months, (which they were compelled to sign or not be employed,) their wages were reduced to twenty five percent, without their consent. They then left, as they had a perfect right to do; for the agreement, if binding on the girls to stay, was equally binning on the corporation to continue the wages with which the work began; otherwise, the company might abolish the wages, and still demand the service. It further is affirmed that, after the girls were driven from the Middlesex mills by this unjust reduction, their names were reported to all the other books as furn outs from Middlesex; and they are conservative saleguard of the Constitution; save

to us Texas from the grasp of England, into whose hands she will be certainly thrown by the election of Henry Clay; come, at the head of your gallant and devoted triends, and render our common victory and triumph certain and complete; come, and the grateful and united voice, of more than a million of freemen, rescued by your vetoes from the domination of a monarch bank, will proclaim

ENGLAND, TEXAS AND MEXICO .- The Houston

The tariff as it is, has reduced the wages of the farmer, mechanic, and laboring man. Is it right?

The tariff as it is, has increased the price of nearly every manufacturered article which the The tarin' as it is, benefits the manufacturers, but injures every other class. Is it right? For our part, we say it is not, and we go for its modination. We go for a tariff that will benefit all classes alike. We want no hyporteism under our

in the last stage of consumption !- Cadiz Sen-

Polk and Dallas.—A gentleman of this city who returned from New York the other day, counted on the railroad between Jersey city and Trenton, if y-nine luckory poles with Polk and Dallas flags loating from them. His lady noted them down while, he counted. The gentleman was on his way home from the Catskill Mountains, and he informs us that Polk and Dallas, poles are so numerous in the Empire State, that he couldn't count them.—Phil. Times.

only good one so [Richmond Enquirer.

Mr. Kendall's definition of Democracy what

The Cleveland Plain Dealer comes to us with

To WHERF, TELL ME WHERE!—Where is that same old coon! Where is the log cabin? Where is that lard cider and the gourd? Where is Ogle's speech on spoons and chicken tax? Where are the Florida Bloodhounds? Where is the Whig enthusiasm? Where be your gibes now? Think of whiggery in 1840, how insolent and overbearing and sanguine it was! But whiggery in 1844! what a toriorn hope it is! It looks like a sick man.

exception can be taken to it?

"The Democracy we advocate is justice between man and man, between state and state, between

man and man, between state and state, between nation and nation. It is morality. It is giving to every man his due: It is doing unto others as we would have them do unto us. It advocates the banishment of falsehood, fraud, and violence, from the affairs of men. It is the moral code of all true philosophy; it is a fundamental doctrine of "Him who spake us never man spake." It is the perfection of reason and the law of God."—Expositor; vol. 12 p. 1.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer comes to us with a letter and certificate, signed by one hundred and fifty-six electors who voted the Whig ticket in 1840; have renounced the Whig party, and enrolled their names upon the glorious banner of Democracy. These gentlemen all certify that they supported Harrison in 1840, but now go for Polk and Dallas.—[Richmond Enquirer.]

Mornous have arrived in the city of St. Louis who report that Joe Smith has risen from the dead, and has been seen in Carthage and in Nauvoo, mounted on a white horse, and with a drawn sword in his hand. They say that us Joe is thus restored to life every thing will go on prosperously with the Mormons. Thus a few fanatical leaders induce these ignorant, credulous and superstitious fanaties to believe the greatest possible absurdities.—St. Louis Erg.

BEHOLD THE LONE STAR. terrific and wars desolation, Where blooming swannas were crimsoned with go There valor and vict if gave birth to a nation. And hushed the dread rifle and cannon's loud roar. The heroes of Texas have shown great devotion; The fame of their deeds has been sounded afar; And millions behold with a friendly emotion. The flag that displays the lone Texacan Star.

When war, strife and carnage pervaded our regions.
Where Britain had governed and sorely oppressed,
Then France to our shores soon despatch d her brave

Then France to our shores soon despated it her signed.

To succor the needy and aid the distressed.

Alt! then the prood eagle definate was screaming.

The buds of fair freedom no tyrant can mar;

Our nation with power and resources now teening,

A welcome will give to the Texacan Star.

A welcome will give to the Texacan Star.

De Kalb and Montgomery, and thousands of others,
On liberty's altar poured life's purple stream,
When blood of our fathers and tears of our mothers
In freedom's great's truggle profusely were seen.
The star we'll receive in our bright constellation,
And make people glad as they point to each sear;
Our Union they view as their rock of salvation,
We never can spurn the lone Texacan Star.

Behold the lone star; and no light need it borrow;
For years it has twinkled with lustre its own;
Forlorn shall it wander and then sit in sorrow,
Or shine in our cluster as others have shone.
Our country's bright genius now speaks from our re-

tams,
O'er which the proud engles of liberty sear,
In language as pare as the crystaline fountains
And tells us, receive the lone Texacari Star.

Our Empire of States, like a world spring from chaos, With Nature's rich bounties abundantly blest.
Will wave her bright star-spangled banner o'er Taos,\*
And save this Republican child of the West.
Democracy's lion now roused from his slumbers,
With eye balls of fire looks around from his fair.

While myriads move in the strength of their number With voices proclaiming, behold the Lone Star. Arts, science, industry will smile upon Texas,
And thousands will throng where now solitude reigns,
When once 'tis agreed that our Union annexes,
As part of her Empire, those grass covered plains,
Ah! then will be mingled with songs, smiles of gladness,
By people long subject to danger and care;
May sunshine dispel the dark clouds of their sadness,
Huzza then for Texas!—Huzza, the Lone Star!

\*The original name of Texas.

### Miscellancous.

ROSALINE. Thou standest before me silently,
The spectre of the past;
The trembling azure of thine eye,
Without a cloud o'ereast;
Calm as the pure and silent deep,
Whan winds are hushed and waves asleep.

"He will not come, mother," said Rosaline despondingly, as she glanced towards a time-piece which stood on the table by the side of her bed.— Fear not my dear," said Mrs. Mason, "we shall see him, unless prevented by illness—his heart cannot be so hardened as to refuse the request

you made him in your letter."

Rosaline Mason had married in, her eighteenth year, the young and admired Henry Clifford, to whom she was devotedly attached. For some time they lived happily, for Clifford was really fond of, and proud of his beautiful wife; but Rosaline and that he was living in a more expensive and fashionable style than their finances warrant-ed. Clifford, however, was deaf to all her remonstrances, and averse to the means of retrenchment she proposed. The consequence was, he became deeply in debt, and when the trades-people, to whom the money was owing, grew clamorous, vexed and irritated by their demands, he flew, as a last resource, to the gaming table. Here as usual, fortune smiled at first, but eventually he became the looser to a large amount. Disappointment and anxiety soured his temper. He justly dreaded to meet the reproaches or the tears of Rosaline, whom his harsh demeanor wounded severely, and therefore he was but seldom to be found at home. One night he came there unusually agitated, and hastily informed Rosaline that he had staked his all and had lost—that he was now a beggar, and was resolved to leave England immediately.

Rosaline was over whelmed with dismay. She wept, she prayed that he would take her with him. 'I have shared prosperity with you," she said, and I am now ready to partake of adversity with you. I will work. O, the toil will be sweet if I can but win back your love and affection!" But Clifford was deaf to all her entreaties. "You have suffered too much for me already," said he, "your small fortune, secured to yourself, united to that

which your mother possesses, will preserve you in competence. May you be happy and forget me."

Alas! how little did he know the heart of Rosaline. To a beautiful, but secluded spot in Devonshire, Rosaline retired with her mother. Seven years had passed away, during which Clifford, as a volunteer, had served in various engagements in the Peninsula and on the Continent. Rosain the Peninsula and on the Continent. Rosa-line had written to him repeatedly, urging her re-quest to be permitted to share his fortunes; but all his answers put a decided negative on her propo-sitions, so that at last she desisted from further en-treaty. About this time a rich but distant relative of Clifford died, and bequeathed to him the bulk of his property. Clifford returned to England and satisfied his creditors. He took a handsome house in town, and became again the complete man of fashion. This was indeed a trial to poor Rosaline; for now, she thought, "Unless I am quite banished from his heart, he will solicit me to share his welcome change of fortune. But week after week passed away, and month after month—still Clif-ford made no such offer. He did, indeed write, to propose to her an addition to her income, which Rosaline immediately rejected. As he, on his part imagined he had become an object of indifference, if not of dislike, to Rosaline, or she would have urged the request she had formerly made to him, no more letters passed between them; but Rosaline, heart broken, dejected, spiritless, declined gradually. She was herself conscious that she was passing away, but the consciousness excited no regret. "When I am upon my death-hed I will send for Henry," she said. Alas! that time arrived but too soon. She was given over by her physician, and being well aware of the great change that was awaiting her, she wrote a few lines to Clifford, and entreated to see him speedily, before she, whom he once loved, should cease to be one mong the living.

Rosaline had risen from her bed, and had placed herself in an arm chair beside the window, which booked into a beautiful garden. The tears were in her eyes, for the time had passed when she had expected Clifford would be with her, and she feared that if he had received her letter it was unremembered by him. She sat supported on each side by pillows—her form was worn to a shadow, but her countenance was full of resignation and pious hope. There was a slight color on her cheek, while a few ringlets of her dark brown hair were still shading her high and noble brow. She leaned her head on one hand, while, in the other, she clasped her husband's picture. Suddenly she roused herself, "I hear the sound of carriage wheels approaching," she said; "Heaven grant that it may be Henry!" Mrs. Mason left the room to enquire, and in five minutes more Clifford had clasped his still beloved Rosaline to his heart.

Oh! that this joy had been mine sooner," said Clifford. "Fool that I was to deprive myself of your sweet society! now indeed I am deservedly

punished."
"I will not rell you now," said Rosaline, "what a blank this world has been to me since you compelled me to leave you; nor that, had I known you would have received me, how gladly I would have "I will not tell you now," said Rosaline, "what a blank this world has been to me since you compelled me to leave you; get that, had I known you would have received me, how gladly I would have followed yon—for thatavails not now—let us speak of something else. See," she said, "yon glorious sunset, and the rich and golden gleams thrown by the declining orb over the face of nature. Oh! in such an evening and such an hour as this, I first heard your vow of love. Our favorite oaktree, and the elm grove, how freshly they are in my recollection! Happy, happy times, when I wandered there, why did you pass away so quickly?"

"Rosaline," said Clifford, "I have been a thoughthese erring being, unmeet to be joined to worth like thine—yet amid all my follies, I have ever loved you, and was sensible of your virtues. But I was too proud to sue for reconcillation."—"No more said Rosaline p. "I have dreamed that life was easy to part with, but now I almost wish to live, since

you love me still; but it cannot be,"—and she wept. "Take this," she continued—"the ring that you gave me in our day of happiness—keep it for my sake, and remember that she who wore lit never swerved in thought from her affection to you." "Alas?" replied Clifford, "how illy I have deserved so much kindness and affection."—
"You find me sadly changed," said Rosaline; "and you, too, are much thinners, and your cheeks, are quite pale." "Ah! Henry," and she smiled faintly "the gay pleasures you pursue are no friends. ly "the gay pleasures you pursue are no friends to your health. Would to heaven the world had fewer charms for you!" "You must not converse any longer dearest," said Clifford; "you are alrea-much exhausted." "Oh, yes! now, for soon I shall not be able. Nay, do not grieve. I'think of our eternal re-union. Only a few more years and you will be re-nited to me, and then no parting!" Rosaline conversed a short time longer, and then she retired to rest. Clifford, however, in see you clearly, love, raise me up." Clifford obeyed—she threw her arms around his neck, and laid head on his shoulder. "Lam worse, I cannot live long," she said. "Forgive me all that I have done amiss at any time towards you—lay me in the church yard of my native village." Clifford wept. "You grieve," she said: "strengthen him O God! preserve him—bless, bless him! We shall meet again—in happiness." She uttered the last word very faintly-her hand feebly pressed Clifford's —there was one slight sigh—all was over—and when Clifford again looked on the countenance of Rosaline, the pure spirit had left its earthly tenement, and he had a corpse in his arms.

### ELLEN ROSEWOOD.

Among all the sorrows of human life there is nothing so desolate, so withering, and so overwhelming, as the grief arising from the view of our native scenes, after a long though unforgetting absence. Wandering on from flower to flower in quest of happiness, we observe the gradual change of things with which we were connected, without any deep feelings of sorrow; we mark the progressive alteration, and follow in its course.—
But the scenes of our childhood are remembered as they existed in departed days; time flies over our natal fields unnoticed in our retrospective view; the vista of memory is still green and flowery— still the haunt of those we loved in the sunny days of our expanding existence. The heart travels not with the silent lapse of years; it folds the mantle of its infant loves around its budding joys and sits in memory's bowers, still listening to those voices which no longer sound, and responding to that music whose soft echo has long since ceased to vibrate. Wherever we roam, with whatever scene we are delightedly conversant, though, unconsciously to ourselves, we have almost totally changed from what we were, yet we turn fondly to the abode of our early years, and hasten from the cares, the sorrows, and perhaps, the honors of life, to the cradle of our being, and mingle with those playful forms we once so deeply loved, without pausing to estimate the disasters of forgotton time—without reflecting that, like ourselves, many of our young companions have been scattered over the world—many may have gone long since to the realms of unknown eternity—and all may have lost the memory of him who traces past delights so fondly. When we awake from this delusive reverie, and look around on the place of our birth -on all its well known scenes, without beholding one familiar face, one human object who thinks or cares for us; alas! the sad reality is more than we can bear. The tears of agonizing conviction blot all the fairy pictures of fancy, and the consoling though treacherous joys of years are lost on

ing though treacherous joys of years are lost on the spot from whence they sprung.

When, in the dawn of life, I left my birth-place, in the pursuit of knowledge, bitter was the sorrow I felt at parting from those companions of my boyhood, with whom I had passed the happiest hours. love. But I thought I should soon return; and when my mind is cultivated by study and observa-tion, I said fondly to myself, surely the pleasures of intercourse will be yet more sweet and joyful. Consoled by this illuding suggestion, I tore myself away; but long was the time ere I was destined to return; and sad the events which hung over that first, last parting of my childhood. Yet the time did come when I determined once more to tread the scenes which were so dear to me. As I approached the wilders I leaked example for the scenes wilders. approached the village, I looked around for old fa-milliar objects, but all was strange, unknown, and unwelcome. Still I went on sadly and silently, gazing around on every thing and beholding nothing that I loved, save the river, along whose banks I had run and sported and angled, and the eternal mountains over which I had climbed in days that now were memory's. My path lay by the grave-yard, and, impelled by the sadness of my feelings, I opened the little gate (and even that was strange, for I remembered the old one,) and in si-lence entered. On every side a vast number of tombs and graves, unknown to me, presented themselves to my view. I paused in speechless grief:

I have returned, thought I, and how have my pleasures increased? I sat down on a marble slab and wept. Where was I? Among the dead; among the graves of those whose shouts of welcome I fancied would hail my arrival, and whose smiles of joy would fall like sunshine on my wearied heart. Now what is left for me, I said and sighed, but to read their epitaphs and pass unseen away? I rose and passed from one tombstone to another; every name I read was as familiar to my ear as my own, and memory wrote upon my heart the history of their innocent existence. But there was one, upon whose grave no green sward yet had grown; one whose small white monument was yet unfixed in the enclosing soil. Upon that little tombstone I saw the name of Ellen Rosewood; the loveliest fairy of our fairy scenes: her moth-ther's idol and my boyhood's love; the pride of her native village and the delight of all who love artless innocence and unpresuming beauty. She had lived pre-eminent in all my reminiscences; her image was always in my spirit's eye, and I could not fail to compare my memory's portrait with the drawings of my vision, amid the beauties of the world, while I still sighed and thought that none outshone the beautiful and innocent Ellen. Rosewood. Could this be the termination of all my hopes and all her beauty? Thus suddenly my hopes and all her beauty? Thus suddenly must all my long cherished day-dreams fade, even as the light of being had faded from her speaking countenance? A tear fell from my swelling eye, as I mourafully hung over her last cold couch, and glittered for a moment among the letters of her name. I never thought to shed a tear, for thee, thought I. (This not the only one that has been "Tis not the only one that has been shed, responded a voice behind me. I started—turned—and beheld the aged sexton. His hoary locks had long summoned him to the grave—to that dreary mansion which he had so often prepared for tenants younger and fairer than himself; but life ed on, though he was left alone among a generation that knew him not. I saw in a mon-ment that even this sole surving object of early knowledge did not recognize the playful boy in the melancholy man; and I was not solicitous to re-new my acquaintance with him, however worthy

you love me still; but it cannot be,"-and she all places, and their eyes could tell a tale across a wide room. They were in love, as every body knew, and none in this treacherous world could love truer. But there was one who had always loved Miss Ellen most desparately from a boy, and he could not brook this Barry's success—though Walter had become from a wild and thoughtless, a very worthy young gentleman. But this made it so much the worse—he hated him the more for his reformation. So he swore revenge; and one his reformation. So he swore revenge; and one night, when Barry was returning home, he met and stabbed and killed him. But what was passing strange, he went directly to a magistrate and told what he had done. There was but one way, then, to follow. The poor mad youth said he wished to die, since Ellen would not love him—and—and yonder he lies, with nothing but his crime to mark his grave. After this, poor Ellen pined and drooped away, as mournful and beautiful a creature as God's sun ever shone upon; and —there she lies! But those are happiest who die spite of all her entreaties, resolved not to leave her through the night. At first-she was rather restless, soonest, and I wish it had pleased Heaven to spare and he could hear her murnur his name at times; but towards morning she dropped asleep for several hours. Perceiving the curtain move slowly about seven o'clock, Clifford flew to the bed-side. Rosaline was awake, and enquired what time it was. On being informed, she said—"I cannot see you alored large was rather restess, soonest, and I wish it had pleased Heaven to spare whether burying so sweet a virgin as Ellen Rose-wood.' So saying, the old man went onward to another part of the cemetery and began to excavate a new grave; while I bowed over the tomb of her who had been the brightest light of my infant years—the loveliest object of my life—and wept to think that the purest feelings of the heart should generate the bitterest sufferings, and the fairest portion of creation be the innocent cause of the most revolting and dreadful crimes.

FORWARDNESS .- Nothing, perhaps, is more uncoming in young persons, than the assumption of consequence before men of age, wisdom, and experience. The advice, therefore, of Parmenio, Grecian General, to his son, was worthy of him to give, and worthy of every man of sense to adopt: "My son, (says he,) would you be great, you must be less; that is, you must be less in your own eyes if you would be great in the eyes of

"SORT YOURSELVES."-There is a story of the officiating minister at Manchester Collegiate Church having to marry thirty couple together on Whit-Monday. Towards the end of the service, a female voice cried out imploringly from the midst of the crowd—"Sir, you have married me to the wrong man!" The functionary called out, "sort yourselves, sort yourselves!" and went on.

POLITENESS.—True politeness is common to lelicate souls of all nations, and it is not peculiar to any one people. External civility is but the form-established in the different countries for expressing that politeness of the soul. But internal politeness is very different from that superficial civility. It is evenness of soul, which excludes at the same time both insensibility and too much earnestness; it supposes a quickness in discerning what may suit the different characters of men; it is a sweet condescension, by which we adapt ourselves to each man's taste, not to flatter his pas-sion, but to avoid provoking him. In a word, it is a forgetting of ourselves, in order to seek what may be agreeable to others; but in so delicate a manner, as to let them scarcely perceive that we are so employed. It knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation, and is equally remote from an insipid complaisance and a low familiarity.

The editor of the Portland Express has a poet in his employ—a regular hap-hazurd sort of a chap —who rattles off rhymes, perfectly regardless of all ordinary rules and regulations. We give a all ordinary rules and regulations.

When Peggy's dog her arms imprison, I often wish my lot was hissen; How often I should stand and turn, To get a pat from hands like hern!

Affection.—The same sweet sensations that glow through the closer ties of society, which pant n the bosom of the husband and the father, pervade, ikewise, the 'whole mass of beings; and though weaker in proportion to the distance of propinqui-ty, yet he cannot be called wretched, who receives, cy, yet he cannot be called wretched, who receives, or communicates the smallest portion of their influence. From the impassioned feelings of the mother, to him who stands joyless on the verge of apathy, the tide of affection flows in a long and devious course. Clear, full, and vehement, it decends into the vale of life, where, after a short time, becoming tranquil and serene, it seperates into many branches; and these, again dividing, wander in a thousand streams, dispensing, as they move along the sweets of health and happiness.

Superiority in virtue is the most unpardonable provocation that can be given to a base mind. In-nocence is too amiable to be beheld without hatred; and it is a secret acknowledgment of merit which the wicked are betrayed into, when they pursue good men with violence. This behavior visibly proceeds from a consciousness in them, that other people's virtue upbraids their own want of it.

Many years ago, a cub bear was caught by a stout lad, near the borders of Lake Winnipissogee, in New Hampshire, carried into the town, and after proper drilling became the playfellow of the boys of the village, and often accompanied them to the school house, After passing a few months in civilized society, he made his escape into the woods, and after a few years, was almost forgotten. The school-house, in the meantime, had fallen from the school-master's to the school-mistress's hands; and instead of large boys learning to write and cypher, small boys and girls were taught in the same place, knitting and spelling. One winter's day after a mild fall of snow, the door had been left open by some urchin going out, when to the unspeakable norror of the spectacled dame and her four-score ppeful scholars, an enormous bear walked in, nopelul scholars, an enormous bear walked in, in the most familiar manner in the world, and took a seat by the fire. Huddling over the benches as fast as they could, the children crowded about their school mistress, who had fled to the furthest corner of the room; and there they stood crying and pushing, to escape the horror of being eat first. The hear sat saufing and warming himself by the first horsever. ing eat first. The hear sat snuling and warming himself by the fire, however, showing great sign of satisfaction by putting off his meal until he had warmed himself thoroughly. The screams of the children continued, but the school-house was far from any other habitation, and the hear did not seem at all embarrassed by the outery. After sitting and turning himself about for some time, Bruin got up on his hind legs, and shoving too the door, began to take down, one by one, the hats, bonnets and satchels that hung on several rows of pegs behind it. His memory had not deceived him, for they contained, as of old, the children's dinners, and he had arrived before the holidays. Having satisfied himself with their cheese, bread, pies, dough-nuts, and apples, Bruin smelt at the mistress' desk, but finding it locked, gave himself a bonnets and satchels that hung on several rows of shake of resignation, opened the door and disappeared. The alarm was given, and the amiable creature was pursued and killed; greatly to the regret of the town people, when it was discovered, by some marks on his body that it was their old friend and play-fellow.

THE OLD FISHERMAN AND GOV. DORR .-- In THE OLD FISHERMAN AND GOV. DORR.—In Swamscot village, near Lynn, a place inhabited by fishermen, a flag staff, painted black, has been erected upon a building, from which waves the American flag, union down, bound in black crape an eighth of a yard deep, and below which is this inscription—"In memory of his Excellency Thomas Wilson Dorr, Governor of the State of Rhode Island, who was sentenced to the State Prison, by British Tyranny, June 25, 1844."

This staff was erected by an old fisherman who

This staff was erected by an old fisherman, who says the flag must continue to wave there "over the grave of freedom, night and day, until it is blown to the four winds in pieces."

NATURALIZED CITIZENS .- The Supreme NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—The Supreme Court of New York, have decided that the Mariñe Court of the city of New York, is not a Court of Record. This decision will affect a large body of voters in that city, who have been admitted to citizenship through the Marine Court for the last thirty years, and will also have an important effect on the validity of titles (a weal early). lidity of titles to real estate.

ODD VEGETABLE .- At Cincinnati they have : cabbage which has twenty-three little well formed heads inside the large one, which appears to be perfect.

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

THOMAS RAWLINS, Adm'r.

July 26, 1844. BLACK OIL VARNISH, For sale at E. M. AISQUITH'S.

HARDWARE, &c.

LATELY received, at the old stand formerly occupied by F. W. & R. B. Rawlins, a gen-

Hardware, Cutlery, Shoe Findings, Brushes, Japanned Ware, &c.

Also, on hand, the entire stock of TIN-WARE the late firm, all home-made and warranted: My stock consists, in part, as follows:

My stock consists, in part, as follows:

Long-Handled and Grain Shovels, and Spades;
Pitch-Forks, Scythes, Sneades and Rifles;
Long and short Traces; Halter Chains;
Broad Awes, Hand Awes, 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
Iron;

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

Sask Springs; Coffee Mills; Scales and Weights; Paint, White-Wash, Shoe nd other Brushes; Shoe Blacking;

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

I intend keeping on hand an assortment of the
above articles, and respectfully solicit a share of
public natronage. I invite all to call and see

### July 17, 1844. THOMAS RAWLINS. THE U. S. MAGAZINE

public patronage. I invite all to call and see

## Democratic Review.

JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, Editor.

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by 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-FIVE per cent.
The Editor expects valuable aid to his own ef

forts, 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 desig-

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.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above Magazine, pledge themselvss 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 reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive 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 arms of the price o rangement, and in size, quantity of matter, &c., the United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least, with the leading monthlies of Enggland. Each number will contain one hundred and twetre 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 seen to be coming the coming of which will be seen to be coming 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. L. Dick, which will be accompanied with an original biography; a feature in the plan which it would be impossible to give in a work of this kind, without the most liberal and extensions with the most liberal and extensions with the most liberal and extensions expenses. without the most liberal and extensive supportas 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 remitting 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 punctualy 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-ceived.

PLAN OF PUBLICATION.

The Democratic Review will be punctually devered 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 the 25th of the month preceding publication.

All communications for the Editor to be ad-

dressed (post-paid) to
J. & H. G. LANGLEY, Publishers, August 2, 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 fol-

owing superior articles : Blue, Black and Green Cloths; Doldo do Cassimeres; Sattinetts, a good variety; An assortment of Summer Cloths; Gambroons, assorted colors; Alpacea, do do; A great variety of Summer Wear for Boys; Silk, Valentia and Marseilles Vestings;

Very handsome Balzarines;

Lace Lawns; Plain Lawns, very handsome; Plain Lawis, very liamasome; 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 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.

A Prime Lot of Bacon.

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

JOHN G. WILSON.

Happers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

Playing, Visiting and Blank Cards.

CRORGE COOK, of the late firm of ELY SMITH AND COOK, for the past six years manufacturer of the celebrated Bartlett Cards, would inform the public and the patrons of the old establishment, No. 71 Fulton st., where he has always been employed, that he continues the manufacture of all the varieties of Playing, Visiting and Blank Cards, heretofore furnished by the establishment—and that orders for the various kinds will be faithfully and 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.

Eagles of Star, Chain and Dot, Wave, Diamond, Marble and White Backs, \$36 per gross Harry 8, same description, Decators do. Elesler do. Merry Andrews do. Highlanders No. 1 star & marble backs 15 Enamelled, Ivory and Pearl Surface Cards, at

the following prices:

No. 15 enamelled, \$550 Ivory and Pearl Surfaces:

Lar. No. 14 do. 550 do lo No. 13 do. 450 do lo No. 13 do. 450 do lo No. 12 do. 400 do lo No. 10 do. 10 do lo No. 10 do. 350 do lo No. 10 do. 350 do lo No. 9 do. 300 do lo No. 9 do. 300 do lo No. 9 do. 250 do lo No. 7 do. 250 do lo lo No. 7 do. 250 do lo lo No. 7 do. 250 do lo lo No. 5 do. 200 do lo No. 4 do. 225 do lo No. 5 do. 200 do No. 4 do. 10 No. 5 do. 200 do No. 4 do. 10 No. 5 do. 200 do No. 4 do. 10 No. 5 do. 200 do No. 4 do. 150 do. 150 do. 150 No. 2 do. 150 do. the following prices: No. 2 do. No. 1 do. 150

Embossed Enamelled Cards, tinted and plain, eautifully polished with elegant designs as bor-

Printer's Blank Cards. Small Blanks (Playing Card size) No. 1 \$15 per Gross Large " " " 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

nualities.

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

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

## 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 ascontinent of sortment 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 specimen books will be forwarded to persons desirous of ma-

king out orders.

ROCERIES.—I am now receiving, and offer for sale, a fresh supply of Groceries, at 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 Whiskey, at 37 1-2 cents per gallon, with a considerable deduction in price by the barrel.

S. GIBSON.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

Encourage Home Manufactures.

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

July 17, 1844:

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

JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

A T 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 spperior 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.

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.\*

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

July 26, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH.

Liquors.—N. E. Rum, Domestic Brandy, 1st and 4th proof, and Domestic Gin, 2nd proof. For sale by SAMUEL GIBSON. Harpers-Ferry, August 9, 1844.

SUPERIOR HATS.—A supply of Rogers's Best Beaver and Russia Hats, which will be sold low.

JOHN G. WH.SON.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

GODEY'S MAGAZINE AND LADY'S BOOK. Vol. 29, from July to December, 1844. A NEW VOLUME

THE PIONEER MAGAZINE, after which all that have succeeded have copied, the number of plates, the quantity of matter, the style of embellishments, the pages of music, the fashions, the Editor's table, the color of cover, etc. etc. BATTLE-GROUNDS, MEZZOTINTS, &c.

BATTLE-GROUNDS, MEZZOTINTS, &c.,

We announced previous to any other person that
we would give views of the Battle-grounds of
America, painted for us by Russell Smith. We
sunounced this publicly in our advertisement published in 1843. Of course we thought of it a long
plain, is borannounced it, if it had been our good fortune to
have met with a plate already engraved. The
only picture of the battle-grounds yet published
(May 24, 1844) was one engraved eight years
since for Mr. Herring of New York.

We assert the above boldly and pledge ourself
to the fact.

to the fact.

To illustrate our battle scenes we have the pow erful assistance of John Frost, L. L. D. No other reference need be made to the abilities of this gentleman for the task than to refer to his various works upon the American history.

FUTURE VIEWS DARKLY HINTED. It will be impossible for us to further increase our popularity here and abroad, but we are determined to keep up in our hitherto unrivalled course. We have in our engraver's hand views of celebrated places everywhere in the United States, and every thing that appertains to our country, en-graved by Alfred Jones of New York, engraver to

graved by Altred Jones of New York, engraver to the Apollo Association.

This will be a new feature in our book, and will be much inquired after by our imitators; but they must find out our localities; we will not give them a hint of them. Suffice it to say that seven of the plates are now completed.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY. We have now in the hands of the engravers designs by F. O. C. Darley, W. Croome, W. Hamilton and Humphreys, several beautiful illustrations of the devotedness of the fair sex to the great cause

of the American Revolution.

The Ludy and the Arrows of Gen. Lee.

First news of the Battle of Lexington.

An incident in the Life of Gen. Marion.

The Gallantry of Moll Pitcher.

These are all from original designs, and are of great merit. In addition to the above, we shall from time to time seize upon every event of any importance to illustrate, and also give charming views in the neighborhood of our own city and

FAVORITE RIDES AND WATER SCENES. The following "Contributors" are, we believe,

yet unappropriated:

Miss Leslie, Mrs. E. F. Elly, Mrs. S. J. Hale,
Dr. R. M. Bird, Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, H. W. Herbert, T. S. Arthur, Prof. John Frost, W. G. Simms,
Mrs. H. F. Lee, Mrs. M. E. Robbins, Miss Meta.

STIBINISOT XPINOS

Of every description, promptly attended to as usual.

July 17, 1844—3m.\*

JOHN 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 can be found in any other establishment in America.

his new Specimen Book, recently issued, which contains as extensive and complete an assortment of TYPES, FLOWERS and ORNAMENTS as can be found in any other establishment in America.

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

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

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

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

Also, Chases, 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 any other establishment.

OLD TYPE tiken 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 detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style 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—It.\*

CROCERIES.—I am now receiving, and Transpar-Ferry, July 17, 1848.

Farper-Ferry, July 17, 1848.

If any other magdzine in this or any other country can produce a list of writers equal to the following, let them do it. Since 1830, we have extered for the public taste, and by this time we presume we know what will suit. We know also that we have the best wishes of the following ladies and gentlemen for continued success. The public also are anxious for the success of a magazine so truly American in its character.

Miss Eliza Leslie, Miss Sedgwick, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Mary Clavers, Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, Mrs. Volney E. Howard, Mrs. M. H. Parsons, Mrs. Volney E. Howard, Mrs. M. H. Parsons, Mrs. S. J. Hale, Mrs. Sebs. Smith, Mrs. Emina C. Embury, Mrs. H. F. Lee, Miss Alice Hervey, Miss Anna Fleming, Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, Miss Ellen S. Rand, etc.

W. C. Bryant, Dr. R. M. Bird, C. Fenno Hoffman, Jos. C. Neal, Park Benjamin, W. Gilmore Simms, T. S. Arthur, Prof. John Frost, Hon. Robert T. Conrad, T. S. Fay, N. Hawthorne, H. W. Herbert, H. T. Tuckerman, James Russell Lewell, John Neal, Rev. John Pierpoint, Robert Morris, T. Ledyard Chyler, S. D. Patterson, J. T. S. Sallivan. velow.saorusistron, suo cent

TERMS OF GODEY'S MAGAZINE.

August 9, 1844.