VOL. 1.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1844.

NO. 10.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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

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

557 ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of 1100 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents or each continuance. Those not marked on the manucript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid, and CHARGED ACCORDINGLY. A liberal discount made o those who advertise by the year.

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

EVERY DESCRIPTION

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING,

Executed with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms for cash, at the Office of the "Spirit of Tefferson."

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Blanks. Will be kept constantly on hand.

ISAAC FOUKE, WAL TA TEHROTTA

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 tetaotta CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA,

A TTENDS the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick and Berkeley Counties. August 2, 1844—ti.

fice 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 State Courts of that State, where the interests of the holders of those Lainds may be involved.

LTAny communications addressed to B. F. Washington, Attorney at Law, Charlestown, Jef-

Person county, Virginia, in reference to the above, will be promptly attended to. 'July 17, 1844. S. W. HOAG,

COULDON, Duffield's, Jefferson County, Va., ESPECTFULLY 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

Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, &c. Coffier of Shenadoah & High streets

HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

Young Ladies' Boarding School. ANGERONA SEMBNART.

HIS School, located in the vicinity bf Win-This School, located in the vicinity of Windchester, and devoted to the instruction of 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 Septembernext. The general arrangements of the School will be the same as when formerly under the care of the vadesigned and will embasses a thorough of the undersigned, and will embrace a thorough course of instruction in all the branches of an English, Classical and Ornamental Education. Terms and perticulars, more immediately interesting to parents, furnished on application to the undersigned, either personally or by letter.

L. EICHELBERGER.

'Angerona, Aug. 30, 1844.—3m.

Harpers-Ferry Male and Female TRANIMARY.

HE third term of this Seminary will com mence (Providence permitting) on Wednesday the 18th inst., (September.) in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, at 9 clook, A. M.—
The usual studies embraced in an English education, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Natural, Mental, and Mortal Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, &c., will be taught in the Institution.

The subscriber being desirous to please his patrons, pledges himself to do all he can for the advancement of his pupils. The terms of Tuition, the same as last session. The number of scholars limited.

THOMAS D. HOOVER.

September 6, 1844—8t. N. B.—Latin and Greek will be taught in connection with English studies. The Seminary would have been opened one week earlier if sickness had not prevented. Terms made known on application.

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 wettr. Coats of all kinds, Pantaloons, Vestings, &c., mude to please, or no sale. Fine Linen Summer Frock Coats will be made to order for \$3,25. Gall at the store of A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

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

A. & G. W. H.

From Tait's Magazine.
LOVE STRONG IN DEATH.

BY EBENEZER ELLIOTT. [This poem is founded on a fact, witnessed by a friend of the author. A boy, when at the point of death, re-quested of his mother she that would give him something to keep for her sake.]

The brother of two sisters
Drew painfully his breath:
A strange fear had come o'er him,
For love was strong in death.
The fire of fatal fever
Burned darkly on his cheek:
And often to his mother
He spoke, or tried to speak.

He said, "The quiet moonlight,
Beneath the shadow'd hill,
Seem'd dreaming of good angels,
While all the woods were still:
I felt, as if from slumber
I never could awake;
Oh, mother, give me something
To cherish for your sake!

"A cold, dead weight is on me,
A heavy weight, like lead;
My hands and feet seem sinking
Quite through my little bed:
I am so tired, so weary—
With weariness I ache:

Oh mother, give me somethi To cherish for your sake! "Why can't I see the poplars?
Why can't I see the hill,

Why can't I see the hill,
Where, dreaming of good angels,
The moonbeams lay so still?
Why can't I see you, mother?
I surely am awake:
Oh, haste! and give me something
To cherish for your sake!"

The little bosom heaves not;
The fire hath left his cheek;
The fine chord—is it broken?
The strong chord—could it break?
Alt, yes, the loving spirit
Hath wing'd its flight away;
A mother and two sisters
Look down on lifeless clay,

Political.

From the Norwich Journal. Beauties of the Whig Tariff of 1842--- The Poor Man vs. the Rich Man.

The great objection urged by the Democracy every where, against the present Tariff, is, that it protects notody but the wealthy manufacturer, while it plunders and oppresses the great body the people. We have shown that under its operation every thing the feature has been always to the control of the cont Counties.

August 2, 1844—ti.

A. Head 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 Clarke County, Va., distributed by the store of the several Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke Counties. Office on Main street, over E. P. Miller's Store and Clarke Counties. dustry, of which we have been promised so much and had so little? But let us examine still far-ther into the character of this much vaunted "Protective Tariff." From a Congressional re-port made last winter we gather the following facts:

DUTIES UNDER THE PRESENT TARIFF.

Articles consumed by the RICH MAN. Articles. per cent. Articles. per cent 71 Sweatmeats
161 Wilton Carpeting
51 Coach laces
58 Thread lace
50 Silk and Satin shoes Brown Sugar Syrup of Sugar Molasses Nutmegs 62 Silk shirts 130 Braids and curls 105 Linens 41 Coach furniture Chinese Cassin 41 Plate glass, 8 by 12 23 China ware 56 Watches 72 Diamonds 32 Pearls and precious Ginger Currants (dried) Raisins Mackerel 32 Pearls and precious
29 stones
33 Cameos
98 Mozaics
26 Gold Jewlery
97 Bank note paper
157 Billet-doux paper
160 Spermaceti candles
162 Cosmetics
190 Perfumes
113 Champaigne Cheap calicoes Cotton Checks

There can be no mistake in the above facts they are taken from a Congressional report, and were culled out by ourselves. We can therefore vouch for their truth. Now, what poor man will vouch for their truth. Now, what poor man will say that the duties under the present tariff do not need equalizing. Who will contend that it is right for the poor man to pay 71 per cent. on his sugar, 51 per cent. on molasses, and 130 per cent. on black pepper, while the rich man gets his sweetmeats for 25 per cent. and his cosmetics and perfumes for 25 per cent? Who will say that it is right for the poor man to pay 157 per cent. on his stripe shirting, 160 per cent. on his unbleached cotton cloths, 162 per cent. on his cheap ealicoes, 190 per cent. on checks, 113 per cent. on his bed ticking, while the rich man gets his Wilton carpeting for 28 per cent., his coach his Wilton carpeting for 28 per cent, his coach laces for 35 per cent; his silk shirts, ready made, for 10 per cent, his linens for 25 per cent, and his braids and curls for 30 per cent? Who will say that it is right for the poor man to pay 97 per-cent., on his common writing paper, '98 per cent., on plain glass tumblers, 62 per cent., on common window glass, 93 per cent., on his log chains, and 39 per cent. on thick-soled shoes for his wife, while the rich man gets his letter and bank note paper for 31 per cent., his polished glass plates for 6 per cent., his China ware for 30 per cent., his diamonds for 7, 1-2 per cent., his watch for 7 1-2 per cent., his cameos, mozaics, gems, pearls and precious stones for 7 1-2 per cent., and silk and satin shoes for his wife for 32 per cent.?

But our readers can draw their own comparisons, and make their own comments. It is as

plain to our mind, in view of these facts, that the present Tariff is grossly unjust and oppressive, and needs modifying, as it is the duty of the Go-vernment to dispense its blessing like the dews of Heaven "equally upon the just and unjust," with out distinction of rank, caste or circumstances.

Lord of the Loom.—The Merrimack Manufacturing Company of Massachusetts, says the Buffalo Courier, having a capital of two millions of dollars, divided, in thirteen months, four hundred thousand dollars, retaining as a reserve fund, in addition, one hundred and t en thousand dollars.—It had reserve profits on hand in 1841 amounting to two hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars. In May, 1844, this fund of reserved profits was increased, to three hundred & fifty thousand dollars notwithstanding the heavy dividends that had been made. In thirteen months this company realized, as the profits of manufacturing, more than half a million of dollars, being about twenty-three per cent, on the capital invested! LORDS OF THE LOOM .- The Merrimack Manu-

The newspapers speak of a magnificent carriage, that has already been spoken, for the purpose of conducting Mr. Clay (the President elect) to Washington. These good people ought to remember that there is many a slip between the cup and the lip. It would be bad enough to be beaten—but to make one one's-self an object of ridicule, as this too confident calculation might make them, would make the defeat still more bitter.

FARMERS, READ !!

A Candid Expose of the Effects of the Tariff of 1842 upon the Tiller of the Soil. Farmers, give us your Attention !!!

The Whig leaders call this a Protective Tariff.

They boast much of being in favor of a "Protective Total the protection of Home Industry," and they tell the farmer that he is "Proteced full 25 per centum," under the operation of this law. Now, farmers, we will undertake to show you, that this boasted Protection of which the Whig leaders rant so much, is in fact a protection of at least 25 per centum "over the left shoulder" to you. In its practical operation it protects nobody but the overgrown monopolist manufacturer, to the prejudice of the farmer, the mechanic, and all who depend upon the farmer for support, which we shall presently show you.

SUES—A short history of the late Bank.

One of the great questions to be settled at the approaching Presidential election, is whether another National Bank is to be chartered, to be followed, of course, by all the evils, frauds, and corruptions of the late Bank. That the issue is, bank or no bank, there is no longer any doubt.

Mr. Clay himself having emphatically declared that, in his opinion, the best interest of the country requires the establishment of another bank; and the honest portion of the Whig party, through their presses, as well as their public orators, declare that, if Mr. Clay and a Whig Congress are elected, a bank will be chartered. The fact is, The Whig leaders call this a Protective Tariff.

\$8,600,000. In 1842 of "animal and vegetable food" the amount of exports to England was, as taken from Niles' Register, \$16,750,000, and here it may be well to remark, in reply to the oft repeated assertion that "England buys nothing from us," that the excess of exports to England the accomplishment of their designs to fasten upon

here it is worthy of remark that whilst the excess, as stated, had increased the general amount of exports of "vegetable and animal food," the produce of the farmer fell short full five millions of dollars. This amount of the aforesaid articles of flour, wheat, corn, beef, pork, bacon, &c. was retained in the country, in consequence of the operaton of the Tariff law of 1842, (for it is a clearly established principle in political economy, that if we will not buy of foreign countries, they cannot buy from us,) fell upon the domestic market, and prostrated the price. Farmers, havenot these articles been getting lower and lower ever since the Tariff law of 42 went into operation? In 1842, April 26, wheat per bushel in the Baltimore market was worth \$1.18, as taken from Niles' Register, and this was about a fair average for that year. The average for the year 1844 will not exceed 80 cents, which is a falling off in price in that article alone of 38 cents per bushel, "over

Now, then, Mr. Farmer, suppose you raise 1000 bushels of wheat per annum.

One thousand bushels at \$1.18 will amount to

800 00 amount to

\$380 00 Loss on Indian corn, say 75 cents per barrel, and full 10 cents a bushel upon oats, besides your losses upon beef and pork, amount to upwards of \$120 more, which added to the increased cost on what you pay for sugar, cottons, woollens, &c., Let it be inquired: How far it equalized the viciswill make the round sum of \$600 per year; and
this is called protecting Domestic Industry. And
this is called protecting Domestic Industry. And
this is called protecting Domestic Industry. These are in fact the great attri
Although the state of my health compels me to now, in conclusiou, we will say a word to me-chanics. Who are your customers? The an-swer is obvious. The farmers. Blacksmith, weaver, shoemaker, tinner, tailor, cabinet-maker, one and all, who supports you? The answer is the same. Why is your business declining?— Because a blow is struck at the farmers prosperi-ty. Will you not come to the rescue? Will you not help to redeem us from this system, which, in the language of the immortal Jefferson, "is rid-ing and ruling over the plundered ploughman and beggared the yeomanry of the country." God has given us health, peace and plenty. Our wicked rulers are heaping upon us taxes, direct and indirect, until we are reduced to the condi-

tion of slaves. Arise in the might and majesty of freemen, who, knowing their rights dare maintain upon yourselves and upon us by your votes. God forbid! Come forward, then, fearlessly, peaceably, unitedly, on the approaching days of election and join with us in support of Polk, Dallas and Democracy. It is your only mode of escape from exactions and oppressions enormous AND UNENDING .- [Exchange paper.

From the New York Plebeian. The Tariff and the Farmers of the Eastern

We have conversed with an intelligent Whig merchant of this city, who has recenly been on a visit through the Eastern States. He informs us that almost every farmer he met with, and there were many, were hostile to the present Tariff. No matter what their political preferences had been heretefore, they were determined to support Mr. Polk, on account of his hostility to the Tariff of 1842, that is so destructive to their industry. We scarely receive a letter from the country but that informs us of the determination of the great body of the agricultural population to support Polk and Dallas. The Eastern farmers in many places are surrounded by the manufacturers; they see that while the manufacturers are getting rich, they are getting poor! The advantages of the Tariff—its benefits and protection. are all on one side.—Every thing the farmer has to sell brings less than under the Tariff of 1840, '41 and '42; while every thing he has to buy he '41 and '42; while every thing he has to buy he has to pay an advance of from ten to forty per cent! He sees that the so called protection afforded by the Tariff is daily impoverishing him. If he is in debt; he cannot meet his payments; and if he is out of debt, he cannot lay by a dollar of his hard earnings. He would be satisfied with a moiety of the 20 and 40 per cent. per annum, divided by the Mattewan and Merrimack Companies, but his industry will not net him over 2 or 3 per cent.

Under these circumstances it is not strange, that the Eastern as well as the Western farmers, should oppose the Tariff. Mr. Clay cannot get the vote

the Eastern as well as the Western farmers, should oppose the Tariff. Mr. Clay cannot get the vote of one-third of the planting and farming population of the Union. We say this with no desire to magnify our strength, but in soberness and reality.—
Our friends from the country assure us, that the great body of the farmers are with us, that no argument of our opponents can alienate them from our support. The low price of unprotected farm produce, and the high price of protected calicoes, &c., &c., are arguments that no ingenuity or sophistry of the Whige can refute. The majority of the farmers, planters, and laborers of the Union, are with us; and their votes will decide the contest. Their decree is irrevocable—the destiny of our high tariff opponents can now be told with certainty. The farmers are determined that they will be protected; they demand a tariff for that purpose. They insist upon at least an equal share of the bounties of Government. Or more correct-

NATIONAL BANK ONE OF THE IS-SUES—A short history of the late Bank.

One of the great questions to be settled at the approaching Presidential election, is whether another National Bank is to be chartered, to be fol-

show you.

Prior to the enactment of the Tariff law of 1842, the trade with foreign countries, in the products of the farmer, in Flour, Wheat, Indian Corn, Pork, Bacon, Beef, &c., denominated on the statistical tables of the United States as "vegetable and animal food," was very considerable. The export to England alone, of the foregoing commodities, in the year 1840, amounted, to \$18,771,075. In 1841, (see Nile's Register, vol. 55, page 181,) ii was \$16,840, 862 of "vegetable food" alone, \$12,737, of Wheat and Wheat Flour \$8,600,000. In 1842 of "animal and vegetable food" the amount of exports to England was, as taken from Niles' Paris of the Carlot of the foregoing commodities, in the year 1840, amounted, to \$18, 271,075. In 1841, (see Nile's Register, vol. 55, page 181,) ii was \$16,840, 862 of "vegetable food" alone, \$12,737, of Wheat and Wheat Flour \$8,600,000. In 1842 of "animal and vegetable food" the amount of exports to England was, as taken from Niles' Paris of the foregoing commodities in the year 1840. The foregoing commodities in the year 1840, amounted to the foregoing commodities in the year 1840, amounted to the foregoing commodities in the year 1840, amounted to the foregoing commodities in the year 1840, amounted to the foregoing commodities in the year 1840, amounted to the foregoing commodities in the year 1840, amounted to the foregoing commodities in the year 1840, amounted to the foregoing commodities in the year 1840, amounted to the foregoing commodities in the year 1840, amounted to the foregoing commodities in the year 1840, amounted to the foregoing commodities in the year 1840, amounted to the foregoing commodities in the year 1840, amounted to the foregoing commodities in the year 1840, and the foreg

The exports of manufactures for 1841, according to the same authority, amounted to \$5,591,000.7 The excess of exports over imports to England and her possessions for the year ending on the 30th of September, 1843; was \$10,800,000, an increase of \$2,500,000 in favor of 1843. But here it is worthy of remark that whilst the excess as stated, had increased the

discounts and issued notes upon nearly every imaginable security, at the most protracted dates. Short loans to persons in business—the result of business transactions—payable on the day named, is the use to which a well managed bank puts its funds. The charter of the bank required \$7,000, 000 of its capital to be paid in specie; but little over one-third of that amount was received. The rapid expansion of its first year was succeeded by a still more rapid contraction, occasioned by the near approach of the time for the resumption of specie payments. In eight months from the 1st August, 1818 to the 1st of April 1819, \$6,530,000 of loans were drawn in. The bank saved itself from bankruptcy, but by means which crushed the mercantile interests. After pampering its debtors with increased loans and repeated renewals, it suddenly called in its notes without a moment's grace, pursuing all at once a course as stringent as it had before been lax. This was the secret of the great convulsion of 1818-19 which upset credit, and produced an amount of bankruptcy that threw into the worst confusion all com-

nercial relations.

But throwing out the first four years of the bank's history, when its aberrations may seek excuse on the ground of experience and novelty, there remain, from 1821 to 1836, fifteen years of corporate existence, ample and recent enough to show how much, during so long a course of power, the bank did for the commercial community.

Let it be inquired: How far it equalized the vicisare negatived by its history, on what ground can

in fature be supported.

1. How far the bank equalized the vicissitudes

In 1821 the severe contraction of 1819 gave place to genial expansion, speculation again awoke, prices rose, and fancy investments thickened. In May, 1822, a reaction began, and through the whole year the money market was tight, and business interests depressed

In 1823 the bank took a fresh start, discounted with profuseness, and flooded the country with its notes to an extent that was checked only by the physical inability of its officers to sign any more. In 1824 and 5 the inflation was at its highest, business and speculation ran riot, cotton rose one-third, sugar doubled, and cotton goods rose 60 per cent. The papers were filled with accounts of large fortunes being made in a day by single operations. In Charleston the same parcel of cotton changed owners six or seven times in a week, without leaving the hands of the factor. The infection spread every where. Pennsylvania established \$15,000,000 banking capital at one dash. New York chartered \$52,000,000 banking capital, and no

State was exempt from the contagion.
In July, 1825, the bank became alarmed—a quick contraction followed; suspension of specie payments was threatened, and three-fourths of the weavers of Philadelphia were in six months thrown entirely out of employ. In 1826 the panic was at its height, and a shoal of banks, insurance, and stock-jobbing companies spawned into life by the previous expansion, were swallowed up in a sea

f bankruptcy.
In 1827 business began to rally and the bank to relax. But the commercial system had become so sensitive by excesses, that the slight stimulant of increasing accommodation led to a great rise in prices and to fresh attempts at speculation. The bank, grown cautious, immediately resumed and tightened its contraction. In 1828 and 9 the distress of 1825 and 6 was felt by the country. At the North the pressure was extreme. Ruir spread over the land.

In 1830 the pressure slackened, and the bank again discounted freely. In 1831 another relapse, severe but transient, was experienced, after which there was a brief breathing space. In the latter part of this year the bank, forgetting, or remem-bering for mischief, how its fluctuations had worked-how its very respirations, the periodical inhal-ing and exhaling of its loans had convulsed the continent, began an expansion unparalleled in history. An act of Congress had been obtained to authorize the signing of notes by deputy, and the only check thus removed the country was dulged with its paper issues. In October of 1829 the total of loans was \$39,960,052, and May, 1842, Who wonders at the mad speculations-the de-

who wonders at the mad speculations—the de-basing luxury—that followed? Who wonders at the deep disgrace and general ruin that ensued? It was thus the bank equalized the vicissitudes of trade, by fearfully increasing the evil, by agita-ting the waves to wildness, instead of smoothing them. Repuliation and the bankrupt act are 2. How far the bank controlled the excesses of

It was contended that the bank would check the State banks from over issue, and prevent under extension of bank capital. Did it? From 1820 to 1830, the bank note circulation increased from 44,000,000, to 61,000,000. In 1816 the aggregate banking capital of the Union was \$86,000,000, in [Boston Times,

ly speaking, they are determined that the burdens of Government shall not be more grievous to them than to the manufacturers. | 1830, 145,000,000. But from 1830 to 1834 the swell was vastly greater. There was no limit to bank issues, but the ability of the country to take swell was vastly greater. There was no limit to bank issues, but the ability of the country to take them. The result was excesses of the maddest order at one era, at the next suspension, bankrupt cy, ruin. Instead of checking and moderating the motley band about it, it led them forth to the dance. It was a dance of death to many, but productive at least of one benfit, if it shows what it was that the bank did to moderate excesses in

exchanges since the bank was got rid of proves it to be so—that a National Bank is utterly useless, and often worse than useless, as an exchange

trade, controlled the excesses of banking, nor levelled the inequalities of exchange; but, on the contrary, stimulated and increased those evils to a most ruinous and destructive extent. It fevored from the and stagnated the pulse of commerce, it madden-f but accu- ed and prostrated every interest and pursuit, it enverting the liberties of the people; and one against the re-establishment of which every man who desires the perpetuity of our glorious institutions, should be ready to battle manfully:

When the bank went into constitutions and prostrated every interest and pursuit, it engendered the wildest speculation, and crushed to dust every element of enterprize; extremes it made to rush upon each other, it created fictitious prosperity, and followed it up with immediate and absolute distress, it inflated and collapsed the constitutions. rency, it filled the country with frenzy, and then sunk it to despair; fancied wealth and real destitution it made to strike hands together, the fortune, it gave one day, it swept away the next, and the whole history of its action may be expressed in two words—convulsion and paralysis. The coun-

two words—convulsion and paralysis. The country, while it existed knew scarcely an interval of healthy action or salutary repose, but all was exciting turmoil or deathlike lethargy.

The bank has passed away, and prosperity begins to gladden over the land. Revive the bank and farewell to the genial summer that dawns so smilingly upon the serene and cheerful prospect.

LETTER FROM GENERAL JACKSON: The following was received from Ex-President Jackson, by the committee of arrangements, in answer to an invitation to be present at a mass meeting in Providence, R. I. It was in the hand writing of the old soldier:

HERMITAGE, Aug. 22, 1844. Gentlemen: I have the pleasure of acknowledg-ing the receipt of your letter of the 2d inst., invi-

butes that were claimed for it by its most emi-nent advocate and if it be shown that these claims deep interest in them, as developing the progres deep interest in them, as developing the progress of our institutions, and testing the capacity of the people to improve their systems of government, at the same time that they enjoy the blessings of equal and just laws—to receive and foster which is, or

ought to be, the object of all government. That the people of Rhode Island will be fortu-nate in this respect as her other sister States have been; and that they will in a peaceable and legal manner provide such guarantees for the protection of the citizen as will shield him from oppression

or unreasonable punishment, I cannot doubt.

If I understand the issue presented in the trial and condemnation of Gov. Dorr, he can have committed no offence except that of endeavoring to su-persede the Royal charter by a Constitution emanating directly from the people, and based in this respect on the great principle which runs through all Constitutions of the American States. Granting even that he erred as to the means adopted, either in reference to time or form, it is difficult to conceive how the severe punishment inflicted upon him can be justified.

Thanking you gentlemen for the favorable terms

in which you have been pleased to speak of my character and services, and for the interest you manifest in behalf of the Republican cause, whi we have every reason to believe will be again tri-umphant in the election of those well-tried and ever, your friend and well-wisher, and have the honor of subscribing myself your obedient servant,

The number present at the mass meeting referred to above has been variously estimated from wenty to thirty thousand persons-amongst whom including the ladies, who entered into the proces-sion, there were no less than five thousand of Rhode Island's fair daughters present. The following venerable relics of the revolution were in the procession. John Waldron, aged 78, of Providence; Lamond Clark, 84, Southbridge, Mass; Reuben Smith, 84, Pawtucket; Jonathan Peck, 84; Cumberland; Elijah Smith 83; and Joel Bowen, 84, Seekonk; Benedict Remington, 85, East Greenwich; Asa Bliss, 84, Rehoboth, Mass.; Nathan B. Leo-nard, 83, Seekonk, a Bunker Hiller; Obadiah Fenner, 80, Foster; Richard Burlinghame, 80, Gloucester; Silas Moore, 84, Richmond; Fenny Angell, 89, Providence; Elijah Dillingham, 79, Providence; Benjamin Peck, 74, Providence, was at the battle of Yorktown; Nathan Bowen, 81, Relioboth; and Jeremiah Pearce, 81, Attlebo-

rough.
The Hon Henry Hubbard, ex-Governor of New Hampshire, in his remarks alluded to his early acquaintance with Governor Dorr, and the pleasure and glory he had expressed in extending to him his own hospitality while he was in exile, and that he had used every persuasion in his power to induce his bosom-friend to remain with him until every cloud in the political horizon should be overcome by popular sentiment. But Gover-nor D. said, in the magnanimity of his soul, "I will go back to my native State, and if they wish to torture me, let them do so; I shall then have done nothing but my duty; and if my life is to be for-feited, then I shall die in the great cause of popu-

"What is Dorr "imprisoned for?"—asked an English gentleman, who came over in the Hiber-nia, of a staunch Democrat of this city, on Wednesday.
"For high treason to King Charles II, of Great

nian" is getting out a series of papers ("E says, they are styled by their author," under the head o "Mr. Clay—Republication." They were published some time since by the Madisonian; and we understand that they improve the Madisonian; and we understand that they improve the Madisonian. derstand that they were from the pen of Mr. Web-ster—and that the originals in his hand-writing are still in the hands of the Editor. They are strong, strange Essays: For example, from the

MESSRS. CLAY AND WEBSTER. The "Madie

the banking system.

3. How far the bank levelled the inequalities of exchange?

It would occupy a pamphlet merely to run over the extraordinary visitations which were suffered by exchanges, both domestic and foreign, during the bank's supremacy. Round and round the dial plate the broker's index seems to have run repeatedly, and to have fixed, within the shortest interval, upon rates of every pitch and character. Take as an instance the state of exchanges between Philadelphia and New Orleans in 1825, a period when the bank and its branches were in full blast. New Orleans was at 3 per cent. discount in Philadelphia in the spring, fell on the 21st of September, to 15 per cent. and on the 28th of the same months to 56 per cent. below par. On the 4th of December the same notes were only 4 per cent. discount.

The fact is—and the comparative equality of exchanges since the bank was got rid of proves it to be securitated. Not:

4th No.:

"In short, the sober truth, of which Mr. Clay's friends can never be convinced, and of which he is less likely even than they to be persuaded, is, that with no inconsiderable striking reputation; and always put forward by his zealous friends, he has yet no hold upon the confidence of the great mass of the community. More than twenty years have proved this. The people of the United States; not undervaluing his talents and abilities for certain objects, yet do not see in him that mild, moderate guardian and parental character in which they love to contemplate the Chief Magistrate.—

Mr. Clay is dogmatical, opinionated. Between him and his friends, even the most attached, there is no intercourse of independent mind with indevention in the supporters approach him and his friends can never be convinced, and of which he is less likely even than they to be persuaded, is, that with no inconsiderable striking reputation; and always put forward by his zealous friends, he has yet no hold upon the confidence of the great mass of the community. More than twenty years have proved this. The people he expects and will not admit nothing but fealty and homage: All this is not said loosely and inconsiderately. There is not one of his friends who will not admit its truth. With these characteristics, however, he may draw admiration, he cannot inspire love and confidence. The feeling is general, and it is true, that he has no sympathy with the great body of his countrymen, but that he builds his hopes of success upon brilliant achievements, on political manœuvres, on compromises, of which he has as many, and is generally as successful in them as Sir Hugh Evans in the Merry Wives of Windson, and on the unscrapulous devotion of his upholders and partizans." * * * * "To raisé Mr. Clay is impossible. To sihk with him, if the attempt be made, inevitable."

The following extract taken from a letter wilt ten by a resident of Mississippi, down in Kentucky, and published in the Natchez Free Trader, refers to a political meeting held in Lexington Ky. at which he was present, and to the speech of Thomas F. Marshall, delivered at that meeting:

"During the four hour's speech he (Mr. Marshall) delivered, Cassius C.—— (Clay) and Lealie C—— (Coombs, the fameus Chickasaw ambassador) sat in front of him, and when severest

The bank has passed away, and prosperity begins to gladden over the land. Revive the bank and farewell to the genial summer that dawns so smilingly upon the serene and cheerful prospect.

This, in few words, is the Democratic doctrine as to a bank—that the incorporation of such an institution is both unconstitutional and inexpedient. All who are opposed to the creation of another Biddle bank should support this doctrine, by supporting the candidate who supports it. Remember that Henry Clay avows himself to be in favor of a National Bank.—New York Plebeian.

The Democratis were of course delighted, but the whigs were furious and made some threats that they would duck him; his reply on hearing them was, that if ten thousand of them would come and listen to his speeches, afterwards they might duck him if they thought he deserved it;—he further told them, although he had been severe and said many things that surprised them, yet the half had not been told them, and all should be out before November, if his life and and health were spared him. The young Clay looked vengeance but Tom had his gaffs on."

VERY GOOD INDEED,—Thomas H. Nichols, at a political meeting in New York, says the Aurora, called the attention of his auditors to the fact that, in Mr. Webster's long speech at Albany, the name of Mr. Clay was never mentioned. But one allusion is made to him, which is near the commencement, and that is an insult. He in-forms his auditors that the principles of the Whig party are of such consequence that no time should lost in defending the character of its candidate. gnificant!

THE DISTRIBUTION SCHEME:-The Boston Times happily illustrates the Distribution Scheme by a quotation from Pollock:

-With one hand he put A PENNY in the urn of poverty,
And with the other took a SHILLING out.

PIPELAYING AHEAD.-Let it be reme that the Whigs in the United States Senate re fused to pass the bill for holding the Presidentia election on the same day throughout the United States—although it passed the House by a tremendous majority. Nothing but the basest inten-tions of perpetrating frauds at the ballot-box, could have induced them to withhold their con-sent. The people, therefore, must look out for Whig Pipelaying. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

HELP THEM .- The poor Whigs are in an awful quandary to find out some democratic act of Mr. Frelinghuysen, that they may magnify his name before the people; but it is no go. Bating his distinguished Federalism and Sunday-mailism, all that can be said of him, was once said of servant girl by her mistress: "This is to certify that Lucy Davis lived with me won yer and leven months, cookin, bakin, and is a yuceful kind of body. She is kinder onest; and I never new her to be in liker, and she has no sweet airts."

[Indiana State Sentinel.

A MISTAKE. The Charleston Courier states that Hon. James Buchanan and Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, opposed the war of 1812. This statement is erroneous. Hon. C. J. Ingersoll, who was a member of the House of Representatives, was a prominent advocate of the war, and contributed liberally of his means to the loan raised for carrying it on. Mr. Buchanan, when just out of his minority, shouldered his mus-ket, and marched to the defence of Baltimore.

A FAITHFUL SLAVE LIBERATED.—The following is an extract from the will of Judge Upshur, late Secretary of State of the United States, killed by the explosion on board the steamter Princ

ton?

"I emancipate and set free my servant David Rich, and direct my executors to give him one hundred dollars. I recommend him in the strongest manner to the respect, esteem and confidence of any community in which he may happen to live. He has been my slave for twenty-four years, during all which time he has been trusted to every extent, and in every respect. My confidence in him has been unbounded; his relation to myself and family has always been such as to afford him daily opportunities to deceive and injure us, and yethe has never been detected in any serious fault, nor even in an intentional breach of the decorums of his station. His intelligence is of a high order, his integrity above all suspicion, and his sense of right and propriety correct and even refined. I feel that he is justly entitled to carry this certificate from me in the new relations which he must now form. It is due to his long and most faithful services, and to the sincere and steady friendship which I bear him. In the uninterrupted and confidential intercourse of twenty-four years, I have never given, nor had occasion to give him an unpleasant word. I know no man who has fewer faults or more excellences than he." "I emancipate and set free my servant David Rich

Yellow Fever at Mobile.—Mobile papers of the 6th inst., say cases of yellow fever continue to appear, and that the weather was excessively hot—92 and 93 deg.

Spirit of Jefferson.

OHARRESTOWNS

Aday Morning, September, 20 1844.



COL. JAMES K. POLK

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS. DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS,

1st District.—John S. Millson of Norfolk,
2d do. Thomas Wallace of Petersburg,
3d do. William O. Goode of Mecklenburg,
4th do. Wm. Daniel of Campbell,
5th do. Archibald Stuart of Patrick,
6th do. Archibald Stuart of Patrick,
6th do. William S. Randolph of Albemarle,
7th do. William Smith of Fanquier,
8th do. William P. Taylor of Caroline,
9th do. William H. Ronne of Henrico,
10th do. Richard Coke, Jr. of Gloucester,
11th do. Henry Bedinger of Jefferson.
12th do. Green B. Samuels of Shenandoah,
13th do. James Hoge of Pulaski,
14th do. Henry S. Kane of Scott,
15th do. Robert A. Thompson of Kanawha,
16th do. Joseph Johnson of Harrison,
William S. Morgan of Marion.

THE STAR IN THE EAST. -Glorious Victory in Maine!

We have returns from 388 towns, leaving 28 still to be heard from. The votes in 388 towns stands for Anderson, Dem., 47,812, Robinson, Whig 37,597, scat. 6,126-in 1840 the same towns gave Dem. 45,541-Whig 46,097-scat. 19. Democratic gain so far 2271-Abolition, 5.932. Whig loss 8.500 ! Dem. nett gain 4839 ! The towns and plantations to be heard from gave Van Buren, 731, Harrison 551, and will probably slightly increase that vote now. The aggregate already returned is 91.535, and the full canvass will no doubt equal, if it does not exceed the electorial vote of 1840, with an excess of two thousand over the Governor vote of that year.

A clear majority of FOUR THOUSAND, AND EIGH-TY-NINE for Anderson, over all opposition, is ascertained, with a probable addition of two hundred in the towns not heard from. This is the largest majority obtained on a full vote since the election of 1836, being one thousand more than the canvass of 1836, when the whole vote was a little short of ninety thousand.

BLUNDERING EXTRAORDINARY. Mr. Webster's recent speech in Albany produced an effect amounting almost to consternation. It seems unaccountable, if his gross misstatements are excused as unintentional, that a man who has been all his life engaged in public affairs, should be profoundly ignorant; and equally naccountable—if he wished to give the protective party the benefit of a fresh manufacture of facts-that he should have taken so little pains to

conceal the grossness of the facrication in the gloss of the fabric. We will give a few speci-

He says that Massachusetts consumes of tar. pitch, &c., from North Carolina, to the amount of \$1,000,000 annually. Now we have made diligent inquiry, and find that the entire export of those articles from that State but little exceeds half a million of dollars, and of this it is estimated that Europe consumes about nine-tenths.

He says that Massachusetts consumes annualconsulted the prices current, he would have found that the entire shipment does not exceed 9,000 casks, which, at \$17 per cask, is worth \$153,-000; and of this but a small portion is actually consumed in Massachusetts.

Again he says Massachusetts takes \$7,000.000 worth of cotton annually. Now the entire consumption of cotton in the United States is not over 400,000 bales, which, at \$20 per bale-the average value for some years past-is worth only \$4,000,000. The number of cotton manufactories in the United States since 1843 (see American Almanac, page 145) was 1,240, with an aggregate capital of \$15,765,124-of which 278 were in Massachusetts, with a capital of \$4,179 .-085. On a comparison of these figures, it does not appear that Massachusetts consumes more than 100,000 bales of cotton annually, which, at \$20 per bale, is worth two only, instead of seven millions of dollars. This is what Mr. Webster calls taking a practical view of the advantages of the protective policy. The whole system, from its first foundation to its last gloss, is but concatenated falsehood; and any other defence of it would be the intrusion of a foreign and unnatural ingredient .- Charleston Mercury.

DISTRIBUTION.

Whig orators in this region are peculiarly eloquent and sympathetic, when they recommend Mr. Clay as the exclusive advocate of Distribu. tion. Our eye recently fell upon some remarks of his, uttered in 1832, which we hope those of our Whig friends who prate so much about Distribution, will incorporate in their speeches, to show the remarkable consistency of Henry Clay on this, as well as all other subjects.

squandering the public domain-I hope it will be preserved for the present generation, and for pos-terity, as it has been received from our ancestors rich and bountiful inheritance. —a rich and bountiful inheritance." * * *
"I do hope, sir, that that resource will be cherished and dedicated to some NATIONAL PURPOSE worthy of the Republic." * * " More than twenty years ago, when I first took a seat in this body, I was told by the fathers of the Government that, if we had anything perfect in our insti-

Reader, will you vote for a man for President of the United States, who has been for and against the distribution scheme-for and against the high tariff for and against a United States Bank-for and against the annexation of Texas? Can you have any confidence in the political honesty or

THE NEXT STATE ELECTION.—The next State that will vote will be Maryland, on the second of next month. Then follows soon after Pennsylvapie, New Jersey, Ohio, and Georgia.

MEETING AT HARPERS-FERRY.

We had the pleasure of being present at Harpers-Ferry on Wednesday evening last, at one of the most interesting meetings of the canvass. It had been anticipated for a day or so. that some of the prominent Democratic orators would be able to remain a night in that village on their way from the great Mass Meeting at Cumberland, but of this, none were previously certain. In the afternoon, however, it was ascertained that Francis Gallagher, Esq., Major Davezac and John S. Millson, Esq. would address the citizens, and all, consequently, was in commotion.

At about 7 o'clock, P. M., the crowd appeared

G. Wilson,) introduced to them Francis Galla-

cal orator, but he greatly surpassed our highest

expectations. We hardly conceived it possible

that a man so comparatively young, who had

been deprived of all the early advantages that are

so generally enjoyed by those laboring in the same

field with himself-that it was possible for a man

by his own indomitable energies and persever-

ance-to arrive at the same proud pre-eminence

which this distinguished champion of Democracy

is so justly entitled. His language is chaste and

beautiful-his voice strong, yet soft and harmo-

nious-his reasoning close, searching, and made

plain to the comprehension of every one. He

occupied the stand about one hour and a half.

briefly alluding, (as he had of necessity do.) to all

the prominent issues before the people. He gave

an eloquent and animated description of the do-

ings of the Baltimore Convention in May last, and

the anxiety that he, as well as the Democracy of

the country felt, as to the result of their delibera-

tions. And, upon this head, concluded by saving

that from the time President Wright pronounced

JAMES K. POLK to be the unanimous nominee of

that Convention, the fate of Henry Clay and the

Whig party had been hermetically sealed. He

reviewed at length the Tariffquestion, and brought.

proof strong and powerful, against the Whig par-

ty, as to their inconsistency and double-dealing on this subject. He held up in in its true light the

fallacious doctrine that the laborer, in the North or

elsewhere, was protected by the Tariff of '42. He

contended, and justly too, that a yet more import-

ant question than the Tariff was now before the

American people. That the real question was,

no matter how much the leaders concealed it.

Bank or No Bank! That the people were now

to decide whether a money Oligarchy was to be

fastened upon their necks, that was in time to

crush them to the very dust. For his own part,

ment, than it should be placed in the hands, and

under the control, of the money interest of the

country. In the one case, he might hope that some

modern Brutus would arise, at the sound of whose

the usurper from his throne, by stabbing him to

the heart, but the wiles of the money power were

so base, so insidious, so demoralizing, that he

could have no such hopes if it was once fastened

follow through his arguments; -suffice it to say

that his speech was one of the most able, eloquent

section for many a day. Applause, long and loud,

The next speaker introduced, was that old and

venerable compatriot of Jackson, Major Davezac

shout rent the air that seemed to shake the very

mountains. He alluded, after referring appro-

the annexation of Texas. He denicted in the

most forcible language, the benefits that would

result to the U.S. from annexation, and more es-

pecially, when considered in a military point of

view. He showed, and no man has a better right

to judge of this matter, that our Southern border

could not be secure against the aggressions of

a foreign foe, without Texas-that she was de-

signed, by geographical boundaries, to be part and

parcel of this glorious Union. He glanced ra-

pidly at the position of the two parties before the

country-the principles of liberty, equality and

justice that had always actuated the one, and the

oppressive and odious Federal heresies that belong-

ed to the other. His speech was interspersed thro'

out with some of the happiest veins of humor, as

well as most eloquent and beautiful imagery.-

God speed this venerable patriot in the noble work

to sustain and defend the interest of that country,

for which he has in all time past perilled so much.

After Maj. D. concluded, it had been previously

agreed upon that Andrew Hunter, Esq. the Whig

Elector for this District, should participate in the

meeting. As John S. Millson, Esq. the Demo-

cratic Elector from the 1st District of Virginia,

was to reply to Mr. Hunter, these gentlemen a-

greed that each should speak three quarters of an

hour, with the privilege of a reply of 15 minutes.

Whilst we frankly admit that Mr. Hunter-made

quite a handsome speech so far as oratory was

concerned, we must deny that his positions were

at all' tenable, or his construction of Democratic

doctrine, more especially in regard to the Tariff.

at all fair, or warranted by the remarks of gentle-

men who had preceded him. He endeavored to

make Mr. Clay out the very personification of con-

sistency on the Tariff, whilst Mr. Polk was the re-

verse-"Free Trade" to-day, and "Protection"

John S. Millson, Esq. in one of the most argu-

mentative and plain common-sense speeches that

Mr. Hunter or his Whig friends either, have had

to encounter for some time. He utterly demol-

ished the air-castles that the Whig Elector had

been erecting, and planted in their stead, sound,

wholesome. Democratic doctrine. He reviewed

briefly all the subjects that Mr. H: touched upon,

and pointed, with a master-hand, wherein the de-

fects consisted, and why it was that Whig policy

and Whig measures, were not the ones that were

demanded to advance the honor and prosperity of

the country. Mr. M. is a ready debater, thorough-

ly versed with all that pertains to the political

history of the country; and, it is no disparage-

ment whatever to Mr. Hunter, to say that when

he falls in his hands, he must expect to be handled

without gloves, and to have the principles of the

Whig party stripped of all that mystifies and en-

shrouds them, and held up in their original naked-

and was replied to, as arranged, by

greeted him throughout.

bly did'nt know "they were out." It was about 12 o'clock when the speaking cea d, and even at that late hour, the people seem anxious for another "turn," for they vociferated most lustily for Charles B. Harding of this town who had been previously invited to be present or this occasion, but yielded his place to the stranin front of Walling's Virginia Hotel, and the President of the H. F. Democratic Association (J. gers who were in attendance.

friendly manner. There were some unmannerly

and importment boys who were a source of ar

novance to the Democratic speakers, by their

singing and otherwise disturbing the harmony o

the meeting. But a just chastisement for this

we leave in the hand of their mothers, who possi

FREDERICK CONVENTION.

We have received the following letter from our gher, Esq. of Baltimore City. We had heard much of the fame of Mr. G. as a popular politiver-active and persevering Democratic friends of State. larpers-Ferry. We hope that not only the Demcrats of this town and neighborhood will carry out the wish expressed but that all parts of the counwill be fully represented. Let there be a gen ral rally-the expense of going is but a very small item. As the cars leave at so early an hour in the norning, it would be best if those intending to go could reach the Ferry on the night previous:

HARPERS-FERRY, Sept. 17, 1844. DEAR SIR :- The Democratic Association DEAR SIR:—The Democratic Association of this village have appointed the undersigned a committee to acquaint you, and the Democracy of your place, through its association, that all our brethren who may desire to meet their Democratic ellow-citizens of a sister State, in Mass Meeting, in Frederick city, Md., on the 21st instant, to exchange congratulations on the bright and cheer-ing prospects which gladden the Democracy of the country on every hand, that the fare from this place to and from Frederick, has been reduced to ne dollar and ten cents the round trip. The time of leaving this place 61 o'clock, A. M.

We shall turn out a respectable number from this place, and should be gratified, and pleased to this place, and pleased to welome at this point, to join us in our trip to Frederick, our Democratic friends of your place. In the name of the Democracy of our village, then, we ask you to rally in your strength. Pour into your sister State a goodly number of the sons of the soil of the Old Dominion. On—onward, then, to the Frederick Rally.

Very Respectfully, WM. H. MOORE, A. M. BALL, G. HERB'T. WARD.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

.The great political gathering at Baltimore of vass. The number that was in attendance is estimated at 30 to 40,000. The procession was a most magnificent affair, containing, among other he frankly declared that he would rather see a and manned with a crew of gallant tars. A print-Cæsar usurping the reins of this mighty governing press in full operation. A carpet factory, with workman weaving. A highly finished working model of a steam engine, puffing away as large as life. A fishing boat with her hardy crew, and the motto "We'll row them up Salt river." A minnote the freemen of the land would rally to hurl iature shot tower, about twenty feet high, with the banner of Polk and Dallas hoisted, and a conv of the correspondence between Mr. McCullon, and certain Whigs of Baltimore. In addition there were several bands of music, bannners and flags upon the country. But, we cannot pretend to innumerable, and a whole forest of verdant hickory boughs, with a plentiful sprinkling of poke talks. The whole line of Baltimore street, as and convincing ones, that has been heard in this far as the eye could reach, is said to have presented a dense but animated mass of human beings, of all ages, sexes, and conditions, and it was near ly two hours from the time of starting before the entire procession reached Gibson's woods, about of New York. When his name was announced, a mile from the edge of the city,

A number of distinguished speakers were in at tendance. And, among others, we are gratified National Bank and a high Protective Tariff, to Congress, the Hon. WM. Lucas, who, in accordappeared and gave a word of consolation to the Democracy of Maryland from their brethren of the "Old Dominion." His remarks, though brief, were received with the most rapturous applause, and served to encourage much in their good work, the friends of reform in old Federal Maryland .-Col. EDWARD LUCAS, of Jefferson was also in atold friends of the city of Baltimore.

NEW YORK AWAKE !- There were eight meetngs of the Democracy at New York on Monday evening. Mr. George Bancroft, Mr. Robert, Tv. ler, Mr. Farnum and others made addresses. The True Sun (neutral) says :- " The meeting a Tammany Hall last night, and its branches in the open air, formed collectively one of the largest poplar gatherings we have ever seen in the city of New York." The Herald says :- "The meeting, or rather the meetings of the locofocos of this city last evening indicate the existence of a degree of enthusiasm and unanimity in that party, such as one of its leaders dreamed of a few weeks ago .-In numbers, enthusiasm and unanimity, these great popular gatherings have never been surpass sed in this city, or probably in any section of the Union, during any of the contests which have neretofore agitated the country."

The following is an extract from a letter dated New York, Sept. 13, 1844.

"I can assure you, that no lukewarmness exists with us at present. When such a man as Wright puts his shoulder to the wheel, it is bound to go; and you may rely, most implicitly, that the State New York is as sure for our cause, as New lampshire or Alabama herself. The Whigs nave nominated Millard Fillmore, a gentleman of respectability, and, with his party, as strong as any one they could have selected; but notwithstanding, there are many Whigs, rery many, that will yote for Wright. Set us down in your tables at 10,000 to-morrow, &c. &c. Mr. H. spoke out his time, and upwards—some say, away up, 25 or 30,000— but the lesser number will answer all practical purposes. One word more: I have not space 10 in my authority for the assertion-but New Jersey is all right—good as wheat. Connecticut doubtful for Clay. Rely on it, that the Northern Democracy will come out of this conflict with flying colors, Adjeut

Signs !- The New York Herald, in giving an account of the Great Trotting Match over the Beacon Course, adds the following:

During the day the betting appeared to be more on the forthcoming elections than anything else; the odds were 100 to 90 that Wright and Gardiner yould take the State; and 100 even that Polk and Dallas would be elected president and vice president in November; but there were but few takers, greater odds being required; in the former case 100 to 75 and in the latter 100 to 90, and some considerable business was done at the latter figures.

Charles Jared Ingersoll has been unanimously e-nominated as the Democratic candidate for ongress from the 4th Congressional district, ennsylvania.

THE CHARLOTTESVILLE CONVENTION. with good order and propriety, and in the most

Pursuant to previous notice, the Democratic Convention of Virginia, convened on Tuesday, Sept. 10th. The meeting, (the proceedings of which are given in the Enquirer,) were of a most interesting character, and will tend greatly to effect a more perfect organization of the De mocracy previous to the great battle in November. ANDREW STEVENSON, Esq., of Richmond was chosen President, William H. Roane of Henrico 1st Vice President, Robert M. T. Hunter of Essex 2d Vice President, Braxton Davenport of Jefferson 3d Vice President, David W. Patteson of Augusta 4th Vice President, Wm. O. Goode of Mecklinburg 5th Vice President, and Thomas Ritchie. Secretary. The Enquirer gives the following cheering account of the Convention, and the "good news" brought from all parts of the

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Charlottesville Convention has met, discharged its du-ties, and adjourned after a session of three days We have never seen a meeting more distinguished by the copious and masterly speaking talent which it possessed—or by the glowing enthusiam it exhibited—or by the confidence which thusiam it exhibited—or by the confidence which they felt in their principles and in their success. We lay the journal of its proceedings this morning before our readers. The Address which they have put forth is worthy of the glorious cause to which it is devoted. We did not meet with a single delegate at Charlottesville, who did not bring with him tidings of great joy—of accessions to the Republican ranks—of undoubted confidence in the success of our ticket by several thousands in November Next. thousands in November Next.

Several Orators were called out in the cours

of its session—and all of them were remarkable for the abilities they displayed. We may defy the whole Whig party to produce such a constellation of speakers. But our quiver was far from being exhausted. We had many other arrows to produce, if sufficient time had been allowed for the exhibition of their talents. Of those who spoke, we must single out the first gentleman, (a member of the Spartan Band of Richmond too.) Scott, Esq., because he has been selected as the mark of false and illiberal attacks by the Whig press of this City and its Correspondents. His speech has been abused—his talents underrated—and he has been styled a demagogue. There is not a Whig in the State, not even excepting their ablest Speaker, W. C. Rives, who could have surpassed it. Great as Mr. Scott's efforts have freeffective as he was on that occasion. His speech was received with acclamation, and was admitted by general consent to be one of the most masterly speeches which have been delivered during th the 12th inst. is said to have surpassed anything present protracted campaign. But what justice, much less liberality, can Robert G. Scott expect from the bigotted critics who swarm in the Rich

mond Whig?
The Charlottesville Jeffersonian estimates the whole number of Delegates at near 400. Includ interesting exhibitions, a beautiful ship, full rigged ing the large delegation from Albemarle, which was not quite as large in attendance as it was in 1840; and excluding all alternates from the count, though they were included in the estimate of the last Convention, we understand there were a few more than 400 present. Considering the circum stances under which they assembled, it was indeed a numerous and respectable assembly. The State has already been flooded with mass meetings, which have consumed much of the time, mean and curiosity of those who attended them.

ered before the Convention, we had the Democratic Association of Charlottesville in full blast. Mr J. Alfred Jones, of Petersburg, delivered an adm J. Alfred Jones, of Petersburg, delivered an admirable speech the first (Monday) night—and no miserable caviller, who corresponds with the Whig, can strip one leaf from the Orator's brow. He made some of his audience indeed "miserable"—but they were Whigs. On Tuesday night, we heared a powerful and scathing speech from Leake of Goochland—and Bedinger of Jefferson succeeded him, in one of the most eloquent effusions which we have ever heard. There is not a Whig Speaker, who can come within several Whig Speaker, who can come within several

In addition to the compliment paid Mr. Bedin ger by the Enquirer, we have noticed that all the priately to the evils that would result from a great to find the name of our own Representative in correspondents from Charlottesville, speak of his effort in the highest terms. The attempt of the whig | consideration or inducement for the vote of Clay "Dorrism" as they term it, is mere stuff. They dread that the cruelty and oppression which has been heaped upon Thomas W. Dorr by the Whig gain, and complete the bargain itself, as the heat of party of Rhode Island, should be brought before the warm-hearted and patriotic Democracy of Virginia, and have taken the course they have, in hopes of lessening the blow. Their Disunionism tendance, and received marked attention from his has all blown over, and covered the originators of the humbug, with contempt and disgrace, and they want now to manufacture more "thunder" to prove that they are the "law and order party."-But enough, Mr. Bedinger needs no defence from us; whatever he asserted at the Convention, he is. prepared to defend there or elsewhere, and those who know him have no doubt upon this score.

The Committee who were appointed to prepare an Address to the people of Virginia have reported through their Chairman, JOHN S. MILLSON, one among the ablest documents ever presented to the people of the State.

The Keystone-Whig Trickery.

The Baltimore Argus says :- "We have received the following letter from a source entitled to the fullest credit. We can assure our friends in Pennsylvania, that all the misrepresentations of whiggery, attempting to doubt the firmness of the Democracy of the Keystone State, are looked upon here with the contempt that they merit."

HARRISBURG, Sept. 12, 1844. Dear Sirs :- The Baltimore American of this day, under the caption of "Important Movement in Pennsylvania," publishes the proceedings of a meeting recently held in Carlisle, purporting to be Democratic, and renouncing their adherence to Polk and Dallas. For your information, and that of the Democracy of Maryland, I deem it proper to apprize you that this is a vile imposition. The men who composed this meeting are not now, and never have been, recognized by the Democracy of old mother Cumberland. Thomas C. Miller, who heads the letter to Gov. Polk, was last year the FEDERAL CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS in the Cumber and District, and beaten by Judge Black, an unflinching Democrat. All the men who participated in the meeting referred to, supported the federal eandidates for the county offices last year, and vere essentially "used up" by the Democracy. They are now, where they have been for a number They are now, where they have been for a number of years, with the federalists, and there let them remain. The gallant Democracy of Cumberland have long since washed their hands clean of Miller and his insignificant squad, and will triumph, n spite of them, as they did at the last election The recent mass meeting held in Carlisle fully evidences this. There were not less than 10,000 Democrats on the ground, and among them, a delegation of from 5 to 600 from Miller's own neighborhood! This does not look as though "the Democracy of Cumberland county had abandoned James K. Polk for the Presidency!" If the American really entertains any such idea, its expectations will be most egregiously disappointed.

Have no fears of Pennsylvania, my worthy fel low Democrats of Maryland I We shall triumph as glorionsly over the Whigs as did the veteran Jackson, in 1815, over the British redcoats at New Orleans. Our majority will range from 16 to 20,000. Truly yours.

[COMMUNICATED.] The time has been when the charge of a cor-

upt bargain and intrigue with old John Quincy

Adams, made against Henry Clay, was not conidered a slander; nor was it ever attempted, until these latter days, to confute the charge, except by the denial of Adams and Clay themselve In which denial, no one, except, perhaps, a few of the bigotted partizans of those two men, ever thought of placing the least confidence, because their denial was looked upon in the same light in which the customary plea of "not guilty" in a court of justice is viewed. Can it for a moment be supposed that they, being guilty of the charge would have acknowledged the fact, or would eyer have remained silent when such a charge was made? Certainly not. Then their denia was a matter of course; and so it was taken in former days. It is true that there is no positive and absolute testimony as to the actual bargain formally entered into between them, or the intrigue secretly formed, but we have that which is, in this case, equivalent. We have their recorded acts. we know the circumstances attending them, and, thank God, in despite of the efforts of the selfnamed Whig party to frown down and brow beat the Democracy into submission, we have left to us try." Cannot our friends in this section do somethe freedom of thought, and the privilege of drawing our own conclusions, and forming our own indgments as to the motives which prompted their actions. There was a deadly hostility between the two men, growing out of a strong diversity of only \$5,00 per annum. Many names will be feeling in regard to to sectional interests, which transferred to the daily in and about Richmond. was evinced by the speeches and writings of Clay from the year 1816 to 1824, and also, perhaps, a feeling of jealousy, for they were both aspirants to the Presidential Chair for the same length of time. Clay, however, cast his vote, and by his influence, the vote of Kentucky, for Adams, and that, too, in opposition to the well known and expressed wishes of his State. If he had stopped here, we would have been, perhaps, at a loss to attribute to him any adequate motive for so strange. so gross an act of disobedience and inconsistency except it be in the fact, that in the election of Adams, the claims of the North and East, to fur-Magazine. It is still published at the low price nish a President, would be satisfied, and they would then readily yield to the West, and aid to elevate to the Presidency, the man to whom they were indebted for so essential service. On the contrary, if Clay had cast his vote for Gen. Jackson, in obedience to the wishes of his State, the claims of the West would, in that event, have been postponed to those of the North and East at the expiration of Jackson's term, he being, also, a western man. But unfortunately for Mr. Clay's popularity, and the fame of our country, he went step farther. He received at the hands of Adfriends, without the shadow of a pretext, to excuse his vote on the grounds of disinterestedness. cretary of State, than Jackson for President, with a Secretary then unknown. How ridiculous such man could have had, as he periled his life for its deto the West and South-West. But how did Mr. Clay and his friends know that he would be Se cretary of State if Adams were President ? They certainly acknowledge in their apology that this fact was known to them; and if known, as they unequivocally admit, it could only have been communicated by Adams himself; and being thus communicated, it must have been intended as a and his partizans. The bargain then is shown to be complete; and the intrigue, suffice it to say, was as necessary to effect the object of this bar the sun is to cause vegetation. In view, then, of his perfidious course, in relation to this matter alone, without referring to other acts of his life, to barter the vote of his State, to sacrifice his duty to his constituents, and the interest of the section of country in which he lived, all for the emoluments of office, for his personal aggrandizement, and to satisfy the cravings of an unholy ambition, we ask in the name of God, in the name of the honor and welfare of our common country, can an honest American people cast their suffrages for Henry , HARVEY. The following brief communication comes from

worthy and hard-fisted laborer of our county, and deserves attention from all who are similarly

employed. We have thought it best for the present to omit some strictures upon certain "Whigs," in the county, but, if occasion requires it, may

give place to them hereafter:

FACTS FOR POOR MEN. Among the many false pretensions set up b the Whig party, there is, perhaps, none more absurd than their pretended solicitude for the interests of the poor. In proof of this assertion we need not go far from home. When or where die they ever manifest a disposition to advance the interests of the poor man, or assert his rights?— Can it be found in the proceedings of the Richmond Convention? or in the acts of tyranny and oppression perpetrated in Rhode Island, or will it be found at home, in our own neighborhood?— Look, around you, fellow laborer, and see who are your friends—who treat you with the greatest share of respect, or pay you the most liberally for your services. For my own part, I can give but one response to these questions, and that is in favor

The fact is, the Whigs have but little sympathy for us. Their feelings and sympathies lie in another channel altogether. Look at their high protective tariff, that taxes the necessary articles used by the poor man, to the tune of from 75 to 150 per cent., while it taxes the finery and superfluities of the rich at only from 5 to 30 per cent. And, couple this measure with the odious Distri-bution law, which give to the poor man one dollar and to the rich man hundreds and thousands, and then say whether you will support a party whose woole policy is calculated to foster associated wealth, and pour millions into the bloated coffers of the rich capitalists at the expense of your swea

The ridiculous humbug about Polk voting The ridiculous humbug about Folk voting against granting revolutionary pensions, is exploded. Polk voted for them—it was Clay that voted against the old revolutionary fellows. So of the wood story. While Clay voted to use public money to buy wood for the poor at Washington, Polk voted to use the pay of members of Congress for that purpose.

LARGE BETTING.—The New York Express (Whig) says that Captain Stockton offers the following bets, to wit: \$10,000 that Polk and Dallas will be elected, \$10,000 on each of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and New Eng Jersey, making \$50,000; all to be taken together.

Jordan's White Sulphur Springs. The season that is just about closing, has been one of the most profitable that this watering place has ever enjoyed. Throughout the season there has been a very large number of visitors, and even at this time, we learn that about 40 are there. Among other distinguished gentlemen. Chief Justice Taney, is spending a few weeks at this healthful fount. The Washington papers state that President Tyler left the City on the 17th, intending to sojourn a few weeks at these Springs. The worthy and enterprising proprietor, Mr. Jor. dan, intends closing the season sometime during the President's stay, with a grand Ball, (notice of which will be given in due time,) that will equal, if not surpass any thing of the kind, that has ever taken place in the Valley.

The Daily Enquirer. The first No. of the Richmond Daily Enquirer appeared on Wednesday. It is of the same size of the Simi-weekly, and printed with the same degree of neatness. The editors say-" We trust our humble barge to the waves this morning and let good or ill fortune betide her-let the tempests howl, or the genial breezes swell her sails, we mean to do our duty to Richmond and our counthing more for the "Enquirer?" Many we are sure are amply able to take the semi-weekly (and tri-weekly during the sittings of the Legislature) who do not at present do so. The subscription is and let their places be supplied by new subscribers from the country. Act promptly friends, and send on your names and your money,

Godey's Lady's Book.

The October No. of this old favorite Magazine is rich in the extreme. Three beautiful steel engravings accompanying this number—The Grave Diggers from Hamlet, Fort Duquesne, and The Surprise. The literary merit of the work is every day advancing, and, independent of the able editors who have charge of this department, the list of contributors is not equalled by any other of \$3,00 per annum. A prospectus in full may be seen on our outer form.

Mr. Wright's Speech.

Much to our regret we have been give the great Tariff speech of Mr. Wright, until, we presume, our readers have all had an opportunity of perusing this master effort of a mighty mind. Should there be any who have not read it. a few copies can be had by calling at this office.

We have received a well written account of the Whig Festival at Mill Creek, Berkeley counams, the office of Secretary of State, leaving his ty, but at so late an hour as to exclude its publication this week. Our correspondent represents the meeting as being quite a failure, -not more The excuse that is now offered for Mr. Clay is, than 200 were present. Among the speakers on that it was deemed better for the West and South, the occasion was one Francis Peters, who, accordto have Adams for President, with Clay as his Se- ing to our correspondent and the Martinsburg Republican, used language in reference to Mr. Polk. the distinguished leader of the Democratic party. an apology! When it is known that Jackson that was low, contemptible, and utterly unworthy lived in that section of country, and of course must of coming from any man on the soil of Virginia. have had the interest of the West and South- who makes any pretensions to conduct the canvass West as much at heart as Mr. Clay or any other in a fair and gentlemanly manner. We know not ourself that Mr. P. used the language imputed fence; and add to this Mr. Clay's repeated denunci- to him, but if he did, he deserves alike the execusations of Adams, on account of his known hostility tions of the Whig party, as well as the anathemas

> THE QUAKERS .- This respectable body of people are renouncing, throughout the country, the connexion that has formerly existed between them and the Whig party. They assign reasons, which is not necessary for us here to give, that makes it their imperative duty to renounce Mr. Clay, and support that man whose moral rinciples are so nearly allied with their own and whose public services they so justly appre-

> WEEKLY TIMES .- We have received the first number of the "Weekly Times." Philadelphia, issued at the low price of one dollar per annum.-It is under the Editorship of the able, the fearless, and indomitable Du Solle, who by his noble de fence of the rights of man and the Constitution of his country, has won a proud pre-eminence. We take pleasure in recommending this journal to all who are opposed to the principles of that selfstyled faction, "Native Americans" who, for base political ends are bringing in contempt and de-

"This land of the free, and the home of the brave."

THE BRAGGER BLUFFED .- Mr. Bushrod Tav. lor's name, of Winchester, has been paraded in all the Whig papers of the country in connexion with certain bets on the next Presidential election. We do not recollect at present what were the bets offered under his own name, but a gentleman from Winchester informs us that he saw Mr. Taylor "backed out" on two occasions, recently, on a bet of \$500 on Pennsylvania, \$500 on Virginia, and \$500 on the general result.

An exchange furnishes the following plain questions, and plain answers, which all the intenuity of Whig speakers, here or elsewhere, cannot set aside, and they dare not attempt it :-"How much more does the farmer now get per bushel for his wheat than he got under a Demo-

Answer-He gets forty cents less! How much less does he pay for his manufacfured goods?

Answer—Thirty per cent. MORE"

CLAY'S LATEST.—Henry Clay has been trying to court the votes of the Mormons by the oily tongue, flattery. If there were any Turks in the United States, he would profess to turn Mahomedan for the sake of their suffrages.

The Ontario Messenger says, "A late number of the "Nauvoo Times and Seasons" contains a letter written by Henry Clay to the Mormon Fraternity, with a view to secure their votes for him-

ternity, with a view to secure their votes for him-self. From this precious letter, we make this brief extract which needs no comment!" "I have viewed with lively interest, the progress of the latter day saints."

Three Whig members of the last Congress from Clay's own State have deserted him, and now go for Polk and Dallas. These come-outers are Hon. John Pope, Hon. J. C. Sprigg and Hon. Thos. F. Marshall.

Query.—Did not the gentleman who offered in the Republican to bet on the Presidential election his mill on the Shenandoah River, with the six pair of burrs, repeatedly say, that said mill has been a loss to him of \$1000 per annum ever since he built it? He might be happy to dispose of it on any terms, even if he found his party no better situated than his mill.

Perhaps he thinks he cannot remove his mill to Salt River.—[Winchester Virginian.

The London Times contains, on an average, eight hundred new advertisements per day. The English are an advertising people—they know it

"Utterly opposed, as I trust Congress will show itself to be, to all the mad and wild schemes—but to that latest, and maddest, and wildest of all re-commended by the Secretary of the Treasury, for

tutions, it was the system for disposing of the pub-lic lands; and I was cautioned against rash innovations in it. Subsequent experience fully satis-fies me of the wisdom of their councils, and that all vital changes in it ought to be resisted."

integrity of such a man? You will of course answer at the polls next November.

ness and deformity, to the contempt and derision of the American people.

Mr. Hunter rejoined to Mr. Millson and Mr. M. to Mr. H., but this notice has already been extend-

ed too far, and we must close.

The meeting was conducted by both parties

The President has appointed ANDREW JACKSON Dorzison, of Tennessee, to be Charge d'Affairs of the United States to Texas, to succeed Mr. Howpresented the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall with a splendid Banner as a slight memorial of their sense of his zeal and exertions in the cause of the Annexation of Texas to the Union. The Banner was presented by Miss Ferguson in a very neat speech, which was replied to by Mr. Marshall in the following eloquent and appropriate address: the following eloquent and appropriate address:-

"Lady.—Say for me to that fair, constituency whom you so well represent, that I accept their guerdon. I could not do otherwise. Your chosen champion, I shall surely need no other spur to waken zeal or preserve enthusiasm unchilled in that great cause to which you have devoted me. In that generous age which preceded the establishment of standing armies, and the enjoyment of a mercenary soldiery, gifts like these formed the cheaf defence of nations, the sole reward of valor. The troubadour's song, and the smiles of beauty constituted the public treasury of the chivalric era, and stood in place of revenue and taxes. The wreath that was woven by female hands, the pennon wrought and embroidered by ladies' fingers, were hope and motive enough to fire the "LADY-Say for me to that fair. constituency the pennon wrought and emorolaered by fadies fingers, were hope and motive enough to fire the hearts of knighthood arming for the tourney or the battle; and to the sense of loyalty and honor, ambly repaid the toils and dangers of war. Bayard eimself, 'the knight without fear and without reproach,' need not have blushed to have borne your banner. Its field of unsullied white should be alike the emblem of the statesman's princi-ples and the soldier's honor, and its motto, "fear-less and honest," should be equally engraven upon the hearts of both. Though I should not be called

the hearts of both. Though I should not be called to draw a sword or couch a lence in that high service to which you point me the way, though I must contend with other weapons, with thought and speech, with brain and tongue—still, Lady, we may hope that statesmen and orators, with whom your kindness classes me, may draw their inspiration from the same source, that fired and sustained the warrior chivalry of the olden time. "I bear your banner with me to my home.— The solitary star which adorns its centre, shall be your champion's cognizance! at least till that of which it is the emblem, shall shine in confluent lustre with that great and growing constella-tion, of whose path southward it is the leader and the index.

"Lady, say for me again to those whom you re-present, that I am deeply gratified for their kind-ness and their compliment. The terms of com-mendation in which they have been pleased to herald my poor services and exertions, springing merely from their generosity, and transcending all my small merit, still swell my heart with grateful pleasure, and make me, I fear, far, far

Abstract of Naturalization Laws now in Force Any alien, being a free white person, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States on the following conditions >

PRIMARY DECLARATION. The alien shall declare that it is his inten-

tion, bona fide to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, sovereignty or State whatever, whereof he may be at the time a sub-

2. He must make this declaration on oath or affirmation before a Circuit or District Court of the United States, or before a Court of Record of any State; i.e. before a Court having common law jurisdiction, a seal and Clerk or prothonotory or before the Clerks of either of the said Courts. FINAL APPLICATION.

Two years, at least, after his primary declartion, the alien may make his final application to be admitted a citizen when he shall declare on oath or affirmation, before one of the Courts aforesaid, that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and will renounce particularly, by name, all allegiance to any foreign sovereignty or State whereof he was a citizen or subject.

2. The Court must be satisfied that the applicant has resided within the United States five years, at least, and within the State in which the Court is held, one year, at least; that he is a man of good moral character, and attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States. 3. These facts, particularly as to the residence

of the applicant must be proved by two witnesses, who must be citizens of the United States. CHILDREN OF NATURALIZED PERSONS. 1. The children of persons naturalized under any of the laws of the United States, being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of the ts being naturalized, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered citizens of the United States—and the children of persons who now

are, or have been citizens of the United States, shall, though born out of the jurisdiction of the United States, be considered as citizens; except, the right of citizenship shall not descend to perose fathers have never resided within the United States. NATURALIZATION OF MINORS.

An alien being a free white person, and a minor, who shall have resided within the United States three years next preceding his arriving at the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have continued to-reside therein to the time he may make application to be admitted a citizen thereof, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one years and after he shall have resided five years within the United States, including three years of his minority, be admitted to citizenship without making the primary declaration.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

WAR FEVER IN FRANCE.—The packet ship Milton, arrived at Boston on Sunday, with London Paris dates to the 23th. Captain Dickson brought Paris dates to the 20th, from which we learn that the war fever continued to rage in Paris with unabated fury. The greatest excitement existed in the French Capitol on the 19th, caused by the ap-pearance of "an ordonnance, announcing that Marshal Soult had resumed the port feuille of the War Department, which according to an ordon-nance of the preceding day, had been entrusted to the Minister of Marine." Various rumors and conjectures were afloat as to the difficulties in the French Cabinet, the views

of Louis Phillippe, prospects of a war with England, etc. Nothing further from Morocco. One of the Paris papers of the 19th announces the completion of arrangements for the King's visit to England, and that he would not be absent more than a week. The consequences of such a step, at the very

The consequences of such a step, at the very moment, when multitudes of the English and French are furiously inclined to war, may be very serious. Once out of Paris, and on English ground, the King may find some difficulty in getting back. Among the passengers in the Victoria is the Hon. H. W. Hilliard, late U. S. charge d'affaires and family. Also, Henry Phillips. o Belgium, and family. Also, Henry Phillips,

the vocalist.

London Corn Exchange, Aug. 21.—The supplies are short of English and Irish grain, but more extensive of foreign. Our trade generally rules low at Monday's prices.

OUR CHARGE DE AFFAIRS TO TEXAS .- There has been an unfortunate fatality attending our Public Agents in Texas—Mr. Labranche being the only one of the five now surviving, or who did not find a premature grave in Texas. Mr. Labranche's successors have been, Messrs. Flood, Eve and Murphy, all of Ohio, and Gen. Howard, of Indiana. The same paper which brings an account of the death of Gen. Howard also contains his diplomatic address on presenting the credentials of his mission in which have the credential the credential the credential that the credential the credential that his diplomatic address on presenting the creden-tials of his mission, in which he makes the following reference to the unfortunate fate of his prede

cessors:—
"It remains my painful duty further to say, that the gratification I feel in being the organ of my Government in the expression of my sentiments, is much tempered by the chastening circumstances which have attended my arrival in this Republic, in the death of my two distinguished fellow citizens, General Murphy and Col. Green, two of our public functionaries."

THE WAY THEY PUNISH FRAUDS UPON THE REV ENUE IN CHINA.—The Pekin Gazette states that an embezzlement from the treasury having occurupon the Imperial Government ordered that the loss be made good by all the officers who have been connected with the revenue department for the last thirty years, and by the descendants of such as are dead. All debtors in the amount of six thousand taels or less (to the treasury) are or dered to pay up in six months: and among these debtors it appears that there are a hundred and forty mandarins and twenty-three princes of the blood, but their rank gives them no exemption.

The son of Pwanshegan, a Minister of State, having practised deceit at the examination, and so

by improper means obtained rank, his father re-quests to be sent before the Board of Punishment for trial. So ordered, he being responsible for the conduct of his offspring.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET-SEPT. 19.

BAITIMORE MARKET—Sept. 19.

CATTLE.—We quote the extreme of prices paid at \$1,62 a \$2,25 per 100 lbs. on the hoof as in quality, which is equal to \$2,25 a \$5,25 net.

HOGS.—Live Hogs continue to arrive pretty freely and sales are ranging from \$1, to \$4,25 per 10 lbs.

FLOUR.—We note sales yesterday and to-day of about 800 bbls. new Howard street flour at \$4,25. Some holders now ask a fraction more, but we believe that no sales have taken place at a higher rats. Sales of old Flour at \$3,811 a \$3,874. The last settling receipt price for new flour was \$4,124.

Small sales of City Mills flour to-day at \$4,25. Some holders refuse to sell at that price.

GRAIN—The supplies of Wheat are still light, but owing to the continued low stage of the mill streams the demand is not very active. Prices are fully maintained, viz: 80 a 35 cents for good to prime reds, and 70 a 80 cents for ordinary to good. Sales of Corn at 42 a 43 cts. for white, and 45 cents for yellow. A sale of Penn. yellow at 46 cents. Sales of Oats at 21 a 23 cents.

WHISKEY—Is extremely scarce. We quote hids. at 23 cts. and bbls. at 24 cts.

Flour, superfine, per barrel, \$3.50 a 3.75—Wheat, 70 a 75—Corn. 25 a 30—Rye, 37—Oats, 16 a 18—Bacon, \$4.50 a \$5.00—Lard, 44 a 54—Plaister, \$4.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.-SEPT. 17, 1844. Flour per barrel, 84.00 a 80.00—Wheat, red, per bush. 75 a 80 cts.—do white, 90 a 95 cts.—Corn, white, 33 a 00 ets.—Corn, yellow, 42 a 43 cts.—Rye 52 cts.—Oats 22 a 24 cts.—Corn Meal 45 a 46 cents.

GEORGETOWN MARKET.-SEPT. 17, 1844. Flour, superfine, per barrel, \$4.00 a \$4.12—Family, \$4.75 a \$0.00—Wheat, red, per bushel 75 a \$0.—Wheat, white, \$5 a 91 cts.—Rye, 52 cts.—Corn, white, 37 a 40 cts.—Corn, yellow, 40 a 42 cts.—Dats 20 a 25 cts.—Flax Seed, \$1.00 a 1.12—Clover Seed, \$5.50 a \$6.—Timothy Seed, \$2.25 a \$2.50—Bacon, hog round, per 100 lbs.\$5.50 a \$0.00.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, last by the Rev. John A. Gere, Mr. HUGH KELLY to Miss SARAH ANN DILLOW, all of this county. At Harpers-Ferry, on Sunday evening the 8th inst. by.
the Rev. James Sanks, Mr. John D. Denny to Miss
Mark Jane Cox, all of the above place.
On Thursday evening 12th inst, by the Rev. James
Sanks, Mr. John Painter to Miss Elizabeth Catharine Blincoe, all of this county,

DIED.

On Sunday last, in the 40th year of her age, Mrs. Martha Shew, wife of Mr. Michael Shew, of this county.

In Winchester, on Thursday morning 12th inst., after an illness of some weeks, Mr. Herry F. Goerry, Professor of Music, and a most estimable and worthy citizen—in the 40th year of his age. Mr. G. was a native of Saxony, but has resided in Winchester for several years past, where he has been most successfully and honorably employed.

On Tuesday night, 10th inst., Hugh Holmes, youngest son of Joseph H. Sherrard, Esq., of Winchester, aged about 20 months.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Rev. Joseph Baken will preach a funeral serm t Kabletown, on next Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M. Sept. 20, 1844.

THE SYNOD OF VIRGINIA will hold its regular annual sessions at the Presbyterian Church in Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Va., commencing on the Third Thursday of October, at 12 o'clock, M. Sept. 13.

The Pew Rents of the Episcopal Church, Charlestown, will be due on the first day of October, and the Collector would earnesly request Pew-holders to settle punctually.

N. S. WHITE, Collector.

Sept. 13, 1844.

Rev. T. D. Hoover will preach in the Presbyterian Church, at Harpers-Ferry, on Sunday the 22d inst., (Providence permitting,) at 104 o'clock, A. M., and also in the evening.

Sept. 6, 1844. NOTICE

Is hereby given to those who wish to avail themselves of our ADVANCE TERMS, that their subscriptions must be paid during the present month (September.)

The following gentlemen will please act as AGENTS for our paper in their respective neighborhoods, and are authorised to receive any moneys due this Office. Those also, who may wish to subscribe, can have their names forwarded by leaving them with the gentlemen hereafter

designated, viz:

JACOB ISLER OF J. M. NICKLIN, Berryville;

WM. TIMBERLAKE OF Dr. J. J. JANNEY, Brucetown;

WILLIAM F. BAKER, Winchester;

Col. WM. HARMISON, Bath, Morgan county;

JOHN H. LIKENS, Martinsburg;

GEORGE W. BRADJELD, Sniekersville;

J. P. MIGEATH, Philemont, Loudoun county;

S. VANVACTER, Hillsborough, Loudoun county;

W. J. STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry;

JOHN G. WILSON, do.

SOLOMON STALEY, Shepherdstown;

S. W. HOAG, Elk Branch;

JOHN COOK, Zion Church;

WM. RONEMOUS, Union School House;

JOHN H. SMITH OF J. R. REDMAN, Smithfield;

EDWIN A. RELLY, Summit Point;

DOLPHIN DREW OF S. HEFFLEBOWER, Kabletown.

September 6, 1844.

COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION. The Commissioners appointed by the Governor to superintend the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, for the county of Jefferson, have made the following appointments of Commissioners for the Precincts in said county:

SHEPHERDSTOWN—Edward Lucas, Sr., Joseph McMurran, Jacob Morgan.

HARPERS-FERRY—John Strider, G. B. Wager Am-

brose Cross.

SMITHFIELD—Thomas Griggs, Thomas Watson, sr., W.
W. Throckmorton.

WM. C. WORTHINGTON,
BRAXTON DAVENPORT,
JOHN MOLER.

Commission

Sept. 6, 1844.

CARPENTERING.

THE subscribers respectfully beg leave to re-turn their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage that has been extended to them, and would give notice that they are still prepared to execute all descriptions of work in their line It is deemed only necessary to say that work shall be executed in the same superior style, which many years' practical experience has so well qualified them to perform. They have in their employ the best workmen that can be procured, which, with their own personal attention, enables them to promise that they shall not be surpassed by any other establishment in the county. Their prices are known to be low, and made to correspond with the

A call from those wanting work done is respectfully solicited, satisfied that we can make it to their interest to give us the preference. Punctu-ality will always be an object, and no pains will be spared to execute all we promise at the time

Country Produce taken in exchange for work at the market prices.
SMALL & VANHORN.

Charlestown, Sept. 20, 1844. Crackers, Crackers! FRESH supply of Crackers, just receive and for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co.

Sept. 20, 1844.

ATTENTION, FRIENDS!

THE subscriber, thankful for the favor that has been extended to him for several years, by a liberal community, would inform old friends by a liberal community, would inform old friends and new, that he is now, as ever, ready and anxious to serve them in all that pertains to his profession. To say that he will not, nor cannot be beat in any description of BOOTS and SHOES, either in price or quality, is but expressing what every one who has heretofore patronized him, willingly and frankly admit. His materials are of the best quality—his workmen excelled by none in the county—and his effort directed to please the public. Whilst he is willing, when requested, to follow the "good old fashions," he yet gives watchful attention to the mutations that so frequently occur, and is prepared to serve at the shortest notice those who desire the "latest tip." Remember, tice those who desire the "latest tip." Remember, his prices can't be beat, more especially when the cash is made to jingle in his ear.

His shop is at the old stand, near David Hum-

phreys's store, where he is always glad to see his old friends, and as many new ones as think proper to call. OF Country Produce taken in exchange for work

at the market price.
Sept. 20, 1844. THOMAS JOHNSON. For Sale.

A FIRST RATE ROCKAWAY WAGON.
Apply to J. H. BEARD & Co.
Sept. 20, 1844. For Sale, Cheap.

JET COMBS.—Entirely a new article, at C. G. STEWART'S.

Sept. 20, 1844. REMOVAL.

THOMAS RAWLINS has removed his establishment to the Store Room recently occupied by John B. Packett, and immediately under the office of the "Spirit of Jefferson," where he offers the most substantial and general assortment of Hardware ever brought to this market. In from Baltimore with many new and useful articles, and a full supply of those formerly kept. All are offered on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or to punctual customers on time. A call from the punctual customers on time. A call from the subscriber, living near Zoar Meeting House, on the Shepherdstown and Charlestown road. to punctual cus omers on time. A call from the public generally is respectfully asked. Thankful for many past favors, a continuance is solicited. Sept. 20, 1844.

TOBACCO.—A fresh supply of Tobacco,
Snuff, and Segars, just received and offered
for sale low, by THOMAS RAWLINS. Sept. 20, 1844.

NEW FALL GOODS JUST received and opened, a large stock of New Goods, of the latest style and importa-tions. E. M. AISQUITH. Sept. 20, 1844.

Jet Ornaments. JUST received, Jet Necklaces, Ear Rings, Hair Pins, Combs, Buttons, &c., &c., all new style and fashionable, at E. M. AISQUITH'S. Sept. 20, 1844.

To Dress Makers.

A LL kinds of Trimmings, such as Bugle Gimps, Cords and Tassels, Buttons, both Jet and Steel, with every thing in the trimming line, at Sept. 20. E. M. AISQUITH'S. Knitting Yarns.

EVERY variety of Knitting Yarn, from coarse for servants to the very finest white and black Yarns and Worsted, for ladies and children, at Sept. 20. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

ROGERS' PATENT FLANNEL.—
Known for the last twenty years as the only Flannel that will not draw up in washing. Sept 20.

New Fall and Winter Goods. WE are now receiving and opening our sup-ply of New Fall & Winter Goods, which are extensive and elegant. We invite all persons to call and examine for themselves.

Sept. 20, MILLER & TATE.

NEW GOODS.

Bargains! Bargains!!

THE undersigned has just returned from Bal-L timore with a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting in part of Blue, Black, Green and Fancy Cloths; Striped and Plain Cassimeres, assorted colors;

Ribbed Cassinets; Water Proof Twede Cassimere; Kentucky Jeans; Silk Hdkfs, asssorted : Cotton do do.; Black Alpacca, assorted patterns; Fancy, Plaid, and Figured do.; A great variety of Prints;

eautiful Lace Patterns; A good assortment of Groceries, viz: Brown and Loaf Sugar;

Sperm, Mould and Dipped Candles; Rosin Soap; Mackerel and Herring;

A prime lot of Bacon

All of which will be sold low by JOHN G: WILSON: Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 20, 1844. FALL GOODS.

JUST received, a fresh supply of Dry Goods and Groceries, which I will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit. The stock consists, in part, of Blue, Black and Green Cloths;

Do do do Cassimeres; 2 pieces Exchequer do (nev do (new article;) 2 do Imperial Double-milled Sattinets: Black, Gray Mixed, and a large assortment of Sattinets, which will be sold at last fall's prices; Vesting of every description; Magnificent Crape Tessans;

Calicoes, Balzorine patterns, latest style; Do Merrimac and Thornton's Mills, from 10 to 22 cents per yard; New Style Earlston Gingham;

Manchester New style Mouslin de Lains 1 doz. sup. Black French Kid Gloves; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, great variety; Do " do Mitts, do do; Do Dress Handkerchiefs;

5-4 Brown Muslin 121; Brown and Bleached Muslin from 5 to 121; Brown Osnaburgs, twilled and plain; Bed Ticking of every description and price; White and Red Flannels, at last fall's prices; Merino and Alpacca do do; Together with all articles in a dry goods house

Groceries. New Orleans Sugar; Rio and St. Domingo Coffee; New Orleans Molasses; Loaf Sugar, Lump do.;

Pobacco from 61 to 624 per lb.; Hardware of every description; Tin Ware do do; Queensware and Glass do; Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps; Bacon, Corn Meal, Lard and Flour; Nails of every size.

Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock, as I am determined to sell low. R. D. DORAN. Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 20, 1844. All persons knowing themselves indebted to

me by note or otherwise, are earnestly requested to call and liquidate the same.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods or in payment of debts.

Sept. 20—4t. R. D. DORAN.

DRIME VINEGAR .- Just received, few barrels prime Vinegar. Sept. 20. MILLER & TATE. BLACK OIL VARNISH—For Harness, &c., &c., for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co., Sept. 20, 1844. PUBLIC SALE!

WILL be sold at public sale, at the res of the subscriber, near Thompson's Depot on the road leading from Berryville to Smithfield

On Tuesday, 1st October,

the following property, viz:

6 Work Horses—I Road Wagon;

1 Cart—2 Milch Cows—a small stock of Hogs
A variety of Farming Implements. Also, all

household Furniture, maisting, in part, of Beds and Bedding-Bureau

-Chairs; Cupboards-Carpeting, and a variety of other The growing crop of CORN on the ground, (about 45 acres,) will also be sold.

The FARM on which I now reside will be rented for one or more years. It is in a high state

of cultivation, and one among the most productive TERMS OF SALE .- A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums above five dol-lars—that amount and under, cash. Bond and approved security must be given before any pro-

perty can be removed.

JOHN S. DUCKWALL.

Sept. 20, 1844.*

LOST,

ON Saturday last, between Charlestown and Mrs. Louisa Washington's, a new Two-foot Folding RULE. The finder will confer a favor on A GOOD Four-horse Broad-Tread Wagon, for sale very low, and on good terms. Apply to Sopt. 20, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

Mrs. Louisa Washington's, a new Two-foo Folding RULE. The finder will confer a favor or the undersigned by returning the same immediate ly.

JAMES B. SMALL. September 13, 1844.

Servant Wanted.

IWISH to purchase a SERVANT GIRL from 15 to 20 years of age. For one that can be recommended for good behaviour, and is well acrecommended for good beliavious, and a fair price, quainted with house work, I will give a fair price.
W. J. HAWKS. Sept. 13, 1844-3t.

The Running Gears

OF a new and substantial ROAD WAGON. JACOB MOLER.

Sept. 13, 1844-3t.

Notice to Horse Buyers. HAVE a fine saddle and harness HORSE, young, and of good size and color, which I will sell low for cash, or on reasonable terms.

A. J. O'BANNON.

Charlestown, Sept. 13, 1844—3t.

Just Burnt,

A ND now ready for sale, a KILN of LIME, of superior quality—the stone, having been selected with a great deal of care and experience, and containing the proper qualities, yields Lime of great purity.

J. W. ROWAN. great purity. J. Charlestown, Sept. 13, 1844.

Co-Partnership.

HAVE this day taken as a partner in my mer-cantile business, Mr. JOHN K. WOODS. The business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of MILLER & WOODS. I would respectfully request a continuance of the liberal patron-age heretofore extended to the House. Sept. [12] 13, 1844. J. J. MILLER.

New Fall and Winter Goods. WE are now receiving our supply of NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which will be very extensive and elegant. We invite all to an examination of them before purchasing elsewhere. MILLER & WOODS.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.



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

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

teather

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

rials will be used. In order that the taste of the most fastidious may be gratified, the latest style of Baltimore and Philadelphia LASTS will be procured for gen-

lemen as well as ladies' wear. It is the intention of the undersigned to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK that pertains to their business; and those in want need only call to be accommodated. As to price. they are determined that no establishment, here or elsewhere, shall equal us. For several reasons, the undersigned believe they can manufacture work CHEAPER than the same description can procured for in the county; and to realize the truth of this, call, price, and judge for yourselves. The public may rest assured they will not be disappointed in what is here asserted.

WM. AVIS & CO.

Sept. 13, 1844. LPAny quantity of CORN, to be delivered be-tween this and Christmas, will be taken in ex-change for work, to be manufactured immediately, if desired. All kinds of marketable COUNTRY PRODUCE, taken on the same terms, at cash

Wanted, Immediately,

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

WM. AVIS & CO.

Sept. 13, 1844.

DRINTS .- A lot of beautiful new style September 6, 1844.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and customers that he will sell a few SADDLES,

BARGAINS FOR CASH.

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 ow 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.

YARN.—A large supply of coarse Yarn for servants. Also, mixed and white fine Yarn Orange, blue, and red Yarn, variegated—beautiful for children—for sale by WOOL.-We want to purchase at the mar-W ket price, 2 or 3000 pounds of Wool, for which we will exchange goods. August 2, 1844. MILLER & TATE. J. J. MILLER.

TIMOTHY SEED.

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

Knob Latches; Rimmed do.; Socket and Turner's Chissels;

Butt and Parliament Hinges;

Wood Screws and Spriggs; Superior Pocket Knives;

Knives and Forks; Candle-sticks and Snuffers;

Horse Rasps, large size; Mill and Hand-saw Files;

Shovels and Tongs, various prices;

German Silver Table and Tea Spoons;

All of which will be sold very low by JOHN G. WILSON.

Fulled and Plaid Linseys.

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

August 23, 1844.

J. J. MILLER.

Home-made Boots and Shoes.

FROM recent additions, my stock of Home-

liberal patronage I have received in the sale of these articles, I have been induced to make arrange-

ments, 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 shoes. J. J. MILLER.

STONE CUTTING.

WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE respectfully in-

MONUMENTS-Box, Column, and plain

STONES

OF EVERY VARIETY.

ent plans. He will also forward any orders, epi-

ing me, at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., orders can be filled without delay.

II No imposition need be feared, as my prices

Pacts as then Are.

am anxious to close at 31 1-4 cents per gallon.

WANTED.

ket price in goods will be given.
August 9, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH.

OR THE LADIES .--- Just received, a

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

CAMP MEETING.

UST received, a lot of 4-4 5-4 and 6-4 Brown

Heavy Sheetings, from 10 to 17 cents, suita

Brown and Loaf Sugars, from 8 to 16 cents;

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

All meats will be sold low for cash: He re-

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

er with a variety of other articles. All of which will be sold low. Call and see.

SELLING OFF.

Who want a Good Bargain!

Harpers-Ferry, August 2, 1844.

CHARLES G. STEWART.

few pieces of beautiful Prints, full patterns y low. J. G. WILSON.

J. H. BEARD &. Co.

A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, August 9, 1844.

very low. J. G. Y Harpers-Ferry, August 16, 1844.

ble for Tents; Coffee 6, 8, and 10 cents;

their season.

July 17, 1844-2m.

August 2, 1844.

Bacon, hog round, 6 cents; Prime Hams 7 cents.

Harpers-Ferry, July 26, 1844-tf.

pectfully asks a share of patronage.

July 17, 1844.

iaphs, &c., that may be desired. Or by addre

August 23, 1844.

are uniform.

Aug. 23, 1844.-1v.

No. 2 do do do No. 3 do do do

Good Loaf Sugar, New Orleans Brown Sugar,

made Shoes and Boots is now very extensive, embracing every variety and style; and from the

Brittania and iron do do.; Carpenter's Foot Rules, 2 and 4 fold; Bench and Sash Planes;

Harpers-Ferry, August 16, 1844.

BACON WANTED. TWO THOUSAND POUNDS OF BACON WANTED, for which I will give the highest

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

WILLIAM J. STEPHENS, JOHN G. STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 6, 1844.

N. R. Those who know themselves indebted. price, if immediate application be made.
Aug. 30, 1844.
J. J. MILLER. HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. JUST received, a good assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, viz; Carpenter's Door Locks;

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

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

WILLIAM J. STEPHENS. Sept. 6 .- (Free Press 41.)

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Carpentering business has been dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are requested to make

settlement immediately. WM. P. EASTERDAY, CHAS. G. BRAGG. Charlestown, Sept. 6, 1844.

NOTICE

THE subscriber will continue to execute all work in his line, as punctually, and on as reasonable terms as heretofore. Shop in the basement of the Episcopal Lecture Room.

WM. P. EASTERDAY.

Sept. 6, 1844-3t.

HATHAWAY'S STOVE. HAVE one of these justly celebrated Hot Air Stoves, (second hand and but little used.) I will sell it at the low price of \$40, in any kind of country produce. E. M. AISQUITH. September 6, 1844.

At Cost! Cost!! Cost!!!

Now is the time for Bargains!

FOR three weeks yet, the best bargains ever offered, in Cassinetts, Cloths, Clasimeres, Vestings, Lawns, Balzarines, Domestic and British Prints, &c., will be disposed of for cash. Come

one! Come all!! A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

TO BLACKSMITHS.

forms the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke Frederick, and adjoining counties, who may wish to mark the graves of their lamented dead, that he still continues to make and superscribe THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he is sole agent for the sale of Brown's superior patent Tue Iron, in Western Virginia, (with exception of Page, Shenandoahand Warren counties,) and would refer Black-TOMB SLABS--And Head and Foot doah and Warren counties,) and would refer Blacksmiths who may wish to possess a valuable improvement, to Mr. G. S. Gardner, of Charlestown, Mr. Wm. Berlin, of Berryville, and to Mr. Nathan Barns, of Smithfield, who have them in use. They are also in use in the shops at Harpers-Ferry. Persons who may wish to purchase Shop or County Rights, can in my absence apply to Mr. G. S. Gardner in Charlestown, who will advise me. Having purchased an extensive QUARRY of the most beautiful White and Variagated MAR-BLE, and an extensive water power to saw and polish with, his prices will be LOW. One great advantage to purchasers is, that all Stone will be delivered at his risk, without any extra charge.

TLETTERING neatly executed. S. Gardner, in Charlestown, who will advise me of the same. ROBERT H. FRANCIS. By application to Mr. JAS. W. Beller, Charles-town, those who may desire any of the above ar-ticles can be shewn the list of prices and the differ-

Fulled and Plaid Linseys and Flannels.

A LARGE stock of the above goods, which we will sell on the usual terms, or exchange for Also, heavy Tweed Cassimeres—a first rate article for Pantaloons.

September 6, 1844. WOOL.

WE are preparing to go to Baltimore and Philadelphia to make our

SAMUEL GIBSON is selling Grocerie at the following prices:
No. 1 Green Rio Coffee, 10 cts Our friends will understand that we must have money, or we cannot go. A. & G. W: HOLLAND. Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 6, 1844.

STOP THIEF!

Bleached Deaphene Candles, 40
Brown do do 35
Sperm Candles, 37 1-2
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 articles in the same proportion.

To Lovers of "the Weed."

extra superior quality, down to 121 cents per pound—the most general assortment in the couny, and at the lowest prices:

Pay your Taxes:

JOHN W. MOORE;

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

Fine 3-4 Brown Muslins 6 1-4 cents.

Heavy 7-8 do. do 8 "

" 4-4 do. do 8, 10, and 12 1'2 tts.

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 unheard-of low prices:

Groceries, very low, viz: Coffee, 6, 8, and 10 Teas, 50, 62 1-2; Super Extra Imperial, \$1,00;

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844—tf.

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.

very low prices at July 17, 1844.

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. L DIES, RUM, SPIRITS, and WHISe. for sale at

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 6, 1844.

September 6, 1844-3t.

A HINT.

FALL PURCHASES.

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-

JUST received, another supply of Jet Orna-ments for ladies' wear, such as Jet Breast-Pins, Bracelets and Hair-pins. Also, a few pounds of Black Bugles for Necklaces.

SNUFFS.—Just received, Rappee, Scotch; Tidball's Mixture, Moccabaw and Natchi-

ty, and at the lowest prices:
Segars:—Old Regalia; Plantation, Principe;
Rifle, Spanish and half Spanish Segars, the most
favorite brands. Also a large supply of Tobacco
Pouches; Snuff Boxes and Pipes, cut and dried Tobacco, Spanish Cuttings, Matches, &c., for sale
low.
J. J. MILLER.
September 6, 1844.

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

NEW GOODS

ne 3-4 Brown Muslins 6 1-4 cents.

unheard-of low prices;

Hardware, assorted; Queensware and Glass; Tin-Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

LEATHER.

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

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

KEY, all pure, for July 17, 1841. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

Sept. 6, 1844—3t.

toches SNUFFS—fresh and of superior quality.

Tobacco.—A large supply of Tobacco of

1,000 LBS. BEES-WAX, 50 Bushels Mustard Seed, for which the mar-TURNIP SEED .- Fresh Turnip Seed for

> ROBERT LUCAS DANIEL G. HENKLE: August 23, 1844

THE WATCHWORD.

They are coming! are coming! and hark how the ike the roar of the ocean surf bursts on the ear, hey are coming! from East and

They are coming! are coming! from East and from West
In grandeur and gloom like the thunder cloud crest.
They are coming! are coming! the sons of the North And the land of the South pours its chivalry forth,
Ten thousand bright banners are beaming on high Each bearing our watchword 'We conquer or die.'

Democracy's bugle hath sounded the call,
And its soldiers are pouring from hamlet and hall
To flock round the standard of justice and right,
In the pride of their soul and the strength of their migh
And wee to the foeman who stands in their path
As they press to the field in the gloom of their wrath,
ten thousand bright banners are beaming on high,
Each bearing our watchword "We conquer or die."

Each one from the scabbard his falchion hath draw Each one on the altar of freedom hath sworn That his sword returns not to the place of its rest. Till his cause be avenged and his wrongs be redress Till Democracy's pillar in triumph ascends A cloud to its foes, and a light to its friends, en thousand bright banners are beaming on high ach bearing our watchword "We conquer or die."

Come rally! come rally! bright, bright dawns the day
Freedom's soul is now bursting its sharekles of 'Clay,
Come rally! come rally, a charge and a shout,
As the blast of our bugle rings cheerily out,
Come rally! come rally! one effort to save,
"The land of the free and the home of the brave."
Ten thousand bright banners are beaming on high.
Each bearing our watchword "We conquer or die."

MR. BELLER: If you think the following lines worthy a place in your valuable paper, please insert and oblige

"There is a weapon surer set.
A. Subscriber.
And better than the bayonet;
A weapon that comes down as still
As snow flakes upon the sod;
But executes a freeman's will But executes a freeman's will,

As lightning does the will of God.
And from its force no bolts nor locks
Can shield them—'tis the Ballor Box."

Miscellaneous.

From the Vermont Patriot. THE LITTLE FOUNDLING. Although the following little tale may carry with it much of the air of fiction, yet it is all sub-

but honorable, and whom she knew would never be recognized as her suitor by her proud parents, who viewed wealth as the only ground of distinc-tion in society. She was induced, therefore, to contract a clandestine marriage. The intercourse which followed was soon discovered—her husstantially correct, and but the bare recital of events that have actually transpired. Near the close of the last century capt. S. a na tive of New England, who, at an early age, was entrusted with the command of a mercantile vesband was snatched from life by unexpected casual-ty—her incensed parents would listen to no ex-tenuation—at the best, her transgression was consel, made a voyage to one of the West India Is lands. Having reached his destined port, dispossidered unpardonable, and she was driven from home in their resentment with a limited pecuniary allowance, and told to seek protection where she ed of his cargo, and made the necessary prepara-tions for his return, one day as he was walking the streets of the large and flourishing port at which his vessel was anchored, he observed a well could find it-she was now thrown on the world a dressed female walking near him, and in the same wretched wanderer, without a friend or protector she, who never dreamed that the world was direction. Struck with her beauty and her premade for aught but her and happiness-she came possessing and dignified demeanor, capt. S. po-litely inquired whether she might be walking far to this city for a shelter, and here remained in ob-scurity till that period which made her a mother in his direction, acquainting her at the same time with the house of his lodgings, to which he was then repairing. She assured him she was going had exhausted her small resources—she was then compelled to go forth helpless and pennyless, with, as she thought, no other alternative before her but to the same house he had mention Capt. S. then proffered his services in carrying a suicide or beggary—at this crisis, she hasket of considerable size which she carried in you—your character was known—the thought basket of considerable size which she carried in you—your character was known—the thought basket of considerable size which she carried in your point of you was lous tone of voice, and timidly delivered him the basket. Capt. S. took the little burden from her hand wholly unuonscious of what it contained, infant child fall into the hands of a generous benher hand wholly unuonscious of what it contained, and little dreaming what to his future life would efactor, and she has had the pleasure too to behold be the consequences of the action of that moment.

He observed, however, as he took the basket, that there was a singular hesitation in her manner, and that her cheeks were crimsoned by a deep plied Capt. S. were never my feelings—I thought not so-and I am amply repaid for my protection by blush; but imputing it to no other cause than maiden timidity, he walked on in silence. The lady soon remarked that she must make a call at the grateful feelings and interesting society of the soon remarked that she must make a call at lovely girl I protected. And there is another, sir, replied the lady, who is by no means ungrateful to you, he would convey the basket to his lodgings, she would soon be there to take charge of it herself.

And throwing an anxious look on Capt. S. and his ed to accept. I shall accept of none—as for pecharge, she immediately disappeared. Capt. S.
then proceeded to his boarding house and deposited the basket in the hall. He seated himself at the dinner table, and jovially related his adventure with the fair unknown. His host, better acquainted with the manners of the town, and the impositions which sometimes had been alwayd off an entire to the control of the co And throwing an anxious look on Capt. S. and his positions which sometimes had been played off on strangers, smiled, and rallied him on the possibility of his basket containing something more than a dead weight, as he had humorously termed his he was not a little gratified and interested in the burden. At this moment the cries of an infant conference. A few days brought him to the conwere heard in the direction of the basket. Capt.

S. was astonished and not a little chagrined at the daughter had always looked on him as a father. this sudden proof of what his host had just sug-gested. Unmoved, however, by the laugh which a daughter—he was not displeased, moreover, as

ing female infant. No mother appeared to claim or offer it protection. Capt. S. although incensed at the trick, and highly versed with that credulous and honest simplicity in himself which had thus rendered him the dupe of female artifice, was, grounds, together with his prepossessions in her favor, Capt. S. in a few days married Miss W., and, with his adopted daughter, set sail for New notwithstanding, indued with too much philanthropy, and too much humanity of feeling, to England, in one of the smiling villages of which he settled, and now lives with his family in the his charge to be neglected. He procurposom of contentment and social happiness. ed a nurse for the present; and before he left the island, made ample provision for the future sup-port of the child. He now returned home and did fect in educating children, than neglecting to ac-custom them to work. It is an evil that attaches not visit the place till some years after, when he found his helpless ward had become an interesting little prattler. He soon became attached to her, mostly to large towns and cities. Our children and no longer regretted the incident which gave him, as he termed her, his adopted daughter. suffer much from it. During the following twelve years, Capt. S. frework is necessary to the child or not. Nothing is quently visited the island, and always provided libmore certain than their future independence and erally for the support and education of the child comfort much depends on being accustomed to that was thrown upon his benevolence, without work-accustomed to provide for thousands conany of that regret, that drawback of feeling, which stantly recurring wants that nature entails on us. so often attends the ostensive generosity of the penurious, and destroys the merit of their charities. His heart was warmed by generous impulses, and required not the aid of arithmetical calcustations.

was now turned merrily upon him, he proceeded to the basket and found it contained not a dead

weight, but a living, healthy, and handsome look-

the age of fourteen—an age, which, in that soft climate, confers all the maturity of womanhood, and more perfectly, perhaps, than any other peand more perfectly, perhaps, than any other period, opens the blossoms of female beauty. She was esteemed as possessing an uncommon share of beauty and vivacity. And such was Capt. S.'s attachment, that it was generally supposed that his was other than a parental affection, and it soon becomes that pitiable, helpless object, a novel readecame rumored in town that he was about to lead her to the hymenial altar. Capt. S. was at thistime making preparations to return to New England. One day, as he stood on the wharf at which his vessel was moored, a billet was put into his hands by a person, who immediately disappeared. He perused, and found it a polite request of his at-tendance to dine at a house in the city, which was particularized in the billet. The house and family who occupied it were to him perfectly unknown;

Liv

lation to measure the bounds of its munificence.

He always manifested towards her the affection

and tenderness of a parent, and took a parent's in- they spend a half dozen hours of the day at school

and so singular were all the circumstances attend-ing the invitation, that he for some time hesitated whether it would be expedient to accept it. Curiosity, however, soon conquered his doubts, and he resolved to attend. At the appointed hour he arrived at the house, and was ushered into an elegant apartment by a lady, who called him by name, and introduced herself by the name of Miss W. assuring him, at the same time that the cause of his invitation should be the subject of future explanation. Capt. S. thought he had seen the countenance of his fair entertainer before, but he was unable to call to mind when, or where it might

of cultivated minds and refined habits into the so-ciety of their inferiors; but while, with that tact was unable to call to mind when, or where it might have happened; and the hour which succeeded, spent in lively conversation on the leading topics of the day, brought nothing with it to assist his memory, or allay his curiosity, and yet it brought along with it an increasing gratification, a pleasing interest, which he had never before experienced. A happy dream of uncertainty, if the expression be allowed, was floating over his mind, and sensations were awakened in his bosom which he was conscious he had before, on some occasion or other felt, and he knew that these sensations had been happy ones, and yet his memory was unable to identify them.

Dinner was now announced, and he was soon seated at a table loaded with the delicacies that the climate afforded, served up with the utmost

taste and elegance. The hour of dinner was pass ed with the same pleasure on the part of Capt. S. and with the same case and sprightliness on the part of his fascinating hostess. The company and with the same ease and sprightliness on the part of his fascinating hostess. The company soon withdrew, and left Capt. S. and the lady alone. And now, Capt. S., said she, addressing him with a confidence which was inspired, perhaps, by the consciousness of the favorable impression which she had made—and now for our promised explanation, which permit me to commence by inquiring how fares your adopted daughter?—Well, madam, very well, I believe, replied Capt. S., somewhat surprised at the question. And it is rumored, sir, replied the lady, that you about to change the title of father for one of a different nature. Rumor often speaks vaguely, replied Capt. S., still uncertain whither her remarks tended. Nobody could be better entitled to that

out knowing the circumstances under which she acted, I could never feel to condemn her, who, in the short moment I beheld her, awakened so ex-

traordinary an interest in my bosom. Yes, sir, re-joined the lady in melancholy and touching tones,

that mother had reasons for her conduct—conduct, which she knew the world would, and had a right to condemi as base and unnatural—but think you she parted from the infant of her bosom without a pang?

without one tear of motherly affection? Oh! could

without one tear of motherly affection? One could you have known the anguish of that moment—that distraction of feeling which rent her bleeding bosom, when she relinquished the only object of her affection—the only object on earth for which she breathed a wish to live, or even endured her

then hated existence, every feeling of censure

would have been lost in commisseration for her

sufferings. One year before and all that the heart could wish was hers—all the advantages that rank and opulence could confer—all that is splendid

and dazzling in the eyes of the world, and gives

distinction in social life was courting her accept-

ance-but her heart was not there-she had formed an attachment for a young officer, poor indeed

WORK FOR CHILDREN,-There is no greater de-

The parent never considers whether the child's

that anything else to give them a just view of life

are permitted to spend the rest as they please.

vors you bestow, as they do not know the tolls they cost. Their bodies and minds are enervated, and

they are exposed to whatever vicious associations

ing girl. The son, if he surmount the conse-

quences of your neglect, does it probably after his

plans and stations for life are fixed, and when

knowledge, for one of its important objects, comes

not accustomed to manual labor. Whatever accomplishment they possess, whatever their men-

tal training, a deduction must be made for igno-

rance of that important chapter in the world's book

than to reform one grown block-head.

It is easier to bring up a dozen children right,

ions, Ulick Burke "could be a gentleman when he pleased." How often have we heard this phrase,

and with what a fatal mistake it is generally ap-

plied! He who can be a gentleman when he pleases, never pleases to be anything else. Circumtances may; and do every day in life, throw men

and readiness that is their special prerogative,

they make themselves welcome among th

No man or woman is fully educated if

of occasions.

If there is any thing in the world that will make a man feel bad, except pinching his finger in the crack of the door, it is unquestionably a quarrel.—
No man ever fails to think less of himself after, than he did before one—it degrades him in his own eyes, and of others—what is worse, blunts his sensibility to disgrace on the one hand, and increase the rever the resignate irritability on the other. tended. Nobody could be better entitled to that privilege, sir, continued she; but what grade, alas! what grade, in the scale of your censures, have you assigned to her seemingly unnatural mother?

Of that, madam, replied Capt. S., I am but illy qualified to judge. Perhaps that mother might have had reason to justify her conduct—and with-

ses the power of passionate irritability on the other.
The reason people quarrel about religion is, because they really have so little of it, and the harder they quarrel the more abundantly do they prove it. A man has a right to stand fast by his religious faith—a right to insist upon it—a right to present it respectfully on all proper occasions, to the consideration of others, but he has no right to quarrel: and any man that will quarrel about these

things, in my opinion, has not much to quarre

CHAPTER ON QUARRELING .- One of the most

nations tribes and corporations, men, women, and children, dogs and cats, birds and beasts, quarrel

about all manner of things, and upon all manne

about Politicians need not quarrel. Whoever quar rels with a man for his politicial opinions, is him-self denying the first principles of freedom—free dom of thought, moral liberty, without which there is nothing in politics worth a groat, it is therefore wrong upon principle. You have on this subject a right to your own opinions, so have others .-

You have a right to convince them if you can; they have a right to do the same. Exercise your rights, but again I say, do not quarrel.

The truth is, the more quietly and peaceably we all go on, the better—better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest policy isman cheats you quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; if he slanders you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him; no matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is generally to let him alone; for there is not him about the thin alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

DEATH OF THE YOUNG .- Beautiful is the see son of life when we can say, in the language of Scripture, "Thou hast the dew of youth." But of these flowers death gathers many. He places them upon his bosom, and his form is changed to something less terrific than before; we learn to gaze and shudder not, for he carries in his arm the sweet blossoms of our earthly hope: we shall see them again, blooming in a happier land. Yes, death brings us again to our friends-they are waiting for us, and we shall not be longhave gone before us, and are like angels in Hea-ven. They stand upon the border of the grave, to welcome us with countenances of affection, which they were on earth, yet more lovely, more radiant, more spiritual. Death has taken thee too, sweet sister, and "thou hast the dew of thy youth;" he hath placed these upon his bosom and

POETRY .- PRENTICE thus, eloquently answers the question, "What is poetry?" "A smile, a tear, a glory, a longing after the things of eternity! It llves in all created existences, in man & every object that surrounds him. There is poetry in the gentle influence of love and affection, in the quiet broodings of the soul over the memory of early years, and in the thoughts of that glory that chains our spirits to the gates of paradise. There

is poetry too in the harmonies of nature.
"It glitters in the wave, the rainbow, the lightning and the stars, its cadence is heard in thun-der and cateract—its softer tones go sweetly up from the thousand voiced harps of the wind, the rivulet and forests-and the cloud and sky go floating over us; to the music of its melodies. There's not a moonlight ray that comes down upon the stream or hill, not a breeze calling from its blue air-throne to the birds of the summer valits blue air-throne to the birds of the summer val-leys, nor sounding through the midnight rains its low and mournful dirge over the perishing flow-ers of spring, not a cloud bathing itself like an an-gel vision, in the rose bushes of autumn twilight, as if dreaming of the Eden of the land, but it is full of the influence of poetry. It is the soul of being. The earth and Heaven are quickened by its spirit, and the great deen, in temposts and in its spirit, and the great deep, in tempests and in calm, answers to its mysterious workings.

ELOQUENCE.—'Twas night? The stars were it appears, with the mother; and, on inquiry, he found, in addition to what she had already told him, that whatever stains had once been thought the deep toned thunder rolled along the vaulted the deep toned thunder rolled along the valled the deep toned t to sully her character, they had all been removed, and that her parents, though now dead, had forgiven and bequeathed her a competence; on these hail-stones fell like a shower of pearls; the huge undulations of the ocean dashed upon the rockbound shore; torrents leaped from the mountain tops; in short, it was a night awful, beyond ima-gination, and Adolphus Leopold sprang from his couch with vengeance stamped upon his brow, murder in his heart, & the fell instrument of death in his hands. The storm increased; the lightnings flashed with a brighter glow; the thunder growled with a deeper energy; the wind whistled with a wilder fury; the confusion of the hours was congenial to his soul and the stormy passion that raged in his bosom; he clenched hi with a sterner grasp; a demoniac smile gathered on his lip; he grated his teeth, raised his arm, sprang with a fearful yell of triumph on his victim, and relentlessly murdered a—bed-bug.

A THUNDERING STORY .- The following story is told by the man who prints a paper at Grand Rapids. It tells of a genius in that vicinity who, being informed that thunder was death to cut worms, and much troubled with their works in his garden, and despairing, too, of any thunder of Nature's manufacture, resolved to have some of domestic production. Pursuant to this determination, he charged an old musket muzzle full, tool a pail of water and a lantern, proceeded to the caba pan of water and a lantern, proceeded to the cab-bage garden, rained on the plants copiously from his bucket, made the lantern open and shut se-same, by the way of lightning, and then in hot haste let off "old Copenhagen" for thunder. The worms "cut and run," while the manufacturer of the domestic article lays with his back upon the earth, rendered oblivious from the knock caused

by the re-percussive actton of the thunder machi "Where shall I go?"-Thus soliloquized a la "Where shall I go?"—Thus solnoquized a ta Webster, a loafer, last night, on things in general and his own particular position in peculiar:— "Where shall I go?—aye, that's the poser, as Shakspeare says. There aint no place for me to go, as I knows on. Musquiter bars aint porta ble, and my nose possesses, somehow, the magnet-ic or attractive principle for flies. The bar-room is all closed, and lodgin'-houses people don't give no tick. The doctors say it aint constitutional to sleep on the side-walk, and the watchmen agrees with the doctors. I aint passionately fond o drink, yet a feller couldn't affront me at the pre sent time by asking me to liquor. Some folks want a bank, 'cause they say its awk'ard to carry specie. I doesn't labor under these kind of diffiulties myself; I'd willingly become any body's pet bank for a fair remuneration. I'm a cussed shak by k'racter, take me as you will. My toggery like an empty barrel exposed to the sun, is a fallin to pieces. If torn coats was fashionable, wouldn't I be a swell—eh? Reckon I would. But I's a hisolated individual, and haint no one to give me part of their bread. "Where shall I go?" I asks

again."
"To'the watch-house, most indubitably," said Charley, who abruptly put a period to the Web-sterian soliloquist's further reflections by taking him off to the calaboose.—N. O. Picayune.

SAVING SEED CORN.—No farmer should neglect to select his earliest ears for seed. For this pur-pose he must go to his field before the late ears are ripe, and he will know which are earliest. It is announced that Geo. Bancroft, Esq., the

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

easy, common, and most perfectly foolish things in the world is to quarrel, no matter with whom, men, women, or children; or upon what pretence, provocation, or occasion. There is no kind of necessity in it, and no species of degree of benefit to be gained by it. And yet, strange as the fact may be, theologians quarrel; politicians, lawyers, doctors, and princes quarrel, and the States quarrel; nations tribes and corporations men, women, and A RE just receiving a large and fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Olls, &c. &c., which they respectfully offer to their customers and the public in general, at reduced prices and on the panal taxons. on the usual terms. July 17, 1844.



ORANGES AND LEMONS.—Fresh Oranges and Lemons, Filberts, fresh Candy, Almonds, English Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, &c., just received and for sale by July 17, 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. &c., for sale low by July 17, 1844.

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

J. H. BEARD & Co.

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

PERFUMES, &c.—Cologn Water, Lavender Water, Bay Rum, Otto of Rose, Toilet Water, Bear's Oil, Indian Oil, 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. 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.

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

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. July 17, 1844.

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

BACON.—On hand, a lot of very nicely cured Bacon, hog round, low for cash. August 2, 1844. MILLER & TATE. TO THE PUBLIC.

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

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

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

Shepherdstown, August 2, 1844-6m. TO HOUSE BUILDERS.

THE undersigned again gives notice to the citizens of Jefferson County, that he is prepared to Erect, Alter, or Repair every description of STONE or BRICK BUILDINGS.— Several years experience at the business, during which time he has erected houses that will compare nish 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 and a general desire to please those who may employ him—he thinks he may reasonably ask a call from those having business in his line.

He may be found for the present at the building in course of erection by Dr. L. C. Cordell in Charlestown, who, with Mr. Wm. S. Lock, will give any information to those not personally ac quainted, in reference to his general capacity for

business belonging to his-line.

JOHN W. HEAFER.

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

VINEGAR.

S TRONG Cider Vinegar, for Pickling, for sale by J. J. MILLER. Aug. 30, 1844. SALT.

125 SACKS of coarse and fine Salt—at reduced prices for cash. Farmers will find it their interest to call and see me. August 23, 1844. BACON .-- PRIME BACON, Lard, Flour

and Corn Meal, for sale by August 23, 1844. J. J. MILLER. ARD FOR SALE.—A few jars of nice family Lard.

August 9, 1844.

HARDWARE, &c. LATELY received, at the old stand formerly occupied by F. W. & R. B. Rawlins, a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Shoe Findings,

Brushes, Japanned Ware, &c. Also, on hand, the entire stock of TIN-WARE f the late firm, all home-made and warranted. My stock consists, in part, as follows:

Long-Handled and Grain Shovels, and Spades Pitch-Forks, Scythes, Sneades and Rifles; Long and short Traces; Halter Chains; Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes, Drawing Knives

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 Grove 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 Keitles; Tin Plates, assorted;

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

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

en Spiggots;
Sash Springs; Coffee Mills;
Scales and Weights; Paint, White-Wash, Shoe and other Brushes; Shoe Hlacking;
Pepper; Tobacco;
Shoe-Thread, Pegs, Bristles, Auls and Handles,

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

I intend keeping on hand an assortment of the above articles, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. I invite all to call and see. July 17, 1844. THOMAS RAWLINS. distinguished American historian, will deliver the address before the N. York Agricultural Seciety. THOMAS RAWLINS.

Playing, Visiting and Blank Cards.

CEORGE 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, Mesers. 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, Elssler Merry Andrews do. 18 Highlanders No. 1 star & marble backs 15

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

nelled, \$5 50 Ivory and Pearl Surface 2 400 350 300 250 250 250 225 200 200

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

ders Printer's Blank Cards. Small Blanks (Playing Card size) No. 1 \$15 per Gross Large " Double small (double size of small) 1 Double large (double size of large) 1

Also all the above sizes of every color to order. Other sizes cut to order of either of the forgoing

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

Blank Sheets TAlso Rail Road and Steamboat Tickets made o order, of any color, or of different colors, as may e desired. 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 assortment of

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

Printing Presses,

Chases, cases, printing ink, and every article use 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 pooks will be forwarded to persons desirous of ma-

STEERSOTTPENG

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 in point of durability and general finish with any others in the county, enables him to promise that the attention of Editors and Printers generally to the will not be surpassed by any contractor in the Valley of Virginia. When desired, he will furcan be found in any other establishment in America .The reputation of this Foundry is believed to be fully established, having been founded upwards of thirty years since, and reference is confidently made to many of the leading journals in the Uni

ted States and the Canadas, as to the beauty and 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 as sortment 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 Na-pier, Smith and Washington Presses, which he will furnish at the manufacturer's prices.

Also, Chases, Cases, Brass Rules, Composing

Sticks, Ink, and every article used in a 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 taken in exchange for new at 9 Editors or printers wishing to establish a news

paper, book or job printing office, will be furnish-ed 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—tf.*

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

S. GIBSON, 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 Boots, made by workmen in our own town; among which are the finest stitched and pegged Boots. Also, very fine and fashionable Calf and Morocco Shoes, with those that are more substantial. We expect to get, in a few days, a large number of coarse Shoes and Boots, suitable for servant's service, to which we 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.

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

July 17, 1844.

J. J. MILLER.

Fifty cents will save Dollars. W E have just received a lot of Magnus & Raff's, celebrated preparation for the extermination of rats and mice. Price, 50 cents per box.

Aug. 23, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

VINEGAR.—Prime Hard Cider Vinegar at July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITTIS.

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

July 26, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH.

I 1QUORS.—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. WILSON.
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. 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 announced this publicly in our advertisement published in 1843. Of course we thought of it a long time previous to this. We should have been the first to have published as well as the first to have announced it, if it had been our good fortune to have met with a plate already engraved. The 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 buttle scenes we have the powerful assistance of John Frost, L. L. D. No other reference need be made to the abilities of this generation. tleman 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 deter-mined to keep up in our hitherto unrivalled course. We have in our engraver's hand views of celebra-ted places everywhere in the United States, and every thing that appertains to our country, en-graved by Alfred 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 imitetors; 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. Hamil-ton and Humphreys, several beautiful illustrations of the devotedness of the fair sex to the great cause

of the American Revolution.

The Lady and the Arrows of Gen. Lee. First news of the Battle of Lexington. An incident in the Life of Gen. Marion.

The Gallarty 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 as

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.

M. Duncan, Mrs. V. E. Howard, T. Ledyard Cuy-ler, Rev. John Pierpoint, etc. etc. Three of them authors of the best novels of the day, and all of them contributors to Godey's Magazine. One certainly the most piquant and lively writer of the times. Another the most graphic and truthsome novelette writer our country has ever produced. And the others most celebrated, and whose writings are published in the best magazines of our country. Another author of the best domestic sketch, of which 200,000 has been published. There is still material enough for a portrait gallery, and we will, if its suits our pleasure, go on with

t, and not otherwise.

It would be supposed by the tone of some of our cotemporaries that a capital idea is a rarity among Philadelphia publishers; that the discovery of a striking and popular feature for a magazine is a thing which requires to be announced with a flour-ish of trumpets, and thrust upon the public notice in posters two yards long stuck up at the corners of the streets. We dare say such brilliant ideas are rarities with others. In fact it must be so, or they would not be constantly appropriating ours; but we pray the public not to put such an estimate on our resources as such people evidently put upon theirs. The fact is that we have heaps of these

things which we have never thought proper to announce, because there was not the slightest necessity for it. This idea of the Battle-grounds has been lying by us for years. We engaged Russell Smith and John Greenough to commence the paint-ings for them before the earliest period claimed by any others as the time when they first conversed or thought of it. This we can prove by letters written at the time and not by vaguely recollected conversations. And what of it? The priority of claim to a thing so very simple and so obvious appropriate is a matter of no importance whatever, and we are only induced to mention it by the importance which others attach to it.

It amuses us not a little, as we dare say it does the public, to see with what avidity, suggestions and announcements of ours carelessly thrown off as matters of course, are seized by others and trumpeted as astonishing discoveries of theirs. We expect that the idea of offering premiums for superior pictures will next be seized upon, and claimed as original by others. But it will serve them no good purpose. Those whose resources, like ours, are ample, inexhaustible, can afford to laugh at such trickery and ridicule it as it deserves. OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

If any other magazine in this or any other country can produce a list of writers equal to the following, let them do it. Since 1830, we have catered 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 state of the success.

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. A. M. F. Annan, Miss Meta M. Duncan, Mrs. Volney E. Howard, Mrs. M. H. Parsons, Mrs. S. J. Hale, Mrs. Seba Smith, Mrs. Emma C. Embury, Mrs. H. F. Lee, Miss Alice Hervey, Miss Anna Fleming, Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, Miss Ellen S. Rand, etc.

S. Rand, etc. W. C. Bryant, Dr. R. M. Bird, C. Fenno Hoff-man, Jos. C. Neal, Park Benjamin, W. Gilmore Simins, T. S. Arthur, Prof. John Frost, Hon. Ro-bert T. Conrad, T. S. Fay, N. Hawthorne, H. W. Herbert, H. T. Tuckerman, James Russell Low-ell, John Neal, Rev. Jehn Pierpoint, Robert Mor-ris, T. Ledyard Cuyler, S. D. Patterson, J. T. S. Sullivan.

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Address, L. A. GODEY,
Publisher's Hall, Philadelphia.

August 9, 1844.