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CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1844.

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 expiration of the year.

OT ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of 1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents of the square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents of the square for the will be inserted until forbid, and offarges accordingly. A liberal discount made above who edveruse by the year.

20 Distant subscriptions and advertisements must be aid in advance, or responsible persons living in the unty 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 Jefferson."

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BLANKS

Will be kept constantly on hand. ISAAC FOUKE, WAL TA TEMMOTTA

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. on R. HUME BUTCHER, COAL TA TECROTTA

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, A TTENDS the Superior and Interior Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick and Berkeley Counties. August 2, 1844—ti. LAW MOULCIE.

A J. O'BANNON having permanently set-will practice in the several Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke Counties. Oifice on Main street, over E. P. Miller's Store and opposite the onice 2m. July/26, 1844—2m. site the office of the "Spirit of Jefferson."

LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON, Attorney and Connsellor at Law, WILL act as agent for persons who have Lands in the Virginia Military District in Ohio, and will attend to the payment of taxes, and the investigation of claims on said lands, and to the prosecution and defence of suits in the Circuit Court of the United States for Ohio, and in the State Courts of that State, where the interests of he holders of those Lands may be involved. Any communications addressed to B. F. Washington, Attorney at Law, Charlestown, Jef-ferson county, Virginia, in reference to the above, will be promptly attended to: 10 3 in 100 no July 17, 1844.

S. W. HOAG,

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.

ANA G. W. HOLLAND, Wholesale and Retail Dealers

Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, &c. Corner of Shenadoah & High streets, HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

July 26, 1844—1y. Young Ladies' Boarding School. ANGURONA SUMUNARY.

HIS School, located in the vicinity of Winchester, 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 September next. The general arrangements of the School of the undersigned, and will embrace a thorough course of instruction in all the branches of an Eng-lish, Classical and Ornamental Education. Terms and particulars, 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 SEMINARY.

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

in the institution.
The subscriber being desirons to please his patrons, piedges 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—3t.

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.

T. D. H. will out to requient a tal T. D. H.

Gentlemen's Finishing Store.

THE public are respectfully informed that we are having all kinds of goods made up by one of the best Tailors in the Union, for gentlemen's wear. Coats of all kinds, Pantaloons, Vestings, &c., made to please, or no sale. Fine Linen Summer Frock Coats will be made to order for \$3,25. Call at the store of

A. & G. W. HOLLAND. Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.
U. Buits will be neatly packed and sent to a distance when ordered.

A. & G. W. H. BLACK OIL VARNISH, For sale at Aug. 9, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

From Bentley's Miscellany. SONG OF THE OLD BELLE

For full five hundred years I've swung
In my old gray turret high,
And many a different thems I've sung
As the time went stealing by !
I've pealed the chant of a wedding morn;
Ere night I have sadly toiled,
To say that the bride was coming, love-lorn,
To sleep in the churchyard mould!
Ding-dong,
My careless song;
Merry and sad. Merry and sad, But neither long!

But neither long!

For full five hundred years I've swung
In my ancient turret high,
And many a different theme I've sung
As the time went stealing by!
I've swelled the joy of a country's pride,
For a victory far off won,
Then changed to grief for the brave that died
Ere my mirth had well begun!

Ding-doog,
My careless song;
Merry or sad,
But neither long!;

For full five hundred years I've swung
In my breezy turret high,
And many a different theme I've sung
As the time went stealing by!
I've chimed the direc of a nation's grief
On the death of a dear loved king,
Then merrily rung for the next young chief;
As TOLLED, I can weep or sing!
Ding-dong,
We careless song,
Merry or ad,
But neither long!

For full five hundred years I've swung, In my crumbling turret high!
The time my own death song were sung,
And with truth be fore I die!
I never could love the themes they gave

My tyrannized tongue to tell;
One moment for cradle, the next for grave—
They have worn out the old church bell!
Ding-dong,
My changeful song;

Farewell now, And farewell long

Political.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE 11TH CON-GRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA:

During the remarks I had the honor to submit to the great Mass Meeting of your District, near Winchester, on the 29th of August, I dwelt to some extent upon the bank question. In commenting upon the authority of the beloved and ven-erated names of Washington and Madison, in sup-port of such an institution, and behind which the Whigs now entrench themselves, after explaining the particular circumstances under which they had given their assent, I then undertook to show that Virginia had steadily refused to bow to such authority; and that a Whig Assembly, comprehending many of the Whigs now prominent idra Bank, not only elected a well-known anti-Bank man to the Senale, so recently as 1834, but actually, themselves, repudiated the names of Washington and Madison by the adoption of the subjoined resolutions:

Extract from the Journal of the House of Delegates, Tuesday, Feb. 11th, 1834, page 168. 4. Resolved, That the General Assembly can not recognise, as constitutional, the power which has been claimed by Congress, to establish a Uni-

ted States Bank, because in the opinion of the General Assembly, as they have heretofore solemnly declared, that power is not given to Congress by the Constitution of the Haylest States. ress by the Constitution of the United States."
"Upon this resolution the vote was as follows:

"Opon this resolution the vote was as follows:
Ayes 97, noes 27,

"The ayes—Mesars, Banks, Poulson, Gilmer,
Southall, Booker, Muthie, Myse, Faulkner, Colston, Cartmill, Wilson, of B., Turnbull, Dailey,
Patterson, Bondurant, Mosely, Christian, Wyatt,
Johnson, Barbour, Wilson, of C., Scott, Jones of
Elizabeth City and W., Baylor, Ball, Marshall,
French, Stephenson, of Fayette and Nicholas,
Payne, Smith, of Frederick, Hale of Giles, Smith,
of Gloucester, Hail, of Gravson, Spencer, Bruce, of Gloucester, Hail, of Grayson, Spencer, Bruce, Lewis, Roane, Kincheloe, Botts, Graveley, Galla-Lewis, Roane, Kincheloe, Botts, Graveley, Gallaher, Wager, Harwood, Hooe, of King George,
Dabney, Duff, Hays, Stollings, Janney, Harrison,
Kimsbraugh, May, Shepherd, Smith, of Mason
and Jackson, Kendon, Garland, of M., Billingsly,
Cooper, McCauly, Buck, Webb, Cabell, Collins,
Dunton, Harrey, McLure, Williams, Robertson,
Adams, Jones, of Pendleton, Coles, Swanson, Slavin Dunies, Shards, Hoes, of Pairson, Williams vin, Dupuy, Shands, Hooe, of Prince William, Boothe, Thornton, Moorman, Waterman, Hopkins, Bare, Jones, of Shenandoah, Clemands, Griffin, Stephenson, of Spottsylvania, Fitzhugh, Crump, Pegram, George, McCoy, McCulloch, Hengreford, Stanger, Cunningham, Brown, and Ruther-

"Noes-Messrs. Drummond, Damron, Garland of A., Stewart, Pate, McMillin, McGinnis, Burton,

of A., Stewart, Pate, McMillin, McGinnis, Burton, Hale, of Franklin, Woods, Barton, Gibson, Watkins, Carey, Vance, Sloane, Mullen, Cather, Fry, Beard, Alexander, Nash, Carrol, McDowell, Dorman, McMullen, and Mayberry."

It must be borne in mind that this resolution had been passed by the Senate, and was submitted upon its own principle and merits to the House of Delegates; the vote upon it, was taken alone, and not upon it in connection with the dealone, and not upon it in connection with the de-posite resolutions—and those opposed to it had the fullest opportunity to vote against it, and might with perfect propriety have done so, and yet have gone for the deposite resolutions. In Fruth, I can't

gone for the deposite resolutions. In truth, I can't see how any man, under oath, could have voted for this resolution, believing a bank constitutional. But this is a question of casuistry and conscience that I leave to those immediately concerned.

Satisfied that some who had supported this emphatic resolution would attempt to explain it away, I read an extract from a speech of Mr. Leigh, the Senator then recently elected, to show how the resolution was understood at the time. It must not be forgotton that Mr. Leigh lived in Richmond not be forgotton that Mr. Leigh lived in Richmond when elected—was in daily intercourse, as presumed, with the members who elected him—that the resolution was adopted on the 11th of February, 1834, and that on the 18th of March following he delivered the following remarks:

"It is known to the Senate," said he, "that among the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia, during its last session, which have heretofore been laid before both houses of Gongress, there was one declaring the opinion, that the Federal Government had no constitutional authority to incorporate a National Bank; it contains, indeed, no positive instruction to the Senators representing the State in this House; but it is a deliberate, solemn, expression of the sense of the Gongress, there was one declaring the opinion, that the Federal Government had no constitutional authority to incorporate a National Bank; it contains, indeed, no positive instruction to the Senators representing the State in this House; but it is a deliberate, solemn, expression of the general sense of the recople of Virginia on the subject; and this with reference to the question of the renewal of the charter of the present Bank of the United States at the interpretation of the sense of the charter of the present Bank of the United States. It is known to the Senate, too, that I must have accepted the trust which a place in this body imposes, with a full knowledge of the resolution to which I have adverted. Under these circumstances, knowing what was expected of me when I was elected, representing the sovereignty of the State, and informed as I am, of her opinion and

her will, even, if I should be incapable of so far as misrepresenting her, as to vote for a recharter of the Bank of the U. States, for any length of time, however short, or with any modifications whatever.

But, in truth, I concur in the opinion of my constitutional question, and that entirely and exactly. I have examined the arguments for the constitutionality of such a corporation, over and over again, delibera ely, and, I hope, impurially; and I am quite sure the opinion I have formed is the result of my best judgment."

Now will it be pretended that Mr. Leigh did not and entertion of the General Assembly!

As I anticipated, Mr. John S. Gallaher, the Senator of the Winohester District, palpably implicated in this resolution, undertakes in the "Free Press." of the 5th inst. what is termed "a correction."—viz:

"House of Delegates.—Jan. 15, 1834."

Important discretion for which it was made solely responsible to Congress: Deploring as this General Assembly does, that interference illegal and unconstitutional, and firmly persuaded that no nation ever long maintained its freedom which surrendered to or permitted to be grasped by the same hand, a power over the purse and the sword:

"3 Resolved, That our Senators in Congress to adopt prompt and efficient mensures to remedy the evil occasioned by the late unauthorized assumption of power by the President over, the public moneys of the U. States.

"4 Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia cannot sanction the power which has been claimed by Congress to establish a United States Bank, because, in the opinion of this General Assembly of Virginia.

"5 The Press," of the 5th inst. what is termed "a correction,"—viz:

" House of Delegates .- Jan. 15, 1834. " After the adoption of the resolutions, censuring the Removal of the Deposites from the Bank of the United States, for which resolutions Messrs. Faulkner, Colston, Barton, Janney, Gallaher, &c.

A motion was made by Mr. Gilmer to amend the report of the committee, by inserting before the last resolution, the following:— "Resolved, That it is not hereby intended to

give any implied sanction to the power which has been claimed by Congress, to establish a United States Bank." Whereupon, a motion was made by Mr. Steven-son, of Spottsylvania, to amend the said amend-ment, by substituting therefor the following:

"Resolved; That the General Assembly of Virin cannot senction the power which has been claimed by Congress to establish a United States Bank, because, in the opinion of this General Assembly, that power is not given to Congress by the Constitution of the United States, as has been frequently and solemnly declared by the General As-

quenty and solemnly declared by the General Assembly." Ayes 72, noes 57.

And the question being put upon the said amendment to the amendment of Mr. Gilmer, was determined in the affirmative. Ayes 72, noes 57.

AYES—Mesers. Banks. (Speaker.) Poulson, Southall, Preston, Wilson, of Bottetourt, M'Millan, Turnbull, Dailey, Patterson, Bondurant, Samuel, Christian, Johnson, Wyatt, Scott, Baylor: Payne. Christian, Johnson, Wyatt, Scott, Baylor, Payne, Flelms, Gibson, Smith, of Frederick, Hale, of Giles, Watkins, Hall, of Grayson, Bruce, Sloan, Roan, M'Mullen, Bare, Jones, of Shenandoah, Clemands, Griffin, Stevenson, of Spottsylvania, Fitzhugh, Pe-gram, George, M'Coy, M'Culloch, Stanger, Cun-ningham, Brown and Rutherford—72.

ningham, Brown and Rutherford—72.

NAvs—Messis, Drummond, Gilmer, Booker, Garland, of Amhurst, Stuare, Michie, Mayse, Pate, Faulkner, Colston, Carmill, McGinnis, Mosby, Burton, Barbour, Wilson, of Cumberland, Jones, of Eliz. City and Warwick, Marshall, Ball, French, Woods, Barton, Cary, Spencer, Sims, Vance, Mullen, Cather, Botts, Gravely, Gregory, Gallaher, Fry, Dabney, Jann-y, Bear, Harrison, Smith, of Mason and Jackson, Kennon, Alexander, Cabell, Collins, Dunton, Parriott, M'Lure, Jones, of Pendleton, Nash., Woodhouse, Hope, of Prince William, Boothe, Thornton, McDawell, Dorman, Mooreman, Waterman, Crump and Mayberry.—57."

He says, "the question then recurred on adopting said resolution (of Mr. Gilmer) as amended

Gibson and Smith, of Frederick, Wager, Walkins, of Goochland, McDowell, &c.

"Among the noes, Messrs. Faulkner, Colston, Barton, J. S. Barbour, Vance Mullen, Botts, Gregory, Gallaher, Janney, Nash, &c.

"A motion was made by Mr. Colston, that the said resolutions, as amended, be postponed in Jefinitely, but the House adjourned without taking the Gibson and Smith, of Frederick, Wager, Walkins

"See Journal, pages 100 and 101."

"Here are two distinct votes, in both of which Messrs. Faulkner, Colston, Janney Gallaher, &c., are recorded in the negative, on the question to declare a Bank unconstitutional."

Now, this is as perfect non sequiter. The question was not upon the constitutionality of a United States Bank, but upon the amendment of Mr. Graham's resolution. Mr. Gilmer, well known as anti-bank, voted against the amendment because, as I presume, he did not wish the deposite resolutions embarrassed by the bank question, and for the same reason, I should presume, Mr. Gallaher voted against the resolution as amended.

But Mr. Gallaher says,

"On the 16th, Mr. Colston having withdrawn his motion to postpone indefinitely, it was renewed by Mr. Wilson, of Bottetourt, and decided in the

negative—ayes 35, noes 96.

"Among the noes—Messrs. Faulkner, Colston, Janney, Gallaher, Wager, &c."

So, Mr. Gallaher voted against indefinitely post-

poning a resolution against which he had voted and to which he was opposed!!! Again, he says, "On the 17th, the subject was resumed, and Mr. Gilmer made an ineffectual mo-

tion to recommit the resolutions, (with a view to separate the Deposite and the Charter questions.)
"On the 18th Mr. Rutherford of Richmond city moved to recommit the resolutions, with a view to separate them. Negatived—ayes 65, noes Mr. Gallaher does not inform us how he voted

Mr. Gallaher does not inform us how he voted upon these efforts to separate the bank and deposite questions; of course I presume against them!
According to Mr. Gallaher, "The following are the resolutions, as they finally passed the House of Delegates:

"Whereas, it is deemed essential by the General According of Virginia that the nature to levy

al Assembly of Virginia, that the power to levy taxes, appropriate money, and control the public revenue, should be made to abide, in practice, where alone it has been confided by our Constitution in the immediate representatives of the people: and whereas, all experience of the actual op-eration of government demonstrates that the as-sumption and exercise, by them, of unauthorized powers, become precedents, if silently acquiesced in for progressive and still greater encroachments:

"Resolved, That the recent act of the President of the United States, exerting a control over the federal revenue, by causing the same to be removed."

her will, even, if I should be incapable of so far important discretion for which it was made solely

been frequently and solemnly declared by the Gen-eral Assembly of Virginia.

"5 Resolved, That the General Assembly do not

intend by the decaration of their opinion in regard to the unconstitutionality of the Bank of the Uni-ted States, to qualify, or in any manner to impair, the force of their disapprobation of the withholding and withdrawing of the public deposites.

"6 Resolved, That the Governor of this com

"The resolutions were sent to the Senate, and were there debated for about three weeks. They were returned, with the following substitute: "SENATE'S RESOLUTIONS."

"By way of Substitute."
"On Tuesday the 12th of February, 1834, the
Resolutions of the House were returned from the

Senate with amendments as follow: " Preamble, 1st line strike out from the word Whereas,' to the end of the last resolution, and insert in lieu thereof the following;
"——The General Assembly of Virginia

deem it of the utmost importance, that the power to control the public revenue should be made to abide, in practice, where it has been invested by the constitution, in the immediate representatives Watkins, Hall, of Grayson, Bruce, Sloan, Roan, Kinchelee, Holleman, Wager, Harwood, Hooe, of King George, Carter, Duff, Hays, Stollings, Kimbole, and of the States in Congress as-brough, May, Shepnerd, Garland, of Mecklenburg, Billingsly, Cooper, McCauley, Buck, Webb, Watts, Harvey, Epes, Williams, Robertson, Adams, Coles, Swanson, Slavin, Carroll, Dupuy, Shads, Hopkins, W. Mullen, Barr, Jones of Shenundon, Clarrolls, Grandon, Clarrolls, Clarrolls, Grandon, Gra

"1. Resolved by the General Assembly, That the recent act of the President of the United States, exercising a control over the public deposites, by causing them to be withheld and withdrawn, on his own responsibility, from the United States Bank, in which they had been ordered to be placed by the act of Congress chartering said bank, is, in the judgment of the General Assembly, a dangerous and alarming assumption of power by that officer, which cannot be too strongly condemned.

"2. Resolved, That while the General Assemble will be seen to be considered.

bly will ever be ready to sustain the President in the exercise of all such powers as the Constitu-tion has confided to him, they, nevertheless, can-not but regard with apprehension and distrust, the disposition to extend his official authority beyond its just and proper limits, which he has so clearly manifested, in his recent intereference with the Treasury Department of the Federal Government, in the exercise of a sound discretion which Con-gress has confided to the head of that department

"3. Resolved, That our Senators in Congres be instructed, and our Representatives requested, of proper measures for restoring the public moneys to the Bank of the United States, or at least, for causing them to be deposited therein for the future, according to the direction and stipulation of the act of Congress chartering the said bank; if, at any time of their action. any time of their action on the subject the said bank be, in their opinion, a safe depository of the public treasure.

"4. Resolved, That the General Assembly can-

not recognise as constitutional the power which has been claimed by Congress to establish a United States Bank, because, in the opinion of the General Assembly, as they have heretofore solemnly declared, that power is not given to Congress by the Constitution of the United States.

"5. Resolved, That the General Assembly do not intend by the declaration of their opinion in regard to the unconstitutionality of the Bank of the United States, to qualify, or in any manner to impair, the force of their disapprobation of the withholding and withdrawing the public deposites.

"6. Resolved, That the Governor of this company to the proposed the property of the control of the co monwealth be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Represen-tatives in the Congress of the United States."

Mr. Gallaher then gives the Proceedings on the 4th Resolution, returned from the Senate.

"After the three first amendments of the Senate (not varying the principle of either,) were con-curred in, the 4th resolution was read as follows: Resolved. That the General Assembly cannot recognize as constitutional the power which has een claimed by Congress to establish a United States Bank, because, in the opinion of the General Assembly, as they have heretofore solemnly declared, that power is not given to Congress by the Constitution of the United States." A motion was made by Mr. Watkins, to amend

the same by adding thereto the following:

"And that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best efforts to prevent the re-charter of the Bank of the United States." "Whereupon, a motion was made by Mr. Jan-

ney to amend the said amendment offered by Mr. Watkins, by inserting at the end thereof, upon the grounds of its unconstitutionality, and that they be further instructed to vote against the establishment of any other bank.'

"And the question being put upon the said amendment proposed by Mr. Janney, was determined in the affirmative. Ayes 76, noes 47.

"[Among the negatives, Messrs. Faulkner, Colston, Barton, Gibson, Gallaher, McDowell, &c.]

"The question then recurred upon adopting the said amendment offered by Mr. Watkins, as amended, and was determined in the negative ayes 47, noes 83. [Among the negatives, Messrs. Faulkner, Col-

ston, Barton, Gibson, Vance, Sloan, Mullen, Gallaher, Wager, Janney, McDowell, &c.] See Journal, p. 169." II, p. 109. He then says : " Here is another distinct negative to the declaration that the Bank was unconstitutional, in which my position is clearly defined."

Now, I ask is it the fact? Does not the re-Now, I ask is it the fact? Does not the resolu-tion contain all in denunciation of a Bank that could have been required. Mr. Watkins' amend-ment does not touch the constitutional question, it was a mere instruction,—Mr. Janney's was en-tirely superfluous and quight to have been voted down. How then does voting against a superflu-

ous amendment contain "another distinct negative to the declaration that the bank was unconsti-tutional," when in the next breath Mr. Gallaher voted for the said 4th resolution.

"Resolved, That the General Assembly cannot recognize as constitutional the power which has been claimed by Congress to establish a United States Bank, because, in the opinion of the General Assembly, as they have heretofore solemnly declared, that power is not given to Congress by the Constitution of the United States."

He says, "The question then recurred upon the adoption of the said fourth resolution contained in the Senate's said amendment, and was determined in the affirmative. Ayes 97, noes 27."

The voters' names have been given.

He says, "If the reader will examine the 4th Resolution of the House, involving the principle, and also examine all the amondments offered to it at different times, and notice that we were compelli-" Resolved, That the General Assembly cannot

at different times, and notice that we were compell ed at last to choose between alternative propositions (both of which were carried against our recorder votes,) there will be no difficulty in ascertaining the opinions of myself and associates."

Now, this is most precious! The 4th Resolu tion distincly affirms the unconstitutionality of a United States Bank. What was the alternative ing and withdrawing of the public commonwealth be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States."

Now, I ask Mr, Gallaher, did he not vote for all and each of these resolutions separately. And if so, was it necessary for him to vote for the 4th resolution, against his conviction, to carry the rest of the series:

Of the series:

The 3 first resolutions as amended by the Senate, were promptly agreed to by the House, and then the 4th came up, and after the amendments offered were voted down, the question was upon the passage of the resolution as sent to the House from the Senate; and for this resolution without necessity, without compulsion, and of his

without necessity, without compulsion, and of his own free will Mr. John S. Gallaher, Senator for the Winchester District, voted, and, that too, officially, under eath, against what he new says was his unquestioned opinion!!! He says, "I was always a Bank man, and gave no vote inconsistent with that opinion." Of this the public can now judge.

Mr. Gallaher says, "As to myself, individually,

it is of little importance about my consistency."— This may be true with him, and he is welcome to he comfort that such a reflection seems to afford

Mr. Gallaher in conclusion says. "I suppose Mr. Smith's chief purpose was to bear upon Mr. Leigh, who declared his concur-rence with the Legislature in their opinion about

In this, Mr. Gallaher is entirely mistaken. had no wish or desire "to bear upon Mr. Leigh," for I believe his opinion upon the Bank question yet unchanged. But my purpose was to show that many of the Virginia Whig politicians of the present day, now loud and boisterous for a Bank, recently, under the higest responsibilities and the most solemn sanctions known to the public servant, declared themselves against one, in con formity with such sentiments, elected to the Senate of the United States to represent in part the sovereignty of Virginia, and to act upon the Bank subject; a man known to be hostile to such an in-stitution; and thereby did all in their power, to defeat the recharter of the United States Bank, scouting and repudiating the authority of the names of Washington and Madison as worthless and of non-effect; but which authority they ring through out all the limits of the Commonwealth, as omni

otent and conclusive. Far be it from me to do any man injustice. ave no occasion so to do, thank God, for the accomplishment of any purpose, I entertain. But I have a right to call public men, to the bar of public opinion, and there strip them of that moral power, without which they cannot accomplish those party ends, which I believe, before man and God,

to be fatal to the prosperity of my country,—to public liberty,—and to the happiness of mankind.

I write, fellow citizens, in great haste, within an hour of my start for the Charlottesville Convention, without the Journal of the House of Del egates, and compelled to rely upon Mr. Gallaher's address for most of the proceedings I here present you. These circumstances may involve me in error, of which however, I am not aware; but they will also, I trust, secure me your indulgence if I should have blundered; of which, however, I en-

ertain no fears.
I am, Gentlemen, with great respect,
Your fellow citizen.
WM. SMITH.

A GRAPHIC SKETCH.

We find the following in the American Travel-ler of July 18, 1834—a paper that, like neutrals renerally, has leaned clear over to Clayism. This was written, however, when the editor had no idea that this same James K. Polk would ever

be a candidate for the Presidency: HON. JAMES K. POLK OF TENNESSEE. The Speaker of the House is, considering the high station he occupies, a young man; his age is between forty and forty-five. In his person he is rather spare, and about five feet nine inches in height. His hair is dark, with a slight sprinkling of grey about the temples.—His countenance is of grey about the temples.—Its countenance is expressive, and except when something occurs to disturb his equanimity, is indicative of good nature, and very often lighted up with a smile. His eyes are bright and searching, and an excitement within is more visible through them, than through those of almost any other individual within the above of the floor of through those of almost any other mairing a winin my kuowledge. As a debator, on the floor of
the House, he always acquitted himself well; energy and quickness of apprelicusion are his characteristics, and as the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, he had ample opportunity to call all his efforts into requisition. Any subject which he undertakes to investigate, he en-ters into with all his powers; and it is never left until sifted to the bottom. In debating rhetorical figures are seldon resorted to by him postry and flourish are left for those who wish to tickle by imagination—while he contents himself with sound and convincing argument, plainly, but forcibly put forth; and he never loses sight for a moment of the point in issue. ment of the point in issue.

Since he has occupied the Speaker's chair, his efforts have been untiring to perfect himself in parliamentary law, and to administer it with im-partiality; and while he presides over the delibpartialty; and while he presides over the delin-erations of the House, with all the dignity due the situation of presiding officer over the representa-tives of a great and free people, there is mingled with his manners a plain, unostentatious bearing which does honor to himself, and is in keeping with the true principles of a republican govern-ment. This pharisaical pride which exclaims— "our eyric buildeth in the cedar's top"—belonet to James K. Polk; he is a democrat in prin not to James K. Polk; he is a democrat in principle and in practice, and any man who has had any intercourse with him, will agree with the writer hereof in opinion, that honesty of purpose, uprightness of principle, and an exalted sense of moral responsibility, are the beacon lights which guide his course across the ocean of existence.

He was elected Speaker, it is true, by a party vote, and is, as the Speaker of the American House of Representatives must always necessarily be, a party man; and, under the peculiar circumstances of his election, the place, during the first age.

ces of his election, the place, during the first ses sion which he filled it, was rendered as embarrass ed as possible: Questions of order were multiplied upon him, and he was called upon to give con

structions to the lex parliamentaria upon every question where, by possibility, a question could be started. He passed through the trial, lidwever, with honor to himself, and with satisfaction to those who elected him; and his arbanity and gentlemanly bearing was such, as to disarm even his opponents of their rancor.

Though, at times, Colonel Polk may appear, to his political opponents to be governed by party feelings in the course he pursues in discharging the duties of Speaker, I do not believe any consideration would tempt him, intentionally, to swerve one hair's breudth from what he honestly believed to be his duty; be the consequences what they may, he will even be found pursuing that course which he thinks will result most honorably to his country. to his country.

MR. CLAY IN THE RIGHT.

We are not one of those who reject a truth be-cause it happens to be announced or acknow-ledged by an enemy. The great leader of the Whig party himself, wrong as he is on so many questions of legislation, is right on some others, and now and then utters truths which come indi-

and now and then utters truths which come indirect conflict with the theories of his followers.

For example, the Whig journals and speakers
at Whig meetings, are never tired of repeating
that log chains and fustians, and cotton sheetings,
are not at all dearer for being highly taxed by the
tariff, but are in fact a great deal cheaper. In
this they are contradicted not only by common
sense, but by the father of the American system
himself. The following words were uttered by
Mr. Clay in Congress; they will be found in
Gales and Seaton's Debates, volume ix, page 466.

"If there is any truth in nolitical economy it "If there is any truth in political economy; cannot be that the result would agree with the prediction—for we are instructed by all experience

prediction—for we are instructed by all experience, that the consumption of any article is in proportion to the reduction of its price, and that in general it may be taken as a rule, that the duty upon an article forms a portion of its price."

Mr. Clay probably little thought when he was uttering this plain truth, that it was to overset the beautiful theory which his followers have been building up with so much pains. The duty upon an article forms, says Mr. Clay, a portion of its price. Let us take this rule of Mr. Clay's along with us, and try Mr. Clay's moderate and reasonable tarill by it:

easonable tariff by it: Ox chains pay four cents a pound on the fron f which they are made. This is computed to

be about 175 per cent. upon its value. The woodman, therefore, who spends ten dollars in log chains, pays more than six of it either to the Government or to the American manufacturer — The duty, says Mr. Clay, forms a portion of the Smoothing irons pay two cents and a half a pound in Mr. Clay's moderate and reasonable tariff. This makes an addition of about a hundred

per cent. to their cost. According to Mr. Clay's on, is taxed two dollars and a half out of every ive which she pays for it.

Sugar pays two cents and a half a pound; mo-lasses pays four mills and a half a pound; On these articles, if Mr. Clay's rule be true; the farmer pays on an average; half the price that they cost here, either to the Treasury or to the

Louisiana planter.

We are charged with six cents duty on refined sugar. According to Mr. Clay, this forms a part of the price, and we cannot sweeten our tea without paying a tribute to Mr. Woolsey, who left England to help to make a tariff for Americans, of which he now reases the heaps? which he now reaps the benefit.

Salt pays a duty of sixteen cents on the hundred weight. This makes part of the price; it is paid to the Government or pocketed by the salt Brass kettles are charged each twelve cents for every pound they weigh. If Mr. Clay's rule be true, the tax goes into the pockets of Phelps

Fustians, the most durable of all cotton fabrics pay a duty of more than their original cost. According to Mr. Clay, of every dollar which the laborer expends for a pair of fustian pantaloous, he pays at least fifty cents to Mr. Schuck of Mat-

teawan.
Shirtings are still more heavily taxed. More than half of what the laborer pays for his shirt, if there is any truth in Mr. Clay's rule, goes to the owners of the Lowell factories.

Printed calicoes are burdened with an equal

ax. The farmer, when he buys a called frock

tax. The farmer, when he buys a called frock for his wife, which costs him two dollars and a half, pays the greater part of the money, if we take Mr. Clay's rule for true, to Mr. Simmons or some other Rhode Islander.

We might go on this way through the whole of the tariff. It is true that when the duty is so enormously high as to be wholly prohibitory, the price of the article is not always raised in proportion to the amount of the duty. But the only reason is, that in such cases, the duty is so heavy, that if it were added to the price, it would make the price so exorbitant that few would have the means to purchase. means to purchase.

The increase of price is, however, even in such cases, an approximation more or less near to the amount of the duty imposed, and Mr. Chy, in laying down the rule that the duty is included in

the price, uttered an important general truth, at the same time that he pronounced the severest condemnation of the tariff which he now calls moderate and beneficial.—N. Y. Evening Post. CLAY WANTED TO TAX TEA AND COFFEE.—
The poor terror-stricken editors of the Whig party are becoming perfectly demented. One week, they say that Clay share him with trade; and the next week they charge him will voting for a tariff even on tea and coffee ! He

voting for a tariff even on tea and coffee? How consistent?

By reference to the proceedings of the offin session of the Whig Congress, in 1841, it will be seen that Mr. Woodbury proposed to modify the tariff bill, (then under consideration,) so as to allow tea and coffee to come in duty free. Henry Clay, and nine other Whiga voted against the proposition of Mr. Woodbury. Before the vote was taken, Henry Clay made a speech against exempting tea and coffee from taration, and declared that, as "he feared he was to be deserted by his friends, he hoped that some of those opposed to him would vote for this tax. But, although several of his friends deserted him, do Democrat could be found who was ready to join him. Those who voted for striking out the tax on tea and coffee, were as follows:

on tea and coffee, were as follows:

Messrs. Allen; Bates, Benton, Buchanan; Calhoun, Choate, Clay, of Alabama,) not of Kantucky,) Clayton, Cuthbert, Dixon, Evans, Fulton, Graham, Huntingdon, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mangum, Miller, Morshead, Monton, Nicholson, Phelps, Pierce, Porter, Prentiss, Sevier, Simmons, Smith of Conn., Smith of Ia., Sturgeon, Wright and Young.

and Young.

Those who voted for taxing these articles were Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, CLAY of Ky. Honderson, Kerr, Merrick, Preston, Rives an Southard.—Tax, all Whigs.

Ex-Governor Pops, of Kentucky, has take field in favor of the democratic national no tions, and is doing noble service to the good of

Spirit of Jefferson.

QUARLESTOWN:

Friday Morning, September 27, 1844





COL. JAMES K. POLK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, Ron. GEORGE M. DALLAS. DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.

1st Distract.—John S. Millson of Norfolk.
2D do. Thomas Wallace of Petersburg
3D do. William O. Goode of Mecklent
4ru do. Wm. Daniel of Campbell. Archibaid Stuart of Patrick.
Thomas J. Randolph of Albemarle.
William Smith of Fauquier.
William P. Taylor of Caroline.
William H. Roune of Henrico.
Biologic Colo. In Colo. William H. Roune of Henrico.
Richard Coke, Jr. of Gloucester.
Henry Bedinger of Jefferson.
Green B. Samuels of Shenandoah.
James Hoge of Pulaski.
Henry S. Kane of Scott.
Robert A. Thompson of Kanawha.
Joseph Johnson of Harrison.
William S. Morgan of Marion.

THE LAST EFFORT OF A DESPERATE PARTY. The Gold Humbug.

The "Free Press" of this week devotes a column and more to that last, and most contemptible of even Whig humbugs, viz: that British Gold is to be brought to bear against the Whig party in the present contest. The Whigs have had sagacity enough to discern that British influence was being exerted to secure the election of Henry Clay, and they knew that the American people at large would discover the same thing, and hence the necessity of drawing attention from one party the pretensions of Mr. Polk, or the Democratic party. This, too, be it remembered, appears in the same paper in which the " Gold bribe" is heraided forth. The Atlas says:

"As regards English interests, we look upon the probable election of Mr. Clay with mixed feelings. On the one hand he is certainly by far the most respectable candidate, and the Whig party on the other side of the Atlantic are by far the most intelligent, reasonable, and respectable party. A democratic President is something like a Feargus O'Conner or Tom Duncombe in power, who may at any moment dash through all the laws of nations, involve us in a war for some North-western boundary or Oregon territory, in order to get up

a popular clamor and carry an election.

Repudiation, also, is a doctrine which finds much more favor among the whole-hog democrats than with the staid and respectable Whig, who has sufficient intelligence to comprehend the max-im that in the long run "honesty is the best policy." Undoubtedly, therefore, with Mr. Clay as Presi-dent, and the Whig party in the ascendent in Congress, we should seel much more comfortable in regard to our foreign relations, and must look forward with more confidence to an adjustment of the awkward questions respecting the Oregon frontier, which, if neglected, may at some future period lead to serious embarrassments."

And why should not such base sentiments as these be re-echoed by every press in England They well know that the Democratic party have no feeling in common with them-that they are not willing that Oregon and Texas shall be given up to satisfy English rapacity; or that the General Government shall assume the State Debts, to feed the pampered bond-holders of American scrip. The New York Herald, a neutral paper, in speaking of this subject, has the following common-sense remarks :- !

"Every one who is not hlinded by fear must see that, to the British Government the election of Mr. Clay, and the triumph of a party opposed to the Texas question, would be more desirable than the success of Mr. Polk, and annexation. If the British Government could have their wishes realized in this election, we have no doubt that the great interests of England, from the highest to the lowest, would see a President and Congress elected that would reject the annexation of Texas, and let the Oregon question sleep the sleep o death, than any other party now before the country. Great Britain has a greater-interest as a nation in curtailing the dimensions of this great republic, and diminishing the influence of its in-stitutions and its principles, than in any augmen-

tation of importations to the amount of twenty,

thirty, or forty millions a year."

But to the British gold story. And what, says the Richmond Enquirer, "is this last of the Mohumbug-of which we see so much in the "Republic" of New York, lately bought up itself by the Whig party, and in the Richmond Whig and in the Compiler and in other presses of that ilk!

And what is this fearful chimera? Why nothing less than "British gold at work" among us-tainting the Loco Foco party. Aye, two millions of

British gold, employed at New York, to print Free Trade Tracts to overthrow the Tariff, and bring us to the feet of the British manufacterers. Horrible, horrible-and most awful plot against our liberties!

Yet, let us not be bewitched by our own terrors -but look at the monster seriously. What are the facts of the case—and next what is the extent of the dangers.

First, has this money arrived? Is it coming? Has a single tract been published in New York, or a single dollar yet appropriated in America One of the New York papers denied the fact some days ago—and what says the "New York Morn-ing News" of Saturday last?

"IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE! GIVEN AND WANT-ED!—We learn from the Whig press in general, that half a million of dollars of 'British Gold' has arrived in this city for the electioneering benefits of the Democratic party. Well, this certainly is news—especially after the remarks of the London correspondant of the Boston Atlas, how much more 'comparable' our kind and affectionate stepmore 'comparable' our kind and affectionate step-dame across the Atlantic would feel on the elec-tion of Clay, than on the success of the pestilent'al Democratic party. We are afraid, that the agent to whom the money was entrusted for transportato whom the money was entrusted for transporta-tion must either have fallen overboard on the way,

large, as well as by his 'anxious mother,' if in-

The money, then, has not yet arrived. So it seems, as far as the New York Morning News is advised. This fact would be one grand extinguisher of this last of the humbugs. Not the two millions, nor "half a million," nor one dollar of it! But suppose the money was in New York, what, is to become of it? To bribe the people of the United States to surrender their liberties? Why, the highest sum would scarce amount to ninepence per capita to each of our people. And suppose it was to be used in printing tracts, of which we of the South here certainly have not seen, nor do we want a copy-(Berrien's Free Trade Report is almost sufficient for us!)-how could they operate to the destruction of our rights. or of our interests ? Few could read these tracts. and every man would read and judge them for We now read Adam Smith, (as Mr. Giles forcibly said:) and will the Whigs next propose to burn that Book as a heretic? The whole thing is a humbug. If we were to need the agency of British gold at all, we would sooner suspect the large British capitalists of sending funds here to influence our elections, for they have been taught to believe, that Clay's election would bring along with it the establishment of a Mammoth Bank of 50 millions, (in which they might take an interest,) and the assumption of 200 millions of State stock, in which they are so deeply concerned. After all, it may be the old story of the real Thief first raising the hue and cry of Thief!

Thief!!
"The Whigs, (says the Madisonian,) are attempting to parry the many well-sustained proofs of the fact, that the British Government is exerting itself to secure Mr. Clay's election, by charging, that British gold has been sent to this country to be expended in the cause of Free Trade. This, they say, is used by the Democratic party. Now, we admit that "British gold" has been sent to this country in abundance, to be expended in the advocacy of the doctrine of Free Trade. But it has been expended on the Whigs and others who op-pose the Annexation of Texas. Texas is to be the FREE TRADE State by means of which Great Britain intends to ruin the manufactures and com-merce of the United States."

WHO ARE THE BRITISH PARTY ?- Whilst the Whig press are scattering broadcast over the land the enormities of that last, of all the terrible and directing it to that of the other.—Does any humbugs, viz: the influence that is to be exerted one doubt the feelings of England in reference to in the coming contest by "British gold," it may the two parties? The English have every thing be well enough to refer to a vote taken by Major to hope from the election of Mr. Clay-and to Davezac, last week, at the meeting at Harnersconfirm this, we give an extract from an article Ferry. He requested that all who were in favor copied in the "Free Press" of this week, from the of the annexation of Texas, thereby preserving, "London Atlas," a Free Trade paper, which does as well as being able to defend against foreign asnot, in all conscience look much like favoring sault, the honor and glory of the United States. would signify the same by saying "aye." Of course one universal response went up, from every Democrat present. Then he proposed that al who were opposed to Texas, and in favor of England and Lord Ashburton's policy, would signify the same by saying "aye." And, strange to say we believe that every Whig present elevated his voice to the highest key, to respond to so base and unloyal sentiment. Let us hear nothing from that quarter, charging "loco-focos" with being the "British party."

Discussion at Harpers-Ferry.

Messrs. Millson and Bedinger on the part of the Democrats, and Messrs, Stanley, Hunter and Kennedy on the part of the Whigs, had a political discussion at Harpers-Ferry on Thursday night week. We were not present, but our Democratic friends give us a most cheering account. Whilst Stanley, turned out to be a "small gun," and Hunter, possibly from the previous labor and fatione of the day, did not equal his usual efforts the Democratic champions were just at home, "with a pocket full of rocks." Millson and Bedinger never done themselves more credit-and they nailed to the wall all the arguments put forth by many of the Whigs who were present were forced to admit, that their advocates were "used up

Mr. STANLEY, we are informed, railed considerably in reference to the Gold humbug, in is speech at Harpers-Ferry on Thursday night week. It is bad enough for Whig editors to be guilty of such silly conduct, and it is certainly still vorse for men who have been thought worthy at one period of their life, to have a seat in the National Councils, to be made the dupes of so shallow and barefaced a humbug. Desperate, indeed, must be a cause, when such schemes have to be resorted to in order to sustain its sinking fortune.

Mr. Clay and the Catholics.

Another of the desperate means put in use, in consequence of the declining fortunes of Whiggery, is an effort to secure the Catholic vote of the country for Mr. Clay. We were shown at Harpers-Ferry, a few days since, a "Secret Handbill," intended for the eve of none but those belonging to the Catholic faith,-in which a labored effort is made, to show that Mr. Clay has always been the steadfast friend of Catholic liberty and the rights of the Catholic church. This "handbill" also presents Mr. Polk in an antagonistical hicans ?"-The gold humbug-or rather the brass position, and says, that at one period of his life he was so much a Tariff man, that he was not willing to relinquish the duty on a Bell that had been presented to the Catholic church of St. Louis.

Catholics, warm-hearted, generous Irishmen, is there one of you that can be deceived by this base and paltry subterfuge?. Were the Whig party the friends of Catholics, when in defiance of all law, religious rights and equal liberty, they were committing to the flames your sacred and consecrated temples in the city of Philadelphia? Are the leaders of the Whig party, ye sons of the green Emerald Isle, your friends, when with Senator Archer at the head, they declare if successful in the present contest, you shall submit to bon-

dage in this free land, for twenty-one long years? Did we suppose you could be cajoled into the support of Henry Clay, and by consequence identified with the Whig party, we would ransack the records and show to you that there is not one principle of identity between you. The Whigs, and the Whig leader, have become exceedingly accommodating of late. They can suit their principles to correspond with all classes and conditions of men-all political and religious divisions-and if need be, can even "entertain a high respect for the Latter-Day Saints!" Be not deceived then, we say again, by any such hypocritical professions.

The Carlisle Volunteer, as also the States man, pronounce the statement in reference to 1500 "straightouters" having joined the Whigs at a procession in Cumberland County, Pa., unqualion must either have raisen oversoard on the way, and have sunk with the weight of the golden load in his pockets, or else must have gone to Tex—io, to California. Any tidings of him will be ratefully received by the Democratic party at from home than this.

THE FREDERICK CONVENTION.

On Saturday last the Democratic Mass Meetng at Frederick City came off, agreeably to previous notice. And it was, all in all, a most glorious gathering! The Democracy of Maryland eemed truly aroused, and from the number that were in attendance, the enthusiasm, yet perfect rmony that marked this meeting, we were indeed led to believe that all will be well, even in that old Federal State. Some of the delegations to this meeting, were about equal to most of our Virginia Festivals-and the various delegations bore with them every variety of banners, and annexation, and is only deterred from going for it young histories and poke bushes in abundance, by the apprehension that it would produce a dissoas well as coons, "served up" to suit the tastes of heir warm admirers, the universal Whig party. The ladies, too, to the no small discomfiture of the Whigs, (who, with their acknowledged liberality, claim all the ladies as belonging to their side,) seemed to have made one general rally; and such a display of loveliness and beauty, and the brightbeaming eye of woman, seldom has it been our pleasure to look upon. The decorations of the own were most beautiful-the streets were crossed in all directions with arches of over-green, on each of which was suspended portraits of our listinguished nominees for President and Vice President. The Democratic houses were also adorned with wreaths of flowers, portraits of eminent individuals, &c. The procession, it was estimated, (and this was the lowest estimate we heard,) contained about two to one, over the Whig procession of the Thursday preceding. It took the procession upwards of an hour to pass. Several delegations were present from Virgin-

-a hundred or more from Jefferson, a respectable delegation from Frederick, a small number from Berkeley; and the "Spartan Band" of Loudoun, too, were there, with buoyant hearts, confident that if they were beaten in their own political-priest-ridden county, all would be well in the

When the procession arrived on the ground, he crowd was so great, that the managers found t necessary to erect an additional stand, in order that the people might hear the political truths that were to be so ably and eloquently put forth. Major Davezac of New York, and David Stewart of Baltimore, occupied one stand, whilst a young yet talented straight-outer from Baltimore City, Mr. O'Neill, occupied the other. Of the speeches of at least the two first named of these gentlemen, is unnecessary for us to speak—they are known to most of our readers as among the ablest chamions of the Democratic party. In consequence of threatened rain, the crowd left the ground at an early hour, all in perfect order, without the least accident occurring to mar the pleasure of the

At night, it had been intended to hold the meetn the court-house yard, but in consequence of rain, the people assembled in the market-house and were addressed by Messrs. Gilmour of Penn., Harding of this town, McLean of Baltimore, another straight-outer, and Lowe and Nelson of Frederick, in brief yet eloquent and forcible speeches. It give us much pleasure to state that the address of Mr. Harding done him great credit, and was received with the most rapturous applause. We were assured on all hands that Frederick county would be "right side up" in the approaching conflict, and that this meeting would nake assurance doubly sure.

Whigs, Rend !

For the benefit of some of our Whig patrons ho are laboring under the delusion that the Democrats of Pennsylvania, (and perhaps elsewhere,) are advocating the Whig Tariff of 1842 as a democratte measure, we copy an extract from the "Pennsylvania Statesman," a democratic paper published at Carlisle, Cumberland county:

It is clear and incontrovertible that the Tariff ceived and matured in Whig congressional coun-cils; passed, mainly, by Whig votes; and designed, n strict accordance with whig principles, as much for protection as for revenue. This Tariff of '42, then, being a Whig measure, how can men, professing to be democrats, object to Col. Polk because he is opposed to it? To do so, is both unfair and inconsistent. If Col. Polk had responded to the interrogatories of the Dickinson meeting in the same spirit of friendship for the Act of 1842 that Mr. Clay has done, what would have been the re-Why, most unquestionably his; abandon ment by almost the entire National Democratic Party. He could not have stood a day as the lead er and champion of democracy after endorsing the most unjust and oppressive Act of the Whig Congress of 1842. He could no longer have peen recognized as a democrat-and, after the repeated expressions of opinion against that act which he has given, which were well known to the National Convention from whom he received his nomination, and to the people to whose sup-port that body recommended him, a sudden change from hostility to friendship for the Act of 1842, must have lost him the respect as well as the sup-port of the Democratic party from Maine to Georgia."

In connection with this, which has itself grown out of that Miller movement in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, it gives us pleasure to have it in our power to state, from undoubted authority, that this Miller is the veriest changeling. He has not acted in good faith with the democratic party for three years, or more; that he supported Harrison in 1840; and in 1841 the democratic party refused to have him on their ticket for the State Senate. He was supported by the Whigs at the last Congressional election in opposition to Mr. Black the democratic candidate. He is a man, as our informant tells us, whose influence does not extend beyond thirteen individuals, which number composed his meeting, and also his committee, we believe. And, from what we have learned, it is generally thought that it was his deliberate intention to produce dissensions in the lemocratic ranks, but he has been caught in his own meshes. - Now, in order to relieve himself rom the odium of the charge of hypocrisy that some might urge against him, and to prove himself honest in purpose at least, let him renounce his pretended heresies in relation to the Tariff, and be in future an unwavering Democrat, and perhaps a little more importance will then be attached to his party movements. Lest our readers may be deluded also in regard to the views of the emocrats in New York, we copy the following from the New York Plebeian, a democratic paper published in New York city:

"If there is a democrat in the Union, who has een deceived into the belief that the present Ta-iff is a democratic measure let him be undeceiv-

Mr. Miller, be it known, is the proprietor of large iron manufactory, and of course is one o the capitalists of our country! NEW YORK NATIVES .- The New York Natives have resolved to nominate candidates for Gover-nor and Lieut. Governor to run against the demo-eratic and whig candidates. Right about Pace.

The Whigs who have been courting the abolition vote for Mr. Clay, because he was opposed to the annexation of Texas, have been struck dumb by his last letter to his southern slaveholding friends, Stephen F. Miller, Esq., of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Mr. Clay tells Mr. Miller that " personally" Mr. C. " could have no objection to the annexation of Texas," but that " he would be unwilling to see the existing Union dissolved or seriously jeoparded for the sake of acquiring Texas." So it seems that Mr. Clay personally is in favor of lution of the Union. Who does Mr. Clay mean to charge with a design to dissolve the Union in the event of Texas being annexed to the United States? Does he mean to cast this odious imputation upon his Whig friends? Does he mean to say that he believes that they would attempt to dissolve the Union ? This is the obvious import of his language; and we leave it to the Whig party to get along with the insult in any way they may choose, promising, however, that we shall hereafter expect that they will have too much decency to ask any man to vote for Mr. Clay to keep Texas out of the Union. There was a period when we gave Mr. Clay some credit for courage and frankness, but he has become, in an eminent degree, time serving, double dealing, and insincerea sort of "good lord, good devil, politician," who is laboring by miserable shifts and expedients, to accommodate himself to the conflicting interests and opinions of the Whigs in different sections of the country.

Political Discussion at Charlestown on Fri-

day next.
The Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Whig Electora candidate for the 12th District, will address the citizens of Jefferson county, on Friday, 4th of Oct. It will be seen from the correspondence which we publish to-day, between the Democratic Corresponding Committee, and the Whig Committee of Arrangements, &c., that no objection will be made to Mr. Stuarts being replied to on that occasion by some one whom the Democrats shall select. As we are certain that our party will find some champion to advocate their cause, we doubt not that the discussion will be very enter-

CHARLESTOWN, September 19th, 1844. Gentlemen-Having seen a notice in the last address the people of this county, on Friday, the
4th of October next, we respectfully request to
know whether you will object to his being replied
to on that occasion, by some one whom the Democratic party shall select. We cannot help beleving that a discussion will be more acceptable to the people than a mere ex-parte address. If you concur with us in this opinion, we will meet you at any time you shall suggest, and make such rrangements for the discussion as we hope will

with both parties.

Very Respectfully, yours, &c.

GEO. B. BEALL,

R. HUME BUTCHER,

J. HENRY BEARD,

Corresponding Committee of Jeff. co. Central

Democratic Association.

To Messrs. Andrew Hunter, L. C. Cordell, Geo.

W. Sansington Geo. W. Hammond, Wm. C.

W. Sappington, Geo. W. Hammond, Wm. C. Worthington, T. H. Willis, Comm't &c.

CHARLESTOWN, Sept. 23d, 1844. To Messrs. Beall, Butcher, and Beard, Com't. GENTLEMEN-We respectfully acknowledge the eccipt of your letter of the 19th inst., relative to the contemplated visit and address of the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart to the people of Jefferson, on the 4th of next month, and requesting to know if there will be any objection to his being replied to on

We at once reply, certainly not. His address will be in public—and after it is finished, any democratic orator would have an undoubted right, our consent necessary, it should not of course be

us on that occasion, and we are not sufficiently acquainted with his arrangements to justify us, in committing him to a regular discussion at that time. In any event however, the Whig party will be prepared with an advocate, to whom they are willing to commit the maintenance of their prin-

Whatever arrangements the occasion may reuire, we will cheerfully join you in making. Your obedient s ent servants, AND. HUNTER,

> G. W. SAPPINGTON, G. W. HAMMOND, W. C. WORTHINGTON, T. H. WILLIS,

HENRY BEDINGER Esq.-Our able and faithal Elector, on his route from Charlottesville home, was made, in accordance with the demand of the eople, to stop and deliver (not his money,) but several staunch, genuine and eloquent Democratic speeches. Of his report at Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, the Register savs :-

"Henry Bedinger, Esq.—This fearless and eloquent champion of Democracy, addressed the citizens of Harrisonburg, at the Court-House on last Saturday night. Mr. B. was on his return from the Charlottesville Convention, and his arrival among us very unexpected. Although greatly exhausted from the latigue of traveling and speaking, he entertained us for about two hours, with a masterly speech on the Bank and Tariff questions. His arguments were presented with an ability, clearness and force which must tell effectively upon the popular mind. We cannot imagine how any man, after listening to the lucid and forcible arguments of Mr. B. can still entertain a doubt in regard to the ruinous and destructive tendency of the Protective tariff policy, upon the Agricultural and laboring classes of our country. Mr. Bedinger's fame, as an able and eloquent debater, had preceded him; and his speech on Saturday night fully sustained his re-

He was also present, together with Caskie, Bayley, &c., at the great Democratic meeting at Staunton: A correspondent from that place gives the following," in his sketch of the meting :

"Henry Bedinger, Esq., of Jefferson opened the liscussion on Friday morning, with a powerful and effective speech—exposing in a masterly manner the faithlessness of the Whig party, and the gross inconsistency of their champion. He then turned to the Tariff which he handled in a most able manner, showing clearly to the people that if is destructive to their best interests, and the prosperity of the whole country. I do not pretend to give an account of his entire speech; suffice it to say, that he caused many of the Whigs to doubt the correctness of their views on this great and in targeting subject." eresting subject."

This correspondent further adds :---This correspondent further adds:—

"The "Spectator" endeavors to make the people believe that our speakers advocated the entire Free Trade doctrine. This is not correct. We only demanded the repeal of the Tariff of '42, and a return to the Compromise Act. If that is Free Trade, Henry Clay is certainly the father of the system, although it is true, that in violation of his pledged honor, he has anotioned its repeal." Identity of the Whig and Federal Party.

It can no longer be a matter of doubt, as to the and cover up every vestige of Federalism with which their party is so strongly characterized. But their efforts have proved unavailing, and, like the reckless moves of some desperate player, have only served to embarrass themselves, whilst they ick, but in our own county. have awakened the just suspicions of the true Republicans of the country, and caused a thorough nvestigation of the whole matter. The consequence of which investigation has been the discovery of principles, feelings and measures common as well to the old Federal, as to the modern Whig party.

The administration of the elder Adams, whose odious Federalism has been, since his reign, the theme of the severest animadversion, first gave one to the doctrines of a party known as the advocates of almost unlimited powers in the Eederal Government. The peculiar tenets of this party, the notions of consolidation which they seemed bent upon carrying into practice, to the fullest extended by the consolidation which they seemed bent upon carrying into practice, to the fullest extended as somewhat sintent, would have come nigh swallowing up entirely the few evidences of sovereignty that were reserved to the States. It was during Adams' dynasty that the benign and generous law of the previous administration, in relation to the naturalization of foreigners, was rendered a dead letter upon our statute books. Although it cannot be supposed that the period had arrived in the history of our country, when we could have felt free, and entirely secure from the direful influence which the exercise, by designing foreigners, of the privileges of citizens may have had on our young Rcpublic, yet in the wisdom and patriotism of such nen as Washington, Jefferson, and their adherents, five years probation for the foreigner, with proper evidence of attachment to the institutions of our country, was deemed sufficient for our safety. But Adams and his partisans, more jealous of the growing polarity of the liberal and enlightened poliov of the advocates of free and democratic principles. than desirous to add strength and vigor to an infant nation, raised the period from five to fourteen years. This measure, in their renowned policy, taining, and we invite our friends both from the was justly and universally condemned by every county and from a distance to attend and witness true Republican. While the Republican party, with the proper conceptions of the policy most conducive to the best interest of our beloved union, extended to the honest foreigner the hand of welcome, upon conditions at the same time safe and liberal, it was the policy of the Federal party to prolong the inhospitable distinction be-tween the native and the alien, until it grew a repulse as cold and inhuman as that of an European monarch with his sated realms. While a refuge was proffered by the one party, to the victim of tyranny's oppression, who, to abide with us for but a single season, was to appreciate and love our form of government, he was forbid by the other, to breathe with freedom that American air which their selfish policy had contaminated .-Then it is not strange that old federal Adams, with his devoted partisans at his heels, should have been hurled from the chair of State, at the close of a single term, by the voice of an indignant people. And upon the elevation of his successor, that philosopher, statesman and patriot Thomas Jefferson, the period was reduced from ourteen to five years, which act has received the sanction of the Republican party, and every successive administration. The present Whig party, nowever, or at least some of their leaders in Congress, have avowed their determination to raise again, if possible, the period not merely to fourteen, but to twenty-one years! And we have yet to hear a single Whig throughout the country express opposition to the proposed measure; tion. And if Henry Clay himself has failed to publish his opinion on the subject, his silence is ominous certainly that his partisan movers in this speeches of Webster, Seward, and others; has matter will meet with his approving smiles. This is a single, yet it is an unerring feature of identity between the feelings and measures of the present Whig, and old Federal party. And from the weighty considerations involved in it, it becomes us all to look well to it. The law prescribing fourteen years of probation to the man who had escaped from despotic countries, united as it is in the same chapter with the alien and sedi-

> of the present day, thus identified with that party, aised to power! Other points of identity suggest themselves to our mind, but from the short space left us, we will have to content ourselves by referring to only two others for the present. The Republicans from motives of the soundest policy, advocated, and in 1803 effected the annexation of the Louisiana Territory, including Texas , the Federalists, with all rancor of party zeal, opposed it. The Democrats of the present day, from similar motives advocate the annexation of Texas; and the Whigs, with Henry Clay as their leader, oppose it. The Federalists in 1811 advocated the incorporation of a National Bank, and the Republicans opposed it. The Whig party, now with Henry Clay as its champion, advocate that measure, and the Democratic party oppose it. Need we look fur-ther for evidence of identity? With these points constantly before us, it is impossible, we apprehend, for the humblest capacity to see. Let these truths be revolved in the minds of the people.-Let them be kept before the eyes of the voters as beacon-lights to warn them of the cragged shore of Federalism on which our national bark may be stranded. HARVEY.

tion law, (a law which has been visited most un-

sparingly with the anathemas of the American

people for nearly the last half century,) stands,

(abrogated it is true,) on our statute books as a

nonument of Federal usurpation and misrule.-

And passing strange would it be, to see a party

The Warrenton "Flag of '98," contains a graphic sketch of the Mass Meeting in Fauguier on the 17th inst. About 7000 persons were present, all confident to the highest degree of the glorious victory that awaits the Democracy in November. A gentleman just from Fauquier, assures us that from the changes that are daily taking place there, it is confidently anticipated she will be "right side up" on the day of the great battle. Messrs. Young, Caskie, Scott and Barbour were present at the meeting, and delivered, it is said, most able and interesting addresses.

ILLINOIS .- The official vote in this State at the ate election is published in the Globe. The Democratic majority now, is 14,775, in 1840, it was 1,939, showing a Democratic gain of 12,836!-Six Democrats and one Whig elected to Congress -all the Democrats by an increased majority

Col. MICHAEL HOKE, the Democra didate for Governor in North Carolina, at the reidentity of the present self-named Whig party, cent election in that State, died a few days since, and the old Federal party. It is true that the at the early age of 35 years. Col. H. is said to whigs have endeavored, by every means that their inventive ingenuity could suggest, to break up the old party lines, and to erase, or rather hide and cover up every vestige of Federalism with that fitted him to adorn the most elevated public stations. Only twelve years since he was a law student in Winchester, Va., where he attached to him many warm friends, not only in Freder-

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—The Whige must have omething to crow over, and they are not very scrupulous what it is. They are now making a great ado, because they have elected a Senator in the Attakapsas District, Louisiana, by 76 majority, where in July last they had 180, and in 1840 they had 583! This is a glorious Whig victory, to be sure, and a few more such, will not leave them a corporal's guard in the State.

TThe Hon. John M. Berrien has been tragular that he has never yet told the good people of the Keystone, that one Mr. Berrien, a Senator from Georgia, voted against this same Tariff, and exerted all his influence to defeat it, together with some 30 or more of his Whig friends.

PANIC AMONG THE WHIGS.

The New York Herald says there is a "terrible panic amongst the whigs of that city," which seems to be "increasing and widening every day." The Herild adds:
"During the last two days numerous secret and

"During the last two days numerous secret and important consultations have been held amongst the leaders of the whigs in this city, and couriers have been sent into the interior of the State, for the purpose of devising ways and means for conducting the xampaign with the greatest possible effect for the next six weeks. The committee rooms, and private as well as public places of resort, have been crowded with individuals seeking information as to the prospects, and endeavoring to find some ground on which their faith and hopes may repose."

nay repose."

The Herald also says that the panic has been pereasing very much, particularly since the Maine election, and that there is really very little doubt that every possible means will be resorted to by the unscrupulous partisans of the whigs, in order o prevent a total disorganization of their ranks.

The Herald next notices an article in Webb's Courier and Enquirer, in which allusion is made to the probable resort to physical force on the day of election :

"We all know very well what these preliminay exhortations to abstain from violence, adduced y the party organs to their supporters, mean.— They are merely admonitions to the lawless and disorderly to be in readiness. And nothing shows more clearly the existence of the panic than this talk about physical force in the whig organs.— We trust, lowever, that the virtuous and respectable friends of our republican institutious will able friends of our republican institutions will
unite for the purpose of preventing any scenes of
violence at the polls, and to save the country from
being again associated in the journals of Europe
with the outrages of a mob. Not only do these with the outrages of a mob. Not only do these hints about fraud and physical force indicate the existence of the growing panic in the whig ranks, but the new tactics of agitation adopted by the organs of that party very strikingly demonstrate the same fact, and their conacionsness of the necessity of the introduction of some new themes of popular excitement, in order to create a little additional bouyancy of spirit in the camp.

"During the last week there had been a luke-

warmness in the whig press, which but too strong-ly indicates the paralyzed condition of the internal fabric of that party. Now, however, it seems that a little courage has been plucked up, and a new movement made of a character different from any of the recent attempts to create an excitement on the old issues in the contest. The controversy on the tariff has degenerated into the grossest absurd-ities and imbecility, having ended in miserable discussions about cottons and needles, and the price of warming pans, and such ridiculous small speeches of Webster, Seward, and others; has tended only to give strength, force, and momentum to the abolition party, and thereby to abstract a large portion of the whigs from the support of Mr. Clay. A national bank is an unpopular topic here, where all the moneyed men are opposed to any such institution, and it has been brought very little into play. All these topics them are dissipated and exhausted, so that scarce a vestige of them remains that can be brought to bear upon the popular mind."

the popular mind." THE MAINE TRIUMPH

It would be idle affectation to conceal the sincere and heartfelt gratification, which pervades the bosom of every friend of the republican cause, on the unexampled triumph that has crowned the on the unexampled triumph that has crowned the efforts of Democracy in Maine. They had confidently anticipated some manifestations of a change in public sentiment favorable to their cause; but when the Eastern gales brought on their wings the glad tidings of a radical and overwhelming

REVOLUTION, they experienced a thrill of joy which they are proud to acknowledge. The result is not one of mere transitory importance, but has decided issues of transcendant magnitude. It is not investing it with too great an importance, to say, that IT DECIDES THE QUESTION OF THE NEXT PSESIDENCY. It proves that 1844 is not 1840, and that the coon of that period, " fat and sleek," has dwindled down to a lean, lank, decrepid animal—a fair representation of modern whiggery. It demonstrates, too, that Henry Clay is not Gen. Harrison; and that hundreds, nay thousands, who enlisted under the barner of "Tip. and Ty," have now returned to their "first love." All reco lect the chilling influ-ence produced upon the Democrats in 1840, by the encouraging effect of their glorious triumph kow! It has inspired the Patriot with renswed confidence in the stability and prosperity of our happy institutions, affording the most cheering evidence of the increasing attachment of the American people to free and liberal principles. Rejoice, Democrats, then, rejoice over your success in Maine:—Lancaster Union.

17 There will be a grand torch-light procession in Baltimore, on Monday night next, 30th inst. The Whigs will have one on the night following. The fare from Winchester to Baltimore will be half price.

Hon. Wm. Smith .- As requested, we publish on our outer-form the answer of Hon. William Smith to the Card of John S. Gallaher, Esq., in reference to certain votes given by the latter gentleman whilst a member of the Virginia Legislature. Mr. Smith fully sustains, we think, all that he asserted in his Winchester speech-

BALTIMORE SUN .- This able and spirited shee appeared on Monday with an entire new dress.-The editors seem never to tire in catering for the tastes of their readers, and to leave nothing undone that will add to the interest of their paper. The Daily is published at \$4 per annum and \$2 for six months, or \$1 for three. The "Weekly Sun" is \$1,50 per annum. The paper was founded, and has been continued on the cash principle

THE CHARLOTTSVILLE CONVENTION.—The Free Press and other Whig papers, are publishing ac-counts of converts made to Whiggery, by the "disorganizing doctrines" put forth at the Charlottesville Convention. There was said to be three one a Mr. Norris, who had previously declined the appointment of a delegate to that Convention Another is Mr. Harrison, and the third is not named, from which fact it is fair to infer that he is to be found no where. The following is the second Card of Mr. Harrison, now that the sober nd thought predominates :-

A CARD .- To the Edilor of the Jeffersonian Dear Sir .- You have no doubt seen a Card in Dear Sir.—You have no doubt seen a Card in the Advocate over the signature of my name, announcing that I had taken leave of the good old Democratic party, and united with the Whigs.—That Card was published by my consent, it is true—but such was the situation of my mind at the time of its publication, that I do not consider it at all binding on me. I have been induced, from a recollection of this great error, to join the Temperance society. I intend, therefore, to return to the old fold. The Whigs have no use for temperate men—it, therefore, ask the favor of you, sir, to give this Card a place in your paper, and oblige, RICHARD HARRISON, Jr. Sept. 17, 1844. oblige, Sept. 17, 1844.

THE DISCUSSION.—The political discussion be tween the two parties will take place on Saturday, 12th October. We have on the part of the mocrats, one or two distinguished champions in view, from whom we shall hear in a few days.

THE ALL-IMPORTANT .- The leader of whigery

The All-important.—The leader of whigery is very much afraid, lest with such an important personage for its candidate as himself, his party may, in its superciliousness, have too great a contempt for his adversary. This is the conclusion of Mr. Clay's letter to the Missouri whigs:

"The whigs know that the maxim 'never despise an enemy' is as wise and sound in politics as it is in war, and they mean to combat as if Napoleon or Wellington, instead of Col. Polk, were in the field. If they put forth their strength and energies accordingly, they will achieve the most signal political victory ever won in this or any other country.

ther country.
"I am your friend and obedient servant,

Notwithstanding the whigs of Missouri, accord ing to the instruction of this letter, went to work with all their might, and used every stratagem as if to beat down a Napoleon or a Wellington with the more potent name of Clay, they found that, with the affections and confidence of the people on his side, even the "despised" name of Col Polk was an overmatch for the man who mates himself with Napoleons and Wellingtons. "The whige". ere long will know auother "maxim," and never despise a man who has the hearts of the people however the scrub aristocracy may hate him. [Washington Globe.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET-SEPT. 26. BALTIMORE MARKET—SEPT. 25.

CATTLE.—The market was heavily stocked with Beef cattle again to-day, the offering at the Scales amounting to upwards of 1000 head. About 3.) were driven North and 5.0 sold to the city butchers at prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$2 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to \$2.5 a 3.75 as in quality.

HOSS.—Live hogs are selling at \$4a4.50 per 100 lbs. in small lots.

HO'S.—Live logs are selling at \$4a4 59 per 100 lbs. In small lots.

FLOUR.—We note some further sales of new Howard street Flour from store at \$4 25. Some holders however ask \$1 37t, but no transactions have taken place above the first named rate. The receipt price is \$4 12t. Good parcels of old Flour are held at \$4. subject to reinspection. We note sales of 30 to 400 bbls. City Mills Jour at \$4 25. Most holders ask \$1 37t.

GRAIN.—Wheat has advanced a little. Sales to-day of good to prine reds at \$2a 33 cts., and one parcel very superior at \$9 cts. We quote ordinary to good at 75a 22 cts. White Wheat at 95a 105 cents. Sales of Corri at 42a 13 cents for white, and 46 cts. for yellow. We quote Oats at 22a 23 cts.

BACON.—Bacon continues in fair request at the following rates:—Prime western assorted at 54a 54 cents; Sides at 5a 54 cents; Shoulders at 4a 55 cents; Hams at 64a 7 cents; Lard is held at 64a 64 cents for western No. 1 in kegs.

I in kegs.

WHISKEY.—Still continues scarce, and prices are on the advance. Small sales of hhds, at 23 a 24 cents and bbls, at 25 cents.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 19th inst., at Levland, Jefferson co. Va., by the Rev. C. W. Andrews, John Simms Pow. Ell., of Alexandria, to Sarah Ellen, eldest daughter of Edmund I. Lee, Esq. On Tuesday morning, 21th inst., by the Rev. John A. Gere. Mr. Francis G Butler, of Kentucky, to Miss Hannam S. F. Garder, daughter of Mr. Francis Gardier, of this county.

On Tuesday evening, the 21th inst., by the Rev. Wm.

On Tuesday evening, the 21th inst., by the Rev. Wm. A. Harris, R. Hume Burgher, Eq., of this town, to Miss Virginia, youngest daughter of the late Maj. Hierome L. Opie, of this county.

On Monday, the 16th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Gilmore. Mr. Stepher Reed to Miss Sarah Jenkins, both of

AL A VALUE TO FEE TO 24 OF

On Saturday, 21st inst., after a severe illness, Mrs.

Ann Jones, of this town, in the 52d year of her age.—

This is a severe blow upon the family of the decrared, who have, within the last six weeks, lost both father and mother. In all the relations of life, Mrs. Jones was most exemplary, and her memory will long be cherished by her family and friends.—[Free Press.

On the 19th inst., at Kerneysville, Francis A. infant son of Francis Dennington, of this county.

Miscellaneous Notices.

IT Advertisements ommitted in this number hall be attended to hereafter.

The Divine permission, a Protracted Meeting will commence in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Smithfield, on to-morrow, 28th inst. Religious services at 11 o'clock, A. M. Sept. 27.

30 A Protracted Meeting of the Methodist Protestant hurch, will commence at Harpers-Ferry, on Saturday, th October. Several Ministers are expected to be precent. Sept 27.

BRUCE-TOWN MEETING. emocrats of Brucetown, will meet again on the orday in October, at 2 o'clock. Several speech 2nd Saturday in Octo es may be expected. Sept. 27.

The Presbytery of Winchester, will field its regular stated meeting at Union Church, Rockingham county, on Friday, the 11th of October next. at 12 o'clock, M. Sept. 27.

Sept. 27.

Sept. 27.

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

N. S. WHITE, Collector. Sept. 13, 1844.

FOR RENT.—A small comfortable Frame part of town, with three rooms on the lower floor, and the usual convenien-ces attached to buildings of this character. Possession given immediately. For terms
Ac. apply at THIS OFFICE. September 27, 1844.

Hats, Caps, &c., 3 CASES fashionable Beaver Hats, from \$4 to

3 CASES Remarks

85 50.;

Silk do. only \$2;

Fashionable Cassimere do. only \$3;

Children's, Youth's and Men's Caps, in great variety, comprising Velvet, Cloth, Otter and Worsted.

MILLER & TATE. Sept. 27, 1844.

Groceries. BROWN, Lump, and Loaf Sugars; Very Superior Tea; Shad and Mackerel; Sugar-house and New Orleans Molasses; Sperm Oil, Candles; Java and Rio Coffee; Pepper, Spices, &c. MILLER & TATE.

S HOES.—Ladies who are in search of mos elegant Kid Slippers and Walking shoes, wil find them at MILLER & TATE'S.

Harpers-Ferry Merchant Tallor READY-MADE CLOTHING STORE.

THE undersigned would most respectfully call A the attention of the citizens of Jefferson County, and his old customers of Harpers-Ferry in particular, to his new and splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Goods,

g the first arrival at this place this sea His assortment is very extensive and complete, comprising a greater variety of patterns, more various colors and qualities than can be found in any six stores in Harpers-Ferry. This being the case, the advantages to the buyer is obvious. Here case, the advantages to the buyer is obvious. Here is an assortment, new and complete, combining nearly every variety of colors and qualities, which will be sold for cash or to punctual customers at the most reasonable prices. His stock is now full and complete, comprising every article in the gentleman's line, from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet. He has now on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable prices,

25 pieces super Dress Cloths, various colors and shades, from \$2,50 to \$10,00 per yard;

10 pieces superior Coat Cloths, various colors, both plain and figured, from 75 cts. to \$5,00 per yard;

60 pieces of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, suitable for Sack or Business Coats, of various colors and shades, from 50 cts. to \$5,00 per yard;
70 pieces super Cassimere, suitable for Dress Pants, including various Fancies, from \$1,25 to \$4,00 per yard;
60 preyard;
60 per yard;

ces do. for service, from 374 cts. to \$1,50 per yard ; 10 pieces Kentucky Jeans, Buffalo Cloths, Cords &c., irom 37½ to 75 cts. per yd.;
60 different styles of Fall and Winter Vesting, comprising perhaps the most splendid assortment in the country,—prices from 50 cts. to \$7,50 per

pattern. Also—A sp'endid assortment of Tailor's Trim Also—A spendid assortment of Tatlors 1 rim-mings, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Cravats, fig-ured and plain, Stocks; Domestic Socks, Suspenders, Gloves, Bosoms, Shirt Collars, Comforts;

Domestic and other Flannels :

Irish Linens, &c.
Also, 60 Ready-made Coats, such as Over-Coats,
Dress and Frock Coats, Sack Coats and Coatees,
from \$5,00 to \$25,00, all made at my establishment, and warranted well made and in good order. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter Roundabouts, various colors and qualities, and suit-

able for all occasions;
From 80 to 100 pair of Pantaloons, such as fine Cloth, Cassimere, Sattinett, Linsey, Jeans, Cord,

&c.
Also, a new and splendid assortment of Beaver Russia and Silk Hats, which will be warranted superior to any in the Harpers-Ferry market; Also, a splendid assortment of gentlemen's and boy's Caps, which I respectfully request the citi-zens to call and examine; and in addition to which, I offer you an entire new and splendid assortment of gentlemen's, boy's, and youths' **Boots and** Shoes, which I pledge myself to sell as low as

any merchant in the market. In conclusion, I respectfully request a call from the public, and feel satisfied they will not be disappointed. WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 27, 1844.

Rich Plaid Lustre, silk warp for Cloaks;

Plaiddo Alpacca, and Cashmeres for second mourning;

New style Fancy Hdbfs.

N. B.—Clothing will be made at the shortest notice, and in a neat and fashionable style. Merchants f.om a distance who deal in Ready-made Clothing will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of Clothing before purchasing elsewhere, as I feel assured they will be well compensated for their trouble.

W. J. S. (Free Press, copy.)

New Fall and Winter Goods. HE subscribers have the pleasure of announc

ing the reception of their stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which have been urchased with great care in Philadelphia and batimo e, and in point of style and quality, they eel contident in saying, that they will compare with any stock that has been or will be offered in the county. They have taken the greatest pains osciect not only the best staple dry goods, but with great care have selected the most tashionable and chest styles of Fancy Goods that could be found. Pheir stock of Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c. will also be found generally complete. We invite a visit from all, whether they wish to purchase or not. Come and look, it will afford us pleasure to show our goods.
Sept. 27. MILLER & TATE.

Splendid Fancy Goods. THE attention of Ladies is directed to the fol-Lowing list of beautiful new style goods: Real French Cashmere de 'Eosse; lendid assortment French Mouslins; Rich Striped Satins
Striped and figured Lustres, a new article; Silk Warp Plaid Alpacca; Do Biack do.; Bl'k and lead-colored plaid do.; French Silks;

Prints, in great variety, from 61 to 26; Furniture do., new style; Best French Kid Gloves; Worsted and Silk Mitts; Half long white Net Gloves All corded embroidered Skirts, a new article Pink and white Lace Balzorine, a new and fash ionable goods for evening dresses; Velvet and Silk Points;

Black and colored Gimps; ords and Tassels, for Cloak's and Dresses; Fashionable Cloakings;

Black Lace; Silk and Bobin Lace; Figured and plain Nets, new styles; Shaded Purse Twist; Plain do.;

Cotton, Cashmere, China, and Raw Silk Hose Jet Buttons, Ornamented Combs, Necklaces, Hair Pins, &c.; Bonnet Velvets, fashionable colors;

French and American Flowers; White Wreaths; Tinseled do.; We respectfully invite the Ladies to call, and examine our stock, feeling assured they will compare favorably with any stock that has been or will be offered in the market.

Sept. 27.

MILLER & TATE. Sept. 27.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. HE attention of Gentlemen is respectfully invited to the following assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. Super Black French Cloth;

Fashionable shade rich Brown do.; English wool-dyed Black do.;

Beaver do.; 6-4 Tweeds, for Sack Coats; Bl'k Cloak Cloth; 1 piece sup. Bl'k French Cassimere; 8-4 do. do.;
A great variety of plaid and striped Fancy of the most desirable styles;
3-4 Tweeds, a good assortment;
Plain and plaid Satinets;

Kentucky Jeans, &c. Sup. Bi'k Sattin; A great variety of latest style Merino do.; Fancy Silk do.; Valentia do.; Carfs, &c.

Rich Sattin Scarfs ! Plaid Silk do.; Black Italian Cravats; Fancy cotton do.; Suspenders, Pocket Hdkfs.;
Lambs-wool Hose;
Merino Shirts and Drawers.. For sale low by
Sept. 27. MILLER & TATE.

Great Bargains in Umorestas. WE have a large stock of Umbrellas, purchased for cash of the Maufacturer in Philadel nia, which we will sell low.
Sept. 27. MILLER & TATE.

WM. A. SOMMERVILLE, ATTORNET AT LAW,

Martinsburg, Va.

OFFICE removed to room adjoining Mr. Dorsey's Drug Store. Continues to practice in the several courts of Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan counties.

Sept. 27, 1844.

The Latest Fall Fasitions,

The Latest Fall Fasilions,

JUST received by Joseph Brown, Tailor.—
His Shop, the same as occupied for the last two years, at the East end of town, on Main street. Extremely thankful to the public for the encouragement that has been extended towards him for so long a period, he hopes by assidious attention to business—promptitude, and a desire to please, still to merit their kind approval. He is now in receipt of the latest Fail Fashions, which will emable him to fit out Gentlemen in the "latest tip," at the shortest possible notice. Over-Coats will be made in a style that will equal, if not surpass, those made by any other establishment in the State.—
LADIES' CLOAKS will be made in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. A fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. A call from old friends is respectfully solicited.

Country produce will be taken in payment for work, at the market price.

JOSEPH BROWN.

September 27, 1844:

A KES.—Hunn's celebrated Cast Steel Axes,
Rawlins & Son's do do.
For sale low at the Hardware Store of
Sept. 27. THOMAS RAWLINS:

PAINTS, Oil, and Putty, at Sept. 27. THOS. RAWLINS. Polk and Clay. JUST received, a small lot of Polk and Clay CARES, at C. G. STEWART'S.

CANES, at Sept. 27, 1844. S HOWER BATHS,—Portable Shower Baths, to be used either in Bath House or Chamber. Sept. 27. E. M. AISQUITH. CARPETING.—Low Priced Carpeting, at Sept. 27. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

FAESH TEA.—Just received, a case of very peculiar. E. M. AISQUITH. RAT TRAPS.—Warranted to take in the most experienced old Norway.

Sept. 27.

E. M. AISQUITH.

SHAWLS,—I have received Several elegan new style Shawls. E. M. AISQUITH. Sept. 27, 1844.

Sept. 27, 1944.

SELF-DEFENCE.—Just received, a few pairs of elegant Rifle-barreled Pistols. Also, two Six Barreled Revolvers, improved pattern.

Sept. 27. E. M. AlsQUITH.

Rich French Fancy Goods. Splendid stock of plain and fancy colored Silks from 75 cts. to \$3,00 yer yard;

Splend d stock Striped Satins;
Rich Cashmere de Ecosse, from 75 to \$1,25;
Do Muslin, from 25 to \$1,00;
Black and Blue Black Alpacca Lustre, from 37; to \$1,25; Rich Plaid Lustre, silk warp for Cloaks;

New style Fancy Hdkfs.; Every variety silk and worsted Mitts, some new style; Beautiful assortment of Flowers;

Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, very cheap Gimps, Fringes, Laces, Edgings;
Silk and Cotton Nets, with all other white goods;
Cashmere and French Blanket Shawls;
Silk Tassels and Trimmings in every variety;
Splendid stock of Linen Cambric Hdkfs. from 25

to \$2,5);
Also—Beautiful Silk and Satin Gaiters, and

Also—Beautiful Silk and Satin Gaiters, and half Gaiters;
French Kid and Morocco Slippers;
Do. do do Walking Shoes;
In fine, every thing that is fashionable and elegant; and at the very lowest prices.
Sept. 27.

1. J. MILLER & WOODS. Family Groveries.

WE have paid especial attention to the seleccan with confidence recommend them to families Among them may be found, for cash—

Porto Rico Sugar at 8, 10 and 11c.; Beautiful Loaf do. at 121 to 19; Rio, Laguyra, and Java Coffees, at 8, 10 and 124 cents Imperial and Gun Powder Teas, Imp. Tea from

Imperial and Gun Powder Teas, Imp. Tea from 37 to \$1 50;
Mould, Dipped, and Sperm Candles;
N. O. and Sugar-house Molasses;
Soda and Water Crackers, Cheese;
Sperm Oil, Spices, &c.;
Mackerel, Shad Herring, Salt, &c.,
Also—Ross's celebrated Family Flour.
All of which will be sold at reduced prices for cash.
Sept. 27.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS,

For Gentlemen-MOST extensive assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Vestings, just received

and for sale by Sent. 27. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. UMBRELLAS.—A very extensive assortment
Umbrellas, from 50 cts. to \$2,50, purchased
of Manufacturers in Philadelphia at reduced prices
and will be sold at small advances.
Sept. 27. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

BLACK TEA—Of superior quality, for sale by Sept. 27. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

HATS AND CAPS.—Beaver, Silk, and Cassimere Hats of the latest Fall and Winter ashions, just received. Also, every variety of Cloth, Furred and Glazed Caps, all at extremely low prices. For sale by Sept. 27. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

BOOTS AND SHOES. 100 PAIRS of Kip and Calf Boots, Home-made, for Fall sale; 150 pairs extra strong home-made Coarse Shoes,

ouble soled;
300 pairs Women's Calf, Morocco, and Kiddo.;
300 pr. Boy's, Girl's, and Children's do.;
150 pr. Men's and Boy's fine do.

Sept. 27. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Domestics.

BROWN and Bleached Cotton; Do do Sheeting Bed Ticking, Checks; do Sheeting;" Twilled Cotton; Osnaburg do., &c.

MILLER & TATE. Sept. 27. CARPENTERING.

THE subscribers respectfully beg leave to return 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 qualimany years' practical experience has so well quali-fied them to perform. They have in their employ the best workmen that can be procured, which, with their own personal attention, enables them to pro-mise that they shall not be surpassed by any other establishment in the county. Their prices are known to be love, 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. Punctuality will always be an object, and no pains will be spared to execute all we promise at the time specified.

L'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 has been extended to him for several years, 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 BOOT'S 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, his prices can't be beat, more especially when the

his prices can't be beat, more especially when the cash is made to jingle in his car.

His shop is at the old stand, near David Humphreys's store, where he is always glad to see his old friends, and as many new ones as think proper IT Coutury Produce taken in exchange for work

at the market price.
Sept. 20, 1844. THOMAS JOHNSON. For Sale. FIRST RATE ROCKAWAY WAGON.
Apply to J. H. BEARD & Co. A Apply to Sept. 20, 1844.

For Sale, Cheap. A GOOD Four-horse Broad-Tread Wagon, for sale very low, and on good terms. Apply to Sept. 20, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

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

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 addition to his former stock, he has just returned 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 public generally is respectfully asked. Thankful or many past favors, a continuance is solicited.
Sept. 20, 1844.

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

NEW FALL GOODS. UST received and opened, a large stock of New Goods, of the latest style and importa-as. E. M. AISQUITH.

Jet Ornaments. UST 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. E VERY 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. E. M. AISQUITH.

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. Sept. 20,

NEW GOODS.

Bargains! Bargains!! HE undersigned has just returned from Bal-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 Hdk's, asseorted;
Cotton do do.;
Black Alpacca, assorted patterns;

Fancy, Plaid, and Figured do.; -A great variety of Prints; Beautiful Laco Patterns; A good assortment of G Brown and Loaf Sugar; Prime Cheese; Sperm, Mould and Dipped Candles; Rosin Soap; Mackerel and Herring;

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;

Blue, Black and Green Cloths;
Do do do Cassimeres;
2 pieces Exchequer 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 do.; New style Mouslin de Lains

doż. sup. Black French Kid Gloves; Adies' 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.;
Tobacco from 61 to 621 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 dvantage to call and examine my stock, as I am etermined to sell low. R. D. DORAN,

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 20, 1844. and liquidate the same.

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

Sept. 20—4t.

R. D. DORAN.

DRIME VINEGARI-Just received, a 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 residence of the subscriber, near Thompson's Depot on the road leading from Berryville to Smithfield On Tuesday, 1st October.

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 ac-

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, ironed complete, in the most improved manner; will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, living near Zoar Meeting House,

on the Shepherdstown and Charlestown road.

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.

Co-Partnership.

Charlestown, Sept. 13, 1844.

HAVE this day taken as a partner in my mer a 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 patronage heretofore extended to the House,

Sept. [12] 13, 1814.

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.

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 substan-tial and improved manner, the experience of one of the undersigned for the last several years has

given sufficient evidence. Those who may pa-tronize the establishment, may rest assured that the best workmen that can be procured will al-ways 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 gent tlemen 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 rea-sons, the undersigned believe they can manufac-ture work CHEAPER than the same description can be 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... D'Any quantity of CORN, to be delivered between this and Christmas, will be taken in exchange for work, to be manufactured immediately,
if desired. All kinds of marketable COUNTRY
PRODUCE, taken on the same terms, at cash
prices. W. A. & CO.

Wanted, Immediately, S IX 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:

PRINTS. MILLER & TATE.
September 6, 1844. BARGAINS FOR CASH. THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and customers that he will sell a few

DRINTS .- A lot of beautiful new style

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

low on the usual credit. He would also inform those who have old stand-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,

Charlestown, Aug. 30, 1844.

VARN.—A large supply of coarse Yarn for servants. Also, mixed and white fine Yarn, range, blue, and red Yarn, variegated—beautifor sale by 1, J. MILLER.

Political.

GREAT OUTPOURING OF THE DEMOCRACY THE LARGEST CITY MEETING !- SPEAKING PI 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 my

Poncefiolb Furniture;
consisting, in part, of Beds and Bedding—Bureaus—Chairs;
Cupboards—Carpeting, and a variety of other articles unnecessary to particularize.

The growing crop of CORN on the ground, (about 46 acres), will also be sold.

The FIRM 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 in the county.

TERMS OF SALE—A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums above five dollars—that amount and under, cash. Bond and approved security must be given before any property can be removed.

JOHN S. DUCKWALL—Sept. 20, 1844.*

LOST;

O'N Saturday last, between Chaflestown and O'Mrs. Louisa Washington's, a new Two-loot feeling RULE. The finder will confer a favor on the undersigned by returning the same immediately.

JAMES B. SMALL—September 13, 1844.

Servant Wanted.

I WISH to purchase a SERVANT GIRL from I to 20 years of age. For one that can be recommended for good behaviour, and is well accounted with house work, I will give a fair price, quainted with house work, I will give a fair price, quainted with house work, I will give a fair price, quainted with house work, I will give a fair price, quainted with house work, I will give a fair price. roun Stands !!- There was one of the fa Ballimore Argus.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—As the Democratic procession was last evening proceeding to the meeting at Lexington Market, we learn, that an attack was made upon it, and several persons in the ranks were much injured, pistols were like-wise fired at them, and we are informed that the wise fired at them, and we are informed that the ball from one of them entered the hip of a person in the ranks. The assault was entirely unprovoked, and in every respect unjustifiable and outrageous. All good citizens and correctly minded persons must unite in deprecating the occurrence of such acts of violence. Every individual in the community has the right of a free and untrammelled expression of his political opinion, and should led expression of his political opinion, and should be protected therein; but if the Whig party expect to carry the election by brow-beating their political opponents, they reckon without their bost, and may, in the end, perceive their mistake. We hope that the attack of last evening may be the last which we shall be called upon to record.—It was an out-rage on the law and on the rights of persons, and we regret to add that no portion of the police was present to arrest the perpetrators .- Ib.

we regret to and that no portion of the police was present to arrest the perpetrators.—Ib.

In spite of the affecting appeals of Messrs. Webster and Cassius M. Clay, on the Boston Commons, on Thursday last, at the great Whig Rally, "to the third Party," (or the Abolitionists,) to supersede Mr. Birney, and vote for Mr. Clay, the N. Y. Herald of Saturday last says: "A great, and, it may be, a fatal error has, indeed, been committed by the Whig leaders, orators, and newspaper organs in this region of the country. There can be but little doubt, in our opinion, that the Abolition vote will be this year greatly beyond precedent. It is lost irretrievably, to the Whigs. The partic in the Whig ranks is increasing daily. The buoyancy of spirit, and the enthusiastic vigor displayed at the commencement of the campaign, appear to have departed. It is now found to be very difficult to command a good supply of the 'sinews of war.' And, as is uniformly the case, the evidences of lukewarmness and failing energy in the Whig ranks, are adding immensely to the enthusiasms, vigor and strenuous efforts of the Locofocos."

The Philadelphia Gazette (also Whig) of Friday confirms this calculation, by stating, that "The Liberty party have been holding a Convention for several days in this city. They approve of neither Clay nor Polik, but name Mr. Birney as their candidate. Attheir meetings in Independence Square there has been some earnest and eloquent speaking. Mr. Aaron, from Norristown, is a very effective popular orator, and gains unusual attention." ive popular orator, and gains unusual attention.

Оню.—A subscriber writes us from Ste ville, Ohio, that" the prospect of a glorious victory in Ohio was never brighter. A strong and power of a current of popular feeling seems in favor of The firm would take occasion to state that they our cause ;- the numbers are with the Democracy have now on hand the most complete and general and consequently the ability to conquer. You may rest assured that victory will perch upon our banner."—Ball, Argus.

THE POTATOE PLAGUE .- A farmer in Verm

states that his potatoes, where the land was mixed with barn yard manura, are almost entirely cut of by the rot, while those on a small piece manured with muck soil are porfectly sound and healthy.— This is an important fact to farmers. ANOTHER EXTENSIVE COUNTERFEITER ARREST ED.—At Cincinnati, on the 19th inst., J. I. Lasser, a hotel and boarding-house keeper in that city, was arrested, with his wife, on a charge of counterfeiting. About \$2,000 in counterfeit Virginia 5s were found, and a plate for striking 10s of Tennessee money. Upon the wife a bundle of counterfeit Wheeling 5s was found.

WANTED: 1,000 LBS. BEES-WAX, 50 Bushels
Mustard Seed, for which the market price in goods will be given.

August 9, 1844.

E. M. AISQUITH. TURNIP SEED .- Fresh Turnip Seed for

July 17, 1844. FOR THE LADIES, --- Just received, a few pieces of beautiful Prints, full patterns, low. J. G. WILSON. Harpers-Ferry, August 16, 1844.

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

J. H. BEARD &. Co.

LARD LAMPS:

HAVE just received a few more of these Lard just received a few more of those Lard Lamps from the manufactory of Carnelious & Co., of Philadelphia. Also, a few sets of OIL-CLOTH TABLE MATS; together with a variety of other articles. All of which will be sold low. Call and see.

CHARLES G. STEWART.

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

A. & G. W. HOLLAND, Harpers-Ferry, August 2, 1844. WOOL.—We want to purchase at the mar-ket price, 2 or 3000 pounds of Wool, for which we will exchange goods. August 2, 1844. MILLER & TATE.

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

BENJAMIN LUCAS,

JOHN W. MOORE,

ROBERT LUCAS, DANIEL G. HENKLE.

August 23, 1844. BRACELETS, &c. JUST received, another supply of Jet Oras ments for ladies' wear, such as Jet Breas Pins, Bracelets and Hair-pins, Also, a far pounds of Black Bugles for Necklaces. CHAS. G. STEWART.

DNWARD.

TUNE—" Rory O'More,"

ard !—speed onward! and spread to the gale
e time-honored banner our fathers once bore,
hast to the top-mast the star spangles nail,
our country's great conflict is gloriously o'er!

They fought for that Freedom, so long our proud boat.
They periled their fortune, their honor, their life;
And shall all be betrayed, or dishonored, or lost,
And their sons hazard nought in the patriot strife!

The laurels they won are still green in their age, And never shall fade in a chaplet so pure; But brighter and clearer, on history's page, Shall glow the proud record while time shall end Then onward! press onward! nor pause ye to rest, While a foe to your country is found in the land! With a cause that is marshaled by Polk of the West. The bulwarks of Freedom securely shall stand!

Miscellancous.

AUTUMN HAS COME .- "The last rose of Sum-AUTUMN HAS COME.—"The last rose of Summer has faded," and its decaying sweetness is lingering in the air as if loth to leave its lonely power. See its declining loveliness in the soft stillness of the night, when the moon is sleeping and nature has hushed her whisperings. The midnight zephyr, like angels' sighs, wafts away on her bosom its departing fragrance to the dark thick clouds of Autumn.—Soon no relic will be left to tall of its softness and radiance; the Winter's robe will cover with facery whiteness the husbandman's will cover with fleecy whiteness the husbandman's cherished fields, yet the mazy current of life will be flowing. The fresh green forest will soon cease to wave with the cooling winds of summer, and standing skeleton-like, will sigh and bustle with the fierce tempests of winter. The purly brook will hush its deep low murmurs, and sport no longer with earth's green glories, hoarsely on will it roll its turbid waters, flouncing through the drifted heaps to the oceans boundless main.— These changes are like the changes of man,

"To-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms
And bears his blushing honors thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost,
Then he pants and fades and dies away."

CREISTIANITY.—Christianity, like a child goes wandering over the world. Fearless in its innocence, it is not abashed before princes, nor confounded by the wisdom of synods. Before it the blood-stained warrior sheaths his sword, and plucks the laurel from his brow; the midnight murderer turns from his purpose, and like the heart-smitten disciple, goes out and weeps bitlerly. It brings liberty to the captive, joy to the mourner, freedom to the slave, repentance and forgiveness to the sinner, hope to the faint hearted, and assurance to the dying. It enters the hut of the poor men, and sits down with them and their children; it makes them contented in the midst of privations and leaves behind an everlasting blessing. It walks through great cities amid all their pomp and splendor, their imaginable pride and their unutterable misery, a purifying, ennobling, correcting and redeening angel. It is alike the beautiful com-panion of childhood and the comfortable associate of old age. It ennobles the noble; gives wisdom se; and new grace to the lovely. patriot, the priest, the poet, and the eloquent man, all derive their sublime power from its influence.

FEMALE FRIENDSHIP .- I have heard it said by many, that friendship is a cold feeling when compared to love. It may be so with us men, but not, I think, with women. Men love each other on more selfish principles than women do. The passions, the politics, the mutual services of men, make them friends; but women become such from the pure impulse of their own hearts, when neither passion nor opinion nor obligation knits the bond. In conformity with this, they delight more than we do in the outward marks and signs of affection
the sympathies of gentle words, kind looks, and
ardent expressions; whilst we demand the more essential proofs of friendship, not merely in pro-fession, but in acts often of the sternest character. A woman's delicacy and strength of feeling rests more satisfied with the will to serve, and in the unspeakable joy of finding another existence in the heart of a beloved friend.—Mrs. Bray's Courtenay of Walseddon.

BEAUTY OF CHILDHOOD.—A lovely woman is an object irresistably enchanting, and the austere grace of manhood fills the soul with a proud sense f the majesty of human nature;—but there is omething far less earthly and more intimately allied to our holiest imaginings in the purity of a child. It satisfies the most delicate fancy, and the or one cold suspicion. Its little beautiful face beparent as the silvery cloud veil of a summer sun, that shows all the light within. It is as fearless and innocent in its waking hours as in its quiet clumbers. It loves every one, and smiles on all!

Lhave sometimes gazed upon a beautiful child with a passion only equalled in intensity by that of youthful love. The heart at such a time is stifled ha mixed emotion of tenderness, admiration and delight. It almost aches with affection. I can fully sympathise in a mother's deep idolatry. Hove all children, and have often yearned to impress a thousand passionate kisses, upon a stran-ger's child, though met, perhaps, but for a monent, in threatres or in streets, and passing from me like a radiant shadow to be seen no more. The sud-den appearance of a child of extraordinary beauty comes upon the spirit like a flash of light; and of ten breaks up a train of melancholy thoughts, as a sunbeam scatters the mists of morning. The changing looks and attitudes of children afford a perpetual feast to every eye that has a true perception of grace and beauty.

Young MEN-HELP YOURSELVES .- "Providence," we are told, "helps them who help them-selves." A true proverb, and worthy to be stamped on every heart. Passing on through life, you will find many a stream that will cross your path; but don't sit down and mourn. If you can't wade across throw in stones to stand upon or bring forth a dead tree from the forest, and you will soon make a bridge and be safe on the opposite side. To-day you are opposed in your project. Don't stop; meet the opposer, persevere and you will conmeet the opposer, persevere and you will con-quer—Providence will assist you. You have fail-ed in business—come out from under the toad-stool of despondency and try again! Zounds! if you don't help yourself and persevere you will do nothing, and be punched at by every begggr, and lo nothing, and be punched at by every beggar, and every pauper on crutches, who passes along.— Young friends have died, bury them; but don't linger in the church yard mourning, because they are gone and you may go next. Up with you; throw off your tears and go to work and be happy; 'tis the only way.

'tis the only way.

In fine, help yourselves in all places, at all times, and Providence will assist you, smile on you, and make life a scene of active enjoyment and real

Caurion .- Remember, the first false step in the life of a female, is seldom if ever forgotten :- there fore conduct yourselves at all times and in all places, with modest propriety, considering a heart free from pollution and crime, of more value than the richest gems of Peru. Let your motto be puri-ty and religion;—your guide, the Holy Bible; your associates those, and only those, who regard the laws both of God and man, always letting bury govern your conduct rather than pleasure. Shun the libertine, however pleasing may be his personal appearance, or great his earthly possession, regard him as a deadly foe; and ever worship at the shrine of innocence and truth, although it may be in the meanest garb of penury and want.

OUR FAULTS .- It is with our faults as with horseradish—it is terribly difficult to exterpate it from the earth in which it has once taken root; and nothing is more discouraging to the cultivator who will annihilate this weed from his ground than to see it, so lately plucked up, shooting forth again freshly to the light from roots which remained buried in the earth. One can get quite out of patience with the weedy soil, and one is, when this soil is one's own dear self possessed by the most cordial desire to set off far, far from one's self. But how ! A THRILDING INCIDENT.

We find the following thrilling adventure related in a late number of the New York Week Messenger, but whether it is from the pen of Ma-jor Noah or not is more than we can say. Read

Several persons were standing up, and I soon discovered that I must retain my perpendicular position, as every seat was crowded. I however, passed up the aisle until I gained a position where I could have a fair view of the faces of nearly all present. Many of the congregation looked curiously at me, for I was a stranger to themall. In a few moments, however, the attention of every person appeared to be absorbed in the ambassador of grace, and I also began to take an interest in the discourse. The speaker was fluent, and many of his flights were even sublime. The music of the words and the fragrance of the heath seemed to respond to his eloquence.

seemed to respond to his eloquence.

Then it was no great stretch of the imagination to fancy that the white handed creatures around me, with their pouting lips and artiess innocence, were beings of higher sphere. As my feelings were thus divided between the beauties and blessings of the two worlds, and rapt in a sort of po-etical devotion, I detected some glances at me of an animated character.

I need not describe the sensations experienced

I need not describe the sensations experienced by a youth when the eyes of a beautiful woman rest for a length of time upon his countenance, and when he imagines dimself to be an object of interest to her. I returned her glances with interest, and threw all the tenderness into my eyes which the scene, my meditations, and the preacher's discourse had inspired in my heart, doubting not the fair young damsel possessed kindred icelings with myself—that we were drinking together at the fountain of inspiration. How could it

be otherwise?

She had been born and nutured amidst these wilds and romamtic scenes, and was made up of romance, of poetry and tenderness; and then I romance, of poetry and tenderness; and then a thought of the purity of woman's love—her devotion—her truth. I only prayed that I might meet with her where we might enjoy a sweet interchange of sentiment. Herglances continued. Several times our eyes met. My heart ached with rapture. At last the benediction was pronounced. I lingered about the premises until I saw the dark-eyed damsel set out for home, alone and on foot. Oh! that the customs of society would permit; for we are surely one in soul. Cruel formality! that throws up a barrier between hearts made for each other! Yet I followed her. She looked behind, and I thought she evinced some emotion at recognizing me as the stranger of the day. I then quickened my pace, and she actually slackened hers, as if to let me come up

with her.
"Noble young creature!" thought I: "her artless and warm heart is superior to the bonds of

I reached within a stones throw of her. She suddenly halted, and turned her face towards me. My heart swelled to bursting. I reached the spot where she stood. She began to speak, and I took of my hat, as if doing reverence to an

Are you a pedlar ?" "No, my dear girl, that is not my occupation."
"Well, I don't know," continued she, not very bashfully, and eyeing me very sternly—"I thought when I saw you in the meeting-bouse, that you looked like the pedlar who passed off a pewter half dollar on me, about three weeks ago, and so I was determined to keep an eye on you. Brother John has got home now, and he says if he catches the fellow he'll wring his neck for him; and I aint sure but you're the good-for-nothing rascal after all?"

Reader, did you ever take a shower-bath? "PRESS ON."-This is a speech, brief, butfull of inspiration, and opening the way to all victory. The mystery of Napoleon's career was this —under all difficulties and discouragements, "PRESS ON!" It solves the problem of all heroes, it is a rule by which to weigh rightly all wonderful suc-cesses and triumphal marches to fortune and ge-nius.—It should be the motto of all, old and young, high and low, fortunate and unfortunate, so called. "Press On!"—Never despair, never be discour-

es have taken wings and left thee, do not weep thy life away, but be up, and retrieve the loss by new energies and actions. If an unfortunate bargain has deranged thy buisness, do not fold thy arms, and give up all as lost, but stir thy self and work the more vicennely.

If those whom thou hast trusted have be-trayed thee, do not be discouraged, do not idly weep, but "FRESS ON!" find others, or, what is better, learn to live within thy self. If thy affections have been poured out like water in the desert do not sit. down and perish of thirst, but press on, a beautiful oasis is before thee, and thou mayst reach it if thou, wilt: If another has been false to thee, do not thou increase the evil by being false to thyself. Do not say the world hath lost its poetry and beauty, 'tis not so: and even if it be so, make thine own poetry and beauty by a brave, a true, and above all, reli gious life

SALLY ST. CLAIR .- The fate of this beautiful Creole girl was lamentable. She loved Sergeant Jasper, who once in the bloody conflicts of the South saved her life. At the time when she saw a separation from him was in prospect her feelings. were intense. To sever her long jetty ringlets, says a writer of the tales of Marion, to dress in male attire, to enrol herself in the corps to which he belonged, and follow his fortunes to the wars, unknown to him, was no sooner conceived than taken. On the night before the fatal battle she was seen bending over his couch like a good and gentle spirit, as if listening to his dreams. A hierce conflict ensued—the lovers fought side by side in the thickest of the fight; but endeavoring to turn away a lanced aimed at the heart of Jasper, the poor girl recieved it in her own and fell bleed-ing at his feet. Her sex was discovered after the battle, and there was not a dry eye in the corps, when Sally St. Clair was laid in her grave, near the river Santee, in a green shady nock that looked as if it had been stolen out of Paradise. The love All the grain and oats are threshed by machines, and the property of the morning may be flour before night. All the grain and oats are threshed by machines, and the property of the property of the love of the property of the pro

then, if the world goes wrong, and it does that pretty often, don't fret. If a man cheats and then laughs at you for a verdent one make the best of thing worse. If you break your leg, or find your favorite seat at the lyceum occupied—if the stage upsets, or the cars leave you behind—if the cook spoils your dinner, or the thick headed servant mis-delivers an important message—if the "dear its heave for the cars leave you behind—if the cook spoils your dinner, or the thick headed servant mis-delivers an important message—if the "dear its heaveful works." mis-delivers an important message—if the "dear image of its beautiful mother" repays your caresses by thrusting its tiny fingers into your plate of soup and wiping them on your snow white shirt bosom—if the bank fail and State repudiate—keep your temper. Repeat the alphabot, read the hundred and nine-teenth psalm, do and say any thing "lovely and of good report;" but as you value quietness of mind and the good temper of others, don't fret. It is marvellous how much good nature and patience will do towards curing the ills to which flesh and sojrit are heirs.

Accounts from St. Helena state that no rain had fallen at the Island of Ascension for Aftern months! All the springs were dried up, and the inhabitants were obliged to cruise off the island in vessels, to catch rain water for consumption.

always leads its votaries to disappointment, not only in life but in death; for he who accumulates money for the sake of dying rich, cannot and does not enjoy it in his life, while in death it can afford him no consolation to know that the treasure of and weep.

I passed up the natural avenue and came upon the green. My feelings were very poetloal as I walked slowly towards the village church. I entered. A popular preacher was holding forth, and the little meeting house was much crowded. Several persons were standing up; and I soon discovered that I must retain my perpendicular position, as every seat was crowded. I however, passed up the aisle until I gained a position where I could have a fair view of the faces of nearly all present. Many of the congregation looked cupression. lonor .- The Pledge.

Manners.-With virtue, capacity, and good conduct, one still can be insupportable. The manners, which are neglected as small things, are often those which decide men for or against you. A slight attention to them would have prevented their ill judgments. There is scarcely any thing required to be believed proud, uncivil, scornful, disobliging; and still less to be esteemed quite the reverse of all this.—La Bruyere.

Dolitical.

At a Whig Mass Meeting, near Wellsville Ohio, Col. John A. Rogers, a distinguished and talented speaker from Tennessee, was present by invitation, to address the assemblage, which he did at length. With the magnanimity characteristic of an honorable opponent, he prefaced his remarks by stating that "It was proper for him to declare that Col. Polk, as a man and a gentleman, had no superior; that he had known him in private life, and served with him in the Legislative Hall; that in point of talent, he had few equals; and his integrity of character was above suspicion.

This testimony, from a neighbor and warm political opponent of Col. Polk, took the leading Whigs all aback. Some of them swore he was a "d—d fool to make such submissions," and many more were puzzled to account for it. They could

"d—d fool to make such submissions," and many more were puzzled to account for it. They could not conceive that a man could be a Whig without being a traducer, and were quite put ont of countenance by the honest and manly course of their own invited champion. It is to be hoped the example will not be without its influence on the Whigs there and elsewhere.—Buffalo Courier.

"Tax Ir."—The two syllables at the head of this article contains a Whig recipe to make a coun-

this article contains a Warg recipe what try rich.

If you want the people of the United States to be rich, collect about forty millions of dollars annually, and put it in the treasury. Nobody pays the money; every body is richer for it! And if you want the people to be very rich, collect forty millions more and give it to the Manufacturers.— Nobody pays it. Thus with a rich government and rich manufacturers, made so by a tax which makedy have, the riches of our country must bepobody pays, the riches of our country must be-

come prodigious!!

But will an honest Whig say this is not absu To such an one we put the question how THIRTY or FORTY millions of dollars can be collected from the people annually by the tariff and nobody be poorer for it?—Expositor.

FARMERS READ AND REFLECT!-By the Prices urrent, the Farmers will see that flour is now current, the Farmers will see that flour is now quoted at \$3,75 per barrel!! and has a downward tendency, while every article used by the farmer has been enormously TAXED in price. Will the farmer still shut his eyes while his substance is departing from him? If so, the fault is his own—let him not grumble at wrong who refuses to right that wrong when he has the power at the ballot box.—Ball. Rep.

THE PRESENT FEDERAL PARTY.-It is alike cu-THE PRESENT FEDERAL PARTY.—It is alike curious and instructive to trace the rise and progress of the names of the present Federal party. In 1775 many of them were Tories. In 1787 Convention Monarchists. In 1808 Anti-Jeffersonian Improvement Men. In 1811 British Bank Men. In 1812 Peace and Submission Men, declaring that it was unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at victories obtained over England. In 1813 Blue Lights. In 1814 Hartford Conventionists, 1818 No party Men. In 1820 Federal Republicans. In 1826 National Republicans. In 1828 Anti-Masons and Adams Men. In 1832 Clay Men. In 1837 Conservatives. In 1839 thing far less earthly and more intimately and more intimately to a good, however stormy the heavens, however dark the way, however stormy the heavens, however dark the way, however great the difficulties, and repeated the failures, "Press on!"

In 1832 Anti-Masons and Adams Men. In 1832 Clay Men. In 1837 Conservatives. In 1839 Democratic Whigs. And in 1844 Coons and Clay Men. If they are honest in their repeated the failures, "Press on!"

If fortune has played false with thee to-day, do why do they change their name so repeated when the present the present of the present the difficulties and repeated the way, however great the difficulties, and repeated the way, however great the difficulties and how the way, however great the difficulties and how the way have why do they change their name so repeatedly

> SMUT.—It is astonishing how slowly the most valuable discoveries in agriculture make their way amongst the great mass of the farming community. We have great complaints this year of smutty wheat. Why should the faimer permit his hopes as well as his grain to be blighted by this pestilential fungus, when there is a preventive, so sure and well established as the use of brine and lime? For the twentieth time we recent that lime? For the twentieth time we repeat, that numberless experiments, reported upon the most unquestionable authority, establish the fact, that if you will soak your seed wheat in strong brine, and then having spread it upon your barn floor, sift over it one twelfth of its bulk of freshly slacked lime, raking it in well, your crop will be freed from the semblage of smut.—Southern Planter.

The wholesale way in which harvesting is carried on in the broad and fertile fields of Prairie Ronde, Michigan,—where six thousand acres of wheat, in a body, stood this year,—is thus described in a letter to the N.W. American:

The harvesting is done after a fashion unknown in our region of three or four acre fields. A resident of the prairie has invented a machine, which he lets out at \$3 per acre, which cuts the grain, he lets out at \$3 per acre, which outs the grain, thrashes it, cleans it, and puts it in a bag ready for the market. It is drawn by eight yoke of cattle, or as many pair of horses,—requires the attendance of eight or ten—men, and finishes from 20 to 25 acres a day. The cattle are beside the machine, and urge it onward. As it proceeds it outs the grain near the head—the straw being of little or no value here. This is rapidly passed through the other processes, and is turned out into a sort of a hopper behind, from which it passes into a harmhopper behind, from which it passes into a bag— that, as fast as filled, is carried to a wagon in atattendance, and replaced by others; so that wh at Hardware, Cutlery, Shoe Findings

The Corros Caor.—More Unfavorable News.—
The Washington (Ga.) News and Planters' Gazette of the 5th inst. says:—"The prospects for a large crop, which were very fair some weeks since, are destroyed by the long continued drought.—
There has been no rain of consequence in the last six weeks, and the consequence in the last six and production of the crop has entirely stopped.— Some planters tell us their crops will not be more than half of what they had reason to expect a short time ago. What there is however, is said to be of excellent color and quality."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY .- We learn, says the Cincinnati Commercial, that a gentleman of this city has made an important discovery in making a new species of light, surpassing, it is said, the Bude or Drummond. As soon as a patent can be obtained it will be put in use in Cincinnati; one lamp at the heighth of 200 feet will light the whole city. The brilliancy is said to be equal to the sun at noon, and the material cheaper than that used for any other light. It is said that \$300 will light

EMIGRATION ON A GRAND SCALE.—We learn from a Liverpool paper that a large section of Cal-vanistic Methodists, 1,000 at least, from Cærnarvon and Anglesey, are preparing to emigrate to this country, with a view to forming a community on the banks of the Mississippi.

"Those who quit their proper character to assume what does not belong to them, are, for the greater part, ignorant both of the character they leave, and of the character they assume,"—Burke

Dring Rion. The inordinate thirst for gain Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

July 17, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

Marble and White Backs, \$36 per gross

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. BBARD & Co.
July 17, 1844.

Marble and White Backs, \$36 per gross
Harry 8, same description, 30
Decators do. 12
Merry Andrews do. 11
Merry Andrews do. 11
Merry Andrews do. 11
Merry Andrews do. 12
Merry Andrews do. 12
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Merry Andrews do. 14
Merry Andrews do. 14
Merry Andrews do. 15
Merry Andrews do.

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

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

PERFUMES, &c.—Cologn Water, Lavender Water, Bay Rum, Otto of Rose, Toilet
Water, Bear's Oil, Indian Oil, BuffaloOil, McCassor
Oil, Balm of Columbia, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Poma-

Oil, Balm of Columbia, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Pomatum, Lion Pomatum, Bear's Grease, Soaps and Shaving Cream of every variety. Call and see, at the store of J. H. BEARD & Co. July 17, 1844.

PANACEA, 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.

ticle of Gentlemen's Calf and Morocco Walking Shoes, very light, heat and fashionable. "Also, Slippers, Pumps and Boots, home-made, for sale low by

J. J. MILLER,

July 17, 1844.

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

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

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 vi-cinity, that he still continues the

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

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

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, Atter, or Repair every description of STONE or BRICK BUILDINGS.—Several years experience at the business, during which time he has creeted houses that will compare in point of durability and general finish with any others in the county, enables him to promise that he will not be surpassed by any contractor in the Valley of Virginia. When desired, he will furnish the entire materials for Stone work, as also for Brick work, except the Brick. The materials will be furnished, and the work in all cases done as low, as by any builder in this section of Virginia. From his facilities for the speedy execution of

and a general desire to please those who may em-ploy 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-

work-his practical experience at the business

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 sal by J. J. MILLER. Aug. 30, 1844.

SALT.

125 SACKS of coarse and fine Salt—at reduced prices for cash. Farmers will fine it their interest to call and see me.
August 23, 1844. J. J. MILLER.

BACON.---PRIME BACON, Lard, Flour and Corn Meal, for sale by August 23, 1844. J. J. MILLER. LARD FOR SALE.—A few jars of nice family Lard. E. M. AISQUITH. August 9, 1844.

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

HARDWARE, &c.

Brushes, Japanned Ware, &c. Also, on hand, the entire stock of TIN-WARE of the late firm, all home-made and warranted.

My stock consists, in part, as follows: Long-Handled and Grain Shovels, and Spades Long-Handled and Grain Shovess, and Spaces;
Pitch-Forks, Scythes, Sneades and Rifles;
Long and short Praces; Haller 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, Gimlels; Fore, Jack, Smoothing, Sash and Tongue and Groove Planes, Plane Bits, (single and double,) Gages, Spoke-Shaves, Files, Rasps, Rules, Squares, Steel Blade Squares, Mason & Plastering Trowles, Curry Combs, Horse Cards;
Bell-mettle Ketlers; Tin Plates, assorted;
Locks, Rolle Hinges, Screen Trake, B.

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

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

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

and other Brushes; Shoe Blacking;
Pepper; Tobacco;
Shoe-Thread, Pegs, Bristles, Auls and Handles,
Shoe Knives, Pincers, Rasps, Nails, Lasting Tacks,
Root 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,
Ge., 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.

B Winchester made Buckskin Gloves, very superior, which I will sell cheap.

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

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

July 17, 1844.

J. J. MILLER.

Playing, Visiting and Blank Cards.

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

July 17, 1844.

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

Taying, Visiting and the late firm of ELY SMITH AND COOK, for the past six years manufacturer of the celebrated Bartlett Cards, would inform the public and the patrons of the old establishment, No. 71 Fulton st., where he has always been employed, that he continues the manufacture of all the varieties of Playing, Visiting and Blank Cards, heretofore furnished by the establishment—and that orders for the various kinds will be faithfully and promptly executed, on application to his sole agents, Messrs. Ely & Latham, No. 71 Fulton st., where he has always been employed, that he continues the manufacture of all the varieties of Playing, Visiting and Blank Cards, heretofore furnished by the establishment—and that orders for the various kinds will be faithfully and promptly executed, on application to his sole agents, Messrs. Ely & Latham, No. 71 Fulton st., where he has always been employed, that he continues the manufacture of all the varieties of Playing, Visiting and Blank Cards, heretofore furnished by the establishment—and that orders for the various kinds will be faithfully and promptly executed, on application, to his sole agents, Messrs. Ely & Latham, No. 71 Fulton st., where he has always been employed, that he continues the manufacture of all the varieties of Playing, Visiting and Blank Cards, heretofore furnished by the establishment—and that orders for the various kinds will be faithfully and promptly executed, on application, to his sole agents, Messrs. Ely & Latham, No. 71 Fulton st., where he has always been employed, that he continues the orange of the continues of the orange of the continues of the orange of the continues of the orange of the conti

Eagles of Star, Chain and Dot, Wave, Diamond,
Marble and White Backs,
Harry 8, same description,
Decators

30

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ÿ,	the following prices:					
ij,				y and Pear	Quetana	9 00
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1	No. 12	do.	400		do	1 50
Ñ,	Sm'l.No.11	do.	350	an attack to	domon	1 374
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ĕ	No. 8	do.	250	को स्थाव सद	do	1 00
9	17 No. 17	do.	250	Traditi	do	1 00
	No. 6	mo do,	225	DITTO VILLER	do	1 00
ÿ	No. 5	do.	200		20	75
2	No. 4 No. 3	do.	175	definition of	do do	621
1	No. 2	do.	150		do	624

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

Printer's Blank Cards. Small Blanks (Playing Card size) No. 1 \$15 per Gro Largeral Anal Main pally Double small (double size of small) 1 30. Double large (double size of large) 1 72

Also all the above sizes of every color to order.
Other sizes cut to order of either of the forgoing qualities.
Mourning Cards of various sizes made to order

Gold Bordered Cards Gild Bodge
Gild Edge
Enamelled Sheets Cap size, and 20 by 24 inches.

Iyory Surface,

Pearl

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

Philadelphia Type and Stereotype FOUNDRY.

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

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.

Drinting Presses,

Chases, cases, printing ink, and every article used in a printing office, constantly on hand. Estimates will be furnished in detail for Book Newspaper, and Job offices, on stating the style and quantity of work to be done, and specimen books will be forwarded to persons desirous of ma-

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

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

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

made to many of the leading journals in the United States and the Canadas, as to the beauty and durability of the type:

Specimens of many new and beautiful articles have been procured from England, France and Germany, and an experienced cutter is constantly employed in getting them up exclusively for this foundry, and thus additions are being almost daily made to the absorbed extraction and articularly and according to the absorbed extraction and articularly according to the absorbed extraction and articularly and according to the absorbed extraction and the according to the according t

made to the already extensive and intrivalled assortment possessed by this establishment.

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

ished to order.

The subscriber is agent for the sale of the Napier, Smith and Washington Presses, which he will furnish at the manufacturer's prices. Also, Chases, Cases, Brass Rules, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in a printing

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

cents per pound.

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

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

July 17, 4844—tf.*

GROCERIES.—I am now receiving, and Groceries, at coffer for sale, a fresh supply of Groceries, at Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844. very low prices.

OLD RYE WHISKEY,—A good sup ply of Old Rye Whiskey, favorite brands, and a tew 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 Call and Morocco Shoes, with the set had as process instantial. 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:

Fifty cents will save Dollar W E have just received a lot of Magnus & Raff's, celebrated preparation for the extermination of rate 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. AISQUITHS.

W prices for WOOL of every kind.
July 26, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH.

L 1st and 4th proof, and Domestic Brandy, proof. For sale by SAMUEL GIBSON, Harpers-Ferry, August 9, 1844.

SUPERIOR HATS.—A supply of Rogera's Best Beaver and Russia Hang which will be sold low.

JOHN G. WILSON, A. 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 fashious, the Editor's table, the color of cover, 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 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 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.

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

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

FUTURE VIEWS DARKLY HINTED. OF TO It will be impossible for us to further increase our popularity here and abroad, but we are determined to keep up in our hitherto unrivalled course.

We have in our engraver's hand views of celebrated places everywhere in the United States, and every thing that appertains to our country, en-graved by Alfred Jones of New York, engraver to the Apollo Association. This will be a new feature in our book, and will be much inquired after by our imitators; but they must find our our localities; we will not give them

a hint of them. Suffice it to say that seven of the plates are now completed. LLUSTRATIONS OF EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY. We have now in the hands of the engrayers designs by F. O. C. Darley, W. Croome, W. Hamilton and Humphreys, several beautiful illustrations of the devotedness of the fair sex to the great cause

of the devotedness of the fair sex to the great cause of the American Revolution.

The Lady and the Arrows of Gen. Ise.

First news of the Battle of Lexington.

An incident in the Life of Gen. Marion.

The Gallantry of Moll Pitcher.

These are all from original designs, and are of great merit. In addition to the above, we shall from time to time serve upon every event of the serve.

from time to time seize upon every event of any importance to illustrate, and also give charming views in the neighborhood of our own city and New York—

FAVORITE RIDES AND WATER SCENES. 1000

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 Chylor Rev. Lehn Pierricht, etc. etc.

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 galle

There is still material enough for a portrait gallery, and we will, if its suits our pleasure, go on with it, and not otherwise.

It would be supposed by the tone of some of our cotemporaries that a capital idea is a varity 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 flourish of trumpets, and thrust upon the public notice in posters two vards long stuck up at the correct 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 paintings 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 obviously 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 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 trum-peted as astonishing discoveries of theirs. We expect that the idea of offering premiums for su-perior pictures will next be seized upon, and claim-ed 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. at such trickery and ridioule it as it deserves. 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 also are anxious for the success of a magazine so truly American in its character.

so truly American in its character.

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