VOL. 1.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1844.

NO. 8

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON

JAMES W. BELLER

OFFICE OF MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK,) At \$2 00 in advance \$2 50 if paid within six mouths or \$3 00 if not paid until after the ex-piration of the year.

SO ADVERTISHMENTS will, be inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted mult forbid, and CHARGED ACCORDINGLY. A liberal discount made those who advertise by the year.

Descriptions and advertise

id in advance, or responsible persons living in the

EVERY DESCRIPTION

Legiso months attend. PHAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING,

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

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Sana.

Will be kept constantly on hand:

ISAAC FOURE, WAL TA TERROTT 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.

B. HUME BUTCHER, CYAL TA TEMBOTTA CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, A TTENDS the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick and Berkeley Counties. August 2, 1844—tt.

LAW FOILCE. A. tled in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., will practice in the several Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke Counties, Office on Main street, over E. P. Miller's Store and opposite the office of the "Spirit of Jefferson."

July 26, 1844—2m.

LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON, ttorney and Counsellor at Law,

Will act as agent for persons who have Lands in the Virginia Military District in Ohio, and will attend to the payment of taxes, and the investigation of claims on said lands, and to the osecution and defence of suits in the Circuit tate Courts of that State, where the interests of to holders of those Lands may be involved.

Li Any communications addressed to B. F.

Washington, Attorney at Law, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, in reference to the above, will be promptly attended to.

"July 17, 1844.

S. W. HOAG

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

July 17, 1844—tf.

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

foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, &c. Corner of Shenadoah & High streets

July 26, 1844—ly. TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Shepherdstown and its vi-cinity, that he still continues the Cabblet-Making Business its various branches. His shop is a few doors below. "Entler's Hotel," on the opposite side, ad-joining the Grocery Store of Bilmyre & Co., where he has on hand a good supply of Furniture of va-rious kinds, and of the best quality, which he will sell on liberal terms, and take in exchange all kinds of country produce at market wices.

of country produce, at market prices.

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

THOMAS HOPKINS.

Shepherdstown, August 2, 1844—6m.

TO HOUSE BUILDERS.

THE undersigned again gives notice to the citizens of Jefferson County, that he is prepared to Erect, Alter, or Repair every description of STONE or BRICK BUILDINGS.— Several years experience at the business, during which time he has erected houses that will compare 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 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

From his facilities for the speedy execution of work—his practical experience at the business—and a general desire to please those who may employ him—he thinks he may reasonably ask a call from those having business in his line.

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

JOHN W. HEAFER.

August 2, 1844—tf. (Free Press 3 times.) Fifty cents will save Dollars. WE have just received a lot of Magnus & Raff's celebrated preparation for the extermination of rats and mice. Price, 50 cents per box.
Aug. 23, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

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

THE DAYS THAT ARE GONE. An Indian Tradition.—By Gronge P. Morris.
In the days that are gone—by this sweet flowing water,
Two lovers reclined in the shade of a tree;
The maid was the mountain king's rosy lipped daughter,
The young warrior chief of the valley was he.
Then all things around them, below and above,
Were basking, as now, in the sunlight of love—
In the days that are gone—
By this sweet flowing stream. Indian Tradition.-By GEORGE P. MORRIS.

In the days that are gone—they were laid neath the willow.
The maid in her beauty—the youth in his pride—Both slain by the foeman who came o'er the billow.
And stole the broad lands where their children reside whose fathers when dying, in fear look'd above.
And trembled to think of the chief and his love,

In the days that are gone—
By this sweet flowing stream. WOMAN'S LOVE. have watched the bright time of the evening decay, As they kissed the light clouds ere they faded away, And I thought as I looked on that beautiful sky, So fades the deep passion from dear woman's eye.

I have watched the bright wave as it rose up to meet, On the ocean's proud breast morning's kisses so sweet And I thought, as it sank to the billowy grave, Woman's love is as changing and sinks like the wave. I have seen the bright dew-drop at break of the day, When it kissed the fresh rose-bud, then melted away: And have thought while I Jooked on that rose-bud again Woman's tears, like the dew-drop, are fleeting and vain Yet what were this world without woman's fond smile, I adore all her charms, the' her beauties beguile, And love e'en the glance of her eloquent eye, The' its passion deceive like the tints of that sky.

Political.

THE HOME OF THE RICK-BURNER.

Such is the title of a wood cut, in a number of Punch, received by the last steamer. It is accompanied by no description or remark; Punch lets the picture tell, in silent eloquence, its tale of wee. We had framed a description of it, when one more appropriate to our purpose met our eye, in that able journal the League. It is more fit that an English pen should describe an English scene, and we quote it:—

"THE HOME OF THE RICK-BORNER.'-Such is the title which Punch has appended to the most graphic and heart-rending picture of human misery it is possible to conceive—the interior of the cottage of an unemployed agricultural laborer.—The dwellers in towns may deem it overdrawn, but we know its liberal, its fearful accuracy. By the wretched pallet—placed on the brick floor—of his lead or dying wife, sits the stern and stalwart beasant, to whom the rent-raising law of monopoy has denied employment. The only furniture of the hovel consists of a three-legged stool by the side of a dying mother, on which stands a broken side of a dying mother, on which stands a broken teapot; romnant of a wooden chair; the open—and oh! bare and foodless—cupboard; and the poacher's gun! With his chin resting upon his right hand, his elbow on his knee, his left hand clutching with convulsive energy his biggest, half-naked, and bare-foot child, while a younger one clings to him, and the two-youngest, clasped in each other's arms, are crying by his side, sits the hardy peasant, looking intently on the wasted frame of the mother of his children. His sinewy form, his lean, hard features, the pallid, emaciated countenance of his wife, and, above all, the starving aspect of his four shivering infants, bespeak the expect of his four shivering infants, bespeak the extremity of his and their destitution. Such is the home of the rick-burner. In one glance the history of the incendiarism is told, and the tale goes home to every human heart."

ing the wretched peasant, at he sits musing over the pallid form of his wife!

It may be asked, is this a true sketch? and, if

rue, is not this case an isolated case? We shall

et the League answer:—
"And this is no ideal picture; no horrid sketch; the offspring of some distempered fancy. Oh no, in fertile and wealthy England, in the chief kingdom ral hamlet where some—ay, many—peasant's huts are not to be found which might have been the originals of that sketch. There are now hundreds and thousands of agricultural laborers without emand thousands of agricultural moons.

ployment—one called at our farm the other day,
who during the last sixteen weeks had not procured ten days' employment—there are thousands and tens of thousands of men working for 7s., 6s., and 5s. a week, and from whose miserable pit-tances deductions are made whenever the weather tances deductions are made whenever the weather or the farmer's arrangements may render their services for a day or a half of day of little use.—
This fact is clearly established. Such a state of things is proved to exist in the east of England by the evidence of the Times reporter, and the reporters of other newspapers, by the admissions of the land-owners, the magistrates, and the residents of that side of our island; in the west of England the laborers themselves have assembled in public meetings, and in simple and pathetic languages. meetings, and in simple and pathetic language have proclaimed the existence of the same evils have proclaimed the existence of the same evils there. This is enough to account for incendiarism, or any other of the dreadful crimes ignorant men commit when they are rendered criminal by the extremity of suffering and despair.

"To this it may be added, that this terrible tale is confirmed by observers of all parties in Great Britain. The latter may differ as to the cause of

this wide destitution—none of their organs, so far as our observation of their contents go, dispute the fact of this appalling misery; the Tory Herald, equally with the free trade League, admits it. So with parliamentary orators Lord John Russell, Whig, Mr. Cobden, free trade, Lord Ashburton, Tory, admit the same order of facts. Of the lat-

, the League says: Lord Ashburton—that Alexander Baring who has made a fortune of millions by commerce, and now uses his wealth and his influence to subject commercial industry to the yoke of a class of the commercial industry to the yoke of a class of the meanest monopolists that ever crawled upon the earth—tells us, or rather tells the House of Lords, 'that labor is so redundant in this country, that the laborer is reduced to that amount of sus-

that the laborer is reduced to that amount of sustenance which will only keep him alive. This
was a misfortune which none of them could avoid.
This was unfortunately the condition of this country, and of the greater part of Europe."
So much for the agricultural population of Great
Britain, who does not know that the same termsonly can adequately describe the condition of the
operatives in the mines and manufactures? We operatives in the mines and diameter destitution. have had account upon account of their destitution. Millions, ten millions of the population live on oatmeal and potatoes.

Such is the condition of the masses of the British nation. What has produced it? If we take the judgment of the most correct thinkers in England or of the most accurate observers of other nations, the main cause of this appalling destitution is the protective system. The history of British industry is little else than a history of taxation of labor, which has for centuries, with suicidal perseverance, been maintained. Its results on the mass of the people are to be seen in the splendor of princely palaces and the homes of the rick-burners! A few thousands revelling in riches and power; the mass reduced to starvation point!

And this country, under the same special fallacy of protection to home industry, has commenced or of the most accurate observers of other na

the same round of unjust, yea, of criminal legisla-tion. We have taken the worst British theories, and tried to join them to the noblest American principles; as if the tendency of a pernicious measure would not be precisely the same on A-merican soil as it has proved on British soil. Accordingly we have monopoly manufacturers, just as the British have monopoly land-owners; the former pass our high Protective Tariff laws, just as the latter maintain the iniquitous corn laws. The former are making their millions at the expense of the honest working masses of our country, just as the latter are fleecing the operatives in the factories and the farm-laborers of the fields.

If this unjust system is persisted in here, for centuries, as it has been in Great Britain, what is

there to prevent the same results? Long have the free elements in British institutions resisted this interference with British industry. Individual enterprise, protection to property, personal liberty, the natural adaption of the British isles for domestic manufacture, have made the English nation the most powerful on the globe, in spite of the del-eterious influence of restriction and taxation. But the wealth that, uninterfered with by laws of aristocratic tendency, would have diffused itself more equally through the toiling masses that produced it, has been turned by avarice into narrower channels. It has gone to the few. Law sometimes cloaks the foulest tyranny. This is the case in England. "The meanest monopolists that ever crawled upon the earth," willed it to sustain their titles, wealth, and influence. And the spirit of freedom seems to have lost its old Saxon vigor of resistance. It is to be hoped, however, that it only sleeps; and that ere long, with the high patriot-ism, the religious trust, the conscious strength of the Hampden parliamentarians of the days of the Stuarts, it will soon arise in its might, tumble the aristocrats from their places of power, and abolish that system of taxation that so completely fertilizes the rich man's field at the expense of the laborer's

And in this country, the same old Saxon spirit must be invoked to resist, while it may successfully, this ruinous policy. Let it go on, and though the same elements that have resisted it in Great Britain will resist it here, posterity will reap the same fruits. We would have this great truth go trumpet-tongned through the land. We would hold those who advocate this ruinous policy to a strict account. Call it not an American system. It is a libel upon the name of America; it is an European system. Wherever it has been tried it has shown the same results. France tried it, and she can present, in all its fearful aspects, rickburner's homes. Spain has tried it to her heart's content, and there is the same result. Point, if you can, to the country that has tried it, that does not tell the same story. As well might we call monarchy, an American system, because Hamil-ton and Morris, as well as the Sydneys of our day, were in favor of it, as to call our high Tariff policy American, because Clay favors it. And when all this experience is streaming before us, as with a pencil of light—when the inevitable tendencies of it are to multiply rick-burners' homes and such pal-aces as our cotton lords live in, shall our ear be in sulted with the cant cry that we must sustain it to elevate the condition of the laboring classes?— Is it not insufferable impudence in those who labor night and day to uphold a system that is deadly hostile to their welfare to claim to be their friends?

It is time that the opponents of a high Protective Tariff and the advocates of a revenue Tariff, with such moderate discriminations as our great interests demand, should reverse the tables and carry One more stroke of the pen is required to render the description complete. The devil, with a lighted torch in his hand, is represented as approached the labeled of the lab the laboring masses to the state of the laboring British masses. As such, it is the duty of the intelligent and patriotic to set their faces against it.

WHO PROFITS BY THE TARIFFA The truth is, a few thousand wealthy manufacturers are enabled to realize enormous dividends the offspring of some distempered fancy. Oh no, in consequence of the present tariff; and all the rest of the people, including agriculturalists, meof the most powerful and most civilized empire of the present tariff; and all the rest of the people, including agriculturalists, mechanics, and laborers of every class, are oppressible world, there is, at this moment, scarcely a ru-ed! The present tariff is ruinous to American industry: It protects less than one-twentieth of the people by plundering the rest! It is an anti-pro-fective tariff to the many and a high protective tariff to the few. And neither the ingentity nor the falsehoods of Mr. Clay and his friends can make any thing else of it. The Democratic party from one end of the Union to the other oppose the present tariff. They oppose it, because it does not protect the industry of the country, but on the contrary it oppresses it. They oppose it, because it ross the industry of nineteen-twentieths of the people, to add to the wealth of the one-twentieth. They oppose it, because it destroys the market for the produce of our surplus agricultural labor, depresses the prices of whatever the farmers grow, and raises the prices of whatever they purchase. They oppose it, because it is unjust both in its principles and details—its principles are to PLUNDER the many and give to the few, to afford protection to the capitalist, and to oppress the LABORER—its details are admirably adapted to its principles. Its system of discriminations are most unjustly and untruly said to be for protection, when they are all for the purpose of OPPRESSION!

It is an outrage upon common sense to say that the Whig tariff of 1842 affords protection to the

industry of our people. It is precisely the reverse of truth; not supported by a single fact in the present condition of the country; exhibiting as it does a decline in the prices of the surplus produce of the labor of the people !- N. Y. Plebeian.

FARMERS, PONDER.

You are compelled in consequence of the present tariff to pay from 25 to 30 per cent more for nearly every article you consume than you did this time last year; while the prices of articles of your pro-duction have in the same proportion declined.— Look at one single staple—wheat. The price at which it opened last year \$1 25 per bushel. This year it opens at 90 cents, and is now selling at 87 1-2 cents. Are you still willing to be plundered in this way to add to the overgrown fortunes of the millionaire capitalists, who are engaged in of the millionaire capitalists, who are engaged in cotton and woollen manufactures, one company of woon (the Merrimac, Mass.) boasts of realizing \$500,000 profilits during the past thirteen months, from a capital of \$2,000,000—nearly 25 per cent gained in very little over one year. Can you, farmers, ponder on the facts without lending your aid to the Democrats to lessen the duties of the present tariff, (which according to the showing of the whig organ, the National Intelligencer, will bring into the treasury \$40,000,000—while the expenses of the government will not exceed \$25, expenses of the government will not exceed \$25,-000,000 per year,) and reduce it to the REVE-NUE standard, which is the only Constitutional, Just and Equal measure. Such as every patriotic heart may desire, and such as none but the mean and selfish ought to object to,—Ball. Rep.

How they Love one another .- "I care not what are Webster's motives, whether it be the love of office, or because the popular current is setting our way. I look upon him with utter louthing and detestation. He is a dead weight; and if anything could sink a party, his name would.

[Henry Clay.

"Henry Clay has too many heresies about him ever to gain my support."—Daniel Webster.

From the Richmond Enquirer. Is Mr. Clay worthy of the confidence of the South?

Are the Whigs of the south stone-blind? What Are the Whigs of the south stone-blind? What shall we say of a party, one of whose leading organs, the "Tropic," of New Orleans, describes D. Webster's speech at Springfield, as "eloquent and convincing?" Yet it was this speech, which was made expressly for the purpose of convincing the "third party," as he calls them, (viz: the Abolitionists,) to thrust Birney aside, and concentrate their votes upon H. Clay—a coalition between the Clay party of the North and the Abolitionists, which, one would think, was calculated to open the eyes of the Southern Whigs. Of all the candidates who could be started, Mr. Clay has the least claim to the votes of the Southern people.—See!

1. He rejoiced in 1840, that they (the Whigs) would no longer be "embarrassed by the peculiar opinions" of Virginia: that is, the principles which would confine the Federal Government to its lim-ited and specified constitutional powers. The con-sequences is, that he is for stretching the powers of the Government, so as to create a series of fac-titious interests, which operate in favor of the Northern section against the south. Thus-

2. He would establish a National Bank in the North which, like the lever of Archimedes, would move and regulate at its pleasure the whole mar-

ket of the South. 3. He is in favor of a high Protective Tariff which burthens the South for the benefit of the Which burthens the south for the benefit of the North—which oppresses the great farming interest of the country, now stinted in the price of its productions, and receiving only 3 or 4 per cent. on its invested capital—and enables the comparatively small number of manufacturing monopolists to sell their productions at a high rate, and thus divide 20 to 30 per cent. upon their capital—a Tariff, too, which, taking advantage of the minimum principle and special duties, taxes the poorer classes of the community much higher in

proportion than the rich.

4. Mr. Clay has abolished the remedy and denied the relief, which he himself solemnly pledged to extend to the south, by his Compromise Act of '33. He pledged himself at the time of its passage to carry it out; and by anticipation, denounced as unworthy of the confidence of any American states-man, any man who should attempt to violate it. In '40, he again pledged himself to the execution of the Compromise Act. And even as late as January last, he publicly proclaimed to the people of Charleston, that "Influenced by a desire to avert the coming danger, and anxious to perpetuate the Union, and give peace to a distracted country, I brought forward the Compromise Act, and aided in its passage. In my subsequent life, I adhered to its provisions, AND SHALL DO SO IN FU-

And now, faithless to his promises, he stands pledged by his letter of 26th June last, to Frederick J. Cope of Pittsburg, to support the Tariff of '42, which he says "has operated most beneficially, and that I am uttery opposed to its repeal."—
This Tariff, which Mr. Rives declared in August, 1842, prostrates the Compromise Act, and is worse than the Tariff of 1828—and which Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, commends, because it runs up the rates of duties to forty, fifty, sixty, and, indeed, a higher rate upon a variety of articles-and which Willis Greene, member of Congress, the accredited emissary at Washington, of the Clay party, substantially declared the other day, in the neighborhood of Washington, to be contrary to the whole spirit of the Compromise Act, and re-buked Mr. Polk with the design of restoring to an oppressed and suffering South the benefits of the

edly blighted by Henry Clay.

5. Henry Clay is urging upon the country the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—the handmaid and the ally of a protective Tariff—because, as you deprive the United States of its land money, it must be supplied by duties on im-

6. He is in favor of a virtual abolition of the Veto Power-which has never been exerted except to save the constitution itself—and which might hereafter be interposed as the shield o Southern rights against the attacks of the Aboli-

7. H. Clay has resisted the re-annexation o Texas, contrary to his own declarations in 1820, and in the face of the exertions which he made in '25 and '28 to recover Texas. He now places the recovery of this beautiful country upon such conditions, as, according to Slade and Webster, will forever shut the door to its admission into the Union-upon the consent of Mexico, which we are not bound to ask—upon the obligation of the faith of Treaties, which has no existence—upon the fear of incurring a war with Mexico, and per-haps with Great Britain, which is visionary in itself, and which apprehension, in his better and palmier days, in 1810, he rebuked with all the spirit of an American patriot—and finally, upon the preliminary consent of a considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy, which Mr. Clay knew, at the time of composing his letter, could never be obtained.

From the Young Hickory.
WHIGS AND ABOLITIONISTS.

Since the termination of the elections in the Southern States, Whiggery has been making a dead-set for the votes of the Abolitionists. Seward in New York, Webster and Choate in Massachusetts, Slade in Vermont, Giddings in Ohio, Porter in Michigan, and Evans in Maine, have been seat blookingly company in the office to company. most laboriously engaged in the effort to commingle the "black spirits and white" of Whiggery and Abolitionism. In Vermont the Whigs have nominated as their candidate for Governor, Wm. Slade, the most prominent Abolitionist in the State, and their amalgamation of the two parties is complete. What success has attended the efforts of Mr. Evans in Maine will be determined on the 6th proximo, when the election is held for State officers. The Bangor (Me.) Mercury contends that Mr. Clay is a better Abolition candidate than Mr. Birney himself and says:

"The speech of Mr. Evans has given many of the Liberty men in this city and neighborhood en-tire satisfaction. They confess that should they vote the Birney ticket in this State, that they in vote the Birney ticket in this State, that they in effect, though indirectly, contribute to elect Polk, and consequently vote for the annexation of Texas. This they say they never can do. There are as many as twenty-five in this city who have already come to this conclusion, and at the November election, we do not believe that there will be a handful of political Abolitionists left in this city and county.

and county.
The Detroit Daily Advertiser, the leading Whig paper in Michigan, is also making strong appeals to the Abolitionists. It says:

to the Abolitionists.' It says:

"Both parties indeed have nominated for the Presidency slave-holders, but here too each has manifested its ruling instinct. The Whigs have selected the most liberal slave-holder of the age; one who sought to prevent slavery in his own State, who has always been favorable to Northern industry and improvement, and always devoted to the Union and the Constitution. The Locofocos on the other hand, rejecting the favorite leader of their party, have nominated the most ultra and higoted partizan of slavery, a Mississippi cotton planter, and the furious advocate of annexation.

to commend its favorite to the sympathies and sup-port of the Abolitionists. To show his Anti-slavery sentiments, they quote the following extracts from his speeches, and the recommendation of Mr. Birney, the Abolition candidate for the Presi-

"I am no friend of slavery. The searcher of all hearts knows that mine beats high and strong in the cause of liberty."—Mr. Clay's Speech. "If I could only be instrumental in eradicating

I could only be instrument at the third deep stain upon the character of our country. I would not exchange the proud satisfaction I should enjoy, for the honor of all the triumphs ever decreed to the most successful conquerer." [Mr. Clay's Speech.
"Whether in public or private station, my
friends may rest assured that I will stand erect,

with a spirit unconquered while life endures, ready to second their exertion in the cause of LIBER TY, UNION and the NATIONAL PROSPERITY." [Mr. Clay's Speech.

"It is with a keen sensation of pleasure—al-most of delight—that we see this gentleman defending the rights of his countrymen to petition Congress for the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and asserting the Constitutional power of that body to accede to their requests. "The God of the oppressed now presents for Mr. Clay's acceptance, honors that we hope to see take root in time and bear their fruit through eter-

nity.—James G. Birney, March, 25, 1836.
We would direct the especial attention of the Southern Whigs to these arguments of their Nor-

From the Weekly Globe of Saturday last Tremendous Mass Meeting of the Democrac of the District.

On yesterday evening an immense meeting of the Democracy of the District assembled, in pursuance of public notice, to participate in the dedication of the gigantic Hickory Pole just raised in front of the Globe Office. Col. C. K. Gardiner, of this city, presided, and Mr. Lund Washington, jr., officiated as Secretary of the meeting. The numbers present have been variously estimated at numbers present have been variously estimated at from five to six thousand persons, and could not have fallen far short of the former. It certainly was the largest meeting ever held in the city of Washington; and as there was a Whig meeting held the same evening at the other end of the avenue, it is fair to presume that there was very few except Democrats present. On the arrival on the ground of the long line of the Alexandria proces-sion with their beautiful banners, and including in their ranks a company of forty or fifty of the youth ful democrats of that ancient city, the meeting was called to order by the President; and, after a salute from the brass piece on the maintop, the exercises of the evening commenced with the reading of the following letter from Col. ROBT. LUCAS, of Jefferson county, Virginia:

COLD SPRING, Jefferson county, Va.,

August 2d, 1844.

Dear Sir: I avail myself of the first leisure moment to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 27th ult., handed me by Mr. Hess a few days since, and also to assure you that I have very great pleasure in presenting, as I now do, for the acceptance "of the Washington City Democrats," in accordance with the suggestions therein made, "four hickory poles," which were put on board a

As you have been pleased to request an answer, and have also made complimentary allusions to my state and to myself, it would seem to be expected of me to say something on the occasion, by way of response; but as politics are out of my line, and my aspirations do not lead beyond the cultivation of the soil, I must be excused from doing more than to make my acknowledgments for the poner that has been done me, in being called upon to furnish the hickory pole, to be planted in the metropolis of this great Republic, upon which the "star-spangled banner." floating above the names of "Polk and Dallas" and "the lone star," are to be borne as the watchword of Democracy in the battle of 1844, and to mention the fact that these hickory poles are literally and emphatically of De mocratic growth. They grew upon the democratic soil of "the ancient Dominion," which never yet gave a federal vote; and the identical lands, too, upon which they were felled, have never been out of the, possession of the Democratic family which first took them up, defended and cultivated them for upwards of a century past; nor has this family or any member of it, ever been known at any time, since the first dawn of American independence, to be otherwise than "devoted to the Democratic creed,"as you are pleased to express it.
Wishing to "the Democrats of Washington City" prosperity and success in all their under takings, I remain, dear sir, your very obedient servant, ROBERT LUCAS.

C. P. Sengstack, esq.,
Corresponding Sec., Dem. Association,
Washington City.

The letter was responded to by the most hearty and deafening shouts from the mighty assemblage, giving an earnest of the spirit that has at length n aroused among the Democracy of Washing

Mr. CHARLES S. WALLACH was then introduced to the meeting, and made the following eloquent response to the letter of Col. Lucas: Fellow-Citizens: I am not before you this even-

ing as you heard, for the purpose of entering into a discussion of political topics, but simply by request, and on behalf of myself and you, and of the Democratic party of the District of Columbia generally, to tender to the generous donor of this towering emblem of democracy our heart-felt thanks, and ing emblem of democracy our heart-felt thanks, and to pledge ourselves to rally around it here in support of that cause, the primary and main principles of which are the maintenance of the rights of the people and the preservation of our Union, and to do our might in support and protection of the constitution which our opponents fain would trample under foot and destroy. We will here assemble in council to devise the means of enabling us to hand that constitution down to posterity in the pure and undefiled condition in which it has been becomested us here for the former who adoubted its fermion.

pure and undefiled condition in which it has been bequeathed us by its framers, who adopted it with wisdom and deliberation, and who did so while yet their wounds of the revolution were unhealed. For the liberty which is guarantied us by the Constitution, our fathers of the Revolution poured their precious blood, until with it the very soil was saturated and enriched, and the very rivers and streams were dyed a crimson hue; and they did so, full of the hope that the patriotism of their descendants would forever preserve it as an emblem of that love of liberty the spark of which has been

"On such issues, and with such candidates, the anti-slavery men of Michigan cannot hesitate in their choice. They will co-operate with the Whigs in all measures calculated to check the present progress, and to promote the ultimate extinction of slavery in our country."

The Cincinnati Atlas is also zealously laboring to compress the country of the sympathies and sure those measures maybe? Let us once descent engendered within us at our bitths; and shall we desert it now? Shall we permit it to be dismembered of its beauties? Shall we strike from its component parts the conservative power of the veto, that rude and ruthless majorities of any political party may engraft their favorite measures upon the country no matter how unconstitutional those measures may be? Let us once do so, and the whole fabric of that constitution will crumble to the ground; and then, Lock where will be one the whole fabric of that constitution will crumble to the ground; and then, I ask, where will be our beautiful, our glorious republic? Among the things that were; forever gone—blotted out from the face of the map of nations, to the great rejoicing of monarchies and despotic governments.—We are fighting in the cause of the people, and the people will sustain us. The intelligence of the people of our country is too great to permit this destruction of the Constitution. They love that Constitution because it was bought and paid for with the lives and the blood of the bravest and most glorious ancestry that can be boasted of by most glorious ancestry that can be boasted of by any people; and a majority of the people. I am proud to believe, would rather that their right arms be severed from their bodies, than that one A portion of the people, it is true, may, for a while, be lured into error by high sounding promises—by words which, for a time, sound pleasantly to their ears; but when once they begin to reflect, they will soon find the charm of those words to be mere sound. Then their virtue and intelligence will insure their support to the cause of their country, and their country's constitution, and they will rally to a man around these emblems of Democracy, which like democracy itself, but bend the storm only to arise more proudly erect. On its peak we have hoisted our glorious star-spangled banner

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave." And soon may it show forth upon its firmament another glorious and shining star—the lone star of Texas—which now sheds its bright and lustrous rays over a portion of our brethren; and may we soon receive those brethren into the bosom of our community, thus extending the glorious liberty under which we live, and with which we are blest one step further towards its finally covering the whole American continent; while the European world is looking anxiously on, and the people of Europe are preparing to follow our example, and throw off their shackles of despotism, leaping with

joy into the ranks of freemen.

Beneath those stars and those stripes are dis played the names of the nominees of our party for the highest offices in the gift of the people; and to see this honor conferred upon those who did not ask it, who did not look for it, must stimulate us all, and show to every man however poor he may be, however low his origin, that by steering an honest and upright course, and making himself useful to his fellow man, he, too, may reach this high niche in the pinnacle of fame, this highest and greatest of konors, to be the chief magistrate of a nation of freemen. And now fellow-citizens I again tender our thanks for this hickory tree, and pledge ourselves that here beneath its towering height, we will rend the air with such a shout of triumph and of victory as will fill the arch of the wide spread canopy of Heaven, resonading from earth's remotest corners, sending a thrill of joy to the hearts of freemen and lovers of liberty, and a shock of despair and deathly sickness to the hearts of tyrants and supporters of despotism.

In connection with the above proceedings, the Globe adds the following in reference to the sturdy hickories furnished by our friend and fellow-citizen, Col. ROBT. LUCAS:-

in accordance with the suggestions therein made, "four hickory poles," which were put on board a boat last evening, in charge of our friend Mr. Hess, who expected to reach Georgetown in time to unload them on Monday next.

I thought it best to send four making 225 feet in the rough, which would allow of being nearly 200 feet high, when raised; though you will probably use pine or poplar for the top splices, on account of their being lighter and stiffer, and less liable to spring; and it might be well, also, to have four bars of iron let in and banded at each splice, to strengthen the pole.

As you have been pleased to request an answer, the strengthen the pole.

"The first shaft that stands rooted in the earth shows by its annulars that it sprang from the sarth the very year that gave birth to the venerable tenant of the Hermitage. When the but was sawed off for planting, those engaged in the work were delighted with the omen when they counted its rings and found that it was just 77 years old.—They grafted the young hickory to its top, with the full confidence that the ensign of the country waving from it would grace the triumph of the young chief born in the vicinity of the glorious old chieftain who has carried the democratic flag through so many victories—the young chief who through so many victories—the young chief who has followed him to the precincts of the Hermitage, trod in his footsteps in every political strug-gle, and is now presented as the champion of that great measure through which General Jackson great measure through which General Jackson hopes to leave, as his dying bequest to the Union, the vast rich region severed from it by selfish if not knavish diplomacy. With a prophetic feeling, the democrats annexed to the flag of the Union flying from the top of the hickory liberty pole they dedicated a streamer with the stars of Taxas they dedicated, a streamer with the stars of Texas and Oregon, leading with their propitious light the names of Polk and Dallas to their high des-

> Discussion at Staunton.—The Hon. Wm. Smith, one of the Democratic Electors for the State of Virginia, addressed the democrate of Augusta by invitation, on Monday 26th. Mr. Stuart was challenged to reply. We have no room for an extended account of the discussion in our paper to-day. It is sufficient to say, however, on the authority of those who are causale of judging that Mr. of those who are capable of judging, that Mr. Stuart was completely unhorsed, and the little fur left on him Mr. Samuels, the Monday before, clean shaved off.—But we shall allude to this discussion more particularly in our next. It occupied about

There was one circumstance connected with the discussion, which is painful for us to notice; but justice requires that the truth should be told. Mr. Smith had scarcely commenced his speech, when he was greeted with HISSES, by some the state of the control of when he was greeted with HISSES, by some he, "all-decency" party which was continued for one hour, without any effort being made on the part of, the Whigs to prevent it; until Mr. Smith himself spoke of it, and stated that he had travelled through many States of the Union, and throughout Virginia, and addressed many assemblages, but never experienced such indecent and ungentlemanly treatment, as he had received from some of the Whigs of Augusta. Mr. Stuart then rebuked them for their conduct.—stating that it was a diagrac to the their conduct,—stating that it was a disgrac to the county. This had the effect of silencing them for a few minutes; when the hissing was resumed, and continued with slight intermission until Mr. Smith concluded. This is the "plain unvarnished tale," concluded. This is the "plain unvarnished tale," as 'twas told to us by those whose veracity cannot be questioned. We cannot find language strong enough to express our contempt for the individuals who would dare thus to outrage all the established rules of hospitality, decency and gentility. "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askaloni" that Wm. Smith, a gentleman in every sense of the term,—one of Virginia's favorite sons,—one of Democracy's brightest jewels,—was this SED by some of the federal party, while making a speech, at the invitation of his friends, in the Court-house at Staunton, Va.! Weep, Virginians, weep! Your proud and boasted name has been disgraced and desecrated, and the watch-fires upon the altars of civil and religious freedom, are last going out under the influence of the mad and ruthless assaults of a party who 'stoop to conquer."

[Rockingham Register.

WATERY POTATORS.—Put into the pot a piece of time as large as a hen's egg, and however watery the potatoes may be, when the water is poured off they will be perfectly dry and mealy.



Col. JAMES K. POLK.

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

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS. BEMOCKATIC FIRECTORS.

IST DISTRICT.—John S. Millson of Norfolk.

2D do. Thomas Wallace of Petersburg.

3D do. William O. Goode of Mecklenburg.

4TH do. William D. Goode of Mecklenburg.

5TH do. Archibald Stuart of Patrick.

6TH do. William Smith of Fauquier.

7TH do. William P. Taylor of Caroline.

9TH do. William P. Taylor of Caroline.

William J. Roane of Henrico.

10Th do. Richart Coke Leaf Cleucester. William H. Roane 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 GRAND DEMOCRATIC RALLY

ON THURSDAY, 29TH AUGUST. We had prepared an account of the great MASS MEETING of the Democracy, at Wingmester on the 29th, but, as the able editor of the Virginian, has furnished so graphic a sketch-noticing many incidents of which we had no knowledge—we most cheerfully appropriate it to our use. No one, unless he were present, can form a proper estimate of this meeting. It far exceeded any thing of the kind ever held in the Valley of Virginia, if indeed, not in the State. The numbers—the procession the enthusiasm-all gave evidence of the feeling that nov pervades the Democracy. If we had ever entertained any doubt as to Virginia, we saw sufficient on the day of this meeting, when her sons were congregated together from all parts of the State, to convince us that she would

never swerve from her ancient principles.

The Democrats of Jefferson deserve all praise for the manner in which they turned out at this meeting. It was as gratifying to us, and their brethren of Frederick, as honorable and praiseworthy to themselves, and mortifying to many of their narrow-minded and illiberal opponents. But, we will not enlarge, the remarks of the Virginian will occupy all the space we can spare.

THE WINCHESTER MEETING.

The great jubilee of Democracy came off on Thursday last in superb style, and that day will ever be cherished in the memory of our patriotic citizens, as one of the proudest in the annals of our local history. The lowering clouds and falling mist of the previous evening, betokening in the apprehension of many, that the glorious day which had been designated for the celebration of our Festival, would have proved inauspicious, were happily dispersed in the course of the night, and its dawn burst upon us in all the beauty, freshness and softness of the mildest and loveliest morning, in the fragrant and flowering month o May. It had been set apart for the high and holy purpose of communion and fellowship between rethren of the same great political family, and as it was to be consecrated to the discussion of topics involving the highest temporal interest of man, Heaven could not withhold its approving smiles, and accordingly, a bright sun, tempered (not with coning clouds) but with a cool and bracing breeze, threw its enchantment over the imposing scence. Early in the morning the unterrified Yeomanry began to pour into our town from all the adjacent country, and by 10 o'clock the streets of Winchester from one end to the other, and stretching far beyond their termini, presented one moving mass of human beings. It was indeed a perfect avalanche of the Democracy, and it came down upon us so suddenly that Whiggery in all its boasted confidence stood aghast, and looked amazed, if not terrified at the scene. In the midst He acknowledged his sense of the distinguished of such an assemblage, although the spirit of order and harmony reigned over it, who could pretend to detail with anything like precision the incidents of that glorious day? Suffice it to saythat the various delegations headed by their respective Marshals with the bands of music, and their banners gaily floating in the breeze, indicating in some cases the principles of their political faith, and in others, their scorn of Coonery and all its canting hypocrisy, marched into Winchester as near as we can recollect, somewhat in the following order:

FIRST CAME! OLD FREDERICK. With her gallant and patriotic sons from every precinct in the county under the command of their respective Marshals, and took post on Loudoun respective Marshals, and took post on Loudoun street in pursuance of the directions of the published programme—Middle-Mid th the brave and hardy sons of Pughtown, Russer's, Switzer's and Swhier's, who have never quailed beneath the blows of Whiggery, premidst was a handsomely decorated car, on which were seated TWENTY-SEVEN Young Ladies, (a portion of the Newtown delegation) all dressed in white, and bearing in their hands banners in scribed with the names of the States they respectfully represented. In the middle, and above the rest, was seated one of the loveliest of the lovely group, gracefully waving in her hand the flag of the "Lone Star," thus significantly hinting—let who may be against it, she, and her fair compeers at least, were fully bent upon annexation. In advance of these, the Democratic Associations of Winchester and Frederick county, headed by their ctives came up in gallant style to the Depot, ally manned and jammed with passengers, design the jubilee. Every seat or rather footin the interior of the cars was occupied, and with them. The crowd of persons conveyed on this train greatly exceeded that which was brought to this place to attend the Whig Festival, on the 22d ult., and that, in the opinion of the Republican, far exceeded any that had ever preceded it. This conveyance brought up the noble delegation from Frederick city, Maryland, which consisted of upwards of one hundred of old Frekerick's choicest spirits, who, we understand, "set out upon a single day's notice, to join in our celebration of the compatriot in arms of, the immortal Jackson and his distinguished aid on the plains of Orleans, the able representative of his country at foreign tire roof of the long train was shingled over

otic delegation, and of their gallant marshals. In company with these came the noble delegation from old Foderal Jefferson, showing by the "cut of their eye," as well as by the firness of their tread, that they too are ready for the conflict that is coming. They brought with them two stuffed ox hides, one bearing the inscription of "Two dollars a day and roast beef," and the other, "Whig promises at 1840—two dollars a day and roast dollars a day and roast beef," and the other, "Whigh promises of 1840—two dollars a day and roast beef—one instance only of the hollowness of Whigh professions." They also brought with them that "Same old Coon," suspended by the neck, in accordance with the verdict of an indignant people. These appropriate emb'ems of Whigh deception was very offensive to the delicate nerves of Whighery, and accordingly gave rise to many good-natured remarks from that quarter. This delegation was headed by Col. Robert Lucas, who is doing the many service in the derions cause of his country to the country service in the derions cause of his country service in the derions cause of his country to the country of the country to the country of the country to yeoman's service in the glorions cause of his country. In this delegation we had the gratification of seeing a noble band of "straight outers," who joined in the procession and marched under the independent banner, inscribed "WHIGS in 1840, —DEMOCRATS in 1844."

These delegations formed on Market street.— Next in order came up the patriotic delegation

city delegations, Next in order came the splendid delegation from our young and spirited daughter, Clarke; a noble and heroic band, who have never faltered in their maintenance of the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy. These took their position under their patriotic marshal, Jacob Isler, along side of the Jefferson, Berkeley, and Frederick city delegations,

Then came Warren, Page, and the left wing of the "TENTH LEGION," proclaiming to their brethren less fortunately situated—be of good cheer-we bore the heat and burden of the day in 1840—rest assured, we may be depended on, when the tocsin shall summon us to the conflict again. Then Morgan, Hampshire and Hardy sent up their patriotic sons in goodly numbers to our feast, and under the lead of their gallant captains, they were duly marshaled for the array. At 10 o'clock, or perhaps somewhat earlier, Gen. James H. Carson, Chief Marshal of the day, commenced forming the procession, and such was the admirable skill dis played by that accomplished disciplinarian, in the arrangement of the divisions, that the line was perfectly formed and the whole column under march at half past ten o'clock. The procession being duly arranged in line, they marched through the principal streets in the town, and as it moved along in its vast length & great variety of elements, it seemed to a looker on, as if it were impelled by an an instinctive concert of sympathies. The various bands of music were playing in different parts of the line, and the "welkin" rang with the shouts of the joyous multitude, as they responded to the various demonstrations of respect which they received from the doors, windows, and side-walks as

they passed along.

THE ORGANIZATION. At 12 o'clock the whole procession, with the thousands of others, who came to the festival; reached the beautiful grove of Mr. Wm. A. Baker, about a half mile from Winchester, where the table, seats, rostrum, &c., had been all elegantly fitted up by the committee of arrangements for the accommodation of this vast multitude, in a style of comfort and convenience for which they deserve the highest praise.

PRESIDENT. The assembly being now arranged, it was called to order by John Bruce, Esq., of Winchester, who nominated Col. James M. Mason, of Frederick, as President, which nomination was received with acclamation, and confirmed by a unanimous vote. The following additional officers were then ap-

Gabriel Jordan, W. R. Almond, of Page, Wm. Woodward, Col. J. B. Earle, of Warren, Dr. C. McCormick, Dr. Wiggenton, of Clarke, Dr. Page, of Shenandoah, Charles Shriver, Joshua Dill, o Frederick city, Md., Wm. Wood, Jacob Baker, of Frederick, Dr. Turner,——, of Loudoun, and Robert M. Hetrick, Esq., ——, of Rappahannock.

SECRETARIES. John C. Bowyer, of Winchester, Dr. J. Faunt-leroy of Warren, James W. Beller of Jefferson, and E. G. Alburtis of Berkeley.

The President, on the confirmation of the forcgoing appointments, came forward upon the Stand, and briefly addressed the innumerable assemblage. honor assigned him of presiding over so vast a con-gregation of the Democracy of the 10th Congressional district, the adjoining counties and the ad-joing States. It was no idle pageant that had thus concentrated the people from the mountains, the hills and the valleys. No! It was an assem-blage convened for the purpose of expounding anew our principles, of encouraging each other in the maintenance of these principles; and of showing to our opponents where the Democracy are to be found, and who they are. (cheers.) He congratulated the country that the old Dominion was the standard-bearer in 1840 of the Democracy in that second revolution, when State after State surrendered to the supremacy of change. He congratulated his fellow-citizens that she remained inflexible to her faith, and stood erect amid the general defection, and unappalled. And shall we now passively submit to defeat? "(Cries of No! No! Never!) Shall Virginia, who, in 1840 stood the heat and burden of the day quail now? (Cries of Never! Never!) It was announced that among the speakers present there were several distinguished gentlemen from other States, and Gen. Dawson from Louisiana, was first introduced by the President of the day. His look of delicate health-his tall graceful Southern form, and attire, ver quailed beneath the blows of Whiggery, pre-ated a spectacle on that proud occasion which eyes of the gay assemblage of ladies who fringed ring to the friends of Democracy, as it | the right and the left of the vast amphitheatre; must have been alarming to our enemies. These and he soon touched the chord of pride which ought delegations with that of Winchester, and the gale ever to animate the boson of freemen, when he lant corps of Young Hickories, the future hope contrasted the thousands of sturdy Yeomen who of the nation, formed on Main street, and in their covered the foreground, with the dependents of covered the foreground, with the dependents of corporations and minions of spinning jannies, and proclaimed amid deafening hurrah's,

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp. The man's the gow'd for a' that." A member of the 27th Congress, he was enabled to portray in strong colours, the arrogant, if not unconstitutional measures, urged with hot haste b the Dictator; the gross inconsistencies of the selfstyled Whig party; -their reckless attempt to abolish the veto power so deeply important to the liberties of the South. Fired with just indignation at the hypocritical philanthrophy of northern Winchester and Frederick county, headed by their respective Presidents and Secretaries took their position in the line. About this time the arrival of the Cars was appropried and secretaries took their waving of handkerchiefs told, that the ladies rethe Cars was annouced, and as we were one of the committee of reception we had the pleasure of witnessing in person, this splendid exhibition. A train of seventeen double cars, drawn by two large londebted for the high rank which they adorned, to indepted for the high rank which they adorned, to the enlightening influence of-freedom, and it be-came them to cheer-the hardy sons of the soil in their efforts to maintain the Constitution. With such a Union he argued, in a strain of impassion-ed eloquence, enriched by happy quotations, our institutions would defy the assaults of the ruthless invader and

spirited corps of Republicans, attended with a a splendid band of music, was headed by Charles Shriver, Esq., who acted as their chief marshal, and by John W. Baughman, their spokesman, and the proud banner under which they marched was the American Eagle. We regret that we have not room for a more extended notice of this patriotic delegation, and of their gallant marshals. In occurancy with these came, the public delegation. was announced, enthusiastic cheering greeted him before he had reached the platform; and while he gathered up the form of a veteran to address an assembly the largest he said he had ever addres-sed before—the forest rang with three additional cheers for Andrew Jackson!! It was under the upulse of these inspiring notes that he uttered ne most impassioned, the richest and most effecthe most impassioned, the richest and most effec-tive treat of oratory, it was ever our good fortune to enjoy. Its materials were derived from a life of useful effort, study, and observation, spread over sixty years; its embellishments were drawn from the finest fields of classic literature as well as the the finest fields of classic literature as well as the the sacred page. It was diversified and strength-ened by the happiest illustration from science and practical life—and its metaphors, and comparisons, often strikingly original, and sometimes unique, gave to the whole speech a force, pungency and effect, which will make it to be long remembered by all who had the rare fortune to hear it. With what withering allusion did he rebuke the Alien law of John Adams, now threatened to be revived by Senator Archer, and many of his party—(by the memory of '99, forbid it Virginia!!) when he proclaimed that he offered no apology to Virginians for addressing them in the accent of Rochambeau and Layfayette!!! when he com-Rochambeau and Layfayette!!! when he communicated to the illiberal Whigs through his electrified auditory the history of his naturalization and his "baptism in blood and fire" by Andrew Jackson on the battlefield of New Orleans!! We wish the old Blue Light Federalists of the North, now from Berkeley, under the command of their mar-shals. The Berkeley delegation took position in Market street, with the Jefferson and Frederick aggrandizing consolidating policy in every age of aggrandizing consolidating policy in every age of the Republic. Himself an elegant scholar—he scouted the idea entertained by many of our consequential opponents, that they engrossed "all the decency and all the sense," and from Bancrott, Coper, Bryant, Vanderlyn and a host of others distinguished in literature and caimage he there. distinguished in literature and science, he shewed that the brightest intellects of the country were, where they ought to be, on the side of democracy At home on the question of Texas, he advocated annexation with the sagacity of the soldier and civilian. He exposed the temporising policy of the Federalists, in 1803, 1811 on the purchase and al-mission of Louisiana, and declared amidst the shouts of the assembly with a mixture of sarcasm and truth, "give the Whigs a United States Bank and the ten miles square and they'll be satisfied." It ought to animate the friends of Democracy in the South to be told by this veteran of more than thirty fields since the nomination, that the Empire State, will give a majority of 20,000 for Polk and Dallas. In the language of Roane "Virginia gave up the favorite son of New York with a bleedgave up the favorite son of New York with a bleeding heart "and it may reach the sage of Lindenwald, and convince his numerous friends around
him that the same feeling pervaded the mass meeting at Winchester; for his generous letter to the
Convention, noticed by his cloquent friend, called
forth plaudits of approbation. We will not allow
ourselves to doubt that the great Empire State
will as heretofore with but a solitary execution. will, as heretofore, with but a solitary exception, be found side by side, with the "mother of States," as Devezac proclaimed here. A body of "Young Hickories," who contributed much to the "pomp and circumstance" of the day came within the glance of the orator, as he poured forth his unstudied address, and eloquently did he conjure them to store their minds with Republican principles and support him, now in the evening of life in a cause which he had labored to promote in its morning

> comrade of Andrew Jackson.
>
> Major Davezac had addressed a large meeting, under the triumphal arch, the preceding night, and although his spirit was still willing, and a breathess audience still hung upon every accent from his burning lips, he felt compelled to retire after a speech of about two hours during which thousands ad not changed the position on which they dense ly stood, and with such stillness, that the rustling of the leaf might be heard amid the storm of eloquence which swept over them.

and noon, and when they bent over the tomb of

Auguste Davezac, he begged they would remem-him only as the friend of Liberty and the favored

The Hon. Wm. Smith, late representative in Congress from the Culpeper district, next addressed the meeting, its close ranks yet unthinned.— Bearing the character of the best stump orator of Virginia, and among the best read politicians within its limits, much was expected of him, and many after they had listened attentively for two Col. Nadenbousch, of Berkeley, H. Myers, J. Reichard, of Morgan, J. Gibson, William Nixon, of hours declared that "half had not been told" of his Hampshire, Col. D. Stickley, Dr. J. Williamson, eloquence. He was armed up to the teeth with promises" as well as their declarations, the futilty of making assertions without proof. His searching exposure of the Hamiltonian system, must have many of the Whig spectators in the crowd wonder, that the constitutionality and expediency of a United States Bank, should be proclaimed

with so much confidence by the leaders of the party. But it is the interested, the speculating portion of the party who mainly advocate the re-establishment of that corrupting institution. With argument based upon incontrovertible statistics, blended with fine touches of humor and racy flustrations, he exhibited in its true color the unequal and ruinous effect of the present tariff, espeially on the farmer of the country. Had he been nere on the Thursday preceeding, he would have witnessed in the sickly parade of the machanics with what exterminating influence it operated upon them. Mr. Smith drew a cheering picture of our prospects from the recent elections in the west, and showed how near the blubbering predictions of the National Intelligencer were being verified in Kentucky. His speech throughout character ized, by deep research, sound argument and bursts of eloquence enlivened by wit, made a deep impression on the attentive audience and we trust that they and those who hear through them may long remember the faithful and fearless services of Mr.

Smith in the cause of Democracy. The long shadows of the trees which spread over the crowd; scarce perceptibly diminished, told that the sun was now declining—when the Hon. David Stewart of Baltimore was introduced on the platform. To most speakers it would have seem ed a hopeless attempt, then to gratify an audience so racily treated by the able orators who had preceded. But Mr. Stewart proved fully equal to the task assigned him. His fine appearance, distinct melodious voice, and graceful exordium, stirred up the audience, and they soon looked the same fresh attention as if it were now but "high twelve:" -They expected some "dark secrets from the prison house" when he frankly declared he had voted for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" and strikingly assigned the reasons for that step, which, in our opinion, ought to have operated upon hundreds and thousands who aided in placing a party into pow-er upon principles so shamelessly abandoned. In a narrative filled with sarcastic contrarities which kept the people in a roar, he exposed the hollow abuse of the "traveller's license" by the election "traveller's license" by the electioneering candidate, in his tour from Ashland to North Carolina, by the short route of N. Orleans. He exhibited in some masterly dashes, the gross onsistency of the Whigs now sustaining a U. States Bank, and a high Protective Tariff, when in 1840, they declared the establishment of such an institution an obsolete idea, and proclaimed the compromise act the permanent law of the land -Himself, largely interested in manufactures, he hesitated not to express the beleif that the election of Polk would insure more stability and fair encouragement to the true " American System" than that of its reputed father who trims his sail to catch every breeze. The achievements of Mr. Stewart on the fields of Maryland had created high expectations in Virginia, and they were fully gratific we would say to him, go on, "conquering and to conquer" and may we hope that others seeing like him the treachery of the Whig party, will "come out from among them."—Remember North Point? The sun was now sinking towards the north The sun was now sinking towards the north mountain, when the President adjourned the Convention, and the vast multitude dispersed in the same good order in which they had arrived on the ground, and preserved throughout that memorable day. The day was fine, with a bright sun, and a cool and bracing breeze stiring all the time: It was between two bright moon light nights, which enabled our zealous and industrious democracy to leave, and return to their homes, without unnecessary loss of time or the shadow of discomfort.

INCIDENTS OF THE FESTIVAL.—The arrangements at the ground for the accommodation of the wast multitude which congregated there on Thur day, were of the best kind;—and the highest credit is due to the committees having charge of these matters. The Rostrum which was erected for the corators, the seats for the ladies, the booths and the lables were all fitted up and arranged in the best laste, and our working men too, whose energy taste, and our working men too, whose energy and skill are adequate to any task that may be imposed upon them, contributed their labor and time, their only capital, with patriotic cheerfulness and alacrity to the work.

THE NUMBER. -The lowest estimate of impartial men is, that the number who came up to the Dem-ocratic Jubilee, was from 10,000 to 12,000 persons. We do not profess to be a judge in such matters, but if there were six thousand persons at the Whig rally, we have but little doubt that there were more than double that number on the ground on Thursday. Major Davezac, of New York, one of the orators on the occasion, stated that he had addressed 31 public meetings since the nominations by the Baltimore Convention, and that this was by far the largest he had yet seen, not excepting the rousing gatherings in the great city and state of New York, where business of the kind is done upon a magnificent scale—with his practised eye and judgment, he did not hesitate to say that there were 20,000 persons in the area before him. We prefer to defer our judgment to his, because we think that he ought to be accounted a pretty good judge in such matters If he is right in the estimate, the Republican mus have made a whapping mistake, when he talks of the contemptible little squad of 17 or 1800, men-tioned in his last. No doubt it was a typographical error, which he will probably correct next week, by tacking on an O to the above num-

Speeches in Town,-On Wednesday night, a large and attentive crowd was addressed by the veteran Davezac, under the triumphal arch in Loudoun street, and although intended only as a waiver of the earnest call which had been made upon him for a speech, his remarks were characterized by a fervid eloquence which rang the plau-dits of approbation from every tongue. Upon his retiring, Henry Bedinger, Esq., of Jefferson, the tallented and patriotic Elector of this district took the stand, and although he was much exhausted by two days prayious labor in his Electorial vecaby two days previous labor in his Electorial voca-tion, he "led off" in fine style, and the way he made the fur fly upon the occasion, shows that his keen and polished blade is ever ready for service under any and all disadvantages. He spoke about an hour, and retired amid the shouts of his

admiring audience. On Thursday night—John W.Baughman, Esq. of Frederick city, Samuel C. Williams, Esq., of Woodstock, B. French, Esq., of Chesterfield, and our talented Elector, Henry Bedinger, held forth under the triumphal arch to a large crowd, and their efforts we understand reflected the highest credit upon the talents of these distinguished orators. Charles Harding, Esq., of Charlestown was called upon for a speeh, but owing to the lateness of the hour as we learn, he declined the invitation.

Provisions.—It may be gratifying to some to know the extent of the provisions furnished for our jubilee, and after as accurate an examination as we could institute into this matter we have learned, that there were 10,000 lbs. of meat, consisting of 275 Hams, 2 large Beeves, about 75 fine Muttons, 15 or 20 Veals, Shoats, Pigs and other smaller fry, the number of which has not been estimated. There were also, we understand about 20 barrels of Flour baked into bread, 2 barrels of Crackers, and cheese in proportion, 280 large pound cakes furnished by the ladies for the ladies table, besides a number of other delicacies, and poultry of all kinds in abundance.

RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS .- We have not been able to learn with precision, the number of per-sons who came to the jubilee by the cars; but all accounts agree in representing it to have exceeded by hundreds that which came up to the Whig fes-tival the week before. The President of the Com-pany informs us that such a scene had never bee been witnessed on that road.

were most ample and energetic." The immens crowd was conveyed with safety, convenience and lespatch to and from Winchester, and no one met with the smallest accident to mar the pleasure of

THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH.—This splendid piece of architecture, costing some fifty or sixty dollars n its construction, was erected on Wednesday, the day preceeding the jubilee, and as it went up, three cheers were given for the Democratic nomi-nees, Polk and Dallas, in whose honor it was creeted, and to celebrate whose triumphal march into power it will remain, until the fiat of the nation has been pronounced, declaring them President and Vice President of the United States. This beautiful arch, the skilful workmanship of Messrs. Markell, Sperry, and our Democratic Carpenters generally, spans the Main street of Winchester, near its centre, and is 271 feet from its base to its It is beautifully decorated with ever-greens and when illuminated presents a magnificent spectacle.

On Piccadilly, a lofty arch was also erected and pans that street between H. F. Baker's and John lethcer's. It stands on Democratic soil, is ornamented with evergreens, and supported several noble streamers on the day of our jubilee.

THE LADIES .- The Democratic Ladies of Winchester and its vicinity, in a noble spirit of emula-tion, resolved that they would not be out done, and we are proud to say that their contributions to the ables were liberal and magnificent. Amongst the plendid donations from our Democratic fair ones, vas a beautiful pyramid of Cakes richly decorated with evergreens, flowers and banners, presented by several of our fair ladies, some of them placed apon the Speaker's stand, whilst others occupied the area in front, elevated upon a pedestal of an attitude, nearly equal to that of the rostrum. They were rich specimens of their taste in this depart-ment of household economy, and attracted the adniration of every spectator.

MEETING AT ELLICOTT'S MILLS .- The Balt. Argus gives an account of a meeting of the Democrats at Ellicott's Mills on Saturday last, and concludes its sketch with the following para-

graph:—
After dinner speaking was again renewed, during which the distinguished soldier and friend of liberty, Major Davezac arrived, and was politely invited to the stand, which he having accepted, the assembled crowd greeted him with immense cheering. When he addressed the audience each man held his breath, fearful to lose a single sentence. d his breath, fearful to lose a single sentence that fell so fluently from his eloquent lips, while he gave a vivid description of the meeting of the De-mocracy of Winchester, Va., from which he had just arrived. The people were held spell-bound, and the deep gratification they received was depicted in every man's light streaming eye.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATS OF NEW JERSEY. MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATS OF NEW JERSEY.

The Democrats of New Jersey are preparing to make a great demonstration of their forces in that State, at Trenton, on the the 5th of September. Silas Wright will be present and deliver a reply to the speech of Mr. Webster, at Albany.

The Hon. Mr. Buchanan, Gov. Vroom, Captain Stockton, and that old veteran, Major Davezac, will also be in attendance and deliver addresses.

A GOVERNOR TO BE NOMINATED .- The democrats of New York were to meet at Syracuse yes-terday, to nominate a Governor. Hon. Silas Wright, it is said, will receive the nomination.

THE MORMONS WON'T VOTE. The inhabitants of Navoo have issued a manifesto declaring that they will take no part in the presidenital contest, as neither of the candidates are fit men to receive A HOME MARKET.

The following from the Lorrain Republican disposes of the home market humbug in short order: "Much is said by the Whigs about furnishing a 'home market' for our western produce. To show the utter absurdity of this, let us look at a few facts and figures.

According to the census of 1840 there was 21, 342 persons in the United States engaged in the manufacture of woollens. Many of these are women and children. Allowing ten bushels of wheat to each person, (and the estimate is a liberal one.) they would consume 213,352 bushels. By the same census we find that Franklin county raised 243,991 bushels of wheat. Now let us look at the figures.

Am't consumed by woollen manufact'rs, 213,352 Amount produced by Franklin county, 243,991

Subtracted, leaves a surplus of 80.689 Thus one county in Ohio can supply all the man-ufacturers of woollen goods in the United States, and have 30,639 bushels to spare.

But further. The total number of persons engaged in the manufacture of cotton, as appears from the same census, is 72,119. Allowing each person as above ten bushels, it would amount to 721,190 bushels per annum. The surplus wheat of Ohio alone amounts annually to over 12,000,000 bushels. This is wheat raised to sell. Now let ns look at it: Amount used by woollen manufacturers, 213,352 Amount used by cotton do. 721.190

Total amount, Subtract this from 12,000,000, and we have 1.065.468 bushels surplus.

And where is this grain to find a market if not abroad? Talk of 'home consumption." It is absurd. Ohio can twice supply all the home market in the Union. We must export grain or be ruined. That cannot be done with a prohibitory tariff, such as we now have. Farmers, what shall

The Whigs of 1840, having violated all the promises they then made to the "dear people," have found it expedient, as a last resort, to deny that they ever made some with which they are now charged. For instance, it was found advantageous in that memorable contest, as a means o deceiving the "poor man," to promise him when Harrison was elected, he should receive "Two dollars a day and roast beef." Now, that this, like all their other professions, was merely to gull flats, they stoutly repel the assertion that they ever held out such savoiry inducements. The following from the Philadelphia Times, is just at

FOUND .- We learn from the Albany Atlas, that a flag, bearing the words, "two dollars a day and roast beef," has been found in that city. It is supposed to have belonged to a party called the Coons, who flourished in 1840, and drank a great quantity of hard cider.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia correspon dent of the Baltimore Sun, states that the Hon-Francis R. Shunk was unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor, on Monday last, in place of the Hop. H. A. Muhlenberg, recently deceased. Of his election, the De-mocratic papers have no doubt. Those who supported Gen. Harrison in 1840, are now deserting Mr. Clay by thousands. We could well nigh fill our paper with the "Changes" that are given in this State alone. She always has been Democratic, save once, and from that one sin is she now determined to be loosed. We wish her good speed

THE OLD KEYSTONE .- A most tremendous meeting of the Democracy was held a few days since at Chambersburg, Pa., at which was a delegation of 500 from Cumberland county, among whom were 147 with labels upon their hats, viz. "Har-rison men in 1840—Polk and Dallas 1844." Our informant says our friends were never in finer spirits and confident of carrying the State by 30,-000 majority. So we go all over the country. Balt. Argus.

NEW YORK .- The Hon. SILAS WRIGHT, in his letter to the great Nashville Democratic Convention, savs:-

"It affords me the sincerest pleasure to be able o say to you that the democracy of New York is becoming effectually aroused, and that the nation-

New York is now another part of speech. In both last year and the year before, we swept the State by upwards of 20,000. Where are we going to lose any of 'our majority last of year, when we had about 22,000, being a gain of about 35,000. In the sentiments of this class of citizens, and sentiments of this class of citizens, ince 1840? since 1840? No-New York is safe, and the pledge which Mr. Van Buren's friends gave for her in Baltimore, to the rest of the Union, will be

Hon. N. P. Talmador.—It is announced in our exchanges that Mr. Talmadge late of New York, now Governor of Iowa, has declared his determination to vote for Polk and Dallas. The prodigal sons are returning.

MARYLAND. David C. Springer, Francis Galigher, J. J. Graves, Nathaniel Williams and Elijah Stanbury, have been nominated as candidates for the Legislature, from the city of Baltimore.

Though it may seem to be hoping against hope, in expecting old Federal Maryland to render any aid in the great Republican victory that is soon to be won, yet, from all parts of the State, we have the most cheering accounts. The election of Carroll, as Governor, seems to be confidently anticipated, if the organization of the Democratic party can be perfected, so as to insure their full

STATE ELECTIONS.—The election took place in ont on Tuesday last. No returns yet, as a matter of course. It was Whig in 1840, by 14,000 and upwards, and as Slade, that ultra Abolitionist. and Northern Disunionist, has been nominated so as to secure the Abolition vote, it will be Whigh again, doubtless. The next election is in Maine, September 9th. Seven States vote in October, namely: Maryland, October 2d; Georgia and Arkansas, 7th; New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, 8th; and South Carolina, 14th.

From the Richmond Enquirer.
CHARLOTTESVILLE CONVENTION.

We deem this movement of such essential im-We deem this movement of such essential importance to the success of our cause, that we cannot forbear again colling the attention of the Republicans to its occurrence. It meets on the 10th of September. We understand, that some of the atrongest Republicans and best Orators in Virginia will attend it. A copious supply of Documents will be provided for distribution—embracing the most momentous issues, and supplying amunition for the management of the campaign. We trust that the delegations will be full from every county—that they will meet to catch from each other and communicate to their friends the generous spirit of enthusiasm—and to exchange information, so very important to our brilliant success and a glorious victory. Let no delegate stay away. We shall have many arrangements to make—an active organization to adopt—a plan of victory to accomplish. The presence alone of so many brethren, united in the same common cause, dear-to-our hearts, will be sufficient to kindle up many brethren, united in the same common cause, dear to our hearts, will be sufficient to kindle up all our best sympathies, and prepare us for the struggles of the coming encounter. We shall have, in addition to these, the opportunity of seeling some citizens who are distinguished in the bublic councils—of hearing some of our best Orators speak—of listening to an animated Address, and of vowing, in sight of the tomb of Jefferson, that we will never desert his principles. Virginia expects every man to do his duty—and let us go forth to confer and commune together, to know what we are to do, and resolve to do it.

We invoke, therefore, a full and animated attendance of the Delegates of the Democracy of Virginia.

ginia.

We re-publish the Delegates appointed from Jef-ferson County at the meeting at the Court House on the 15th July, and anxiously hope that every Delegate may find it convenient to attend.

Delegate may find it convenient to attend.

Charlestown Precinct—Hon. Wm./ Lucis, H. Bedinger, R. Hume Butcher, B. F. Washington, John C. R. Tayler, Hierome I. Opie, Jas. Clothier, John Moore, p., John W. Rowan, A. J. O'Bannon, J. W. Beller, G. B. Beall, John Lock; and, on motion, the Chairman, Col. B. Dayenport, was added. Smithfield Precinct—James Grantham, Bar. Shaull, Benjamin Wilson, Thomas Watson, F., Joseph Smith, John Shearman, Geo. Murphy, John Shirley, Abraham Bell, Jacob Gilbert, Edoman A. Bates, Joseph Shewalter, Samuel Cameron. Shepherdistown Precinct—Lewis Lucas, G. D. M'Glinsey, Dr. R. Parrin C. Billmyre, Jacob Morgan, Sol. Billmyre, J. M. Entler, Joe. Entler, John Wysong, Col. R. Lucas, Minor Hurst.

Hurpers-Ferry Precinct—Issae Fouke, G. B. Wager, John G. Wilson, James H. Graham, Wm. Stevens, Samuel Kilham, R. D. Joran, W. Smallwood, Cdl. Henry Ward, R. Littlejohn, J. Stahle, Thos. K. Laley.

Thos. K. Laley.

ORGANIZE!—Let the word pass on Organize!
Organize! Work! Work! as our brethren say in the North. Organize, Organize. Put forth every nerve—strain every muscle—says, the Republic. Within a little more than 60 days, and the battle will be longht—for Weal or for Woe. Dedicate a large portion of that time to your country and her principles.—Delegates to the Charlottesville Convention! we earnestly invoke you to attend—and meet your brethren at the Great Wigwam. We want to take you all once more by the hand—and swear to do our duty in November. We want you to receive your documents—to flear our Orators—to catch, that you may communicate to all ground you, the hely enthusiasm of our noble cause.—Rich. Enq.

Whig Meeting in New York. The New York Herald (neutral) closes its ketch of the Whig meeting at Nat onal Hall, on

sketch of the Whig meeting at National Hall, on the 29th ult., with the following:

Mr. Thomson, I William B. of Virginia, then was introduced to the meeting, and commenced by saying that he charged the previous speaker [Mr. Perine, of Tennessee,] with two orines—that of petit larceny, inasmuch as he had charged James K. Polk in stealing trifles from the Whigs, which were solely his own; and secondly, with his stealing all, his capital in the observations he intended to make, having them on hand. He then proceeded to observe on the spirit previously abroad among certain parties to dissever the Union between the North and the South, whom he termed miserable anarchists; but whose vile endea-We concur, (and do so most cheerfully) with the Republican) that "the arrangements by Wm. L. Clarke, Esq., President of the Company, through his indefatigable assistants, Mr. Langley and others through and redeemed from every tincture of the control of the control of the company, through the indefatigable assistants, Mr. Langley and others tions of the constituents of Virginia and New York. After a long eulogy on the State of Vir-ginia, in which he endeavored to show the ener-gy of the inhabitants of this State to promote popugy of the inhabitants of this State to promote popular opinions, said there was only wanting the mater spirit of Alexander Hamilton, whose tomb he had recently visited, to repudiate such doctrines as those of James K. Polk. After going through the usual questions to be discussed in this contest, without throwing much light upon them, and beating over the same or similar area. ing over the same or similar ground of the preing over the same or similar ground of the previous speaker, Mr. Perine, he then proceeded to contrast the characters of the two candidates for the office of President, showing that Heury Clay, was the only proper man, and that James K. Polk was a mere nonentity, and that the common sense of those present would decide this matter. That he was ever forward in the cause of his country when others were unknown. The gentleman then proceeded to put several questions to those assembled, as to who had been theirs and their country a best friend which was researched. becoming effectually aroused, and that the national nominations are received with a harmony of feeling, and supported with a spirit and energy by the whole party, so far as my information extends, which never have failed to carry the State most triumphantly. The confidence expressed by every republican I meet, and manifested in the letters of all my correspondents, authorizes the confident hope that the electoral vote of this State will be given for Polk and Dallas."

How will New York Vote?—The N. York Morning News, says the Whigs "forget that in 1840, New York was a Whig State—Whig by their great majoritles of 15,000 in 1837, and 10, th

I here send you an account of the result among the farmers and laborers who are qualified to vote at the different places where I have been engage

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the Constitution of Virginia to vote: If all the white hands had been included, the result would have been nearly the same. A DEMOCRAT.

From the Martinsburg Gasette of last week, we copy the following, given editorially in that paper. It shows about as much regard for truth

paper. It shows about as much regard for transas chasteness and dignity in expression:

"Keep it before the People...That Ezekiel Polk was a Torv, and that James K. Polk (Ezekiel's grand-son) is a Coward...the equivalent.

"Keep it before the People...That in 1840, Iss. K. Polk, whilst Governor of Tennessee, was presented by the Grand Jury of a County in his own State as a grand nuisance."

TREASURY North Corresponding.—By an official statement of the Register of the Treasury, it appears that there were outstanding on the lat of September, Treasury notes to the amount of 22, 008,459. The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that the Department is prepared to redeem all that are outstanding.

A report has been put in circulation that the Democratic Festival, proposed to be held in Balti-more on the 12th September had been postponed. This is a mistake, as we learn from the following notice, published in the Baltimore Argus of Wed-

NOTICE.

The arrangements having been made before it was known that the twelfth would be celebrated in any other manner, it has been decided that it cannot be postponed. Those persons residing out of the city of Baltimore, who intend to unite in it, are requested to inform the Chief Marshal, by letter addressed to him in Baltimore at an early day, in order that places may be assigned them in the Programme, which it is desirable to publish as speedily as possible.

BENJAMIN C. HOWARD,

Preparations are making on a grand scale, to render the occasion one of unusual interest. The Democrats of Baltimore assure their friends, at a distance, who may be with them on the 12th, that they shall receive a warm reception. The following, among other distinguished, gentlemen, have

Hon. Silas Wright, of N. Y., Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, do., Major Davezac, do., (aid to Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans.) Gans. Melville, Eeq., do., Hon. James Buchanan, of Pa., Judge G. W. Barton, do., Col. Rhea Frazier, do., Col. James Page, do., Wm. D. Kelley, do.; Hon. Wm. Smith of Va., Henry Bedinger, Esq., do.; Albert C. Constable, of Md., Wm. Geo. Read, do., James M. Buchanan, do. and David Stewart, Esq., do.

THE TWELFTH OF SEPTEMBER WIll be a proud day in Baltimore. In addition to the great Deocratic Convention, the day will be celebrated by the "old Defenders," the military, citizens, &c.

RICHMOND ENQUIRER: This able the very ablest journal in this country, will be published daily, after the meeting of the Charlottesville Convention, at \$7,00 per annum.

Arthur's Ladies' Magazine. The September number of this beautiful and interesting periodical has been received. It is a sufficient recommendation of this work, to say that it is under the entire control of T. S. ARTHUR, gentleman whose ability, taste and industry are already well known to the reading public,his name is a guaranty for the elevation of thought and purity of feeling that is to be found in its pages. As a delineator of human character, in all its diverged positions, whether in high life or low, with the affluent or the destitute, we do not think Mr. A. has an equal. His various sketches, in which he so successfully points out the foibles and the false pride of too many in our country and designates the rock upon which so many have stranded, are doubtless familiar to most of our readers, as also, his "Temperance Tales," which

LARGE APPLES .- Mr. WILLIS O'BANNON has presented us with two Apples, one of which mea sures 16 inches in circumference, and weighs 1 lb. 6 oz. The other is not quite so large, yet, we are sure, it is hard to beat. They are what is called the "Summer Red," and were grown on the "Shannon-Hill" farm, pooled dealy lo

VEGETABLE MARROW .- Mrs. Lydia R. Gibbs of this town, has sent us a "Vegetable Marrow," measuring 3 feet and 6 inches. It is quite a curiosity in the vegetable way, and exceeds in length any thing of the kind we have ever seen.

ADVERTISING .- Many of our friends would be advancing our interest, as well as their own, if they would properly estimate the advantages of Advertising. For instance, the farmer who may have for sale fifty bbls. of corn, or 500 lbs. of ba-con, or 100 bushels of oats, &c., &c., would be greatly benefitted if he would give us, and our neighbor too, a dollar, to let the public know the fact. If he dispose of his articles on favorable terms, he will lose five times the amount in hunting purchasers. A farmer informs us that he would have saved \$20 on his crop of wool this year, had he advertised it in our paper for sale,as he would thus have brought competition, and thereby received the highest price paid in the county, instead of the lowest. on guidt a of minto

Merchants and mechanics are getting their eyes open on this subject, as they see the only way to succeed in their business is to pay, and pay liberally, for Advertising Merchants who advertise can afford to sell goods greatly cheaper than those who do not, for they sell thrible the quantity. And mechanics give evidence, by asking the pub-lic thus openly for their support, that they have capacity to conduct the business they profess, and sufficient public spirit to discharge all they under-

Some one has said that an Advertisement is a walking sign-board, that enters every man's dwelling, be he rich or poor. The force of this remark no one can question. A hint to the wise, we hope will be sufficient.

Doarstic Difficulties in Texas.—Our private advices from the Texan seat of government, says the New York Sun, announce the arrival there, near the end of July, of despatches from Mexico, the nature of which had not transpired. Some said they contained a formal and fimal call upon "the Department of Texas" to acknowledge Mexican sovereignty; and send representatives to the National Congress; others, that a private bargain was going on between President Sam Houston and President Santa Anna, by which Texas was to obtain an acknowledgment of her independence from Santa Anna, on condition that she made a favorable commercial treaty with England, abolish slavery, and agree to pay an indemnity of twelve millions to Mexico. The excitement in relation to these despatches was daily increasing.—The very secret manner in which President Houston was conducting the negotiation had aroused suspicions as to his integrity, and arrangements had been made to intercept the return messenger, break open the despatches, and publish their contents in the Texan newspapers.

The Thyasion of Texas.—The New Orleans DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES IN TEXAS .- Our private

The Thyasion or Texas.—The New Orleans Bee says:—"Two individuals who arrived yesterday from the interior of Mexico state with apparent certainty that 16,000 to 18,000 troops had assembled at San Limis de Potosi, some three weeks since and were on their way to begin the contempared invasion of Texas. We are informed from the same source, that the army in question was well provided with artiflery and cavally."

I JEST FOREIGN The Great Western arrived at New York o Saturday last, making the passage from Liverpool in two weeks. The steamer Hibernia also arrived at Boston on Sunday, making her passage in twelve days, the quickest across the Atlantic on ecord. We subjoin such items as we can find

room for:—!

DEATH OF JOSEPH BONAPARTE.—Letters from Florence, of the 30th ult., mention the death of Joseph Bonaparte, once King of Naples, and afterwards of Spain. He died on the 25th ult., after a long illness. His brothers, Louis and Jerome, were with him in his last moments. Louis is now the head of the family, but his health is also very bad, and his successor is Prince Louis Napoleon, the prisoner at Ham. The Romagna is stated to be still in a very disturbed state. It is stated, too, that the Pope is dangerously ill,

Accountingers of The Course Brath Of A

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE QUEEN, BIRTH OF ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE QUEEN.—BIATH OF A PRINCE.—The birth of another Prince—the Duke of Yerk-we presume to call him by anticipation—has relieved every solicifude as to the personal welfare of Queen Victoria, and has given a new security for the direct succession to the crown.—The Queen was "taken ill" soon after five o'clock

on Tuesday morning, the 6th instant.

The actual birth took place, without any adverae occurrence, at 10 minutes before 8t o'clock. In the course of the marriage of verse occurrence, at 10 minutes before 81 o'clock. In the course of the morning guns were
fired at Windsor, at St. James' Park, and at the
Tower; and bells were rung and flags hoisted in
every quarter as the news spread. The Queen
and the infant have continued to do well; such
being the tenor of the bulletins down to the last

RUMORED GCOUPATION OF TANGIER BY THE FRENCH.—The Patrie, Paris journal, of Saturday evening, has the following article:—
"Rumors of the highest importance were circulated to-day at the Bourse. It was said that the Prime de Joinville had landed, and had taken possession of Tangier; where the tri-colored flag was waving at this present moment. It was added, that the English counsul had immediately protested against this measure. The complication of these events the strange silence on the ion of these events; the strange silence on the part of the government—all this has caused a rea panic; which has produced a considerable fall in the prices of public securities, as will be seen in

the prices of public securities, as will be seen in our report below, that the Three per Cents. fell 75 centimes and the Fives 1f. 10c.

[Loudon Globe, August 19.

LIVERFOOF MARKET, Aug. 17.—Corn.—Considerable firmness has been imparted to the Corn trade by the unsettled aspect of the weather.— Harvest operations have been interrupted by the occasional heavy falls of rain. Fine drying winds have succeeded the showers, but at present the atmosphere is cloudy and threatens rain. Wheat

and Flour have, in consequence, met a better demand on rather higher terms.

At yesterday's, market, however, the Wheat traile was, by no means, so lively as within the preceding two days, and the advance then obtained, about 1d to 2d per 70 lbs. over Tuesday's rates, though confirmed, was not increased; the transactions on the whole were to a moderate extent only. tent only.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET SEPT. 5.

readers,—as also, his "Temperance Tales," which accomplished so much in the great moral Reformation.

This Magazine is published monthly by E. Ferrett & Co., 101 Chesnut st., Philadelphia, at the low price of \$2 00 per annum. Each number contains 48 pages, printed with new type and on fine paper.

HAIL STORM.—We learn that a most violent hail storm visited several parts of the county on Monday evening last. None fell in this place, yet between here and Harpers-Ferry, stone are said to have fallen larger than any ever seen by the "oldest inhabitants."

BAILTIMORE MARKET—Serv. 5.

CATTLE—There were 750 head Cattle in market, of which 240 head were driven North, and the balance sold at \$1,50 to \$2,25 per 100 lbs, on the hoof.

FLOUR.—The receipts of new Howard street Flour have fallen of materially, and the stock of this description now offering for sale is very small. The last sellements for receipts were at \$4, but we believe the article cannot now be had except at an advance. Wonote a.sale 100 blbs, old flour of good mired brands yesterday, subject to reinspection, at \$3,5874 for new flour.

GRAIN.—The supplies of Wheat are rather light, and the demand is less active. Sales of good to prime reds were made vesterday and to day at \$20 a \$0 at 50 at 80 cents. We quote good to prime withits Wheats at \$5 a \$5 cts. Sales of white Corn at 40 at 35 at 55 at 50 at 50

Flour, superfine, per barrel, \$3.35 a 3.50—Wheat, 68 a 75—Corn, 25 a 30—Rye, 37—Oats, 16 a 18—Bacon, \$4.50 a \$5.00—Lard, 41 a 51—Plaister, \$4.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET,-SEPT. 3, 1844. Flour per barrel, \$3.83 a \$7.00—Wheat, red, per bush. 5 a 80 cts.—do white, 80 a 85 cts.—Corn, white, 40 a 41 cts.—Corn, yellow, 41 a 42 cts.—Rye 52 cts.—Oats 22 a 24 cts.—Corn Meal 45 a 46 cents.

GEORGETOWN MARKET.-Sept. 3, 1844. Flour, superfine, per barrel, \$4.00 a \$4.06—Family, \$5.00 a \$5.25—Wheat, red, per bushel 80 a 87.—Wheat, white, 87 a 90 cts.—Rye, 52 cts.—Corn, white, 40 a 41 cts.—Corn, yellow, 42 a 43 cts.—Oats 31 a 33 cts.—Flax Seed, \$1.00 a 1.12—Clover Seed, \$5.50 a \$6.—Timothy Seed, \$2.25 a \$2.50—Bacon, hog round, per 100 lbs.\$4.50 a \$4.75.

Miscellaneous Notices.

STIS hereby given to those who wish to avail them-selves of our abyance TERMS, that their subscriptions must be paid during the present month (September.)... The following gentlemen will please act as Agents for our paper in their respective neighborhoods, and are authorised to receive any moneys due this Office. Those also, who may wish to subscribe, can have their names forwarded by leaving them with the gentlemen hereafter

designated, viz;

JACOB ISLER OF J. M. NICKLIN, Berryville;

WELLIAMF. BAKER, Winchester;
Col. W.B. HARMSON, Bath. M organ county;
JOHN. H. LIKENS, Martinsburg;
GEORGE W. BRADFIELD, Smickersville;
J. P. MIGEATH, Philemont, Londoun county;
S. VANYAOTER, Hillsborough, Loudoun county;
W. J. STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry;
JOHN. G. WILSON, do.
SOLOMON STALEY, Shepherdstown;
S. W. HOAG, Elk Branch;
JOHN H. SMITH OF J. B. REDMAN, Smithfield;
EDWIN A. REILY, SUMMIT POINT;
DOLPHIN DREW OF S. HEFFLENOWER, Kabletown.
September 6, 1844.

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

SHEFHERDSTOWN—Edward Lucas, Sr., Joseph Mo-Murran, Jacob Morgan. HARFERS-FERRY-John Strider, G. B. Wager, Am

brose Cross.

SMITHFIELD—Thomas Griggs, Thomas Watson, jr., W.
W. Throckmorton.
WM. C. WORTHINGTON.
BRAXTON DAVENPORT,
JOHN MOLER.
Sept. 6, 1844.
Commissioners.

CAMP MEETING.

The Lord permitting, a Camp Meeting will be held on the land of Mr. Henry D. Garnhart, near Lectown, commencing on Fairacy The 13rm of Serfember, inst.—All concerned are carriestly requested to meet on the ground, to make the necessary preparation; on Wednesday the 11th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

At this meeting we do not expect a large number of tents, a very numerous congregation, many ministers, or any thing to gratify the love of novelty. But we do expect the blessing of the Lord, and we affectionately invite to meet and tent with us, all who can come like included. CAMP MEETING.

32 No tent poles can be supplied on the ground. Sept. 6, 1844. JOHN A. GERE.

927 The Rev. Mr. Atkinson will preach in the Pres-ylerian Church, Charlestown, on Sabbath next, at the sual hour. Sept. 6. Rev. T. D. Hoover will preach in the Presbyteria Church, at Harpers-Ferry, on Sunday the 22d inst., (Previdence, permitting.) at 10th o'clock, A. Mr., and also it the evening.

POLE RAISING. The Junior Democrats of Martinsburg will raise a "Young Hickory" on SATURDAY the 7th of September. They are determined that it shall exceed considerably inheighth that of the Whigs. The Democracy, yound and old, of the sounty, are respectfully invited to be present. Mesers. O'Bannon and Washington, of Jefferson, and others are expected to deliver addresses on the occasion. Sept. 6, 1844.

from Baltimore, were passing over the Railroad bridge at Harpers-Ferry on yesterday, the flooring or some portion of the bridge gave way, and the engine and several of the cars were precipitated into the river below—falling a distance of more than twenty feet. Though several persons went down with the engine and cars, strange to say, none were injured. It will cause considerable trouble and expense to remove the engine and cars from the position which they now occupy.

At a meeting of the Central Clay Club of Jef-ferson, on Monday night the 2nd instant, the Pre-sident called the attention of the Club to a challenge of their opponents to meet them in public de-

invitation of the Democratic party at their meet-ing in Charlestown on the 19th ultimo, to co-op-erate with them in providing for a public discus-sion, by "Speakers of both parties," of the political questions that now agitate the country.

Resolved, That the President of this Club, and

two others to be appointed by him, be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee on our part to make all arrangements for the proposed discus-sion, as to Speakers, time, place and mode of de-bate, and to that end said Committee are hereby authorized to confer with the Committee appoint-

authorized to conter with the Committee appointed by the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the aforegoing resolutions be published in the two papers of this county.

Messrs. C. W. Asquith and G. W. Sappington were appointed by the President to act with himself as said Committee.

MARRIED.

LOR, of Page county, to Miss ELIZA ODEY, of Harpers-Ferry.

On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Orson Douglass, John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, to Miss Mary B. Stapler, of Wilmington, Del.

On the 29th ultimo, at Woodlawn, the residence of George C. Blakemore, Esq., by the Right Rev. Bishop Meade, Col. James W. Irwin, of Logan county, Ken-tucky, to Caroline Augusta, daughter of the late Mar-cus Q. Blakemore, of Clarke county, Va. In Philadelphia, on Thursday the 22d ult., by the Rev. James Flannery, Mr. Thomas Russell, Sr., of Harpers-Ferry, to Mrs. Rebecca Martin, of the former place,

At Mount Emmet, near Pittsburg, Pa., on Thursday evening the 15th ult., Mrs. NANCY BUCKMASTER, wife of Nathaniel Buckmaster, Esq., formerly of this place. On Monday night last, ALEXANDER HEWETT, in the 25th year of his age.

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 educa-tion, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Natural, Mental, and Mor-al Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, As-tronomy, Algebra, Geometry, &c., will be taught

in the Institution.

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

nection with English studies. The Seminary would have been opened one week earlier if sick-ness had not prevented. Terms made known on application. T. D. H.

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

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

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

WM, P. EASTERDAY,

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

Sept. 6, 1844-3t. HATHAWAY'S STOVE.

HAVE one of these justly celebrated Hot Air Stoves, (second hand and but little used.) I will sell it at the low price of \$40, in any kind of country produce.

E. M. AISQUITH.

September 6, 1844.

At Cost! Cost!! Cost!!!

A. & G. W. HOLLAND. Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 6, 1844.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he is sole agent for the sale of Brown's superior patent **Tue Iron**, in Western Virginia, (with exception of Page, Shenandoah and Warren counties,) and would refer Blackswiths who was a single sale. doah and Warren counties,) and would refer Blacksmiths who may wish to possess a valuable improvement, to Mr. G. S. Gardner, of Charlestown,
Mr. Wm. Berlin, of Berryville, and to Mr. Nathan Barns, of Smithfield, who have them in use.
They are also in use in the shops at Harpers-Ferry. Persons who may wish to purchase Shop or
County Rights, can in my absence apply to Mr. G.
S. Gardner, in Charlestown, who will advise me
of the same.

ROBERT H. FRANCIS.
September 6, 1844—3t.

Fulled and Plaid Linseys and Flannels.

Also, heavy Tweed Cassimeres—a first rate article for Pantaloons.

MILLER & TATE.
September 6, 1844.

W E are preparing to go to Baltimore and Philadelphia to make our FALL PURCHASES. Our friends will understand that we must have

A. &. G. W. HOLLAND. Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 6, 1844.

STOP THIEF! REWARD.—The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the villian who cut down my Flag Staff, and stole my Flag on Thursday night, the 29th ult. There is no doubt he is a Coon, as the deed is characteristic of the animal.

CHARLES BLAKE. Sept. 6, 1844-3t. SHOES.—Just received, another supply of

latest style KID SHOES.
ept. 6. MILLER & TATE. BRACELETS, &c.

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

Sept. 6. CHAS. G. STEWART.

NOTICE.

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

Ferry.

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

By Order of the Board,

GEORGE MAUZY, Sec'y & Treas'r.

Harpers-Ferry, August, 9, 1844.

The sale of a portion of the above mentioned de linquent shares, was postponed until next Satur-day, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, in front of Walling's

GEORGE MAUZY, Sec'y. of Treas'r. Sept. 6, 1844.

To Lovers of "the Weed."

To Lovers of "the Weed."

SNUFFS.—Just received, Rappee, Scotch, Tidball's Mixture, Moccabaw and Natchitoches SNUFFS—fresh and of superior quality.

Tobacco.—A large supply of Tobacco of extra superior quality, down to 12½ cents per pound—the most general assortment in the county, and at the lowest prices.

Segars.—Old Regalia, Plantation, Principe, Rifle, Spanish and half Spanish Segars, the most favorite brands. Also a large supply of Tobacco Pouches, Snuff Boxes and Pipes, cut and dried Tobacco, Spanish Cuttings, Matches, &c., for sale low:

J. J. MILLER.

September 6, 1844.

YAHN.—A large supply of coarse Yarn for servants. Also, mixed and white fine Yam. Orange, blue, and red Yarn, variegated—beauti—

Young Ladies' Boarding School.

ANGERONA SEMINARY.

THIS School, located in the vicinity of Win-L chester, and devoted to the instruction of Young Ladies in the higher branches of educa-Young Ladies in the higher branches of educa-tion—designed more particularly as a Boarding School, will be resumed again, under the care of the subscriber, on the 2nd Monday in September next. The general arrangements of the School will be the same as when formerly under the care of the undersigned, and will embrace a thorough course of instruction in all the branches of an 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.

BARGAINS FOR CASH.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and customers that he will sell a few 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 ow on the usual credit.

He would also inform those who have old stand-

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

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

A WHIP.

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

HAVE two young and good draught horses, which I am desirous to sell. Also, a Wagon, calculated for either two or three horses, and harness for six horses. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above, will find it to their interest to call early. A credit of nine months will be given. JOHN MARQUART. Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 23, 1844—3t.

TIMOTHY SEED. FRESH lot of **Timothy Seed**, for sale by JOHN HUMPHREYS.

PUBLIC SALE

Valuable Real Estate in Bolivar.

WILL sell before the Hotel of Eli H. Carroll, at Harpers-Ferry, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 7th day of September next, that

Valuable Lot of Land, containing about SIX ACRES, lying and being in North Bolivar, Jefferson county, State of Virginia, with the improvements thereon. The improvements consist of a Two Story Stone House, (stuccoed,) and a small one story building, beside outhouses, &c. It is the same property ormerly owned and occupied by Nicholas Koonce, as a Tayern Stand. as a Tavern Stand.

as a Tavern Stand.

Terms of Sale.—One fourth of the purchase money cash, and the belance in equal payments of six, twelve, and 18 months, with interest, and to be secured by Deed of Trust on the property.

Sale to take place at 10 o'clock, M.

JOHN H. ALLSTADT,

Per Isaac Fouks. Harpers-Ferry, August 23, 1844. BACON WANTED.

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

Aug. 30, 1844.

J. J. MILLER.

VINEGAR. S TRONG Cider Vinegar, for Pickling, for sal Aug. 30, 1844. SALT.

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

SERVANT WANTED.

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

August 16, 1844. WM. HARMISON,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

JUST received, a good assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, viz :
Carpenter's Door Locks;
Knob Latches; Rimmed do.; Socket and Turner's Chissels; Shovels and Tongs, various prices; Horse Rasps, large size; Mill and Hand-saw Files; Butt and Parliament Hinges;

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

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

Fulled and Plaid Linseys.

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

August 23, 1844.

J. J. MILLER.

Home-made Boots and Shoes. FROM recent additions, my stock of Home-made Shoes and Boots is now very extensive, embracing every variety and style; and from the liberal patronage I have received in the sale of these articles, I have been induced to make arrange-ments, by which my assortment will always be kept complete. Farmers can be supplied with any quantity of heavy double-soled Boots and Shoes, at very reduced prices. Especial attention is paid to ladies and children's shoes. J. J. MILLER. August 23, 1844.

STONE CUTTING.

WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE respectfully in-V forms the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, and adjoining counties, who may wish to mark the graves of their lamented dead, that he still continues to make and superscribe

MONUMENTS-Box, Column, and plain TOMB SLABS-And Head and Foot STONES

OF EVERY VARIETY Having purchased an extensive QUARRY of he most beautiful White and Variagated MAR-BLE, and an extensive water power to saw and polish with, his prices will be LOW. One great

poiss with his prices will be LOW. One great advantage to purchasers is, that all Stone will be delivered at his risk, without any extra charge. LTLETTERING neatly executed. By application to Mr. Jas. W. Beller, Charlestown, those who may desire any of the above ar-ticles can be shewn the list of prices and the different plans. He will also forward any orders, epiaphs, &c., that may be desired. Or by addres

ing me, at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., orders can be filled without delay. TNo imposition need be feared, as my prices Aug. 23, 1844.—1y.

Pacts as then Are. Samuel Gibson is selling Groceries at the following prices:

No. 1 Green Rio Coffee,

10 cts. No. 2 do do do No. 3 do do do Good Loaf Sugar, New Orleans Brown Sugar, Do do Bleached Deaphene Candles, Brown do do 35
Sperm Candles, 37 1-2
Mould Tallow Candles, 12 1-2
Tobacco, best quality, 5 plugs to the pound, at 20 cents; small twist, 12 1-2; and all other arti-

cles in the same proportion.

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

Foreign Liquors.—A fine assortment of French Brandy, Holland Gin, Maderia and Cecily Wines, which I am willing to sell at a small advance on the investment of the small advance of the investment of the small advance of the investment of the inves Wines, which I am willing to sell at a small advance on the invoice prices.

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

Harpers-Ferry, August 9, 1844. WANTED. 1,000 LBS. BEES-WAX, 50 Bushels Mustard Seed, for which the mar-

ket price in goods will be given.
August 9, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH. TURNIP SEED.—Fresh Turnip Seed for J. H. BEARD &. Co. July 17, 1844.

LOR THE LADIES .--- Just received, a

few pieces of beautiful Prints, full patterns very low.

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

CAMP MEETING.

JUST received, a lot of 4-4 5-4 and 6-4 Brown Heavy Sheetings, from 10 to 17 cents, suitable for Tents; Coffee 6, 8, and 10 cents;

Brown and Loaf Sugars, from 8 to 16 cents;

Bacon, hog round, 6 cents;

Prime Hams 7 cents. A. & G. W. HOLLAND. Harpers-Ferry, July 26, 1844—tf.

MEAT, MEAT! COLOMON WILLIAMS, long known to the

citizens of Charlestown, respectfully informs them, that he will have at the Market-House, on every Wednesday and Saturday morning, a supply of Beef, Veal, Mutton and Lamb, in their due season, and of the best quality that can be procured in the County. Sausages and Puddings in All meats will be sold low for cash. He re

spectfully asks a share of patronage. July 17, 1844—2m.

LARD LAMPS.

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

CHARLES G. STEWART.

August 2, 1844.

SELLING OFF. Who want a Good Bargain!

THE subscribers desirous of reducing their heavy stock, are selling off a great portion of their goods at cost for cash. The assortment of Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Hardware, Queensware, Groderies, &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 market price, 2 or 3000 pounds of Wool, for which we will exchange goods.

August 2, 1844.

MILLER & TATE.

BLACK OIL VARNISH, For sale Aug. 9, 1844. L. M. AISQUITH'S.

ON the 27th of August, 1844, near Lectown
Jefferson county, a Red and Sorrel HORSI
COLT, supposed to be three years old next sprin
—14 hands high, with a star and strip in the face
and a scar on the left shoulder—and appraised s

The owner of the Colt is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WM. JOHNSON.

NEW GOODS.

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

MILLER & TATE. and see them.

NOTICE.

HAVE the pleasure of informing the Mill holders and others concerned, that the New Shenandoah Company, at their late meeting, have reduced the Tolls on the Shenandoah river to the

following rates, viz: From Snyder's and Clauson's Mills to 2 cts. per bbl. Flour Shenandoah Snickers-Ferry

" Snickers-Ferry
" Snickers-Ferry
" Berry's Ferry
" S. Wilson's Mills " 6! " "
" G. F. Hupp's Mill " 7 " "
GEORGE MAUZY, Agent,
N. S. Company.

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

Charlestown, Aug. 23, 1844.

Pay your Taxes. HE 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.

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

they will sell at their usual low prices. Fine 3-4 Brown Muslins 6 1-4 cents. Heavy 7-8 do. do 8 "

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

Fine Bleached do at very low prices.

Tazans, Balzarides, Balzarine Lawns, Muslins,

Tazans, Balzarines, Balzarine Lawns, Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, &c., &c., for Ladies' dresses; Silk goods of every variety, Shawls, Cords and Tassels, Gimps, Fringes, Lace, Edgings, Insertings, Gloves and Hosiery;
Cloths, Summer Cassimeres, Vestings;
Boots and Shoes and Hats, of every variety;
Parasols, Sun Shades, Ribbons, Chemizetts, &c., t unheard-of low prices; Groceries, very low, viz: Coffee, 6, 8, and 10

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

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844—tf.

Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. J. H. BEARD & Co., A RE just receiving a large and fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, &c. &c., which they respectfully offer to their customers and the public in general, at reduced prices and

July 17, 1844.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—Fresh Oranges and Lemons, Filberts, fresh Candy, Almonds, English Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, &c., just received and for sale by July 17, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co. DAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c. White Lead in Oil, large and small kegs, Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Copal Var-nish, Japan, &c., Chrome Green, do. Yellow, Red Lead, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, &c., for sale low by J. H. BEARD & Co.

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

Books, STATIONERY, &c.—Fancy Bibles, do. Prayer Books, do. Testaments; School Books, Miss Leslie's Complete Cookery, American Gardener, school books of every descrip-tion, Steel Pens, Quills, Blank Books, Slates, Pation, 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, Layender Water, Bay Rum, Otto of Rose, Toilet Water, Bear's Oil, Indian Oil, Buffalo Oil, McCassor Oil, Balm of Columbia, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Pomatum, Lion Pomatum, Bear's Grease, Soaps and Shaving Gream of every variety. Call and see, at the store of J. H. BEARD & Co.

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

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

CHEAP GOODS.—The subscriber being anxious to sell off his Spring and Summer Stock, will offer below cost, many desirable articles for ladies' wear; such as Lawns, Balzarines, Mouslin de Laines, Chintzes, Laces, Collars, &c. July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH.

ADJES' HOSE.—Black and White Silk and Black and White Cotton Stockings, at very low prices at E. M. AISQUITH'S. very low prices at July 17, 1844. B "City Cured" for sale low

July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH. DIES, RUM, SPIRITS, and WHIS-KEY, all pure, for sale at July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

POR THE SUMMER. A beautiful aring Shoes, very light, neat and fashionable. Also, Slippers, Pumps and Boots, home-made, for sale low by J. J. MILLER. July 17, 1844.

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

Gentlemen's Finishing Store. THE public are respectfully informed that we are having all kinds of goods made up by one of the best Tailors in the Union, for gentlemen's wear. Coats of all kinds, Pantaloons, Vestmen'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.

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

A. & G. W. H.

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

A BREAKAGE .- Whilst the engine and train

Whereupon Andrew Hunter, Esq., offered the following resolutions, prefaced by some appro-priate and forcible remarks, and said resolutions

were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we accept, most willingly, the

WM. C. WORTHINGTON, Pres't.

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Bragonier, Mr. Thomas J. Bragg, of this town, to Miss Mary C. Kimmer, of Winchester.

On Sunday evening, Ist inst., at Harpers-Ferry, by the Rev. James Sanks, Mr. Absolom Gray to Miss Frances C. Clir, all of this county.

On the same evening, by the same, Mr. Reuben Taylor, of Page county, to Miss Eliza Odey, of Harpers-Ferry.

DIED.

mited. THOMAS D. HOOVER.
September 6, 1844—3t.
N. B.—Latin and Greek will be taught in con-

DISSOLUTION NOTICE: THE partnership heretofore existing under the

and receipt for the same.

WILLIAM J. STEPHENS,

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

Sept. 6.—(Free Press 4t.) DISSOLUTION.

CHAS. G. BRAGG. Charlestown, Sept. 6, 1844. NOTICE.

Now is the time for Bargains! FOR three weeks yet, the best bargains ever offered, in Cassinetts, Cloths, Cissimeres, Vestings, Lawns, Balzarines, Domestic and British Prints, &c., will be disposed of for cash. Come one! Come all!

TO BLACKSMITHS.

A LARGE stock of the above goods, which we will sell on the usual terms, or exchange for WOOL.

PRINTS.—A lot of beautiful new sty.

PRINTS. MILLER & TATE.

September 6, 1844.

Then the banners were flying and streaming,
To reason the people were deaf;
They went through the universe screaming
"Two dollars a day and roast beef,"

Medals, sashes, and badges now flourish'd, With portraits betokening grief; The wearer's hoped they should be nourish'd With "two dollars a day and roast beef." The woodchuck, the skunk, and the coon.too,
And the fox, that inveterate thief.
Lent their skins to the Whigs, with his tune too,
"Two dollars a day and roast beef."

They swigg'd and they guzzled hard cider, In masses beyond all belief; 'Mid the fumes their mouths opened wider, "Two dollars a day and roast beef."

The star then above the horizon
Was soon overshadowed with grief,
For the people have naver set eyes on
"Two dollars a day and roast beef." The pledges were broken, truth was banish'd,

Where now was the promised relief!
The dream of "two dolars" had vanish'd,
And also the hope of "roast beef." The medals are gone, and the banners, Log cabins are struck on a reef; The masons have ceased their hozannas For "two dollars a day and roast beef."

We now ask the workles one question, And we promise them it shall be brief-Have you ever yet hurt your digestion By eating of eash or "roust beef!"

Miscellancous.

From the Lady's Magazine THE CHRISTIAN-MAIDEN. "Away with her—she blasphemes the gods—let her be cast to the lions."

It was a high day in Carthage. The sun shone with unbeclouded splendor on the white palaces that glittered along the beautiful bay of the numidian city. The streets were througed with the populace in the gala dresses, for it was a festival honor of the gods. Towards the great hall of justice a crowd poured continually, though the avenues leading to it were blocked up; but the rumor had gone abroad that a Nazarine maiden was to be tried, and the public curiosity was alive to behold her demeanor or hear her fate

Within the hall there was scarcely room to stir. A dense mass of spectators filled it to suffocation, and it was with difficulty that the officers could keep the crowd from encroaching on the space reserved for the judges. The most intense excitement pervaded the apartment. The audience, as if impatient of control, heaved to and fro, and more than once an effectual attempt was made to rush on the prisoner, while ever and anon the shout would rise from the crowd,

"Away with her-she blasphemes the godslet her be cast to the lions."

The object of this angry cry was a girl scarcely yet in her eighteenth summer, and surprisingly lovely. She stood at the bar with clasped hands and uplifted eyes, her lips moving as if in prayer, apparently regardless alike of the howls of the mob or the angry looks of the judges.

"Wilt thou sacrifice? Again I ask thee, wilt,

thou sacrifice ?" said the prætor sternly: "re-member—to refuse is death—the emperor is inex-

The maiden convulsively wrung her hands and a large tear drop started in her eye. A breath-less silence ensued notwithstanding the cries for blood, the spectators were agitated by many and various emotions. Some were secretly favorable various emotions. Some were secretly involude to the new religion, and others pitied the accused on account of her youth and beauty, but at least half the audience were bigotted Pagans, and thirsted for her death. These being the most britial, had the ascendancy, as in every popular tumult.

But all kept silence now, awed by the feelings of suspense which ever attends the crisis of another's

te or our own:

To the maiden these few moments of silence were crowded with recollections. The events of her whole life rushed past her. She saw once more the pleasant valley where she had spent her childhood: She heard its cool waters, the rustle of its palm trees, the tinkle of its sheep bells on distant hills. Then other associations rose up be-fore her. She saw herself attacked by an angry wild beast, and saved only by the javelin of a chance traveller, a young Numedian hunter. The grati-tude, deepening into love, which ensued; their separation in consequence of his entering into the army and being ordered to the German frontier with his cohort, moved before her like scenes in a magic phantasmagoria. Then came her conversion to christianity, her sacred baptism in an upper chamber where the persecuted sect met, her archamber where the persecuted sect met, her ar-rest and imprisonment, and now this scene! She felt that she stood alone with no friend nor relative to advise: an orphan, poor, and of a despised religion. Oh! if her brave soldier had been there, she knew she would have one bosom to lean on in this terrible crisis. But no pitying eye looked on her from the crowd, and seas rolled betwixt her and her bold lover. Yet though thus deserted, her faith did not desert her. In earnest prayer she sought strength from Heaven, and He who steed by Pollycarp among the lions, heard her cry.

The momentary weakness brought on by her recollections of how many dear ties yet bound her to earth disappeared, and she looked firmly at the judge, her form erect, and her eye like that of Stephen when he confronted his murderers.

"Wilt thou sacrifice? I ask for the third and last time," demanded the prator. "Cast incense on the altar of Jupiter and thou shalt be saved .-Refuse and thou diest ere high noon!"

The spectators bent eagerly forward and held their breaths to catch the maiden's answer. "I am a believer in Christ," she said calmly, "Him who ye yet call the the Nazarine. I cannot sacrifice to false gods. Do with me as you

There was something so meek, yet dignified and courageous in these words, that the mob's fury was for a moment checked in admiration. But their heathen prejudices and thirst for blood soon attained the ascendancy of better feeling. A low sullen murmur ran thrugh the crowd like the half stifled growl of a famished wild beast, which grad-

stifled growl of a lamished wild beast, which grau-ually deepened into a shout: and then came exe-crations and cries for vengeance.

"Away with her—she blasphemes the gods— let her be cast to the lions!" roared the angry mul-

"Thou hast chosen thy fate," said the judge rising. "Away with her to the lions!"
The maiden turned deadly pale, but though only a weak woman, she evinced no other sign of horror or fear. When the soldiers approached to seize her, she shuddered for an instant, as if she already felt the fangs of the lion; but immediately this trace of emotion vanished, and she signed for them to lead on. Yet there was still left one mortal feeling in her bosom. As she stepped from the bar she shrouded her face in her well to con-

ceal it from the gaze of the crowd. "To the lions with her! Let her be cast to them at once. Ho! for the amphitheatre!" shouted the crowd, rushing simultaneously after the ed the crowd, rushing simultaneously after the condemned maiden, struggling and fighting with each other to get near that they might spit on the prisoner, and now and then lashing themselves into a fury so great that it was with difficulty that the soldiers could keep the mob from tearing her limb from limb. The slight frame of the maiden now shook perceptibly with terror, for though she was nerved for the lions, her virgin delicacy shrank from land great the victim of a coarse and brutish. from being made the victim of a coarse and brutish

In this manner her conductors struggled through the streets until in sight of the amphitheatre. the streets until in sight of the amphitheatre.—
Here, at the corner of one of the ways, they were met by a vast crowd composed of the lowest mob of the city, who hearing of the condemnation of a Nazarine, had gathered together ripe for mischief. Led on by some of the vilest of their demagogues, they had resolved to assault the officers in charge of the prisoner, that they might sacrifice her more summarily than by the lions in the arena.

"Stand back!" said the captain of the guard, unsheathing his sword, as he saw the threatening aspect of the crowd.

"Down with him!" cried one of the rabble, "Down with him!" creations of the trause, hurling a missile at his head. "Give us the prisoner or you die with her."

"Close in men; close in!" shouted the officers undauntedly. "You pay with your lives for the safety of the prisoner."

The little band gathered in a compact circle

round the maiden, and prepared to maintain the unequal contest.

"Down with them all !" shouted one of the mos "Down with them all!" shouted one of the most-prominent of the rioters, "soldiers and prisoner— they are all secretly Nazarines. Down with them." With the words he headed a rush of the crowd that bore back the scanty band of the soldiery, like feathers that are swept by the gale. Stones and bricks meanwhile filled the air, and though the de-fenders were defended by shields, several were wounded. The prisoner, in this onset would have fallen a victim to the missiles of the rock but for fallen a victim to the missiles of the mob, but for two of the most humane of the soldiery, who covered her with their bucklers. Thus pushed back by the rabble, the guards retreated against the wall of a neighboring house, and being now covered in the rear, essayed with more hopes of success to make good their stand until succour should arise from the rear.

rive from the city legionaries.

But the futility of this hope was soon apparent. The mob swelled rapidly, extending far down the thoroughfares on either hand. The whole city seemed up. There were doubtless among the crowd many who were secretly in favor of the prisoner, and a still greater number who wished not to see her perish except by a lawful death, but the more violent if not the most numerous, had attained the

temporary ascendency, and the others, uncertain of that power, were afraid to move in her behalf. More than half of the guards had now fallen, the others were worn out and wounded. The soldiers began to murmur.

"Why should we die to protect for an hour or

two, the life of the Nazarine?" said one of them.

"Comrades, let us surrender her to the people."

A sullen murmur of assent ran along the scanty ranks, and the mob, hearing the mutinous words desisted and broke into huzzas. The maiden saw hat her hour had come, and sank shuddering to her knees, and lifting her agonized eyes to Heaven in a last appeal. Suddenly over the deep roar of the huzzas, rose the sound of cavalry; and the pavement seemed to the kneeling girl to rack be-neath her, under the tramp of many horsemen.— She started to her feet with sudden hope! The

shout of the populace had ceased simultaneously. and now was heard, close at hand, the clatter o hoofs and the shrill sound of the trumpet. Like a flock of sheep awaiting the approach of wolves. stood the late riotous mob; now silent with black faces, and gazing agape at the sudden apparition of the horsemen. Down they came, the solid earth shaking under them, while far in the van, on a barbed horse, rode their leader.

"Disperse, ye knaves!" he cried, in a tone used to command, as he rose haughtily in his stirrups.
"Disperse, or we ride you down," And turning to his troops he waved his sword and shouted—

" Charge!" The word struck terror into the populace. For One instant they hesitated, but for one instant only.

Up the long avenue to where it turned to the left, they beheld the glittering lines of cavalry advancing at a gallop, each file wheeling around continuously as if countless numbers yet remained behind hind: and at the sight, the stoutest hearts gave way. The cry, "fly for your lives," rose upon every hand, and darting into the by-streets, or rushing headlong down the main thoroughfare, the mob dispersed with the rapidity of magic. By the time the leading file of the cavalry had come up

the street was empty.

Throwing his proud steed back on his haunches

Throwing his proud steed back on his haunches as he reached the guard, the commander of the cohort addressed his brother officer—

We were just in time, I see. I heard on landing that there was a riot in the city, and the cause: and I galloped at once thither. We are to-day come from Italy; and I bring important news.—

Diocletian is dead, and the persecutions against the Christians are to be stopped. It is well we came up as we did—

The would have spoken further, but at this instant his attention was arrested by a shrick from the prisoner and the mention of his name. He turned quickly around, and for the first time his eyes fell on the maiden. Quick as lightning he leaped from his saddle, flinging the bridle to the nearest by-stander, and rushed towards her, "Julia! Antony!" were the mutual exclama-

tions of the lovers as they fell into each other's arms; for it was the Numidian hunter, now risen to high rank, who had thus opportunely arrived to ue his mistress

Language would be too weak to describe that meeting. In haste the lover ordered a chariot to be brought for Julia, and by his commands she was conveyed to the house of the prætor, whose wife took charge of the orphan girl. The intelligence of Diocletian's death spread with inconceivable rapidity; and those who were favorable to the Christians now spoke boldly out. The great mass of the influential citizens, as usual, sided with the new order of things. The tide of opinion turned, and the mob, finding their ascendency over, sullenly submitted like wild beasts confined to the limits of their cage and restrained from harm. The young officer himself soon became a Chris conversion to that faith being doubtless

attributable to the example and arguments of Ju-On the pleasant shores of the Numidian bay, stands the ruins of a once splendid palace. Tra-dition says that there lived the Christian maiden

our story. DETERMINATION .- We never knew a man who determined to be something, who did not pros-per in whatever he engaged. Those who feel the almost omnipotent power within them, and act as if they felt it, never stop by the way—never linger to doubt in fear and dismay. With an energy that knows no abatement, and a zeal which ergy that knows no abstement, and a zeal which nothing can quench, they push on and up, until they see the full accomplishments of their hopes. There are many minds, equally as gifted as New-ton's or Locke's, or Franklin's, but they neglect

the means to bring out their powers; are too lazy to exert themselves, and therefore die, benefitting the world as little as the brute. There is every thing to encourage young men to be studious, industrious, energetic, and persever-ing. The world is before you. There is much to do for yourselves and for others. You can be-come useful and distinguished, and secure a name that will never die. You lack nothing but a determined spirit and a well trained mind. If half the time that many squander in idleness, were applied to the real objects of life, we would behold an entirely different state of society. Upward and onward would be the march of mind, and its heal-

thy action would be felt in every department of Instead of the growing inclination for exciting scenes and grovelling pursuits, mankind would study the real objects of life, and each individual would strive to make his neighbor better, happier

and more intelligent.

Commence then, young men, to live as well as stay—to work and not lounge—to study your own character and elevate your mind, instead of debasing them in the dust. A little perseverance—a strong effort—a determined spirit, are all you need. With these you will succeed and become in a few years, what as yet you have not dared to hope for.

MAXIMS OF BISHOP MIDDLETON .- Persever MAXIMS OF BISHOF MIDDLETON.—Persevere against discouragements. Keep your tempor.—
Employ leisure in study, and always have some work in hand. Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate.—Never be in a heary.—Preserve self-possession, and do not be talked out of a conviction.—Rise early, and be talked out of a conviction.—Rise early, and be an economist of time.—Maintain dignity without an economist of time.—Maintain dignity without the appearance of pride; manner is something with everybody, and everything with some. Be guarded in discourse, attentive, and slow to speak. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions. Be not forward to essign reasons to those who have no right to ask. Think nothing in conduct unimportant and indirerent—Rather set than follow examples.—Practice strict temperance; and in all your transactions, remember the final account.

DEMOCRACY AND RELIGION .- Democracy is the natural handmaid of religion. It frees man from the tyranny of his fellows; it teaches that men are free and equal among themselves, and ac-countable only to their Creator. It is the advo-cate of the universal diffusion of knowledge. It is a government of reason, and not of force. Re-

ligion and Democracy go hand in hand in the on-ward march of civilization. When Democracy rules—when men are freed from the shackles of despotism, and raised up to their proper dignity by just and equal laws, and by a judicious system of ducation-religion flourishes. But it withers under the system which cramps the energies of the mind by narrow laws, which is opposed to the spirit of progression, and which encourages op-pression on the one hand and dependance and ser-vility on the other. Religion and Democracy flourish best together.

CIRCUMSTANCIAL EVIDENCE -I have heard some very extraordinary cases of murder tried. I remember, in one where I was counsel, for a long time the evidence did not appear to touch the prisoner at all, and he looked about him with the most perfect unconcern, seeming to think himself quite safe. At last the surgeon was called, who stated that the deceased had been killed by a shot, a gunshot, on the head, and he produced the matty hair and stuff cut from and taken out of the wound. t was all hardened with blood. A basin of warm water was brought into court, and, as the blood water was brought into court, and, as the paper was gradually softened, a piece of printed paper appeared—the wadding of the gun, which proved to be half a ballad. The other half had been found n the man's pocket when taken. He was hanged. [Lord Elden's Note Book.

AN ODD FELLOW'S TOAST .- Among the regular

toasts at the late Odd Fellow celebration in Port-land, the following was given:

The Ladies—Their tenderness is the noblest regalia of the domestic "Lodge Room," and their eauty the most agreeable decoration.

Correct.-Real men and women never speed t mechanics and operatives. But self-styled gentlemen and ladies not unfrequently do. We have heard of a lady who once left the ball room because a mechanic entered. She married a basket maker, and died a washer-woman.

Why is a young lady just from boarding school ike a building committee ?-because she is ready to receive proposals.

Political.

FARMERS LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS -All for ners and planters who do not want to sell the products of their labor for low prices, will rally in all their strength to put down the champion of a Na-tional Bank, which, during the entire existence of the last one, prevented them from obtaining a pro-per reward for their industry and toil. In proof, let a small array of indisputable FACTS, taken from he national records, be submitted to a reading

We are sometimes told that, with a Nationa Bank, the farmer will be enabled to procure a higher price for the products of his labor. Let us see how much truth there is in this.

The average price of wheat in Philadelphia from 1820 to 1834, inclusive, (being fifteen years of the Bank,) was 74 cents per bushel. The average price from 1834 to 1840, inclusive, (six years after the Bank veto,) was 90 cents per bushel.

The average price of corn from 1827 to 1836

was 54 cents per bushel, in Philadelphia; from 1836 to 1840, (four years, whilst there was no Naional Bank,) the average was 82 cents per bush-

el.
Flour from 1828 to 1837, averaged \$4 60 per barrel; from 1837 to 1840, (when the Sub-Treasury was in operation.) it was \$5 70 per barrel.
Beef, (salted.) from 1828 to 1837, averaged \$10 37 1-2 per barrel of 200 pounds; from 1837 to 40, it averaged \$15 20 per barrel. Pork, (salted.) from 1828 to 1837, was \$8 56 per barrel, (clear) of 200 pounds on an average; from 1837 to 1840, \$10 33 per barrel.

\$10 33 per barrel.

Cotton.—The average price of cotton from 1828 to 1834, (seven years.) was ten cents per pound; from 1834 to 1840 inclusive, (seven years, when there was no bank,) the average was thirteen cents per pound.

Toracco.—The average price from 1823 to 1834, was \$61 per hogshead; from 1834 to 1840, (when there was no Bank,) the everage was \$82 per hogsheade

These facts, derived from the most authentic sources, fully meet the argument have alluded.—[Pittsburg Locofoco.

The farmers of Virginia should look well into the tariff of 1842, before they vote for Henry Clay. They will see that the protection upon col-ton manufactures is one hundred and twenty per cent; on iron one hundred per cent., and the nom-inal protection on wool and wheat is but forty per cent! This last amounts to nothing; for it is notorious that no foreign agricultural are imported, so as to interfere with our farmers' Will the farmers thus consent to pay 120 per cent, on their cotton goods, and 100 per cent, on their iron, MERELY to enrich the greedy manufacturers? Under this high Tariff, they get scarcely any thing for their agricultural productions, and are yet called on to pay enormous prices for the necessary articles of consumption, to "protect" a very few manufacturers! These are Whig "facts," which should open the eyes of eyery farmer to his true interests, and properly direct and her puissant husband, the hero and heroine of his vote in November. The next election will decide upon the weal or woe of the farmer. Let him look to it in time !- Richmond Sentinal.

How IT WORKS .- Under the present tariff, wheat is down in price, corn is down, wages of the mechanic and laborer falling—store goods are rising in price, and manufacturers are amassing for-tunes! When will our farmers, our mechanics, and our laborers, open their eyes to the oppressions that are grinding them down to poverty. be too late to awake to their wrongs, when Mr. Clay, with a Congress at his heels, sways the scoptre of the nation. If you would be free, the blow must now be struck.—Easton Star.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE-That Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen both voted against the proposition to amend the Pension Act of 1832, so as to extend its provisions to the sol-diers "who fought under Wayne, Clarke, St. Clair, Harmer and Hamtranck," and to those who were in service "under the authority of the United States against any tribe of indians, prior to the 1st January, 1795." See Congress debates, vol. 8, part 1, page 950.

That Henry Clay voted against a proposition to amend the same bill so as to extend its provi-

sions to the widows of the soldiers of the revolution. See same volume, same page.
That James K. Polk voted in 26 for the bill

for the relief of the surviving officers of the army of the revolution. That James K. Polk voted for the amendment to that bill, to provide for the widows of officers and soldiers who fell or died in the revolutionary

That James K. Polk voted in 1829, for the bill "to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the

revolutionary war."

That James K. Polk voted in '32 for the bills granting pensions to those who defended our fron-tiers in the Indian wars from 1776 to 1795—and for the bill supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the

General Cass, in his address to the great meeting at Detroit, said of Col. Polk: "I know him ing at Detroit, said of Col. Polk: "I know him well, and know he will fulfil the expectations of his friends, and fully justify the confidence of his party. Nothing is now wanting to insure success but united exertion. Victory is in our power, and let us attain it. Let every one feel and fulfil his duty. I am persuaded that such will be the general sentiment and action of the party, that I confidently predict that JAMES K. Pol. will be the next President of the United States, and if he is, I know he will follow in the footsteps of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison, and of Jackson.

NOTICE.

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

July 26, 1844. July 26, 1844.

HARDWARE, &c.

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

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

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

Long-Handled and Grain Shovels, and Spades; Pitch-Forks, Scythes, Sneades and Rifles; Long and short Traces; Haller Chains; Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes, Drawing Knives, Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes, Drawing Knives,
Hatchets; Pannel, Compass and Tenant Saws;
Firmer and Sockett Chisels; Augers, Auger
Bits, Braces and Bits, Extra Brace-Bits, Gimlets;
Fore, Jack, Smoothing, Sash and Tongue and
Groove Planes, Plane Bits, (single and double,)
Gages, Spoke-Shaves, Files, Rasps, Rules, Squares,
Steel Blade Squares, Mason, & Plastering Trowles;
Curry Combs, Horse Cards;
Bell-mettle Kettles; Tin Plates, assorted;
Locks, Bolts, Hinnes, Sorens, Tarks, Brade;

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 n Spiggots;

Radia strops; Spoons; Metat and Wooden Spiggots;
Sash Springs; Coffee Mills;
Scales and Weights; Paint, White-Wash, Shoe and other Brushes; Shoe Blacking;
Pepper; Tobaccs; Shoe Blacking;
Shoe-Thread, Pers, Bristles, Awls and Handles, Shoe Knives, Pincers, Rasps, Nails, Lasting Tacks, Boot Cord and Webbing, Peg-Cutters, Size-Sticks, an assortment of Shoemaker's Kit and Kit Files;
Japanned Spittoons; Trunks, Sugar Boxes, Nurse and other Lamps, Canisters, Candle Sticks, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

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

July 17, 1844. THOMAS RAWLINS.

THE U. S. MAGAZINE Democratic Review.

JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, Editor.

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangements, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future Nos. about SEVENTY-FIVE per cent.

Editor expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party —together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political desig-nation is not to be applied. \(\) The Monthly Financial and Commercial arti-

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

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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

ally fulfilled.

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

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

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

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

PLAN OF PUBLICATION. The Democratic Review will be punctually de-livered free of expense to subscribers in the principal cities of the Union on the first of the month. and forwarded to mail subscribers and agents on the 25th of the month preceding publication.

All communications for the Editor to be ad-

dressed (post-paid) to J. & H. G. LANGLEY, Publishers, 57 Chatham-Street, New-York.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

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

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

ce Lawns; Plain Lawns;
Plain Lawns, very handsome;
Ginghams and Calicoes, all patterns and prices;
Figured and Plain Mcuslins, very handsome;
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, a great variety do Mitts, Dress Handkerchiefs; Mitts,

Do Sun Shades and Parasols;
Bleached and Brown Cotton;
Cotton Osnaburg, Twilled and Plain;
Best Beaver, Russia and Silk Hats; A good assortment of Gentlemen's Summer do Do do Hardware and Cutlery; Tin-Ware of every kind; A good assortment of Groceries;
Prime Chewing Tobacco;
A Prime Lot of Bacon.

My friends and the public are respectfully invi-ted to call and examine my stock and judge for themselves. JOHN G. WILSON. Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844. BLACK OIL VARNISH, For sale at Aug. 9, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH'S. Playing, Visiting and Blank Cards.

Playing, Visiting and Diank Curus.

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

Eagles of Star, Chain and Dot, Wave, Diamond, Marble and White Backs, \$36 per gross Harry 8, same description, Decators Elssler

Merry Andrews do. 18 Highlanders No. 1 star & marble backs 15 Enamelled, Ivory and Pearl Surface Cards, a

the following prices: lled, \$5 50 Ivory and Pearl Surface 2 00 Lar. No. 14 No. 13 No. 12 200 175 150 125

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

Printer's Blank Cards. Small Blanks (Playing Card size) No. 1 \$15 per Gross Large " 24 Double small (double size of small) 1 Double large (double size of large) 1

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

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

LT Also Rail Road and Steamboat Tickets made o 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.

Printing Presses,

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

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

JOHN T. WHITE, Type and Stereotype Foundry, 45 Gold street, (second door South of Fulton st., N. Y.) The subscriber would call the attention of Editors and Printers generally to his new Specimen Book, recently issued, which 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 conf made to many of the leading journals in the Uni ted States and the Canadas, as to the beauty and durability of the type.

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

A large variety of Ornaments, calculated for the South American and Mexican markets, and Spanish, French, and Portuguese Accents, furned 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, of

as good quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment. OLD TYPE taken in exchange for new at S ents per pound.

Editors or printers wishing to establish a news paper, book or job printing office, will be furnish-ed with an estimate in detail for the same, by stat-ing 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 his Foundry. July 17, 1844-tf.*

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

Karpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

OLD RYE WHISKEY.—A good supply of Old Rye Whiskey, favorite brands, and a few barrels first proof copper distilled Whiskey, at 37 1-2 cents per gallon, with a considerable deduction in price by the barrel.

S. GIBSON. Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

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

July 17, 1844.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES.—A supply of Winchester made Buckskin Gloves, very su-perior, 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 sec.

July 17, 1844.

J. J. MILLER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

PERSONS having claims against the estate of George Randal, dec'd, will please present them immediately for settlement. Those indebted to that estate are requested to make payment with as little delay as possible.

GERARD B. WAGER, Adm'r.

July 17, 1844-7t.*

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

July 26, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH.

LIQUORS.—N. E. Rum, Domestic Brandy, 1st and 4th proof, and Domestic Gin, 2nd proof. For sale by SAMUEL GIBSON. Harpers-Ferry, August 9, 1844. SUPERIOR HATS.—A supply of Rogers's Best Beaver and Russia Hats, which will be sold low.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844. GODEY'S MAGAZINE AND LADY'S BOOK.

Vol. 29, from July to December, 1844. A NEW VOLUME.

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

BATTLE-GROUNDS, MEZZOTINTS, &c..

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

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

To illustrate our battle scenes we have the pow

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.

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, engraved by Alfred Jones of New York, engraver to the Avalle Association. the Apollo Association.

This will be a new feature in our book, and will

be much inquired after by our imitators; but they must find out our localities; we will not give them a hint of them. Suffice it to say that seven of the plates are now completed. ILLUSTRATIONS OF EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

We have now in the hands of the engravers designs by F. O. C. Darley, W. Croome, W. Hamilton and Humphreys, several beautiful illustrations of the devotedness of the fair sex to the great cause of the American Revolution.

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

The Gallantry of Moll Pitcher.

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

New York-FAVORITE RIDES AND WATER SCENES The following "Contributors" are, we believe,

yet unappropriated:

Miss Leslie, Mrs. E. F. Elly, Mrs. S. J. Hale,
Dr. R. M. Bird, Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, H. W. Herbert, T. S. Arthur, Prof. John Frost, W. G. Simms,
Mrs. H. F. Lee, Mrs. M. E. Robbins, Miss Meta
M. Duncan, Mrs. V. E. Howard, T. Ledyard Cuyler, 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 gallerry, and we will, if its suits our pleasure, go on with

ry, 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 rarity among Philadelphia publishers; that the discovery of a striking and popular feature for a magazine is a thing which requires to be announced with a flourish of trumpets, and thrust upon the public notice in posters two yards long stuck up at the corners of the streets. We dare say such brilliant ideas are rarities with others. In fact it must be so, or they would not be constantly appropriating ours; 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 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

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 the public, to see with what avidity, suggestions and announcements of ours carelessly thrown off as matters of course, are seized by others and trumpeted as astonishing discoveries of theirs. We expect that the idea of offering premiums for superior pictures will next be seized upon, and claimed as original by others. But it will serve them no good purpose. Those whose resources, like ours, are ample, inexhaustible, can afford to laugh at such trickery and ridicule it as it deserves.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS. 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.

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

W. C. Bryant, Dr. R. M. Bird, C. Fenno Hoffman, Jos. C. Neal, Park Benjamin, W. Gilmore Slimms, T. S. Arthur, Prof. John Frost, Hon. Robert T. Conrad, T. S. Fay, N. Hawthorne, H. W. Herbert, H. T. Tuckerman, James Russell Lowell, John Neal, Rev. John Pierpoint, Robert Morris, T. Ledyard Cuyler, S. D. Patterson, J. T. S. Sullivan. If any other magazine in this or any other coun-

1 copy, 1 year,
2 copies, 1 year,
5 copies, 1 year,
11 copies, 1 year,
Any person ordering a copy one year for \$3, or two copies one year for \$5, will be presented with the novelette of the Prima Donna, by W. G. Simms, and Robert Rueful, by T. S. Fay.

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

4844.