

VOL. 1.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1844.

NO. 16.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON

JAMES W. BELLER,

(OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A PEW DOGER ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK,)

At \$2.00 in advance—\$2.50 if paid within six morths—or \$3.00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

31 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 until forbid, and OHAREGO ACCORDINGLY. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

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

AROUSE, FREEMEN!

Aircast for the dawn of our triumph is breaking,
Its am will soon dry the last truce of our shame;
Poor Coonery stands in her log-cabin quaking.
For vain are her chantings the tempest to tame:
Through madness and guile.
She has conquered awhile.
But she watches our rally with pale dismay,
Her cry of dispair
Rings out on the air—
Then spring to the contest, unflinching Democracy!
Darkness must yield to the brightening day;
We'll soon crush the empire of Hard-Ciderocracy.
Sweeping log-cabins and coons away.

We'll soon crush the empire of HARD-CIDEROCKACY
Sweeping log-cabins and coons away.

Who would not share in our toll—in our glory!
Oh who would not deem it a glorious boon
Hereafter to tell to his children the story.
And talk of 'that day when he hunted the coon!'
He is fairly t 'eed,
And he soon shall bleed,
We circle him round with our stern array;
We'll finish his wo
With one hearty blow;
For who shall withstand the 'e 're tide o' Democracy
Whelming the lost ones whit trust in CLAY,
Crushing the empire of Hard-ciderocracy,
Sweeping log-cabins and coons away!

Let the earthquake tread of our columns advancing
Be heard by our foes with wild dismay!
Rush on where the load-star of freedom is glancing.
Beyond the mist that has dimmed its ray!

Soon! soon, shall it gleam
With a stendier beam,
And its light on our banners forever play.
Oh who would not be
Of the fearless and free.
Who follow the star, with the tide of Democracy,
Whelming the empire of Hard-ciderocracy,
Crushing the empire of the faciletocracy,
Sweeping log-cabins and coons away.

Political.

DON'T FORGET.

Democrats, don't forget, when you appear at the polls, says the New Hampshire Argus and Spectator, the old sins of Whiggery.
DON'T FORGET that the Whigs before they came into power in 1840, professed to be against a United States Bank, and after they came in, they passed two bank bills, both of which were vetoed by "Tyler too," who thus saved his country from the despotism and corruption of suc., an anstitution.

institution.

DON'T FORGET that the Whigs, before they came into power in 1840, professed to be against the removal of men from office for opinion's sake, assuring the country that "proscription should be proscribed," and that after they got into power they removed more officers than all the administrations preceding from the foundation of the government.

Intorious that Mr. P. received the votes of several hundred Democrats. Shunk's majority in the same district is nearly 800.

In the 11th district, the Democrats run two candidates or Congress. They take the vote of nur oxe, thereby excluding over 1800 Democratic rotes from the table!

They claim majorities of 11,596 in the 1st, 2d, 3rd and 4th districts, when it is notorious to the

verament.

DON'T FORGET that they falsely charged the administration of Mr. Van Buren with running the country into debt forty millions of dollars, and that when they got into power they increased the national debt from five millions to TWENTY-

SIX MILLIONS.

AND DON'T FORGET that on a good share of this twenty-six millions, they fixed the rate of interest at 6 per cent., parable quarterly, which was equal to 7 per cent., for no other purpose than to put money into the pockets of rich capitalists who had taken the stock.

DON'T FORGET that they passed the INFA-MOUS BANKRUPT LAW, by which thousands of honest men were swindled and ruined, by dis-

honest and fraudulent debtors.

DON'T FORGET that they held an extra sea sion of Congress, and that they extended the first session of the 27th Congress to a period longer than any other session ever held under the present constitution, at an expense to the people of

DON'T FORGET their infamous falsehoods about the furniture of the President's house in 1840, and that, at the very session in which their President came to Washington, they asked for and obtained SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS to lay out in furniture for that var house—thus admit-ting that all their representations about the ex-travagance of Mr. Van Buren were laise, wicked, and villations.

DON'T FORGET that the leaders of Whiggery in 1840 promised the laboring men "two dot-lars a day and roast beel," if Harrison was elect-ed; and that, since then, they have done nothing but reduce the wages of the laborer, and proscribe

Democrats, while you remember all those sins and iniquities of Whiggery, pray DO. T LET THE 4TH OF NOVEMBER pass without recording your "broad seal" of disapprobation against them.

"TABLE" noder ctoral votes for President since the foundation Government, and of the Popular vote a I four elections.

	Our misury	1 180	100 A 10 3	Mary A		
	throng a to		ctoral			H
	md 1793, Was	hingto	REPURIA	ted unan	mously.	119
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	A STREET STREET		THE JACK	mr.	040.0	- 18

762,149 1840, Harrison, 1,269,763 Van Buren, 1,126,137
It will be noticed that although Mr. Van Buren was deleated in 1840, he yet obtained nearly a million of votes more than Mr. Clay had in 1832, and four hundred thousand more than Harrison, White, and Webster, in 1836.

The Jack Tars in New York have the new Gov. Sailors' WRIGHTS—before named the Presi ential candicand Dallas. There is some hother in Japhy. Pour and Dollars and Sais

VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Richmond Whig says that its party will carry Virginia East of the Blue Ridge by 3,000 majority! We enter our solemn protest against such a claim, and, in proof, submit the following recapitulation of Congressional Districts, East of the Ridge which we take from a table of the whole State, furnished by a gentleman who has made this matter his study. In '40, he came within 50 of the vote of Virginia; notwithstanding the large estimates of the Charlottesville Convention, at which he was present, and saw all their estimates (much higher than his own.) His calculation is, therefore, entitled to much consideration:

East of Blue Ridge.

38,	Little Ditte Littinge.
ė	Dem: Whig!
ą	1st District-Isle of Wight; &c. 381
Ø	2d Nottoway, &c. 692
ŧ	3d " Pittsylvania, &c: 277
Đ	4th Campbell, &c. 91
ķ.	5th "Albemarle, &c. 58
Ē,	6th Henrico, &c
Ξ	7th " Accomack, &c. 120
Ē	8th "Essex, &c. a tie
Š	9th " Fanquier, &c. 678
8	
š	783
à	property there is never the publications 1 - 783 m. 17 - 1. 5
8	Company of the Compan

Dem. maj. East Blue Ridge 716 We have another estimate from a well informed gentleman of the Accomack District, which

&c. 677
am, &c. 1493
cc., 342
c. 1707
&c. 233
zc. 459
idge 4911
716

ANOTHER FEDERAL FRAUD. We have just been shown a copy of an address, purporting to have emenated from the "Whig Cen-tral Executive Committee of Pennsylvania," which is filled with the most bare-faced and flagitious is fined with the most bare-faced and hagitous falsehoods. Among other arrogant assumptions, it claims 4.781 majority for the whige-in Pennsylvania on the Congressional vote. The modus operandi employed by these political Solons to arrive at this sage conclusion is truly laughable.—We will cite a few particulars only, by way of expense.

ample.

In the strong Democratic county of Berks, where Shunk's majority is 4,476, they allow a Democratic majority of only 2,922. This is done by iransferring the entire "Mullioum" inte to their side of the tabe. They might as well have claimed and Be ky alterather.

old Be ks altogether.

In the 18th district they claim the vote of Mr. Pollock as the test of Wing strength, when it is notorious that Mr. P. received the votes of several hundred Democrats. Shunk's majority in the same

They claim majorities of 11,596 in the 1st, 2d, Hats—men's, women's and chil-3rd and 4th districts, when it is notorious to the whole country, that in three of these districts, they withdrew their Congressional candidates, in order to gain votes for Markle.

they claim 5,427 tederal votes in the Bradfor district, where they had; in point of fact, no can didate, the race being between two Democrats!

These are but brief samples of the fairness observed by this redoubtable "State Central Executive Committee." They are evidently greate adepts at figuring than was the notable Major Jaci Downing, and altogether reverse the old adage that "ngures cannot lie." A greater budget of falsehoods, we venture to say, has never bee

crowded within the same brief space.

WHIGGERY IS FEDERALISM. The Federal Wnigs in some parts of the Union are attempting to make the people believe that the present Democratic party is the old Federal party, and that the present Whig party is the old Jeffersonian Republican party! For this purpose they have connected some half a dozen names of gentlemen who once acted with the Federal party, but having become converts to the Democratic faith. are now supporting the principles and measures of the administration. But the following statement of the Detroit Free Press strips off the dis-But the following state-

grees, with the regislature, and voted for all the measures preparatory to the Hartford Conven-tion, in the Massacius setts Legislature. Of the cleven survivors of those who voted for the Hart-iold Convention in the Senate of Massachussetts are ten C ay Whigs.

Of eighty-five members of the House of Repre-

entance recently surviving, who voted for the Hartford Convention, eighty-three are Clay

Hartford Convention, eighty-three are Clay Whigs.

All the known survivors of the Hartford Convention, twelve in number, are Clay Whigs.

Of Governor Strong's Council, who advised the Hartford Convention, the only two survivors are

Clay Whigs.
Of those who voted in favor of Josiah Quincy's resolution "that it is not becoming a moral or reresolution "that it is not becoming a maria of the ligious people to rejoice over the victories of war, ten survive, nine of whom are Clay whigs.

In 1824, upon the motion of Seth Sprague, then and now a Democrat, the resolution was expung-

ed from the Senate, ourcal. Of those who toted for expunging, thirteen survive, of whom nine are Democrats, and three Clay whigs.

Nine of the old Federal members of Congress during the war, still survive, eight of whom are Clay whigs.

during the war, still survive, eight of whom are Clay whigs.
Every o'd Federal newspaper in Massachusstts, which opposed the war, now supports Mr. Clay for President.

In Richmond, Va., thirty-three Federalists who voted for old John Adams still survive, thirty two of whom are Clay Whigs. Of those who voted for Mr. Jefferson six now survive, five of whom are still Bemocrats.

THE TARIFF OF '42.

How it taxes the poor man's necessaries and don tax the rich man's tuxuries.

ax me rica man's tuxuries.

This act which the Whigs hold up as the paragon of perfection, and which they tell the people shall not be modified or changed by the crossing of a t or the dotting of an i, thus discriminates in favor of the RICH against the POOR.

It taxes the poor man's brown sugar

about	75 per cen
Molasses Maria and and	touten austrial industri
Iron, from	82 to 250 "
Salt, from	60 to 130 "
Logging chains, &c.	150, 45
While it burdens thus ligh	tly the rich man's luxu
refries: ohan-nous : saysou	red common bytalling
Thread laces	15 per cen
Lace of gold and silver	15 "
Diamonds	
Watches, gems, pearls,	# 1 T
Philosophical apparatus	naintings.

Philosophical apparatus, paintings,
drawings, &c. Free.
The Democrats on the other hand, are in favor
of so modifying and amending this tariff as that
it shall produce sufficient revenue for the support
of the government, and afford just and equal protection to ALL the interests of the country—that
discrimination shall be made in favor of the poor
man's NECESSARIES—and that the LUXURIES of the rich shall pay a fair proportion of
the tax to support the government. Farmers and
laboring men—which kind of protection do you
prefer, Whig protection for the RICH, or Democratic protection for ALL?—Glabe.

READ, AND ANSWER!

The following statement is curious and impressive. It was handed to us by a gentleman conversant with such matters. Although it is impossible to be exactly accurate in such a calculation, yet it illustrates the operation of high dulies upon yet it illustrates the operation of high duties upon men of moderate incomes, exhibiting with sufficient accuracy the amount of the unseen tax actually paid. The table proceeds upon the ground that imported goods are purchased, or that the duties imposed by the tariff are necessary to protect domestic goods. The result to the purchaser, upon either alternative, is the same. For the Journal of Commercel

The following statement it is believed may be understood by every man in the United States.

A list of Taxes paid by the Farmers, whose re-ceipts from produce sold are presumed to be \$500 Amount of Ex-

ARTICLES. Pentitu	1601	D'ut too
Iron—including chains, cart-tire, ploughs, horse-shoes, harrow- teeth, axes, nails, shovels, hoes,	are and and the	r mag
scythes, sad-irons, saws, hol-		from the
low-ware, hinges, knives and		alanout
forks, &c.,	875,00	\$25,00
Sugar-brown, 150 pounds,	15,00	3,78
Molasses, 6 gallons,	2,00	28
Salt, 6 bushels,	4,50	48
Oil, Linseed, 1 gallon,	75	25
Leather-shoes, harness, sad-	divelle di	r ban da
dies, bridles, &c.,	50,00	12,00
China and glass,	20,00	4,00
Tin ware, brass kettles, &c.,	10,00	2,50
Woollens-blankets, flannels, car-	· 大大大	count Ai
pets, baize, cloths, &c.,	75,00	25,00
Cotton-shirtings, sheeting, stock-		(199) 45 (6 (1984 - 55)
ings, towels, table-cloths, print-	ME OO	05.00

dren's, Silly Goods drosess handlers chiefs, gloves, ribbons, &c., 25,00

d	3	\$372,00
y i i i k	Doctor's bill, \$10 Parson and church, 18 Schools, 15 Tea, 12 lbs., 9 Coffee, 50 lbs., 5 State, county and dis-	without duty, 64,00
oi.	trict taxes, 10 Saved during the year,	\$436,25 63,75
	Daty paid	\$500,00 \$10
	How it O	perates.

FELLOW CITIZENS! Look at the following tems, (only a part of the system,) and then say whether it is deserving of the name of protection

to American industry.

For example, striped shirting, for the laborer, pays a duty of 85 per cent., while gold edged linen pays but 33 per cent. Iron chains used by farmers pay more than 100 per cent., while gold watch chains for the rich are taxed only 71 per cent Common brown sugar is taxed 70 per cent., and the wines of the rich but 60. The hammer ment of the Detroit Free Press strips of the disguise from modorn whiggery, and precents it in all the naked deformity of old Black-cockade Federalism.

Samuel Putman in June, 1812, reported in the Massachusetts Legislature, a strong memorial to Congress against a declaration of war, whileh was adopted by 409 yeas to 146 nays. Of the Federal yeas, there-nine are new living, thirty eight of whom are clay whigs.

This memorial was signed also by two Federal memis resortengess, toth of whom are now living.

This memorial was signed also by two Federal memis resortengess, toth of whom are now Cay whigs.

Are not the pursuits of the farmer, the ship-levence Salienstal, late member of Congress, with the registature, and voted for all stevedore, longshoreman, wheelright, tinsmith,

stevedore; longshoreman, wheelright, tinsmith, &c. American industry; and is it just that they should be taxed so enormously upon everything they consume, for the advantage of the few? think, upon reflection, you will answer no!

A MECHANIC.

THE DIFFERENCE .- The systems which the two political parties advocate at the present time, in reference to a Tariff may be summed up as fol-

lows;
That of Mr. Clay and his supporters is, Pro-TECTION TO MANUFACTURERS;—that is, LT-let the government take care of the wealthy capitalists whose funds are in manufacturing operations, and they will take care of the farmers, mechanics and all other classes.

That of Mr. Polk and his supporters is PROTES TION TO ALL, PARTIALITY TO NONE ;—that is, IJ let government give to the manufacturers, farmers, mechanics and all classes, privileges alike, and they will be able to take care of themselves.

Let the friends of equal laws choose between the two.—[Ball. Rep.

THE LABORER AND THE EMPLOYER .- The THE LABORER AND THE EMPLOYER.—The Hartford Times truly says: The employer is as dependent upon the laborer, as the laborer is upon the employer. The employer gets his living and his money in a great degree, from the laborer whom he hires. Let the laborer cease to work and where would the employer be? The fact is, one is dependent upon the other, and we hope no laborer will insult his employer by attempting to force him to vote contrary to his opinions; nor consent that the employers hall dictate to him as to his manner of voting. Both are independent at the polls if they choose to it.

MR. WEBSTER'S PORTRAITS OF HEN-RY CLAY.

From the Washington Globe. After thirty years' acquaintance with Mr. Clay in 1842, Mr. Webster sketched this portrait of him for the Madisonian. It will be seen that the outline embraces the character of Mr. Clay from the time lie and Mr. Webster met in Congress, down to 1842, when they had parted, and the sketcher sat on the same seat in the cabinet of Secretary of State, which Clay Mr. had once

"When the years he numbered (says Mr. Webster of Mr. Clay) were barely sufficient to qualify him for a seat in the Senate of the United States, and he could almost without suspicion pretend to the innocence of a novice in political intrigue, he extended his vision through the long vista of party turmoil and revolution before him, and intently scanned the whole scene, that he might discover in turn all the tortuosities and difficulties of the path which led to the coveted prize beyond. To attain it, every energy has been nerved; every plan and every scheme has been employed, till the age of 70 has overtaken him—in vain.

"He has figured among statesmen in originating and supporting measures deeply affecting the

ing and supporting measures deeply affecting the the interests of the country, whether for weal or for we: it was with the expectation of the presi-

dency.

"He has figured among partisans and intrigued among politicians: it was with the expectation of the presidency.

tive eloquence in the Capitol: it was with the ex-pectation of the presidency. "He has speechified at dinners on the stump:

it was with the expectation of the presidency.

"He has promulgated opinions and condemned them—he has joined parties, and forsaken them them—he has joined parties and forsaken them—he has supported triends and abandoned them: it was all with the expectation of the presidency. Amid every change of political opinion in himself—amid every revolution of party—whether he was Representative, Senator, Commissioner in a foreign country, or quitted his popular position to become Secretary of State, he never lost sight of the one great object—the presidency. As soon as he thought his arrangements made, his forces prepared, and the plan of campaign complete, he entered the field, and he was defeated. Again defeated in open warfare, he experienced, in 1839, the additional degredation and disappointment of being rejected by his own friends. Vexed and harrassed by reiteration of deleat, where stands he now? Upheld by his own desparation and the recklessness of a few desperate friends, he affects recklessness of a few desperate friends, he affects the modesty of retirement, while he promises indi-

the modesty of retirement, while he promises indirectly a renewal of the contest.

"Directly, he promises no such thing; but, in the morbid beevishness of frustrated ambition, (we will not quote an old and familiar adage,) he assails personally, as well as politically, one whose position he envies, because he has, by long reveries on his own aspirations, persuaded himself that he should be there himself! But where is he now? At every struggle he is sinking further and further from the object he wishes to grasp. Are his hopes of the presidency brighter?

"His most sanguine friends cannot confidently Clay "His most sanguine friends cannot confidently

make the assertion.

"He has met the punishment which usually attends a constant tissue of intrigue. The calculations of his cunning have deceived him, and he is farther from the presidency than ever.

"Yes, farther than ever. When he betrayed the President, and declared himself in favor of a States."

"I am in favor of distribution ment, of the land revenues am States."

Henry Clay in 1844. National Bank, contrary to the professions of the party in 1840, and so far succeeded in his perfidy as to obtain the leadership of the whig party after the vetoes—then, or up to that period, the Whig party held nineteen of the States by decided majorities. Under Mr. Clay's lead, and with his name as the candidate for 1844, in less than two years the Whigs have lost possession of all the States

but five or six. This is incontrovertible, and will not be denied by any sane Clay man.

"His (Mr. Clay's) irritable temper brooks no contradiction; and by far fonder of invective and retort than of the influences of soft persuasion, neither friend nor foe, who opposes him in debate, can expect quarter. Indeed, on these occasions he treats his friends worse than his foes; for, while e looks upon the latter as enemies in a lawful var, he regards the former as rebellious subjects

who deserve no mercy.
"Excessively fond of admiration, as a public oraor, and consequently studying effect more than wise man should, he cannot, and uever could, orego a joke, or surcaem, which should bring aplause from the gallery, though at the same time t should plant a dagger, or create vulnus im fult of this temper has been fully shown. no man, in his speeches, gains more general ap-plause, no man inflicts so much private pain, so DEEP-SEATED a dislike, in the bosom of his adver-

Since 1842 Mr. Webster has been turned out an article forms a portion of its price."-Vol. 2, 110 of the premiership. The country had marked iim, and the administration of which he was the nead, for decapitation. The Whig party and Mr. Clay, its chief, had denounced him as corrupt, unprincipled, and treacherous. The Clay press, from the highest to the lowest, had pelted him like scavengers. Driven out at last by all parties, he at last cried out " Where am I to go?" For a at last cried out "Where am I to go!" For a year he wondered about without a door being opened to him. At last, the hopolessness of whiggery ic party would, they say, tear down every-thing. called him in : "Come, we will take your help, although our leader has said you are a dead weight to any party. Our case is so desperate that you can do us no mischief.

AN IMPORTANT "CHANGE."-Hon. R. R. Collier, of Petersburgh, Va., has published a lengthy and spirit sterling address to his follow-citizens, declaring his purpose to support the election of Col. Pols. Mr. C. was one of the most powerful advocates of the election of Gen. Harrison in

From the New York Morning News.

ALL THE FAT IN THE FIRE.!—We are truly concerned to announce to the Tribune, and sundry other Whig papers of these parts—as also to the universal press of Southern Whigdom—that all their editorial denunciations of the supposed "coalition" between the Democratic party and Mr. Birney—all their portentious capitals—all their pregnant queries on the subject, are all thrown away! It is truly melancholy to witness such waste! It was only that untrying and ubiquitous "tourist in the Southern and Southwestern States" after all—"Monsieur Tonson come again!"—as poor Marbleu ays in the play.

The Albany Argus of yesterday says:
"The Detroit Free Press of Saturday last pronounces the alledged nomination of James G. Birney by the Democrats of Saginaw county, Michigan, as a "Roorback," and a trick got up by the Whigs for effect in Western New York and Ohio. The same paper contains the expose of the Democrats of Saginaw in denunciation of this trick." ALL THE FAT IN THE FIRE !- We are truly

A PROUD CONTRAST:

How stands the Democratic party before the nation? In a noble contrast with its adversary.

Encouraging pure morality and true religion in the unspotted characters of those it presents for

the unspotted characters of those it presents for the highest offices in the nation.

Advocating that degree of taxation only which is necessary to support an economical govern-ment; leaving all classes and all pursuits to the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, subject only to this moderate deduction.

only to this moderate deduction.

Opposed to all schemes to bribe the people into heavy taxation for the emolument of particular classes, by a distribution of national funds or any other corrupt and fraudulent device.

Opposed to a National Bank, and all other powerful and corrupting combinations which lessen the control of the people over their government and expose them to fraud and imposition.

In the array of millions which now constitute the Democratic party, and are destined to govern

the Democratic party and are destined to govern

this Republic, there are but shades of difference.
Their greatest differences are upon the Tariff, and they are only the differences between incidental protection and accidental protection. All look to a Tariff as one resort for a revenue, and perhaps there is not an item in which the incidentalists and the accidentalists would not agree in prac-tical legislation. Even those differences are fast

On the subject of Texas also, there are shades of difference, but so faint and rare as to constitute no ground for separation or reasonable complaint.

no ground for separation or reasonable complaint.

A party so strong, so homogeneous and so united, always ready to sacrifice personal preferences and interests for great principles, must be successful. No local or temporary reverse can destroy it. It will acquire strength from the profligate bargainings of its adversary which at first seem to weaken it, and never losing its character, compromising its principles or disgracing its name, it will survive all attempts to destroy it, and become in a few years, and for ages to come, the governing party of this great Republic, with no competition other than that which shall steal its cloak. tition other than that which shall steal its cloak, profess its creed, and steal its name.

[Kendall's Expositor.

The following verse, from the "Clay Minstrel," says the Lorain Republican, explains Clay's position upon a National Bank. We give it verbatim:

slices not to "go" for such a rotten institution.— He is not a man to "quarrel with his bread and

"I know of no principles in the constitution that

authorizes the federal government to become such "I have every where maintained that in adjust-

ing a tariff for revenue discriminations ought to be made for protection,"—Clay's letter to Cope.

REVERSE.

"Duties should be laid without reference to protection. [The original compromise bill.]

There is no necessity of protection for protection -Henry Clay.

"We must reject both the doctrines of free trade and of a high exorbitant tariff. All parties ought be satisfied with a tariff for revenue, and discriminations for protection.—Clay's speech at

A NATIONAL BANK. "I believe the establishment of a bank of the U. S. required."—Clay's Raleigh speech.

REVERSE.

"We are not empowered by the constitution to renew the charter of the bank."—Clay in 1811. THE TARIFF.

"But the duty never becomes an integral part of the price."—Mallory's life of Clay, Vol. 2, p. 110. REVERSE. It may be taken as a rule that the duty upon

WHIG PRETENSIONS .- The assumptions of the

whig party is beyond all account. To hear them

talk, and bluster, and threaten, one is led to infer that in their estimation, none but a whig ought to warring against the best interests of the country; while they would protect and preserve. This is all very fine, but how are the facts. During the entire existence of the Union, the whigs have held the power but 12 years. During the entire balance of the time, it has been in the hands of the democracy. This country has prospered. We have arisen from a weak, to a great and prosperone nation, yet we defy the whigs to point to a single measure which has had a permament and beneficial influence upon the country, brought out and carried through by them alone. What good came out of the administration of John Adams, or John Quincy Adams, or the success of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too?" Nothing, literally nothing, but much of evil. To what party, then, is attributable the prosperity of the country. Clearly the democratic party. And yet to hear a whig orator, one would for a moment be led to imagine he believed the democratic party composed of men whose sole object in existence was to tear down the govern-ment, instead of guarding and protecting it from the assaults of federalism. We wish our whig friends would look a little into the matter, before

dopted by the democratic party .- Ulica Observer. Every old federal newspaper in Massachusetts hich opposed the war now supports Clay for Pre-ident. So says the Boston Poet.

they become ferocious in their denunciations of the people; understand a little what they are talk-

DEMOCRATIC CREED.

The following extracts from the writings of Thomas Jefferson, is a brief exposition of the prin-

The following extracts from the writings of Thomas Jefferson, is a brief exposition of the principles of Democracy.

Democracy—Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever State and persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; the support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration of our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican feedencies; the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people; a mild corrective of abuses, which are lopped by the sword of revolution, where peaceable remedies are unprovided for; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics; from which is no appeal but to force; the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; a well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts and sacored preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid; the diffusion of information and arrangement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid; the diffusion of information. The wiscomen of person; under the protection of the habeas corpus; trial by juries impartially selected. These principles form the highest constellation which has gone before us and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wiscome of our pages and blood of our herces have been devoted to their attainment; they should be the creed of our political faith; the test of civil instructions, the touchstone to try the service of those we trust, and should we wander from them in moments of brror or ularm, let us hasten to retrac trace our steps; and to regain the road that aloue leads to peace, liberty and safety.

ittion other than that which shall steal its cloak, profess its creed, and steal its name.

[Kendall's Expositor.]

Mr. Clay and a National Bank.

The following verse, from the "Clay Minstrel," says the Lorain Republican, explains Clay's position upon a National Bank.

"List, list, he speaks to the loces,
Casse, cease, with your country to prank;
Down, down. with the Sub-Treasury;
Establish a National Bank."

Yes! ves! yes! yes! yes! yes!

Clay goes for a National Bank."

Yes. "Clay goes for a National Bank."

Yes. "Clay goes for a National Bank."

No doubt of that. He has received too many fat slices not to "go" for such a rotten institution.—
He is not a man to "quarrel with his bread and butter." But let us see what this bank that Glay "goes for" has done.

The old one loaned as follows:
In 1830, \$193,167 to 52 Congressmen In 1831, 322,191 to 51
In 1833, \$74,766 to 58 "

S1,605,782

Henry Clay in 1844.

"I am in avor of distribution, by the government, of the land revenues among the several States." Henry Clay in 1844.

BEVERSE. done. - Louisville Democrat. 11 2 0 01 100 VIII

WHY ANNEX TEXAS?

Because the Father of Democracy, the patriotto Jefferson, bought it of France and paid the money of the nation for it.

of the nation for it.

Because, in the treaty of 1803, we forever guarantied the civil, social, political, and religious rights of Texans!

Because, Clay said we had no right to transfer it to Spain in 1819.

Because, Mexico never had a title to it; but she

violated the Constitution of 1824, and left Texa ree to act for herself! Because, Texas defeated the army of the mur-

dorer, Santa Anna, and he, when taken prisoner, solemnly signed a treaty for the independance of Because, Texas has been recognized by us, as free and sovereign, and desires us to fulfil our

pledges to her!

Because, Clay says it is a better country than Florida, having a delicious climate, fertile soil, live oak for our navy, and the finest harbors on the

globe.

Because, it will protect Texas from the rapacity of Mexico, which is aided by England.

Because, it will make a home market for our fabrics and produce, and prevent smuggling on ou

ontiers.

Because, it will prevent British invasion by land save us Oregon, and protect our commerce Because, it will give us the tride of all the great rivers to the far West, that run to the Mississippi and the gulf.

and the gulf.

Because, it gives us 136,000,000 acres of land
[at \$10,000,000] for which. England would pay
ten times the sum, and then destroy our commerce, manufacturers, planting and mechanic interests.

Because, it would extend our free institutions, the principles of human rights; and the glad tidings.

of salvation.

Because, Clay and Adams wanted to buy in 1827, and Gen. Jackson in 1829, to prevent foreign nations from destroying our peace and pros

Because, Great Britain wants Texas; as sh

does all creation, to enslare the millions.

Because, our British-Whig-abettors aid England and Mexico, and oppose "Union and Liberty.

Because, Annexation will prevent Consolidation and perpetuate State Rights.

[St. Clairsville Gazette.]

Democracy in 1832 and 1844.—The democrac-ic creed never changes. It is the same now that it was in the days of Jackson and Jefferson. In looking over an old file of papers, of 1832, we made the following syrvest.

the following extract : "For President,

ANDREW JACKSON. "His mearures are—equal protection to agriculture, manufactures, and commerce—economy
in the pupile expenditures—a liberal construction
of the constitution, with the exercise of express
or implied powers—neither consolidation nor nullification—a firm adherence to democratic principles—to individual and municipal rights to the
sovereignty of the States, and the sovereignty of
the people."

the people."

Colonel Polk has always expressed similar views and for a strict adherence to which, he received the Democratic nomination for President.

ing about, and perhaps they may graciously ac-knowledge that the democratic party are not only not quite so bad as they would represent, but that in truth all the blessings we enjoy, flow from the institutions framed and fostered, and measures a-THREE AT A BIRTY. -A lady in Mont county, Alabama, had three fine healthy a at one birth, a few days ago. The father Democrat, named one boy after Mr. Polk, t er after Mr. Dallas, and called the dancing

Spirit of Jefferson

CHARLESTO WES

Friday Morning, November 1, 1844,

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



COL. JAMES K. POLK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS

Election on Monday, 4th November. DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.

lat District.—John S. Millson of Norfolk.
20 do. Thomas Wallace of Petershurg.
30 do. Wm. R. Baskerville of Mecklenburg
47n do. Wm. Daniel of Campbell.
57th do. Archibald Stuart of Patrick.
67th do. Thomas J. Randolph of Albemarle.
77th do. William Smith of Fauquier.
87th do. William P. Taylor of Caroline.
97th do. William H. Roane of Henrico.
107th do. Richard Coke, Jr. of Gloucester.
117th do. Henry Bedinger of Jefferson.
127th do. James Hoge of Pulaski.
147th do. Henry S. Kane of Scott.
157th do. Robert A. Thompson of Kanawha.
157th do. William S. Morgan of Marion.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA! A few words, fellow-citizens, we beg leave to lay before you on the eve of this important election. The argument is nearly exhuasted and it is almost time to ACT. It is scarcely necessary for us at this eleventh hour to expatiate on the merits of the controversy before you. The principles of the two parties, the qualifications of the two candidates, the abominable expedients and humbugs of the Whigs, have been spread before you, in every variety of form.

You havenow to choose between Jas. K. Polk. and Henry Clay. Can any staunch Republi-can of the Virginia State Rights school, hesitate in his choice? Can any Republican prefer H. Clay? Where are the pretensions which he can urge to your support? Is he in personal quelifications, or in political principles, superior to Mr. Polk? He may be a more brilliant orator-but we do no want splendid eloquence to conduct the Executive Department-Neither Washington nor Jefferson was an orator. He may be a more dashing politician than Mr. Polk-but we do not want any high flying and daring politician, who soars even beyond the Constitution, and disdains all its restrictions, in order to carry out some extravagant object of his towering ambition. We want not the arrogant temper of a dictatorthe vindictive and proscriptive spirit of a man who and much more his opponents, as D. Webster has drawn the portrait of H. Clay. We want no aspiring moon-reaching President, who is too much elighted with the incense of adulation, to listen of the Government, without "favor or affection." But we desire a President of cool, yet firm tem-

Our country demands a President, who will carry out the true principles of the Constitution not one, like Mr. Clay, who rejoices that he is not "embarrassed by the peculiar opinions" of Virginia-who pursues the latitudinous construction of the Constitution-who aspires to a mammoth National Bank, to a high protective Tariff, to the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, to a Bankrupt Law, and to that fearful brood of Federal encroachments which he hastened to establish in 1840, after violating all the promises which his party had employed to get into power. We want no man, who will first into power. We want no man, who will first run a line of 36 degrees of latitude to cut the South off from the immense territory of the North, from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and then refuses to make some compensation by the re-annexation of Texas. We desire no man to administer the Government, who will violate his own solemnly-pledged Compromise Act of 1833. All the measures of Mr. Clay are intended for a Northern latitude. He would stretch the powers of the government, contrary to the true genius of stitution, so as to locate a National Bank in the North-to burthen the south with a high tariff for the benefit of the Northern manufacturers— to promote the Distribution as an ally of the Tariff—and to propitiate the Abolitionists, by a sacrifice of Texas. We want no such man, at the head of the Government-to establish a strong and overwhelmning Federal power at Washingtonto sacrifice the interests of the South to the extravagant demands of the North—to employ his panage to strengthen his party, to reward his crea-No man was ever presented to the people of Virginia, whose general principles are more congenial to her own; no man who would be more anxious to walk in the footsteps of Thomas Jefferson himself, than this much reviled citizen of Tennessee. Nor is the manner, in which they have been

supported by their friends, less remarkable than the principles which they profess. Jas. K. Polk not played the electioneerer. He has not indecently roamed over the country to curry popularity with the people. He has not written six -por has he played the Protean politician in every possible variety of form. His friends, too, have spurned every appeal to the senses of the passions. They have employed no senses of the passions. They have employed no mummery to seduce a free people—they have enlisted no idle glees or contemptible coons in their service. They have resorted to no humbugs to de-ceive the country. They have got up no Disunion plot, nor British Gold humbug plot, nor ridiculous hard bread humbug. They have scorned all coali-tions with the fanatic Abolitionists, or narrowminded Native Americans, nor have they employ ed immense funds, or extensive pipe-laying, to support their fallen fortunes. If James K. Polk be elected, he will be halled as the representations. tative of the free, unbought, unbargained, suf-frages of a free people. Should Henry Clay suc-ceed, he will carry upon his escutcheon the stain of the means of his ascension—and the world will suspect him to owe his success less to his own merits, and less to the voice of a free people, than to the arts of his followers, and the influence of

their vile cabals. Judge ye, then, people of Virginia, between these men!

We warn you, Virginians, against the last humbugs and the extravagant vaunts of the Whigs.—

Beware of the insidious expedients which a description Beware of the insidious expedients which a desperate party, bent at all events upon the success of their chieftain, may yet employ—and beware of their idle braggadocias. Look out for the last humbugs and despise them. Believe not their gasconades. Unless we are grossly deceived by men of the cuclest minds and highest characters in

Pennsylvania and New York, we must carry the Keystone and the Empire States. With these powerful States by the side of Virginia, and all the South, with one exception, perhaps, and almost all the West, we must succeed in the election. Of this glorious, unterrified old Communonwealth, who can doubt? Who can doubt that she will go who can doubt? Who can doubt that she will go for her own principles—and repudiate the man who has repudiated them? All our accounts from Virginia are, indeed most cheering. Not a cloud is over the horizon—not a doubt can exist of our success, if you but do your duty. Let every man of you go to the polls on the 4th November. Let every one persuade and assist his neighbor. Let every freeman give his vote—and let every man be prevented, who attempts to give an illegitimate

be prevented, who attempts to give an illegitimate vote.

To the polls, then! To the polls! Frown down these Federal politicians, and this arrogant Dictator! The eyes of the whole Union are now fixed upon you. Virginia may be the battle-ground on which the whole campaign may be decided.—The Whigs are concentrating their means upon our State. Your soil is invaded by hosts of foreign orators—and three were sent by Mr. Clay's own State upon the consecrated plains of York Town. But we will baffle all their arts and all their exertions. We shall certainly triumph, if the Republicans will but do their duty. Go forth, then and let us have a fair decision of a free people. But no decision can be fair, unless the vote ple. But no decision can be fair, unless the vote be a full one; and unless all frauds are banished from the ballot-boxes. Watch them—Wake up your Committees—let every consideration, which can address itself to our principles or our prudence, invite us to check every abuse of the inestimable right of suffers. right of suffrage. (We make a few extracts from the Act of February, 1844, for the guidance of our friends, as well as of the Commissioners.)

Be active, friends, and be not too sanguine, lest you become supine—but let every man of you go to the polls. Never did any contest—never did to the polls. Never did any contest—never did the principles of Virginia, more anxiously call upon every Republican to do his duty and his whole duty. We call especially upon our County Commmittees to be at their posts. The Whigs are all organized; and we must be so likewise.—Distribute your tickets at once. Remember Monday the 4th day of November.—Remember, too, that every man's vote in Viginia counts alike, whether he stands on the shores of the Allantic or beyond the mountains. The election of the Electoral Ticket is decided by the majority of votes in the whole is decided by the majority of votes in the whole State, and not in any one county or district. Every vote may be important.

We have now put the case fairly before you. It is for you to decide. In 1840 we saved the citadel, and glorious was our triumph. Let us do it again. Even should our sister States desert us at this crisis, (of which we have no apprehension,) yet we say to you, now, as we said in October four years ago, "the necessity for your exertions would be the greater; your victory would be bright-er, your future destiny would be the more giori-ous." And has it not proved so? When did the old Dominionion hold up a prouder head, than she did after the election of 1840? In the name, then, of old Virginia, in the name of her dearest principles, in the name of all our Southern institutions, and by your devoted regard to the Union itself, we call upon you to put forth your whole strength. Go forth and strike a great blow for your country. -We have done our duty, fellow-citizens. The decision now rests with you.
THOMAS RITCHIE,

Chairman Democratic Central Committee Richmond, October 28th, 1844.

Extracts from the Electoral Law of February last. 2nd Section (in part.)-"No person, whatever, shall be permitted to vote in any other county, ciis accustomed to lord it over his political friends, ty town or borough, than that which the land or the greater part thereof lies, if he shall offer to vote as land holder, or in any other county, city, town, or borough, than that in which such person shall actually reside, if he shall offer to vote as a house keeper and head of a family assessed with part o to the voice of truth—or to administer the offices the revenue of the Commonwealth within the year the Government, without "favor or affliction." next preceding, and having actually paid the same; and nothing in this or any other act shall be so construed as to authorise or require the Comper—of strong, common, practical sense, who sioners to permit any person to vote unless they will calmly consult his public duties, and sur-shall decide that such person is entitled to vote will calmly consult his public duties, and surround himself with sage and able counsellors—
who would make up his decisions with great circumspection, and then adhere to them with inflexible firmness, falsely, in any such case, shall be perjury, and pun-ishable in the same manner, and to the same extent, as if the same had been done before a Court of Re-

son shall vote more than once in any election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, either in the same county, city, town, or borough in which he first voted, or by again voting in any other county, city, town or borough, or if any person shall claim and exercise the right of toting in any such election, in consequence of being by his own procurement falsely assessed with a part of the revenue of the Commonwealth, each and every such person shall for his offence forfeit and pay to such person shall for his offence forfeit and pay to the Commonwealth for the benefit of the literary fund, the sum of one Hundred Dollars, recoverable by motion in Superior or Inferior Court in any Coun-ty or Corporation in which the offence was commit-ted: Provided, Ten days notice shall have been given of such motion. And the judges and attorneys for the Commonwealth in each of the circuit, county, and corporation courts, are hereby required to give this section specially in charge to their respective Grand Jury Courts next succeeding the election for Electors of President and Vice Presi-

"UP, GUARDS, AND AT THEM !"

Remember the importance of the contest-the great principles involved in the issue. The battle of 1800 is to be fought over again, and every Democrat must do his duty. Republicanism and Federalism are again in the field, each marshall-Such a man is Henry Clay—and such a man is not James K. Polk. No man was ever presented to voters of Virginia, on Monday next, you will be voters of Virginia, on Monday next, you will be called upon to make the solemn decision, whether our Republican form of government, hitherto administered on the pure principles of Jefferson and Jackson, shall continue to prevail in our land, or whether it shall be "changed" for the principles and policy which distinguished Alex. Hamilton and the Elder Adams, during the ever-memorable "Reign of Terror." Then you will be called upon to declare, by your suffrages at the ballotboxes, whether our glorious country shall be thrown into the arms, of her ancient and inveterate Federal foes-the Websters', Adams', and Otis', of New England Hartford Convention memory-who, during the hottest period of our Revolutionary struggle, declared it "unbecoming a moral and religious people to triumph, in the success of American arms."

Remember these things, and buckle on your armor for the final conflict. From the mountains and the valleys, let the old and young, the regulars and the militia, make one GENERAL RUSH to the polls, and overwhelm their ancient and inveterate foes with shame and confusion!

"COME," as the mountain wind comes on its path,
When the tempest hath roused it from sleep,
COME, as the ocean-waye comes in its wrath,
When the storm-spirit frowns on the deep,"

The returns first received from Pennsylvania nd Ohio, are always favorable to the Whig party. They will not be satisfied, however, with giving their true vote, but will magnify it in every possible manner. Be not deceived, then, if you see on the day of election, handbills issued from the Whig press, claiming a Victory! Victory! in the KayTO THE PEOPLE OF JEFFERSON.

A few more days, and the die will have been cast that is to decide whether those principles which the spirit of '98 and '99, after an arduous onflict-but which in that memorable period finally triumphed over Federal usurpations-shall prevail; or whether Virginia, who has always een first to raise her voice in an indignant tone against-Federal encroachments upon the rights of he States, shall, at least, cease her opposition, and become a proselyte to those principles which she has ever regarded, and ever resisted, as not only hostile to her best interest and dearest rights, but to the perpetuity of those institutions which the valor and patriotism of our forefathers, after a seven years' war, contributed to establish. that hostility, which has ever manifested itself at every encroachment upon her rights; now slumber ?-when, too, the party arrayed against them, from its signal overthrow in 1800 had dwindled into insignificance, has step by step, insinuated itself into the confidence of the people, until that triotic, and truly Republican State, since the dawn dwarfish impotency which elicited the just conempt of every States' Right man, is now assailing the Democracy with Herculean strength, that berty and equal rights. To the keeping of her can only be subdued with the same indomitable spirit which the genius of liberty displayed on that ed, upon divers critical occasion, and this is one nemorable occasion. Federalism has now grown of them. Let not, we implore you, the veteran powerful, and thinking the present time favorable or the accomplishment of its long cherished hopes, has thrown off the mask, and boldly avows its principles, advocating those very measures which in '40 it repudiated; pronouncing the charge made against it, that such were its measures, a foul calumny, by which the Democratic party "hoped to deceive and mislead the people of Vir-

Shall that inflexible devotion to the States' Right creed, which has always characterized this ancient Commonwealth, and which acquired for her, in the memorable campaign of '40, the distinction of Standard-Bearer, now wax cold?-Shall that devotion to principle which has led her arms to victory in other Presidential struggles. not crown her Democracy in the Presidential conflict of '44, with honor and a glorious victory ?-Let us not forget that as guardians of unborn millions, we are bound, as faithful stewards, to transmit to posterity unimpared, the same blessngs that have been bequeathed to us, and believng that this sacred duty can be only performed by rigid adherence to a strict construction of the Constitution, and those principles which Jefferson ounded upon the rock of ages, can be maintained, we are bound, under every feeling of love and duty to our country, to oppose a party whose measures are at war with all the great principles of Virginia.

Fellow-citizens, the Federal party present you he same issues as in 1832-and the Democracy have the same leader to contend against-Bank or no Bank. The usurpations and corruptions, the frauds and outrages which marked the Great Robber Bank from 1832 to the period of its disgraceful and appalling bankruptcy, seem to have nade that institution peculiarly dear to Henry Clay and his partizans. Are the American people willing to trust those with power, with the neans of repeating their pernicious quackerywith the opportunity of placing the National reources in the rapacious hands of those who, in afew years, plundered nearly forty millions of money-who introduced correction into Congress. the State Legislatures, the press and the ballot box-who turned Commerce into a lotter; Enterprise into gambling and finished by spreading bankruptcy throughout the land? Let every man who stood by the Constitution and the country in the fearful struggle with the Great Robber from 1832 to 1841, ponder these questions well.

The time for action is at hand. The same parleaders who led the war against the patriot Jackson, are confidently presenting themselves for popular suffrage, as if the people had forgotten the career of law violation, demoralization and profligacy of the Bank, and were now ready to sing hallalujahs to the soulless Juggernaut, and lie down to be crushed by its wheels. What is the next measure? Distribution of the public lands. How is it to operate? The States receiving it are enabled (they tell you) each year to carry on their State Government with lighter taxes than they would be otherwise compelled to assess. These taxes, Fellow-Citizens, are (in every State of the Union) levied in proportion to the property each man possesses; so that the man who is worth ten thousand dollars finds himself relieved from paying ten dollars of taxes-the man worth one thousand dollars is relieved of one dollar of taxation-while the poor man without property, who pays his poll tax, receives no relief. Such, Fellowcitizens (in a few words) is the operation of their distribution system. He who pays the Government most for his means, towards the creation of this fund for distribution, is the only one who receives no benefit from it. Such is the obvious tendency of this fundamental principle of modern Federalism, which dares not avow its disposition at this late day to create a monied aristocracy, a privileged class in the United States. Hand in and with this deceitful bait, its copartner in fraud, is the High Protective Tariff taxation measure, the trump card of the Whigs, who, discardng all their coyness and timidity of a few years back boast of its magnificent fruits. I solemnly believe that man never before invented such a sysem of grinding oppression as this Tariff taxation; t is concealed from common gaze, and thus its uthors are saved from popular indignation, but he South see it and feel it; it is impressed upon her by her poverty and declining trade. Where, ellow-citizens is the Home Market this Tariff as to create? Let the reduced prices the farmer receives for his produce answer. This sysem, embracing as it does, a system of prohibitions and restrictions, meddles with the business and individual enterprize of men-it cramps and restrains one pursuit of industry, and by some unnatural process attempts to force prematurely nother, and thus injures and impairs the productive energy of the whole. Are you willing, ye who live by the sweat of your brow, that your neessaries of life shall be taxed higher than the uxuries of those who riot in wealth? Are you willing that your situation shall be reduced to the condition of the laboring class of England, who, by incessant toil and miserable fare, are almost

Fellow-citizens, ponder these things well, for I tell you again the time for action is at hand .-Are you willing that Henry Clay, the author and advocate of these Federal measures, shall sway the destinies of this mighty Republic, and that the genius of Democracy shall no longer guide the councils of the nation? Are ye willing that the internal Improvement system, shall be revived? Are ye willing that another Bankrupt Law shall CLAY-Convusion, CALAMITY, CORRUPTION be passed, again to disgrace the statute book, des- Voters, choose between them.

reduced to brutal stupor?

troy credit and confidence among men by shamelessly setting at naught their most solemn contracts? Are ye willing that a reward shall be tendered to the author of Coalitions-to him who safeguard to Southern institutions.

Men of Virginia, the eyes of this nation are upon you. Attention every where !- attention, earnest and profound is fixed at this time upon our dear State, and her action in the coming election. Republicans of our own Southwest, we tell you that the Piedmontese of the Blue Ridge, the people of the Northwest, the Democrats of the seaboard look to you with fraternal encouragement, and bid you do your duty! Press on, then, into this glorious action, and make success, with God's will, in a good cause, the harbinger of a great victory! Remember—remember it with pride and honest exultation—that our noble, paof the Revolution, and through all its convulsions, ever bore aloft the sacred banner of popular lifirm hand, this palladium has been often entruststandard-bearer be struck down in this skirmish with the enemy. Let not the time-endeared flag itself, which has hitherto waved triumphantly over an hundred battlefields, be trailed ingloriously, by Federal hands, in the dust. No, God forbid! Should such a disaster befal, and become accessary to the return of Federal supremacy in the land, the very ashes of the "Apostle of Liberty" would stir in their silent repository. The departed spirit of Jefferson, if in communication with the things of this world, would frown with indignation upon the political degeneracy of the

Remember, fellow-citizens, your siresber their Democratic principles-remember their undying hatred to Federalism-remember modern Whiggery, the heir apparent and faithful representative-remember, finally, what an inheritance of reputation, of glory, and of influence, has descended upon the people of this unspotted and celebrated Commonwealth, and then give, as lies in your power, full force to all the influence which CURTIUS. Virginia possesses.

MORGAN COUNTY.

It may be scarce necessary for us to say to our friends in gallant little Morgan, that much is expected of her on Monday. See that your full vote is out—see that your tickets are distributed—that no undue influence is attempted to be exercisedand you will come off more than conquerors .-Banish Whiggery, sons of Morgan, from your soil-it should never flourish there, nor never would have done, save by your own supineness and neglect. Remember, Monday, 4th November, and do your duty.

SMITHFIELD PRECINCT.

Our friends look anxiously for a good account from this Precinct. If the entire vote can be brought out, we know that you will redeem all that is expected of you. Be up then to your duty -see that your entire strength is at the Pollsand you will overwhelm the Whig vote. " Can you not equal the Whig vote at Shepherdstown ?-From the diminution that is expected at that precinct, and the gain at yours, we think a vigorous effort will nearly balance you. Our friends at Harpers-Ferry and Shepherdstown are organized and prepared for the conflict. Let not Smithfield be behind them. "THE MANAGERS LAST KICK!"

What a pity the "Last Card" of the Democrats fered of putting it forth. So desperate a one as uniting the whole DEMOCRATIC party at the North, with the Abolitionists, should certainly have been managed with more caution than to let our Whig friends find a clue to it, before all the preliminaries were arranged. And then the contingency in which it is to be played—that is, if we lose Pennsylvania-makes it so probable that we shall have of necessity resort to it.

Do the Whigs suppose that the Democrats of the Southare fools, that they can be operated upon by such base and ridiculous humbugs? As your gullibility is questioned, fellow-Democrats, show to the schemers and cajolers of the Whig party, that you have yet sufficient intelligence left to point out the deceptions of Whiggery, and enable you to brand the propagators with the mark of deep and lasting condemnation. They know, as well as you, the whole scheme is a Whig "Roorback," and yet at this late day attempt to foist it upon you. O! the desperation of the sinking and rotten cause.

VOTE EARLY.

And then you will be relieved of the importun ties of the Whigs. Vote early, then move around and see that all of your friends do likewise. See that none stay away-the vote of one man may be

LOOK OUT FOR FRAUDS! The Whigs in Pennsylvania, as well as Virpinia, are practising all kinds of frauds to carry the election. They have lost their boasted confidence in the result, and are now attempting to effect by fraudulent means, what they fear they cannot do by fair and honorable. Among other tricks in Pennsylvania, they have gotten up an electoral ticket, headed with Polk and Dallas, and the first four Democratic Electors, and then the names of the Whig Electors are inserted alter nately. The whole State is flooded with these tickets, and and it will require the utmost vigiance on the part of our friends to detect them.-Nothing of the kind has been attempted in Virginia, so far as we have learned, yet it would be well enough to be on the alert. In their desperation, no one can say what they will do.

Write your names on the back of your tickets! Some persons may not be aware that it is necessary their names should be written on the back of their tickets. See to this, and do every thing right.

Omo.—A change of one vote in every township, in favor of the Democracy, will give the vote of Ohio to James K. Polk, and thus make Ohio a supporter of the new administration, which will com-mence on the 4th of March next with James K. Polk at his head.

THE DIFFERENCE.—In Pennsylvania the Demo cratic candidate for Governor has a CLEAR MAJOR-ity over both Clay and Birney candidates, while in Ohio the Clay candidate for Governor is some seven or eight thousand in a minority.

PRO OR CON.

P. or C. POLK-PEACE, PLENTY, PROSPERITY BE NOT DECEIVED.

A regular and systematic plot is on foot to flood the States that vote on Monday, with FORGED returns of the Pennsylvania and Ohio elections .would assist John Q. Adams in abolishing the slave representation of the South, by striking from the Constitution of our country the surest duty at the polls, and rest assured, the freemen of Ohio and Pennsylvania will do theirs. We sub-join the following from the Madisonian of the 26th ultimo:

> "We understand that the Whigs are making "We understand that the Whigs are making extensive arrangements to circulate false acounts of the election in Ohio and Pennsylvania next week. Money is freely expended to convey by expresses, fabricated returns into States which vote at a subsequent day. It is supposed that these false returns will exhibit less than two-thirds of the Republican vote. It is farther suggested that these returns are already printed, done up in wrappers, and actually directed to the individuals to whom they are to be sent in a thousand directions.

Look out for the Forgeries.

Correspondence of the Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27, 1844.

I hasten to inform you, and through your paper, the entire Democracy of Virginia, of a most nefarious scheme, which has been hatched by the Whig Committee in this City, of "Willis Green" notoriety. The last desperate onslaught on Virginia, of this desperate humbugging Committee, is, to have Expresses in waiting on Friday and Saturday, to spread over your State, forged returns of the Pennsylvania elections—certifying, that the State has gone triumphantly for "Henry Clay;" with the hope of creating a panic in the camp of the Unterrified Democracy of Old Virginia.

I feel that it is needless to caution the "gallant Pleet that it is needless to caution the "gallant Spartans" of your city, against such rumors; but the people of the interior, who may not perhaps be aware of the desperate straitsto which whiggery is now driven, might possibly be induced to credit too willingly rumors which at first may seem plausible, but in the end will appear as base and vile as the father of lies himself could invent.

Warn the Committees" against such rumors Let not the Democracy put any reliance in reported "Whig victories" until the whole State is heard from; tell them that their brethren in Pennsylvania are as true, and firm, and as determined to boast of, under the circumstances. Let but the indomitable Democracy of the Old Dominion prewhich they ever have done, and my word for it, Henry Clay will not be particularly embarrassed by the "peculiar opinions" of Virginia, or the vulgar prejudices of the "Suabian Dutch" of Penn-In haste, A FRIEND AND LOOKER-ON.

How the Whigs expect to carry Virginia. It has just leaked out, that the way by which the Whigs expect to carry Virginia, is by throwing n 3000 new votes on "pocket deeds." Be not alarmed, however, by this. They may have been made, but Commissioners, have not yet decided that they will so far violate the plain provisions of the law as to receive them. If they should even be received, there are changes enough from the Whig to the Democrtic party, to more than counterbalance. Do your duty, Democrats, and all will be well. With the veteran of the Enquirer, we say Virginia is safe in spite of all Whig ma-

WHAT STUFF!

The Whigs, together with their leader, Henry Clay, have been coaxing and wooing Mr. Birney and his party to their support. Webster, Choate, Seward, and C. M. Clay, have been holding out every inducement—making every promise that could be asked, if the Abolitionists would declare their determination to support Mr. Clay. But all "the fat is in the fire"—the Abolitionists will not support that political intriguer, whose whole political life has been one continued effort to reach the Presidential chair. And now forsooth, the Whig fact is a sufficient answer to all the blustering press of the South, have opened their batteries, and the big guns and the little ones, are all direct ed Coainst the Abolitionists and their "union with the Loco ocos." No man of sense apprehends any such thing-and it is merely for base party ends that it is asserted. The Democrats desire now, what they have always done, that the Abolitionists should support their own man, and not become identified with either of the great parties.-We do not want them, and consequently have made no effort to secure them. Our candidate has written no Northern letters, to "catch birds of

The charge that Mr. Birney has been nominated by the Locofocos of Michigan for a seat in the egislature, has been contradicted a dozen times. Upon his own authority, we are authorized to proounce it false. The Saginaw Journal, from the county in which he is said to have been nominated, declares the whole story a trick of the enemy .-Sensible men of the South cannot be deceived by such humbugging as this.

"Give the Mechanics a Chance." So says the Free Press, and so say we

The mechanics of the country are the reliance of the Democracy in every time of need. In this contest they feel doubly the necessity of a firm adherence to their long cherished principles. They see a great party in the country attempting to contend tor-no matter from what quarter it be crush them to the earth, in order to legislate for the moneyed-aristocracy of the north. Mechanics, DECISIONS OF THE HOUSE OF DELAGATES. arouse! come forth from your workshops and put your seal of condemnation upon that party, whose leaders regard you as only fit to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Who believe the benefits of Government are only intended for the "rich and better born," and that you already enjoy too many privileges to insure the preservation of our institutions.

Who is James K. Polk!

To this interrogatory, hear the answer of the sage and the patriot of the Hermitage, who knows nim better than any man in the Union. Democrats, as you venerate the name of Andrew Jackson, and rallied to sustain the standard of "Old Hickory," come, come forth, in all your strength, to sustain the son of his adoption and the defender of his principles, JAMES K. POLK, the "Young Hickory" of Tennessee. But, who is James K Polk? Hear the old veteran answer:

"A citizen more exemplary in his general de-portment, more punctual and exact in his business, more energetic and manly in the expression of his opinion, and more patriotic does, not live."

"BE IT AMONG THEM."-The Winchester Vir ginian of Wednesday says:-"A distinguished Whig better of this place, has been betting, we undesstand TWO to ONE with a brother Whig, that another distinguisned Whig better will lose all that he has ventured upon Clay's election. What will the Republican deduce from the significant fact that the Whigs are betting among themselves upon Polk's election? Does it look like acknowledging the corn?"

GOVERNOR PORTER has written a letter, which is published, and in which His Excellency denies the Whig charge of his being in favor of Mr. Clay. He says he "regards the election of James K. Polk as absolutely certain."

POLICS ELECTION CERTAIN. We have the most cheering prospect before us of glorious success, if the Republicans of the Union will but do their duty. And who is it, wh soul is animated by great principles, in so holy a cause, that will not bestir himself to save his country from the dominion of the Dictator? We lay before our readers the following estimate of the States, on whose votes we count with strong and well-founded hopes of succers:

Maine. New Hampshire.

Here are 171 votes, which we shall obtain, if we but do our duty-and 138 are sufficient to elect Polk and Dallas.

A slim chance for Clay's Big National Bank.— The Congressional elections of the present year have resulted favorably for the Democratic cause beyond our most sanguine expectations. There will be a large Democratic majority in the next Congress, so that even should Mr. Clay be elected, (of which there is not the slightest probability,) not a single one of the heresies of Whiggery can be carried into effect. As far as the results of the Congressional elections have been ascertained,

they stand thus:	Democrats. Whigs.	2000
Louisiana,	3 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3
Illinois,	Committee of the American	8
Missouri.	5 2000 0	g
*Vermont,	or and of the section	
Maine,	The land wilder 3 to a down 21	
Pennsylvania,	12 10	
Georgia,	b 14 2 2 3 4 4	
Ohio,	and blue the 13 set of the 8	
A Library and thousands	of north and refusion after hear and	
	46 28	
	The state of the s	

A gain of 30 members over 1840. *One not elected—will be a Democrat. †Three not elected—two will be Democrats. †Two Native Americans.

NEW YORK SAFE!

The Whigs may brag, bluster, and hurrah for New York, but they are not in earnest-they only poast to keep up the drooping spirits of their friends New York is sound to the core. See the eviden-ces taken from the New York Morning News be-

From the New York Morning News THE VOTE OF NEW YORK.

We bid, in all candor, our distant friends to cast the winds any alarm about the Thirty-Six votes of New York. The Whigs have sent accounts of their success in effecting a coalition with the Natives, claiming thereby such a majority in the City as will overcome the Democratic vote in the State.—They reckon without their host. Every new evidence continues daily to add still more and more confirmation to our confidence of the State. They cannot seduce the Democratic the State. They cannot seduce the Democratic Natives to any considerable extent, and it would not hurt us for the State if they could. Eight thousand is the highest marority in the western Infected District given them by the most liberal allowance, from correct and best informed friends in that quarter—and that will not make a breakfast for the Democracy of the rest of the State.—The real confidence extentioned by the Milian The real confidence entertained by the Whig leaders in the vote of New York, is apparent in the fact that the bets offered by "a Subscriber," in another column of the News, remain untaken.—
The Whig politicians are generally pretty liberal "betting characters," but they dare not venture to take up the invitation of our Advertiser.

We learn that a certain Mr. Brook from Pennsylvania, who has become purchaser of the Iron Works on the Shenandoah river, in this county, is attempting to exercise rather an undue influence, for our region, over the minds and independence of men. He pretends that in case of fr. Polk's election, he will abandon the furnace, and consequently the men engaged directly or indirectly with it, will have to look out for other employment. Now, we learn from unquestionable authority, that Mr. B. is making his arrangements as speedily as possible, to put this furnace in full blast during the winter, whether Mr. Polk or Clav be elected. Le this be as it may, however, no freeman in Virginia should suffer himself to be robbed of his rights by any such unjust and tyrannical means of party warfare. If Mr. B. proscribes for opinions' sake, let him do it-you exercise your rights, and act as becomes freemen and citizens of Virginia.

TO COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTIONS. The following extract may be of importance, in deciding the right of certain persons who claim to be voters. On the part of the Democratic party, all we ask is a strict adherence to the law and the Constitution. This is our right, and this we will

Madison Case. - Journal 1840-41; doc. 45. Conveyance must be bona fide—page 6. Property must vest beneficially in grantee

page 6. Consideration must not be merely colorable page 7.

There must be a consideration of a pecuniary nature—page 7.

Though the deed be formally good, if it be substantially fraudulent—the votes are illegal—page 7, 8 & 9.

"And whether the fraud be of a moral nature, for the purpose of doing a wilful injustice, or the act be as the lawyers term it, in fraudem legis, (that is, to evade some law,) the house will equally interpose to prevent itself from being made the mere instrument to defeat the law." Rage 7.

Dinviddie Case—Journal 1841-2, doc. 19.

The quantity or value of the land must be established, when it is doubtful whether the amount is sufficient to make the vote legal—page 5.

Extract from the Law passed February 12, 1844, in regard to the Presidential Election:

"And nothing in this or in any other act shall be so construed as to authorize or require the Commissioners to permit any person to vote unless they shall decide that such person is entitled to vote; and for the purpose of better enabling them to decide upon cases of doubtful votes, they are hereby empowered to swear any persons (whose right to vote may be questioned,) to answer such questions, and make such statements in relation to his right to vote as they may deem proper."—See Acts 1843-4, page 27, Sec. 2.

A SINGULAR, EXCUSE. The Boston Atlas as A SINGULAR, EXCUSE,—The Boston Atlas assigns as a reason for the defeat of whiggery at the Congressional elections in Georgia, that "the whiles had not yet got used to the new mode of electing by districts!" This is equal to the schoology, who excused his failure to recite his lesson by saying that he "had nt yet got the hang of the new school-house."—Harrisburg Union.

The standing of the first in the second control of the standing of the first in the second control of the standing of the first in the second control of the standing of the standing of the second control of the standing of

"I roould not live alway!" Ah I why do we cling with such fondness to earth!
Its smiles are delusive, and short-lived its mirth!
The objects we dote—the lovely and true,
On Times a rapid current are passing from view!
With the flectness of day,
They are fading away,
And nothing, no, nothing their progress can stay.

Why cling we to earth! its fond friendships though sw Are as fragile as bubbles, when rude billows meet; Its beauties are transient as sunset's rich light. That dazzles a moment; then fades from the sight; Its lineaments wear. The deep impress of care, And beam with a wanton and treacherous glare.

By the frosts of old age when the life-blood is chilled, And the pulses of passion, once restless, are stilled; When the roses of beauty are nipped by the frost, When the terrour of youthful affection is lost;

Then why should we dread

To lie down with the dead,

When the pleasures we covet are withered and fled?

From the bosom of winter glad spring may arise,
Enumeled with flowerets of delicate dyes;
The fountains may gush from their fetters away,
And the wood and may thrill to the nightingate a lay;
But death only has power,
When our charms are all o'er,
An i amorial and glorious youth to restore.

Miscellancous.

Beauty, like imppiness, is more within our grasp than many imagine. We say there is no beauty in this or that, when in truth, there is beauty in all that comes from God: and were our eyes no dimmed by looking on the grosser things of this world, we should see the beauty, and adore it as the type of Him who awakened it. The spirit of him who looks, has as much to do with the beauty of the scene as the objects of that scene itself. A sunny mood is like a sunny beam, shedding a summer glory around, piercing through shedding a summer glory around, piercing through shadowy veils into the depths of lealy woods and human hearts, and showing forth the secrets of loveliness unmasked before. What one man kicks aside as a mere worthless pebble, a keener eye discerns and treasures as a diamond.

THE FEMALE HEART.—The Female heart may be compared to a garden, and when cultivated, presents a continued succession of fruits and flowers, to regale the soul and delight the eye; but when neglected, producing a crop of the most noxious weeds; large and flourishing, because their growth is in proportion to the warmth and richness of the soil from which they spring.— Then let this ground be faithfully cultivated; let the mind of the young and lovely female be stored with useful knowledge, and the influence of wo-man, though undiminished in power, will be like a "djamond of the desert," sparkling and sure, whether surrounded by the sands of desolation forgotten and unknown, or pouring its refreshing streams through every avenue of the social and

FANCY AND REALITY.-He who gives himself up to fancy is like a man led by a child, who tells him of all the wonderful things that he will show him in the garden of the world, and when he comes to see the marvels, finds them but May blossoms and brier rose, that fade as soon as gathered, and leaves a bunch of thorns in his hand.

JUSTICE AND FRIENDS .- The man who suffers himself to be compelled to do justice to others, will, some time or another, have to compel others to do justice to him; and he who has abandoned his friends in time of need, will surely have to lament their loss when he has to struggle with enemies.

Equity.—A gentleman travelling in a gig in the vicinity of London, on coming to a tumplke, stopped for a ticket, and while the gate-keeper was procuring it, he threw the toll-money down on the road. The gate-keeper, with great coolness, took it up and placed the ticket upon the ness, took it up and piaced the ticket upon the same spot, which the gentleman perceiving, and being anxious to proceed on his journey, requested him to hand it up; but turning on his heel, he said—"No, sir; where I receive my money, there I always leave my receipt;" and left the gentle-

it, even to your best customers. A man who pays easily will not thank you for the delay; and a slack, doubtful paymaster, is not too valuable a customer to dun sharply and seasonably. A fish may as well attempt to live without water or manually and seasonably. man without air, as a mechanic without punctuali ty and promptness in collecting; it is folly to at-tempt to keep or get up business by delaying col-lection. When you loose a slack paymaster from your books, you only lose the chance of losing your money, and there is no man who pays more money to lawyers than he who is least prompt in collecting for himself.

FASCINATION AND FEAR .- I once in a forest watched for a few moments a striped squirrel crawling slowly towards the open jaws of a hide-ous rattle snake, which lay stretched across the road, in the path my horse was travelling. A second thought induced me to cease idle and at once dismounting, I cut a long pole, drove the reptile from the path, and took the squirrel in my hand without its attempting to escape; but it died in a few minutes, although not within ten feet of the serpent .- | Cor. of the Jour. of Com.

CARRYING HOME ONE'S OWN WORK .- A venerable lady of a celebrated physician in Boston, one day casting her eye out of the window, observed her husband in the funeral procession of one of his late patients, at which she exclaimed, "I do wish my husband would keep out of such processions-it appears too much like a tailor carrying home his work!"

from the humblest station, reached the loftiest height attained by any man in modern times, was suddenly stripped of his fittes, his possessions, and exiled to the little insignificant Island of Elba, in the Mediterranean. And it may be recorded as a singular coincidence, that the ancient and peculiar armorial ensign of Elba was A WHEEL, which was borrowed from the Egyptian mysteries, as the emblem of the vicissitudes of human tife!

"Has Moore written anything more exquisite than the following?" We don't know whether he has or not, says a Western paper.

"I'm a careless pointo, and heed not a pin How into existence I came;

"The peas and the beans may more loftily tower,
But why should I bend me to them?
Defiance I nod, with my beautiful flower,
When the earth is hoed up to my stem."

Make yourself useful and you will succeed.— So says Macauly in a recent Edinburg Review.

A dandy, who wanted the milk passed to him at one of our taverns, thus asked for it : " Landlady, please pass your cow down this way." To whom the landlady thus reforted: "Waiter take the cow down to where the calf is blating.

REMEDY FOR THE BOTS .- Having seen many horses die with bots, and many remedies given without effect, I was induced by a merchant in Cambridge to try the following for a horse of my own, after I had tried most of the remedies in com-mon use without effect, and had given him up for

and poured down while foaming. To my great surprise, he was in five minutes wholly free from pain, and at every freely—the next morning I was on my journey. I have since recommended and given the same in perhaps fifty cases, with the same good effect; not in one instance has it failed to select a partiet ours.—Cor. About Condition.

LARD LAMPS.

I HAVE just received a few more of those MILLER & TATE.

Sept. 27, 1844.

C ENTLEMEN,—Do you want a fine Cloth of which will be sold low. Call and see.

Sept. 27, 1844.

C ENTLEMEN,—Do you want a fine Cloth of which will be sold low. Call and see.

THAVE just received a few more of those MILLER & TATE.

Sept. 27, 1844.

C ENTLEMEN,—Do you want a fine Cloth of which will be sold low. Call and see.

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

Out 11.

As & G. W. HOLLAND:

As a G. W. HOLLAND: Half pint vinegar, half pint soft soap, half pint gin, and half pint molasses, well shaken together, and poured down while feaming. To my great surprise, he was in five minutes wholly free from pain, and ate very freely—the next morning I was

WM. A. SOMMERVILLE, ATTORDET AT LAW,

Martinsburg, Va.

OFFICE removed to room adjoining Mr. Dorsey's Drug Store. Continues to practice in the several courts of Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan counties. Sept. 27, 1844.

ISAAC FOURE, WAL TA VEWEOTTA 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.
Angust 9, 1844—2m.

R. HUME BUTCHER, ATTORNET AT LAW CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, A TTENDS the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick and Berkeley

August 2, 1844-tf. LAW MOTICIE. A. J. O'BANNON having permanently set-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. Attorney and Counsellor at Law. WILL act as agent for persons who have Lands in the Virginia Military District in Ohio, and will attend to the payment of taxes, and the investigation of claims on said lands, and to the prosecution and defence of suits in the Circuit Court of the United States for Ohio, and in the State Courts of that State, where the interests of the holders of those Lands may be involved.

TAny communications addressed to B. F. Washington, Attorney at Law, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia in reference to the above, will be promptly attended to.

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

Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, &c.

Corner of Shenandoah & High str'ts. HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

Young Ludies' Boarding School. ATCHBOYA SUMIYART.

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

L. EICHELBERGER.

Angerona, Aug. 30, 1841.-3m.

The Latest Fall Fashions, UST received by Joseph Brown, Tailor.— His Shop, the same as occupied for the last two years, at the East end of town, on Main street. Extremely thankful to the public for the encouragement that has been extended towards him for so long a period, he hopes by assidious attention to business—promptitude, and a desire to please, still to merit their kind approval. He is now in receipt of the latest Fall Fashions, which will enable him to fit out Gentlemen in the "latest tip," at the shortest possible notice. Over-Coats will be

for work, at the market price.

JOSEPH BROWN. September 27, 1844.

A Rawlins & Son's do do.

For sale low at the Hardware Store of Sept. 27. THOMAS RAWLINS. Fifty cents will save Dollars. WE have just received a lot of Magnus & Raff's V celebrated preparation for the extermination of rats and mice. Price, 50 cents per box.

INEGAR .- Prime Hard Cider Vinegar at July 17, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH'S. WOOL.—The subscriber will give liberal prices for WOOL of every kind.

July 26, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH.

Lat and 4th proof and Denotic 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.

Polk and Clay. JUST received, a small lot of Polk and Clay CANES, at C. G. STEWART'S. Sept. 27, 1844.

For Sale. FIRST RATE ROCKAWAY WAGON.

A Apply to J. H. BEARD & Co. Sept. 20, 1844. JET COMBS.—Entirely a new article, at C. G. STEWART'S.

Sept. 20, 1844. DRIME VINEGAR-Just received, a few barrels prime Vinegar.
Sept. 20. MILLER & TATE.

BLACK OH. VARNISH—For Harness, &c., &c., for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co. Sept. 20, 1844.

Second Supply. HAVE just received my second supply of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.; Also-A general assortment of Bar Iron and Oct. 4. For sale very low by THOMAS RAWLINS.

New Arrival.

THE attention of Ladies is invited to the arrival of a few pieces of most splendid Cashmere de Ecosse, all wool, the richest and most beautiful

New style Bonnet-Caps, Ribbons and Flowers;
Rich plaid Merinoes, gay colors for children.
Also, Lafe Preservers, (an indispensable article for ladies in these fashionable days.) Call and see.
J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Oct. 4, 1844.

Hats, Caps, &c., 3 CASES fashionable Beaver Hats, from 84 to

Silk do. only \$2;
Fashionable Cassimere do. only \$3;
Children's, Youth's and Men's Caps, in great variety, comprising Velvet, Cloth, Otterand Worst-MILLER & TATE.

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

BENJAMIN LUCAS,

JOHN W. MOORE, ROBERT LUCAS, DANIEL G. HENKLE. August 23, 1844.

BRACELETS, &c. JUST received, another supply of Jet Ornaments for ladles wear, such as Jet Breast-Pins, Bracelets and Hair-pins. Also, a few pounds of Black Rugles for Necklaces.

Sept. 6. CHAS. G. STEWART.

New Fall and Winter Goods. New Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of announcing the reception of their stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which have been purchased with great care in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and in point of style and quality, they feel confident in saying, that they will compare with any stock that has been or will be offered in the county. They have taken the greatest pains to select not only the best staple dry goods, but with great care have selected the most iashionable and richest styles of Fancy Goods that could be found. Their stock of Groceries. Hardware, Queens. Their stock of Groceries, Hardware, Queens

ware, &c. will also be found generally complete. We invite a visit from all, whether they wish to purchase or not. Come and look, it will afford us pleasure to show our goods,
Sept. 27. MILLER & TATE.

Splendid Fancy Goods. THE attention of Ladies is directed to the following list of beautiful new style goods:
Real French Cashmere de 'Eosse; Splendid assortment French Mouslins; Rich Striped Satins; Striped and figured Lustres, a new article; Silk Warp Plaid Alpacca;

Do Black do.; Bl'k and lead-colored plaid do.; French Silks; Prints, in great variety, from 61 to 25; Furniture do., new style; Best French Kid Gloves; Worsted and Silk Mitts:

Half long white Net Gloves; All corded embroidered Skirts, a new article; Pink and white Lace Balzorine, a new and fashionable goods for evening dresses; Velvet and Silk Points; Black and colored Gimps;

Bugle do.; Cords and Tassels, for Cloaks and Dresses Fashionable Cloakings; Black Lace; Silk and Bobin Lace; Figured and plain Nets, new styles; Shaded Purse Twist; Plain do.;

Cotton, Cashmere, China, and Raw Silk Hose Jet Buttons, Ornamented Combs, Necklaces, Hai Bonnet Velvets, fashionable colors; French and American Flowers;

White Wreaths; Tinseled do.; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, &c., &c. We respectfully invite the Dadies to call, and examine our stock, feeling assured they will compare favorably with any stock that has been or

will be offered in the market. MILLER & TATE. Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

THE attention of Gentlemen is respectfully invited to the following assortment of Cloths Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. Super Black French Cloth; Fashionable shade rich Brown do.; English wool-dyed Black do.;

Beaver 6-4 Tweeds, for Sack Coats; Bl'k Cloak Cloth;

Cassimeres; 1 piece sup. Bl'k French Cassimere;

3-4 do. do.;
A great variety of plaid and striped Fancy of the most desirable styles;
3-4 Tweeds, a good assortment;
Plain and plaid Satinets; Kentucky Jeans, &c.

Sup. Bl'k Sattin; A great variety of latest style Merino do.; Fancy Silk do.; Valentia do.; Scarfs, &c. Rich Sattin Scarfs; Plaid Silk do.;

Black Italian Cravats; Fancy cotton do.; Suspenders, Pocket Hdkfs.; Lambs-wool Hose:

estings:---

Merino Shirts and Drawers. For sale low by MILLER & TATE.

Co-Partnership. HAVE this day taken as a partner in my mer-cantile business, Mr. JOHN K. WOODS. The business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of MILLER & WOODS. I would respect-

fully request a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the House.

Sept. [12] 13, 1844.

J. J. MILLER. New Fall and Winter Goods.

WE are now receiving our supply of NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which will be very extensive and elegant. We invite all to an examination of them before purhasing elsewhere. MILLER & WOODS.

SELLING OFF.

Who want a Good Bargain! THE subscribers desirous of reducing their heavy stock, are selling off a great portion of their goods at cost for cash. The assortment of Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, &c., is complete. Persons desiring good bargains will do well to call on
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, August 2, 1844.

Wool. We want to purchase at the mar-Whet price, 2 or 3000 pounds of Wool, for which we will exchange goods.

August 2, 1844. MILLER & TATE.

YARN.—A large supply of coarse Yarn for servants. Also, mixed and white fine Yarn. Orange, blue, and red Yarn, variegated—beautiful for children—for sale by Sept. 6.

J. J. MILLER.

WANTED. 1,000 LBS. BEES-WAX, 50 Bushels Mustard Seed, for which the market price in goods will be given.
August 9, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH.

TURNIP SEED.—Fresh Turnip Seed for sale by J. H. BEARD &. Co.

OR THE LADIES .-- Just received, a few pieces of beautiful Prints, full patterns, low.

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

CIDER VINEGAR.—Just received and for sale by J. G. WILSON.

PRINTS.—A lot of beautiful new style MILLER & TATE.
September 6, 1844.

LARD LAMPS.

WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE respectfully informs 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

Having purchased an extensive QUARRY of the most beautiful White and Variagated MAR-

the most beautiful White and Variagated MAR-BLE, and an extensive water power to saw and polish with, his prices will be LOW. One great advantage to purchasers is, that all Stone will be delivered at his risk, without any extra charge.

By application to Mr. JAS, W. BEILER, Charlestown, those who may desire any of the above articles can be shewn the list of prices and the different plans. He will also forward any orders, epitaphs, &c., that may be desired. Or by addressing me, at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., orders can be filled without delay.

LTNo imposition need be feared, as my prices are uniform.

Aug. 23, 1844.—1y.

NEW GOODS.

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

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

A great variety of Prints; Beautiful Lace Patterns; A good assortment of Groceries, viz:

Prime Cheese; Sperm, Mould and Dipped Candles; Rosin Soap; Mackerel and Herring; A prime lot of Bacon.

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

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 20, 1844. REMOVAL. HOMAS RAWLINS has removed his estab-L lishment to the Store Room recently occu-pied by John B. Packett, and immediately under the office of the "Spirit of Jefferson," where he offers the most substantial and general assortment of Hardware ever brought to this market. In addition to his former stock, he has just returned from Baltimore with many new and useful articles, and a full supply of those formerly kept. All are offered on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or to punctual cus omers on time. A call from the public generally is respectfully asked. Thankful for many past favors, a continuance is solicited.

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

NEW FALL GOODS. JUST received and opened, a large stock of New Goods, of the latest style and importa-

E. M. AISQUITH. Sept. 20, 1844. SHOWER BATHS.—Portable Shower Baths, to be used either in Bath House or Chamber

E. M. AISQUITH. CARPETING.—Low Priced Carpeting, at Sept. 27. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

FRESH TEA.—Just received, a case of ver-peculiar. E. M. AISQUITH. RAT TRAPS.—Warranted to take in the most experienced old Norway.
Sept. 27. E. M. AISQUITH. SHAWLS.—I have received Several elegan new style Shawls. E. M. AISQUITH.

Sept. 27, 1844. Domestics. ROWN and Bleached Cotton; Do do S Bed Ticking, Checks;

Twilled Cotton; Osnaburg do., &c. Sept. 27. MILLER & TATE. Fulled and Plaid Linseys.

JUST received, a large supply of Fulled and Plaid Linseys, Home-made Flannels, which will be sold very low, or exchanged for Wool, at factory prices. Farmers can now supply them-selves on very favorable terms. August 23, 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 arrangements, by which my assortment will always be kept complete. Farmers can be supplied with any 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.

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.

TIMOTHY SEED. FRESH lot of **Timothy Seed,** for sale by JOHN HUMPHREYS. August 23, 1844. TWO THOUSAND POUNDS OF BACON WANTED, for which I will give the highest

price, if immediate application be ma Aug. 30, 1844. J. J. MILLER. Fulled and Plaid Linseys and LARGE stock of the above goods, which we

A will sell on the usual terms, or exchange for MOOL.
Also, heavy Tweed Cassimeres—a first rate article for Pantaloons.
September 6, 1844. At Cost! Cost!! Cost!!!

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

A. & G. W. HOLLAND. SHOES.—Just received, another supply of latest style KID SHOES.
Sept. 6. MILLER & TATE.

Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

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

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

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c.

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

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

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

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

DATENT MEDICINES.—SWAIM'S PANACEA, Houck's Panacea, Jayne's Ex-pectorant, Dr. Duncan's Expectorant, Brigg's Ara-bian 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.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

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

of country produce, at market prices.

He would also give notice that he has provided himself with a good HEARSE, and will at all times be prepared to furnish Coffins, and to convey them promptly to any place in the county, at the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms THOMAS HOPKINS. Shepherdstown, August 2, 1844-6m.

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

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

ROGERS' PATENT FLANNEL—
Known of the last twenty years as the only Flannel that will not draw up in washing.
Sept 20.
E. M. AISQUITH. New Fall and Winter Goods.

WE are now receiving and opening our supply of New FALL & WINTER GOODS, which are extensive and elegant. We invite all persons to call and examine for themselves.

Sept. 20, MILLER & TATE. SELF-DEFENCE.—Just received, a lew pairs of elegant Rifle-barreled Pistols. Also, two Six Barreled Revolvers, improved pattern.
Sept. 27. E. M. AISQUITH.

Regimental Orders. THE Battalion Courts of Enquiry for the 89th Regiment will be held as follows: For the 1st Battalion, at the house of Mr. M. Johnson, in the Valley, on Saturday the 16th day

of November.
For the 2nd Battallion, at the house of Peter Caughlan, in the town of Bath, on Saturday the 23d day of November.

The Regimental Court of Enquiry for the 89th Regiment will be held at the house of Peter Caugh-lan, in the town of Bath, on Saturday the 30th of November. The hour for meeting for each Court

will be 11 o'clock.
WILLIAM HARMISON, Col. Oct. 11, 1844-td.

Bonnets, Bonnets! FINE Braid and Straw Bonnets, warranted T cheaper than they were ever sold here. Also splendid figured, Blue, Black, Green, Purple and other colors Bonnet Velvets, Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, Fancy Sprig Caps, &c., &c., for sale by A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 11, 1844. Cheap Domestic Goods. FINE 3-4 Brown Cotton 61 cents, Heavy 4-4 do do 9 & 10, do 12½ Fine 3-4 Bleached Cotton 61, do 7-8 do do 8 & 10, do 4-4 do do 10 & 12, Heavy 6-4 Sheeting 12 & 16, Together with Tickings, Linseys, Furniture Plaid, Checks, &c., at unusual low prices, just re-

Oct. 11. A. & G. W. HOLLAND. HARDWARE, &c. ATELY received, at the old stand formerly occupied by F. W. & R. B. Rawlins, a gen eral 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:

My stock consists; in part, as follows:

Long-Hamiled and Grain Shorets, and Spades;
Pitch-Forks; Seythes, Sneades and Rifles;
Long and short Traces; Haller Chains;
Broad Axes, Hand Axes; Adzes, Drawing Knives,
Hatchets; Pannel, Compass and Tenant Saws;
Firmer and Sockett Chisels; Augers, Auger
Bits, Braces and Bits, Extra Brace-Bits, Gimtels;
Lock Smoothing Sash and Tommes and Bits, Braces and Bits, Extra Brace-Bits, Gimlets;
Fore, Jack, Smoothing, Sash and Tongue and
Groore Planes, Plane Bits, (single and double),
Gages, Spoke-Shaves, Files, Rasps, Rules, Squares,
Steel Blade Squares, Mason & Plastering Trovoles;
Curry Combs, Horse Cards;
Bell-mettle Kettles; Tin Plates, assorted;
Locks, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, Tucks, Brads;
Cast, English Blister and Country Steel; Strap
Iron;

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

Sept. 6.

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 12; 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 is pouches, Snuff Boxes and Pipes, cut and dried Tobacco, Spanish Guttings, Matches, &c., for sale low.

1.1. MILLER.

Razors and Sireps; Spoons; Metal and Wooden, Spiggots;
Sash Springs; Coffee Mills;
Scales and Weights; Paint, White Wash, Shoe and older Brushes; Shoe Blacking;
Pepper, Tobacco;
Shoe-Thread, Pegs, Bristles, Auls and Handles, Shoe Knives, Pincers, Rasps, Nails, Lasting Tacks, Rool 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, dec., 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 patrenage.

The Mass Rawiana Wooden, Spiggots; Paint, White Wash, Shoe and older Brushes; Shoe Blacking;
Scales and Weights; Paint, White Wash, Shoe and older Brushes; Shoe Blacking;
Scales and Weights; Paint, White Wash, Shoe and older Brushes; Shoe Blacking;
Scales and Weights; Paint, White Wash, Shoe and older Brushes; Shoe Blacking;
Scales and Weights; Paint, White Wash, Shoe and older Brushes; Shoe Blacking;
Scales and Weights; Paint, White Wash, Shoe and older Brushes; Shoe Blacking;
Scales and Weights; Paint, White Wash, Shoe and older Brushes; Shoe Blacking;
Scales and Weights; Paint, White Wash, Shoe and older Brushes; Shoe Blacking;
Scales and Weights; Paint, White Wash, Shoe and older Brushes; Shoe Blacking;
Scales and Weights; Paint, White Wash, Shoe and older Brushes; Shoe Blacking;
Scales and Weights; Paint, White Wash, Shoe

Books and smores.—The subscriber of the above articles, comprising every variety.—A large portion of which was purchased at accition, and will be sold at very little over half the usual price.

usual price.

Men's fine lined and bound Morocco shoes 75 c.,
Ladles' fine thick soled Shoes 76

Also—every kind of Gentlemen's, Ladles, Children's and Servant's Boots and Shoes, at as low rates. Farmers wanting heavy three-soled Boots and Shoes for Farm hands can be supplied at

E. M. AISQUITH'S. Fine Cutlery. VORY balance handle Knives and Forks, Carv-ers and Steels; Razors, Penknives, Scissors,

Hardware. BRASS-HEAD and common Fire Irons:

Oven-lids, Thumb-latches, Hand-bells, Tea-bells;
Jam-hooks, Curtain-hooks, Riveting-frammers;
Sauffers, &c., for sale by
Oct. 11. THOMAS RAWLINS.

L of Carpenter's Patent Knob Looks, super stock, iron rim do., trunk, till, chest, supposed, and a variety of other Locks, for sale cheap by THOMAS RAWLINS.

HINGES.—A fresh supply of Butt, Parlisment, Double, Strap, and Scotch Hinges, just received and for sale by Oct. 11. THOMAS RAWLINS. To Carpenters.

HAVE just received some superior. Spring-steel Saws, Chissels, Planes, Plane-bitts, with and without caps, Hatchets, Hand-axes, Broad-axes, &c., which I will sell as cheap as they can be had here or elsewhere.

Oct. 11. THOMAS RAWLINS. RON.—Bar and Plough Irons, all sorts and sizes, from Hughes's Furnace; Castings, &c., just received by
Oct. 11. THOMAS RAWLINS:

THE MOST COMMON SAVING

would not a salwelld of Dr. SWAYNE'S Com-Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild
Cherry, for half a dozen of any
other preparation. I have tried all
the popular ones, but this stands unrivaled for the cure of the following diseases,
viz: Influenza, Conghs, Colds, Consumption,
Spitting of Blood, Palpitation of the Heart,
Whooping Cough, Tickling and Rising
sensation in the throat, Bronchitis,
Asthms, or weakness of the New. Asthma, or weakness of the Nervous System or impaired Cons-titution arising from any cause, and to prevent per-sons from falling into a Decline, this medi-

equal. And when too much calomel or quining has ever saw. Of course, the minister or lawyer, who have to exert their voices, would be equally benefitted. Reference will be given to the auctioneer,

by calling at my office.

Cawion.—All preparations from this valuable tree, except the original Doct. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, are fictitious and counterfeit. Prepared only by Doct. Swayne, whose office is now removed to N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia,

IJ The above valuable Compound Syrup is for sale by

HENRY S. FORNEY, Agent,
Oct. 11, 1844—1y. Shepherdstown, Va. by calling at my office.

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 of TYPES, FLOWERS and ORNAMENTS as can be found in any other establishment in America.

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

durability of the type.

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

sortment possessed by this establishment.

A large variety of Ornaments, calculated for the South American and Mexican markets, and Spanish, French, and Portuguese Accents, furn-ished to order. The subscriber is agent for the sale of the Na-pier, Smith, and Washington Presses, which he will furnish at the manufacturer's prices.

Also, Chases, Cases, Brass Rules, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in a printing All of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

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

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

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

this Foundry. July 17, 1844—tf.* C MOCERIES.—I am now receiving, and offer for sale, a fresh supply of Groceries, at very low prices.

S. GIBSON.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844. OLD RYE WHISKEY.—A good supply of Old Rye Whiskey, favorite brinds, and a few barrels first proof copper detilled Whiskey, at 97 1-2 cents per gallen, with a considerable deduction in price by the barrel.

S. GIBSON.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

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 Merocco Shoes, with those that are more substantial. We expect to get, in a few days, a large number of goarse 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 as will be warranted. Prices low. MILLER & TATE. Encourage Home Manufactures.

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

JOHN G: WILSON:

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

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

July 17, 1844:

J. J. MILLER.

A Coincidence.-Napoleon Bonaparte, who,

If they planted me drill-ways, or dibbled me in To me 'us exactly the same.

Enthusiasts are men of one idea. Heroes are men of one design. They who prosper in the world are usually men of one maxim.

STONE CUTTING.

OF EVERY VARIETY.