SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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

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

23 ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of all 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 CHARGED ACCORDINGLY. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

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

IS THERE AN UNBELIEVER?

IS THERE AN UNHERSE
BY THOMAS HAYRES BAYLEY.

Is there an unbeliever!
One man that walks the earth,
And madly doubts that Providence
Watched o'er him at his birth!
He robs mankind for ever
Of loose beyond the tomb.
What gives he as a recompense!
The brute's unhallowed doon!

The brute's unhallowed doom?

In manhood's loftlest hour,
In health, and strength, and pride,
O! lead his steps through valleys gre
Where rills 'mid cowslips glide;
Climb nature's granite tower,
Where man hath rarely trod;
And will he then in such a scene,
Deny there is a God;

Yes—the proud heart will ever
Prompt the false tongue's reply,
An Omnipresent Providence
"Still madly he'll-deny;
But see the umbeliever
Sinking in death's decay;
And hear the cry of penitence!
He never learned to pray.

Miscellaneous.

A Day in the Desert.

Over all the heavens above, over all the earth beneath, there was no visible power that could baulk the fierce will of the sun: 'he rejoiced as a strong man to run a race; his going forth was from the end of the heavens, and his circuit unto the ends of it; and there was nothing hid from the heat thereof.' From pole to pole, and from the east to west, he brandished his fiery sceptre as though he had usurped all heaven and earth. As he bade the soft Persian in ancient times, so now, and fiercely too, he bade me bow down, and worship him; so now in his pride he seemed to com-mand me, and say, 'thou shalt have none other but me.' I was alone before him. There these two pitted together, and face to face were these two pitted together, and face to face—the mighty sun for one, and for the other this poor, pale, solitary self of mine, that I always carry about with me. But on the eighth day, and before I had yet turned away from Jel. ovah for the glittering God of the Persians, there appeared a dark line upon the edge of the forward horison, and soon the line deepened into a delicate fringe, that sparkled here and there as though it were sown with diamonds. There, then, before me were the gardens and the minarets of Egypt, and the mighty works of the Nile, and I (the eternal Ego that I am!) I had lived to see, and I saw them. When evening came, I was still within the confines of the desert, and my tent was pitched as and seek in another that which is extinct in one? I am!) I had lived to see, and I saw them.

When evening came, I was still within the confines of the desert, and my tent was pitched as usual; but one of my Arabs stalked away rapidly towards the west, without telling me of the errand to the the treacher of the treacher of the the treacher of the tre on which he was bent. After a while he returned; he had toiled on a graceful service; he had traveled all the way on to the border of the living vield up the harvest? how little is there left for elled all the way on to the border of the living world, and brought me back for token an ear of rice, full, fresh, and green. The next day I entered upon Egypt, and floated along (for the delight was as the delight of bathing) through green, wavy fields of rice and pastures, fresh and pleential, and dived into cold verdure of groves and gardens, and quenched my liot eyes in shade, as though in deep rushing waters.—Eathen, or Traces at Traces.

PARENTAL AFFECTION .- Call not that man wretched, who, whatever else he suffers as to pain inflicted, or pleasure denied, has a child for whom he hopes, and on whom he doats. Poverty may grind him to the dust, obscurity may be unheeded by those among whom he dwells, and his face may be unknown to his neighbors; even pain may rack his joints, and sleep fice from his pillow— but he has a gem with which he would not part for wealth, delying computation, for fame filling a weld's ear, for the sweetest sleep that ever fell on mortals eye. - Coleridge.

to be they will be, if you take pains to make them so; but if a child is eager and impatient for every thing he sees, and it is constantly given to him, you must expect that he will never bear to be deyou must expect that he will never bear to be de-paied. If you suffer to refuse every thing he is saked for; you must expect him to be selfish and illiberal; if you suffer, him to strike or ill-treat those beneath him with impunity, you must not wonder if he becomes proud and haughty; if you never teach him to be gentle and affectionate, you must expect him to be coarse and cruel; if you ne-ver permit him to take exercise, he will be puny must expect him to be coarse and cruel; if you never permit him to take exercise, he will be puny and tender; if you supply all his wants, and never leave him to do any thing for him, he will neither be active nor healthy; but if you use him to manly exercises, he will be strong and vigorous; and if you teach him forbearance he will bear fatigue and difficulty. Our involuntary impression being much more easily acquired than those we received by the exertion of the will, example is generally found to be stronger than precept! it is of importance, therefore, that we never expect from our children that which we do ourselves, and that all we enjoin or forbid should be strengthened by the powerful authority of our own example.—Burden.

INFIDELITY IN LOVE.

To the vulgar there is but one infidelitywhich, in a woman at least, can never be explatwhich, in a woman at least, can never be explated or forgiven. They know not the thousand shades in which change disguises itself—they trace not the fearful progress of the alienation of the heart. But to those who truly and deeply love, there is an infidelity with which the person has no share. Like ingratitude, it is punishable by no laws. We are powerless to avenge our by no laws. We are powerless to avenge our-

when two persons are united by affection, and the love of the one survives that of the other, who can measure the anguish of the unfortunate who watches the extinction of a light, which nothing watches the extinction of a light, which is can re-illuminate! It mostly happens, too, that the first discovery is sudden. There is a deep trustfulness in a loving heart; it is blind to the gradual decrease of sympathy—its divine attributes the absent eye, the children word to a thousand the true one; care—illness gradual decrease of sympathy—its divine attributes the absent eye, the chilling word to a thousand c auses, save the true one; care—iliness—some worldly trouble—some engrossing thought, and (poor fool that it is!) endeavors by additional tenderness to compensate for the pain that is not of its own causing. Alas! the time, has come when it can no longer compensate: It hath ceased to be the all-in-all to its cruel partner. Custom has brought its invariable curse—and indifference gathers round the place in which we had garnered up our soul. At length the appaling light breaks upon us—we discover we are no longer loved.—And what remedy have we? None! Our first, our natural feeling is resentment. We are conscious of treachy; this ungrateful heart that has fallen from us, how we have prized and treasured it—how have we sought to shield it from every arrow—how have we pleased ourselves, in solitude and in absence, with yearning thoughts of its faith and beauty;—now it is ours no more!—Then we break into wild reproaches—we become exacting—we watch every look—we guage every action—we are unfortunate—we weary—we oftend. These our agonies—our impetuous bursts of passion—our ironical and bitter taunts, to which we half expect, as heretofore, to hear the soft word that turneth away wrath—these only expedite the fatal hour; they are new crimes in us; the yery proofs of our bitter love are treasured and dite the fatal hour; they are new crimes in us; the very proofs of our bitter love are treasured and repeated as reasons why we should be loved no more:—as if without a throe, without a murmur, we could resign ourselves to so great a loss.—
Alas!—it is with fierce convulsions that the temple is rent in twain, and we hear the Divinity de ple is rent in twain, and we hear the Divinty depart. Sometimes we stand in silence, and with a full heart, gazing upon those hard cold eyes which never can again melt in tenderness upon us.—And our silence is dumb—its eloquence is gone. We are no longer understood. We long to die in order to be avenged. We half pray for some

great misfortune, some agonizing illness, that it

he treacherous and false friend another to glean! This makes the crime of the moral infidelity. The one who takes away from moral infidelity. The one who takes away from us his or her love takes from us also the love of all else. We have no longer, perhaps, the youth and the attractions to engage affection. Once we might have chosen out of the world—now the time is past. Who shall love us in our sear and yellow leaf, as in that time when we had most the qualities that win love ? It was a beautiful sentiment of one whom her lord proposed to put away
—"Give me, then, back," said she, "that which I
brought to you." And the man answered, in his vulgar coarseness of soul-"Your fortune shall return to you." "I thought not of fortune," said th lady; give me back my real wealth—give me back my beauty and my youth—give me back the verginity of soul—give me back the cheerful mind, and the heart that had never been disap-

Yes, it is of these that the unfaithful rob us when dismiss us back upon the world, and tell us, with bitter mockery, to form new ties. In pro-portion to the time that we have been faithful—in Human Live.—Hope writes the poetry of the boy, but memory that of the man. Man looks forward with smiles, but backward with sighs.—
Such is the wise providence of God. The cup of life is sweetest at the brim, the flavour is impaired as we drink deeper, and the dregs are made bitter that we may not struggle when it is taken from our lips.

A Thought for Parents.—Never for one day forget that the first book children read, pay, that which they continue to read, and by far the most influential, is that of their parents' example and daily deportment. If this should be disregarded by you, or even forgotten, then be not at all surprised when you find another day—to your sorrow and vexation, and the interruption of your business, if not the loss of all your domestic harmony and peace—that your children only "know the right path, but still follow the wrong."

[Anderson.

Children.—Just what you wish your children to be they will be, if you take pains to make them sion of what most we value, we can look abroad with cheerfulness and hope; the consciousness of a treasure inexhaustible by external failures makes us speculative and bold. Now, all things are cous speculative and bold. Now, all things are coloured by our despondency; our self-esteem—that necessary incentive to glory—is humbled and abased. Our pride has received a jarring and bitter shock. We wonder at what we have dared before. And therefore it is, that when Othello believes himself betrayed, the occupations of his whole life suddenly burdensome and abhorred.—"Farewell," he saith, "Farewell the tranquil mind—farewell," And then, as the necessary but unconscious links in the chain of thought, he

"Farewell the plumed troops and the big wars."
That make ambition virtue—oh, farewell!
Farewell the neighing steed, and the shrill trump:
The spirit-surring drum—the ear-piercing fife,
The royal banner, and all quality,
Fride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war—
Farewell!—Othello's occupation's gone."

But there is another and a more permanent result from this bitter treason. Our trustfulness in human nature is diminished. We are no longer the credulous enthusiasts of Good. The pillars of the moral world seem shaken. We believe, we hope, no more from the faith of others. If the one whom we so worshipped, and so served—who hope, no more from the faith of others. If the one whom we so worshipped, and so served—who knew us in our best years—to whom we have offered countless duily offerings—whom we put in our heart of hearts—against whom if a world hinted, we had braved a world—if this one has deserted us, who then shall be faithful?

At length we begin to reconcile ourselves to the worst; gradually we gather the most of our feel-

ings from this heart which has become to us as stone. Our pride hardens down to include ings from this heart which has become to us as stone. Our pride hardens down to indifference. Ceasing to be loved, we cease to love. Seasons may roll away, all other feelings ebb and flow.— Ambition may change into apathy—generosity may sour into avarice; we may forget the enemies of years—we may make friends of foes.— But the love we have lost is never renewed. On that dread vacuum of the breast the temple and the garden rise no more i—that feeling, be it has

that dread vacuum of the breast the temple and the garden rise no more:—that feeling, be it hatred, or be it scorn, be it indifference, which replaces love, endures to the last. And, altered forever to the one, how many of us are altered for ever to the world? neither so cheerful, nor so kind, nor so active it good, nor so incredulous of evil as we were before! The deluge of passion has rolled back—the earth is green again. But we are in a new world. And the new world is but the sepulchre of the old.

"He can fight his own way, if not, let him get killed," said a mother to one who expressed an anxiety for her forward child. And what, think you, was the history of that son, trained under such culture? Did he live to fill some high sphere of usefulness in Ms. to adone society at a gift the of usefulness in life—to adorn society—to gild the evening of his parent's days, and in the fullness of his own, depart in peace? Was his course such as shed a bright and hallowed radiance on all

as shed a bright and hallowed radiance on all around? or was it one of waywardness and crime as was its early promise? Alas! that early promise was too fearfully fulfilled. The shade which rested upon his opening life thickened and darkened as that life advanced.

Of the incidents of his youthful days I know little, save as they may be gathered from his general history. He was self-willed and irritable; he was over-bearing and proud; but whether these and other traits developed themselves fully in daily intercourse with his brothers and sisters I cannot say with certainty. It is probable they did. How could it be otherwise, when he knew that two of his brothers possessed characters and dispositions similar to his, and that both of them, after a short career, came, from like causes, to an positions similar to his, and that both of them, after a short career, came, from like causes, to an untimely end. If it were so, if the passions of these ill-starred youth strove and warred within the family circle; if they are uncurbed they gather strength for future strife. We will let it pass, and look at what in after life was done.

At a proper age he enters into business with all At a proper age he enters into business with all the expectancy of youth. But his habits were careless and extravagant. He was proud of expenditure and show; he loved the wine bottle and the card table, and he failed. He repudiated his debts, and in a distant place sought to repair his ruined fortune. He began again, the same man, with the reckless habits of business and dissipation, and the same result followed. Having squandered thousands of borrowed capital, and betrayed the confidence of such as had trusted betrayed the confidence of such as had trusted him, he again fled the reach of justice to act anew

faithless part.

But crime is progressive—and now he began develope that more desperate character for which he became distinguished, and of which he had all he became distinguished, and of which he had all along given promise. If report be true, he shared deeply in robbery and blood, which another was doomed to explate alone. His, however, was to be no doubtful share in crime. Vengeance he'd sworn on one and death alone could satiate his wrath. He marked that victim, and in a chosen hour aimed his blow. For once it failed. Yet still his purpose faltered not. The thing was fixed; that man must die. Month after month he prowled in search of an opportunity to effect his dark design. He hired the assassin's guilty aid, and he himself waylaid his victim. Failing in this, he shot him dead in broad daylight. He fled from justice to a foreign land, but not to live in penitence. He had not filled the measure of his crime until again he did the work of death. This done, to show his hardihood in villainy, he boasted of these deeds and gloried in his shame But sudden vengeance overtook him unawares. An outraged community dragged him from all forms of law, and in spite of prayers and cries, poured tenfold death upon him in its most sudder

nd awful form.

I have already said that his two brothers came o their end by violence—I might say also the sisto their end by violence—I might say also the sister, divested of the gentleness peculiar to her sex, possessed the fury of a tigress. It was in fact a ruined family. But why? Because that mother ruined it. Other influences had their agency, but the most powerful was her's. She taught those lessons of blood in language of which we have given a specimen. She gave the early tendency. The thirst for strife, the desperate resort, the cool revenge was her's.—She taught those ruined sons the way to death. She did it in their youth, and when they grew up they never forgot it. She sowed the seed,—she reaped the fruit.

Oh, there is something in early maternal impressions which is imperishable for good or evil!

pressions which is imperishable for good or syil!

A mother's voice pleading for righteousness and
God can never be forgotten. The son may wander long in sin, may seem all but given over, and
yet he will one day heed that voice of love. Its
memory will come upon him when on life he is
tempest-tossed or doomed to death.—And then he

vill turn and flee from the wrath to come. But let his early thoughts be turned to vice-let a mother's hand lead him astray from God, and let a mother's hand lead him astray from God, and let her voice be heard in favor of carelessness and strife, or unbelief and sin, and all hope of his return is gone. His end is almost sure destruction. Unless rescued by a bounding grace, he will be a "RUINED SON." Such was the subject of this notice,—And now here live, those the pathway of whose life he has made fearfully dark and dreary—whose hopes are blighted; and whose hearts are "smitten and withered like grass."

The Fate of the Apostles

The following brief history of the Apostles, we have never seen in print until a day or two ago. It may be new to those whose reading has not been evangelical, to know that:

St. Matthew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was slain with a sword at the city of

St. James the Less was thrown from a pinnacle, or wing of the temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

with a fuller's club.

St. Philip was hanged up against a pillar at Hieropolis, a city of Phrygia.

St. Bartholomew was flayed alive, by the command of a barbarous king.

St. Andrew was bound to a cross, whence he preached to the people until he expired.

St. Thomas was run through the body with a ance, at Coromandel, in the East Indies.

St. Jude was shot to death with arrows.

St. Simon Zealot was crucified in Persia.

St. Matthias was first stoned and then beheaded.

St. Barnabas was stoned to death by the Jews

St. Paul was beheaded at Rome, by the Tyrant

LET US LOVE ONE ANOTHER.

There are hearts like the joy;—the all be decayed.
That it seemed to twine fondly in sunshine and shade.
No leaves droop in endness, still gally they spread,
Undimm'd 'mid the blighted, the lonely, the dead;
But the miseltoe clings to the oak,—not in part,
But with leaves closely round it,—the root in its heart
Exists but to twine it—imbibe the same dew,
And fall with its loved oak, and periah there too.

Then let's love one another, 'mid sorrows the worst, Unaltered and fond as we loved at the first, Though the false wing of pleasure may change and

sake,
And the bright urn of wealth into particles break;
There are some sweet affections that wealth cannot b
That cling but still closer when sorrow draws nigh,
And yet remain with us, though all clse pass away;
Then—let's love one another as long as we stay.

NOVEMBER.

From Godey's Lady's Book.

The selfish, like November, gather The clouds of fear and storms of wrath, And by their cruel coldness wither Hearts that would bless their path."

Economy and benevolence are fine subjects for displaying one's good sense and good feelings. Many ladies talk beautifully about them; indeed, few women can be found who are not very prudent and charitable—in theory. But let the actual saving salf-danging system become process. dent and charitable—in theory. But let the actual saving, self-denying system become necessary, and it is to many a terribly inconvenient and mortifying affair. So likewise of charity,—there is searcely a lady in our land but would rejoice to see all suffering and want removed; but their individual efforts will do so little that each one must relinquish her share as hopeless.

Was there ever a person who heared of Aladni's Lamp, and has not, at some time, wished to presses it? If we knew the occasions when this

possess it? If we knew the occasions when this power of obtaining wealth has been most eagerly coveted, we should probably find that, nine times out of ten, it has been with the intent of benefiting others, or the hope of diffusing happiness, rather than selfishly enjoying the treasure. The reason why, when wealth is obtained, we do not oftener see it used for noble and benevolent purposes is not so much that people are selfish, as that they are inconsistent. It is circumstance, that "unspiritual god," which modifies our magnificent purposes, and, in spite of our ardent anticipations, will bring

us down to some pitiable conclusion at last.

There is no time like a November night for meditating themes of sorrow. The approaching winter seems then almost interminable, and its winter seems then almost interminable, and its cold tempests give to the condition of the poor the aspect of unmitigated misery. And Sterne's method was the right one—take a "single object" for your picture, if you wish to move your own heart or that of another. Poverty, pain and want, in the aggregate, do not affect us like the individual sufferer. And these dreams of fancy, which was to heart towards others, are always benesoften the heart towards others, are always bene cial to our own characters,—if we do not rest sat-isfied with the dream only. We should strive to keep the heart warm by active exertions in doing good, if we would enjoy, in its highest sense, the pleasure which a bright hearth and a happy home afford in this month of storms and sadness.

maiden lady was the month of November embo-died." The observation was illiberal and unjust. Many a single lady, "long since past her prime, is still the light and charm of her home and a

ornament to society—a summer flower still.

"A few evenings since," wrote a lady to u some years ago, "I visited my friend M. I have seldom seen a happier group than was there as-sembled. It was a cold, dreary November night; it the closed shutters and heavy curtains excluled all sounds of the storm without, while the bright wood fire and the general appearance of the apartment realized Cowper's beautiful descrip-tion of domestic comfort. A lady, who is probably forty-five years of age, but who still retains bloom of health and the smile of cheerfulness, was surrounded by three beautiful girls, apparently from fifteen to twenty years of age, all busy with their needles, while, at a little distance, sat a fine young man, who was reading aloud to them. You will no doubt imagine this a good and happy mother, surrounded by her children. No such thing—the lady to whom they all look up with so much respect and affection, and who contributes so largely to the happiness of their domestic circle, is—a maiden aunt."

So our young friends, we trust, will remember that even an old maid need not be a solitary an neglected being if she keeps her heart warm with ings of kindness, and her hands busy in works of benevolence. But a maiden lady seldom thus proves herself "a ministering angel" when age creeps on, if she has, while young, been entirely devoted to fashion and frivolity. As reasonably may we look for May flowers on the sere November at all

APRACTICAL JOKE .- "How use doth breed habit in a man!" Every body has noticed the truth and point of this exclamation. We remem ber an instance :
A gentleman of considerable talent as an orator

A gentleman of considerable talent as an orator, became a member of the Legislative body in one of the Eastern States. In speaking, he was addicted to an old habit of handling his spectacles, first placing them upon his nose, suffering them to remain a minute or two, throwing them upon his forehead, and finally folding them up and laying them hafore him upon the dock. them before him upon the desk.

One day a very important question came up for consideration, and he commenced a speech in opposition. A friend to the proposed measure, who was a most incorrigible wag withal, determined to yrdom, or was slain with a sword at the city of Ethiopia.

St. Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, till he expired.

St. Luke was hanged upon an olive tree in Greece.

St. John was put in a cauldron of boiling oil at Rome and escaped death! He afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus in Asia.

St. James the I commenced a speech in op position. A friend to the proposed measure, who was a most incorrigible wag withal, determined to spoil the effect of the honorable member's remarks, and accordingly before he entered the House, provided himself with a dozen pair of spectacles. The member commenced his speech with his usual ability. But a few minutes had elapsed before he was at work with his spectacles, and finally got them upon his forehead. At this juncture, our wag, who stood ready, laid another pair on the desk before the speaker. got them upon his forehead. At this juncture, our wag, who stood ready, laid another pair on the desk before the speaker. These were taken up, and by regular gradation, gained a place on his forehead, by the side of the others. A third, fourth and fifth pair were disposed of in the same manner. A smile settled upon the countenances of the honorable members, which gradually lengthened into a grin, and at last when the speaker had warmed into one of his most patriotic and eloquent sentences, he deposited a sixth pair with the others, and there was one long and loud peal of laughter from all quarters of the Hall—President, clerks, messengers and members, joined in one chorus.—The speaker himself looked around in astonishment at this curious interruption; but accidently The speaker himself looked around in a ment at this curious interruption; but an raising his hand he grasped his spectact the whole force of the joke rushed upon he He dashed the glasses upon the floor; too hat, and left the hall. The bill passed umphant majority, probably in consequence gentleman's silly and useless habit.

A PICTURE OF WAR.

possesses them entirely.

Thirst, too, has seized upon the yet able-bodied soldier, who, with bloodshot eye, and tongue folling out, plies his trade—blaspheming, killing with savage delight, callous when the brains of his best savage delight, callous when the brains of his best loved comrades are spattered over him. The battle field is, if possible, a more painful object of contemplation than the combanants. They are in their vocation earning their bread—what will not man do for a shilling a day? But their work is carried on amid the fields, gardens, and homesteads of men unused to war. They leave their homes, with all that habit and happy associations have made precious, to bear its brunt. The poor, the aged, the sick, are left in the hurry, to be killed by stray shots, or beaten down as the charge and the aged, the sick, are left in the hurry, to be killed by stray shots, or beaten down as the charge and counter charge go over them. The ripening grain is trampled down; the garden is trodden into a black mud; the fruit trees, bending be-neath their luscious load, are shattered by the cannon shot. Churches and private dwellings are used as fortresses and ruined in the conflict. Barns and stackyards catch fire, and the confla-

gration spreads on all sides.

At night the steed is stabled beside the altar, At night the steed is stabled beside the altar, and the weary homicides of the day complete the wrecking of houses to make their lairs for slumber. The fires of the bivouac complete what the fires kindled by the battle have left unconsumed. The surviving soldiers march on to act the same scenes over again elsewhere; and the remnant of the scattered inhabitants return to find the mangled bodies of those they have loved, amid the blackened ruins of their homes; to mourn with more agonizing grief over the missing, of whose fate they are uncertain; to feel themselves bankfate they are uncertain; to feel themselves bankrupt of the world's stores, to look from their chil-dren to the desolate fields and garners, and think of famine and pestilence engendered by the rot-ting bodies of the half-buried myriads of slain. ting bodies of the half-buried myriads of slain.—
The soldier marches on and on, inflicting and suffering as before. War is a continuance of battles—an epidemic striding from place to place, more horrible than the typhus, pestilence, or cholera, which not unfrequently follow in its train. The siege is an aggravation of the battle. The peaceful inhabitants of the beleaguerd town are cooped up, and cannot fly the place of conflict.—
The mutual injuries inflicted by assailants and assailed are aggravated; their wrath is more frensailed are aggravated; their wrath is more frenzied; then come the storm and the capture, and

ing and countermarching—often repeat the blow on districts slowly recovering from the first. Between destruction and the wasteful consumption of the soldiery, poverty pervades the land. Hopeless of the future, hardened by the scenes of which he is daily witness, perhaps goaded by revenge, the peasant becomes a plunderer and assassin.—The horrible cruelties perpetrated by Spanish peasants on the French soldiers who fell into their power were the necessary consequences of war. power were the necessary consequences of war. The families of the upper classes are dispersed; a abit of living in the day for the day; of drownng the thoughts of the morrow in transient and illicit pleasure, is engendered. The waste and desolation which a battle spreads over the battle field, is as nothing when compared with the moral desolation which war diffuses through all ranks of society in the country which is the scene of war .- London Speciator.

FOR EVERY BODY.—Let the business of every body else alone, and attend to your own. Don't buy what you don't want; use every hour to ad-vantage, and study even to make leisure hours. useful; think twice before you spend a shilling, remember you will have another to make for it; find recreation in looking after your business so it will not be neglected in looking after recreation; buy low, sell fair, and take care of the profits; look over your books regularly, and if you find an error trace it out; should a stroke of misfortune come upon you in trade, retrench, work harder, but never fly the track; confront difficulties with unflinching perseverance, and they will disappear at last; tho you should even fail in the struggle, you will be honored; but shrink from the task and you will be despised.

Never take a newspaper without paying for it it; the shabbiest act you could possibly be

WHAT EDUCATION DOES .- At an anniversary, What Endocation Does.—At an aminetessary, it once heard a brother give an illustration of what education does for the minister, which had both point and edge. "Education," said he, "is to the mind, what the grindstone is to the scythe. It neither improves the temper of the steel, nor adder to its amount. But some how or other, it makes it cut.—Zion's Herald.

NEWSPAPERS.-I positively never knew a man in the country who was too poor to take a newsin the country who was too poor to take a newspaper. Yet two or three even respectable people, read no papers but what they borrow. As I speak generally, I hope I offend none. If I do, the greater the necessity to speak out. Every man is able conveniently to take a weekly newspaper. The cost is four cents a week. How many who think themselves too poor to take a paper, pay as much daily for drink! Miserable man thou art poor indeed!—Dr. Franklin.

SKETCH OF A GENTLEMAN .- Moderation, decorum, and neatness distinguish the gentleman. He is at all times affable, diffident, and studious te He is at all times affable, diffident, and studious to please, intelligent and polite; his behavior is pleasant and graceful. When he enters the dwelling of an inferior he endeavors to hide if possible, the difference between their rank in life. Ever will ling to assist those around him, he is neither unkind, haughty, nor overbearing. In the mansions of the great the correctness of his mind induces him to bend to etiquette, but not to stoop to adulation. Correct principle cautions him to avoid the gaming table, inchriety, or any other foible that could occasion himself reproach. Pleased with the pleasure of reflection he rejoices to see the gatety of society, and is fastidious upon no point of little import. Appear only to be a gentleman,

From the Baltimore Sup.
NEGLECTED, NOTJABANDONED.

Nobody sees a battle. The common soldier fires away amidst a smoke mist, or hurries on to the charge in a crowd which hides every thing from him. The officer is too anxious about the performance of what he is specially charged with, to mind what others are doing. The commander cannot be present every where, and see every wood, water-course, or ravine, in which his orders are carried into execution; he learns from report how the work goes on. It is well; for battle is one of those jobs which men do without daring to look upon. Over miles of country, at every field fence, in every gorge of a valley, or entry into a wood, there is murder committing—wholesale, continuous, reciprocal murder. The human form—God's image—is mutilated, deformed, lacerated, in every possible way, and with every variety of torture. The wounded are jolted off in carts to the rear; their bared nerves crushed into maddening pain at every stone or rut; or the flight and and pursuit trample over them, leaving them to writhe and roar without assistance—and fever, and thirst, the most torturing of painful sensations, possesses them entirely.

Thirst, too, has seized upon the yet able-bodied soldier, who, with bloodshot eye, and tongue lolling out, plies his trade—blaspheming, killing with sets. of a confessed emulation with America in the cause. The burning aloquence of the gifted and educated, and the equally sincere, though less polished advocacy of the humble and happy "reformed," were blended with harmonious effect, in a labor that was more than compensated by the success which attended it; and woman, with pure heart throbbing with high and anxious hopes, became the active auxiliary of the noble work.—No movement of modern or ancient times, apart from christianity itself, contemplating the ascendancy of so elevated a moral principle for the redemption of our race from a long established, hadancy of so elevated a moral principle for the re-demption of our race from a long established, ha-bitual and pernicious indulgence, ever agitated the world with more prompt assurances of final success, or advanced under brighter auspices to-

> unhappily, however, the "signs of the times" are now directly adverse to the fulfilment of the promise made in the beginning. We need not carry our investigations to the statistics of the distillery, or the profits of the tavern; the fact is precedule and every man of observation, whether distillery, or the pronts of the tavern; the latt is undeniable, and every man of observation, whether he has regarded the times with the eye of a philarithropist, or been an indifferent spectator of events, is sufficiently assured within himself, that the march of temperance has of late ceased to be onward. Now, we do not propose to speculate on the cause of a fact deplorable as it is true, but we have the experience of all ages to other facts not less indisputable, and from which the reader may deduce the inference as well as ourselves. We know that as a consequence of all unnatural excitement, the passions of the human mind invariably overcome the deliberate consistency of the bly overcome the deliberate consistency of the will; and that men, under the influence of high and eager desires, urge insensibly the energies of both mental and physical action to a degree which nature can but for a short time endure. But nature must not be allowed to flag, until the supernatural work is done; and therefore an artificial means of support is resorted to, which in the end impairs, what before was only exhausted. There is, perhaps, no better illustration of this familiar and self-evident proposition, than that afforded during a protracted political struggle, similar to that through which the country has just passed, but which, we congratulate our readers, is now rapidly drawing to a close.

wards a permanent triumph, than the temperance

zied; then come the storm and the capture, and the riot and lustful excesses of the victor soldiery, the riot and lustful excesses of the victor soldiery, then, as we suppose will be admitted, the striving to quench the drunkenness of blood in the drunkenness of wine. drunkenness of wine.

The eccentric movements of war—the march—degree contributed to retard the cause of temper—the eccentric movements of war—the march—arch—surely as that excitement abates with the who under temptation have been begulied to re-newed indulgence, will return again at the call of benignant philanthropy, to an active participation in a cause which though neglected for a season, must not be abandoned. As social peace and the quiet of ordinary life return to us again with the approach of winter, a season peculiarly favorable to practical benevolence in any portion of the field in which it may delight to labor, we hope to see the late familiar halls of temperance visited once more by the willing imultitude, and listen to the diversified but ever pleasing eloquence, of the apostles and votaries of her holy cause.

Woman.—We love to see a woman treading the high and holy path of duty, unblinded by the sunshine, unscarred by the storm. There are hun-dreds who do so from the cradle to the grave eroines of endurance, of whom the world er heard, but whose names will be bright hereafter, even beside the brightest of angels.

BEAUTIFUL SIMILE .- As the water that flows from a spring does not congeal in the winter, so those sentiments of friendship which flow from the heart cannot be frezen by adversity.

PAUSE BEFORE YOU FOLLOW EXAMPLE .-- A mule, laden with salt, and an ass laden with wool, went over the brook together. By chance the mule's pack became wetted, and the salt melted, and his burthen became lighter. After they had passed, the mule told his good fortune to the ass, who thinking to small an wall watted his read. who, thinking to speed as well, wetted his pack at the next water, but his load became the heavi-er, and he broke down under it. That which helps one man may hinder another.

THE FIRST WEDDING.—Major Noah thus pleasantly and philosophically discourses upon "the first wedding." He says:—

santly and philosophically discourses upon the first wedding." He says:—

"We like short courtships, and in his, Adam acted like a sensible man—he fell asleep a bachelor, and awoke to find himself a married man. He appears to have popped the question almost immediately after meeting Md'lle Eve, and she, without any flirtation or shyness, gave him a kies and herself. Of that first kies in this world we have had, however, our own thoughts, and sometimes in a poetical mood have wished we were the man wot did it.' But the deed is done—the chance was Adam's and he improved it.

We like the notion of getting married in a garden. It is in good taste. We like a private wedding. Adam's was private. No envious beaux were there; no croaking old maids; no chattering aunts and grumbling grandmothers. The birds of heaven were the mid tasks, and the glad sky flung its light upon the actable.

MATERNITY.-Woman's charms are c MATERNITY.—Woman's charms are certs many and powerful: The expanding ross bursting into beauty, has an irresistable bew ingness; the blooming bride, led triumphant the hymenial altar, awakens admiration and terest, and the blush of her cheeke file with light; but the charm of maternity is more subthan these. Heaven has imprinted on the uter's face something beyond this world, somet which claims kindred to the ekies, the any smile, the waking watchful eye which keep fond vigil over her sumbering babe.



CHARLESTO WITE

Friday Morning, November 15, 1844.

Illumination, &c. at Shepherdstown. The Democrats of Shepherdstown propose celebrating the brilliant victory just achieved by the Democracy, by an Illumination, &c. on tonight, FRIDAY. They invite most cordially, their Democratic brethren from all parts of the county to join them on the occasion. We sincerely wish our friends will avail themselves of the invitation proffered by their co-laborers of Shepherdstown, and rally from every point to illumine with the bright-burning torches of Democra-

cy, the dark recesses of that old Federal village. It is proposed that all who intend being present from the neighboring towns, will meet at Elk Branch, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Illumination at Harpers-Ferry. The Democrats of Harpers-Ferry will have an Illumination, &c. on to-morrow, (SATUR-

DAY) evening. They, too, cordially invite their brethren from Charlestown, Smithfield, Shepherdstown and adjacent neighborhoods to meet with them on the occasion

THE VICTORY.

The question is settled. JAMES K. POLK has, under the forms and by the authority of the Constitution, been elected, by an immense majority of the freemen of this country, to preside over its destinies, for four years from the fourth of March next. Virginia, the Queen Mother of States and of Statesmen, has once more shown her invincible and undying adherance to Democratic principles. Pennsylvania, the Keystone, and New York, the Empire State, have nobly trod in the same glorious path of duty and of patriotism. Clustering around them are Maine, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Illinois, Indiana, Georgia, Missouri, Michigan, Arkansas, Alabama, and Mississippi, which, being conceded by all, are enough to elect Col. Polk, and something to spare. We say nothing of Tennessee, Louisiana, and Delaware, which are nearly as certain as any we have named; and, though it would not render his election more certain, still it would give additional emphasis to public sentiment, by showing the gratifying unanimity of the popular will.

Thus is Whiggery, with all its deceptions, bribery, corruption, humbugs, banks, protective tariff, distribution, assumption, Abolitionism, Native Americanism, and all its principles, false and foul beaten and overthrown. Let the people rejoice Let the honest, and the good, and the brave Democracy, wear the honors of this glorious triumph with decorum and temperate forbearance. Let us illustrate our principles of peace and justice, our devotion to those forms which secure equal rights and liberty to all, by abstaining from all conduct which might wound or irritate our opponents, already overwhelmed by a terrible defeat. This they would not have done by us; but, for that very reason, we will do so by them. The cardinal principles of Democracy are principles of peace and love. But still, rejoice! but let it be the chastened joy of freemen, who know how to bear a

victory as well as a defeat. The ability, consistency, and purity, of Colonel POLK, constitute him a fair impersonation of the true principles of Democracy, and a most fit and suitable head, to wear the distinguished honors of the chief Executive chair. There is one feature in the election of Col. Polk, which must make his elevation peculiarly gratifying to himself. The high honor was unsolicited. It was the spontaneous award of his countrymen, on account of his fitness and merit. He goes into the Presidential chair, not as a victorious partizan, but as an American statesman, and Republican patriot. No clique. or cabal, or junto, can approach him. He is free, unfettered, and untrammelled. There is no commitment or pledges, to leaders or factions, to embarrass or mislead him. The great chart of his duties lies before him-the Constitution and his COUNTRY. What a brilliant destiny, what thickening honors, yet await him! To reform where reform is necessary; to systemize, to reorganize, and to adjust all the departments of the Government, upon the great principles of Republican simplicity, economy, and justice, will be a part of the high oficial duties which will occupy his attention. Free to choose, he will doubtless call to his assistance the very best talents and experience which his country can afford. With such a Cabinet to aid and advise, and a whole nation of freemen to sustain him, he will enter upon a career of usefulness to his country, and honor to himself, such as has never been exceeded, perhaps scarcely equalled, by any that have preceded him in the Presidential office. JAMES K. POLK will glorious-

> [Washington Constitution. THE DEFEAT.

ly fulfil his high destiny!

Claiming, as our Whig friends do, so great an amount of intelligence, decency, love for the Constitution, and veneration for the Union, we had supposed they would be able to encounter disaster, yea, defeat, with a much better grace than they have exhibited. When a party is vanquished in pursuing the even tenor of its way, there is at least a self-approving consolation. Not so with the Whigs-they have attempted every mode of warfare, resorted to every stratagem, coalesced with every faction, used bribery, falsehood and corruption, to make their victory doubly certain. But, oh! the instability of human expectations! They have been thwarted in all their scheming, and are now exhibited in all their nakedness and

The N. Y. Tribune and Express (Whig) are in The N. Y. Tribune and Express (Whig) are in the worst possible spirits and temper at the loss of New York. They still cling to the "forlorn hope" of electing Mr. Clay by the votes of Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi. The first, we know has gone for Mr. Polk. So, now, there is not the least chance for Mr. Clay. The Express warms the Whigs of Vermont, Massachusetts and Delaware that even they too are in great danger.

Gentlemen, bear your adversity as we do our prosperity; calmly, courteously, charitably, and in a spirit of patriotism. The people have spoken—Let all parties obey their voice. James K. Polk has been elected President of the U. States, in a fair and constitutional manner. What man or

HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS.

No where is this eminent and distinguished in dividual, (in all human probability the next Vice President of the United States,) more highly esteemed than in his own City, Philadelphia. Personally, we have been told, he has not an enemy in it. Pre-eminent for his high intellectual abilities, and pure, consistent, uniform rule of con-duct, he is a man whom all admire, "for himself

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in speaking of the excitement in Philadelphia, consequent upon the receipt of the intelligence from New York, says :-

York, says:—
GREAT EXCITEMENT—GOOD ADVICE.—The excitement on Friday night was tremendous, on the receipt of the returns from New York. Chesnut street was crowded, and on every side could be heard the exulting cheers of the successful party, and the songs of victory with which they made the air resound. At an early hour the Democratic Reading-room was thronged, and the streets were filled with a dense mass of human beings, who made the welkin ring with their shouts, cheers, songs and crowing. After some speeches from several persons, lanterns were lit, bearing various inscriptions and mottoes, and the crowd formed into procession and marched to the resivarious inscriptions and mottoes, and the crowd formed into procession and marched to the residence of the Hon. George M. Dallas. Here they halted, and Mr. Dallas answered their loud calls by coming to the door-way and delivering them a speech, which was received with the most enthusiastic cheers. There was one portion of Mr. Dallas' remarks which was well-timed, and was well received by the received by the research. Dallas' remarks which was well-timed, and was well received by the people present. He insisted strongly upon the necessity of treating their adversaries with the utmost kindness, and of making no harsh or uncourteous manifestations. It was, he said, the duty of Democrats to be magnanimous, and by no means to exult over a vanquished opponent, or to feel or exhibit any unkindness towards our fellow-citizens because of a difference of political opinion. It was the cause, he said, and not the men, who had triumphed, and Democrats ought now endeavor to soften all asperties. crats ought now endeavor to soften all asperities, and while rejoicing over their success, to be ten-der of the feelings of their opponents. These remarks made a decided impression upon his hear-ers, and after he had concluded, he was saluted with tremendous cheering, and the crowd then filed off in procession.

REV. DR. PLUMER .- A correspondent of the Richmond Whig makes a gross attack on this gentleman, because, forsooth, he voted for those pure and sterling patriots, James K. Polk, and George M. Dallas. The Enquirer, in speaking of

Dr. Plumer's vote, says:—
"Dr. P., in voting for Mr. Polk, voted for an able statesman and a man of exemplary moral character. In voting with the Democrats, he voted with a party who have ever been the friends of the Constitution and the Union, the zealous ad-herents of law and order, and in favor of extendng to every citizen, of whatever religious or political creed, all the civil and religious rights guaranteed by the Constitution. In voting, then, for Mr. Polk, he expressed an intrepid devotion to what he conscientiously considered the best inte-rests of the country, and to what the experience of the whole nation has shown to be most proper and beneficial—and it is most strange, that, for the simple exercise of the elective franchise, he should be unwarrantably paraded before the public by Whig scribblers!

VIRGINIA.

How stands now, the "Editorial reputation" of he sagacious Editor of the Richmond Whig? Hear him, only some three or four weeks since :-Virginia is for Clay! Yes, Virginia! A few weeks will prove it. We will not give our local proofs! We demand to be believed, because herehave voluntarily deceived no man!
Virginia and New York are safe for Henry

Clay! We stake our editorial reputation upon it! Backed by them, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, North Carolina, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, and New England, Maine and New Hampshire excepted, he cannot fail of an election, by a majority equalled only save by that of Gen. Harrison, if by his.

such incalculable consequences are at stake : But he who really doubts, is a fool or a poltroon! anxious, if you like the system of borrowing trou-ble; but serious doubt or speculation is inadmissible. We are much disposed to think that man rishy, or inclined to be fishy, who doubts now.— We should regard him as one who wanted watching in the hour of trial—one whom you must set a tried soldier to guard to keep him from running

away. SOUTH CAROLINA .- As some of the Whigs, in their more sanguine mood, have even doubted the fealty of the Palmetto State, we subjoin the result of the recent election. The members of the Legislature, it will be remembered, cast the vote

State for Pres	ident.
Democrats.	Whigs:
42	00 in the Senate.
124	00 in the House.
5. Mi ce - No. 15. M.	
166	00

166 majority on joint ballot. Of the Congressional delegation, the Democrats have elected the whole; the popular vote stands-

Democrats, about 50,000; Whigs, 3051!

TOur thanks are due to our brethren of the press, for their kindness in forwarding us slips, Se, of the recent elections. We feel under special obligations to the enterprising and gentlemanly editors of the Harrisburg Union, Baltimore Sun and Richmond Enquirer.

ILLUMINATION.

On Monday evening last, upon the receipt of the gratifying intelligence that Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia, stood side by side on the great Democratic platform, our citizens hastily prepared to give some public demonstration for this glorious result. Many of the houses of our Democratic friends were brilliantly lighted-the loud peals of the cannon went forth, to sound the death-knell of Whiggery-and the roll of the drum and the shrill whistle of the fife inspired all with enthusiasm. Whilst exulting, however, over our good fortune, we were gratified to see that none forgot the respect that was due to their fellow-citizens, holding opposite political opinions.

About 8 o'clock, we were joined by a large dele gation of our Smithfield brethren, bearing banners, torches, &c. This delegation brought with them, (to the no little discomfiture of the Whigs.) a "Glee Club," organized, we are informed, specially for the occasion. And as now it is our right to sing, they made the streets vocal with the harmony of "sweet sounds." Among the inscriptions on the transparencies borne by this delega gation, we noticed the following-" Who is James K. Polk ?" "Nine cheers for Major Davezac," Virginia disowns her recreant son," "The old Coon can't come it," "Truth is mighty and will prevail," &c., &c.

All in all, notwithstanding our Whig friends say the illumination was nothing to compare with what they would have had IF, (oh, there's the rub,) Henry Clay had been elected, it was a very pleasing demonstration of the gratitude Democrats feel upon the great and glorious victory just achieved. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.



TENNESSEE. The Globe of Yesterday gives returns from counties, and says Mr. Polk's gain over the G ernor's election is 1907. The majority for Jon (Whig) at the last election, was 3,845-if I Polk gains in the same ratio in the remaini counties, his majority will be about 3,000. W done, for the "home of the Hickories!"

PENNSYLVANIA.

The official vote of all the counties in the Sta except McKean, is given, and the Democratic n jority is 6,382! The entire vote will be give

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Polk has beaten Clay about 10,000-and whi and abolitionists combined, from 6 to 7000! undred cheers for that!

OHIO. The Clay Electors are successful by probal rom 5 to 6000 majority. We will publish the turns in detail, when received in an official for

MASSACHUSETTS. We have received returns from all the count in the State, which show the following result: It appears by the figures Clay has received 67,4 Polk 52,848 Birney Against Clay

Thus Clay has a majority of LOUISIANA.

The only returns received, is from the City New Orleans. The Whigs have carried the C by 414. This result renders the State almo calculated on a majority of 1000 or 1200.

The entire vote is not yet in, but sufficient cnown to set the State down as certain for M Clay, by an increased majority since the last C vernor's election.

NORTH CAROLINA.

GEORGIA.

All the counties in this State, save 12, he been heard from, and Mr. Polk's majority v range from 1800 to 2200.

MICHIGAN. This State, is conceded on all hands, to he gene for Mr. Polk, by a majority of from three five thousand.

From the Baltimore Sun of yesterday.

MAINE. The following are the returns from some of t principal towns, in the middle and southern cou ties, as nearly as they could be ascertained at o'clock on Monday night, when our messeng

left Portland.

For Pork—Portland gives Polk 8 major Gave Harrison 608 majority, and polled in 18-ten more votes than now. Augusta is report to have given a majority of 71. Cumberland 14 Biddeford 110, Westbrook 317, Kennebunk North Berwick 94, Cape Elizabeth 141, Stand 163 Durham 33 Gorham 4

FOR CLAY.-Falmouth has given Clay 36 n ority, Hallowell 214, Saco 41, North Yarmon

Cumberland County will go about 1600

giving 320 majority.

York County.—Seven towns heard from; wigive Polk a majority of about 2600.

Kennebec County.—Nine towns heard from This county will doubtless give Clay a majori Lincoln County.—The contest here will

very close. 5 towns heard from; judging from which, the Democrats will have a small majorit Indiana. The returns from this State are still in the sa contradictory form that we have before notic

It has, however, cast its electoral vote for P and Dallas, according to the Whig papers by majority of 1,000, and the Democratic papers b majority of from 2,000 to 3,000. Kentucky.

We have returns from thirty counties in Ke tucky, all of which indicate that the majority is Mr. Clay will be very large in that State. In the counties before us there is a clear Whigh gain 2,394, as compared with the recent Governor. election, when the Whig majority was 4,624.

Illinois. A letter from Chicago in the Albany Arg says the Democratic majority in that city is ab 530, and in the city and county (Cook) will not far from 1,000.

Missouri

By last evening's western train, we received the first news from Missouri. The city of St. Louis gives a majority of 300 for Mr. Clay—it gave a majority of 661 for General Harrison in 1840, when Van Buren carried the State by a majority of 6,788.

Delaware.

We have the following returns from the State Delaware: New Castle County .- Mr. Clay's majority in New Castle County is 152. At the last Congressional election it gave 199 majority for the Democrats, and in 1840 it gave Gen. Harrison a majori-

This Congressional District, which in 1840, was composed of Frederick, Clarke, Jefferson, Berkely, Morgan and Hampshire gave a majority for Harrison of 455. The same counties give Clay a majority now of 70—which is a loss to Whiteress of 286. whiggery of 385. A smart falling off, for a par-which is everlastingly crowing and bragging bout immense accessions to their strength. Since 1840, the counties of Warren and Page have been added to the District and her majority for the Democracy at this election is 707.

[Winchester Virginion

A VINDICTIVE FEELING .- The election is scarce terminated before certain whig employers writhing under the mortification of defeat, have commenced discharging a number of POOR DEMOCRATS, who had independence enough to vote for the candidates of their choice. Not one, but a dozen, cases of such petty tyranny can be cited in this neighborhood. It is to be hoped that at proper time, the names of those who would lend themselves to so contemptible an action, will be made public as objects for the slow unmoving IT of scorn to point at the remainder of their lives.

[Harrisburg Union.

- Participation	18 V B	40.		44.
Accomac Albemarie	239	739 714		83 216
Amelia Amherst	940 329	166 372	115	
		1204	235	695
Bedford Berkeley	558 872	919 599		302 124
Brooke	516	350	116	2.
Buckingham Braxton	520 109	475 202	48	†38
Campbell	486	711		174
Charles City Carroll, (new cor	anty,)	174	151	159
Chesterfield	588 295	298 351	267	98
Cumberland Clarke	228 191	262 174	21 50	67
Elizabeth City Essex	85 125	141 241	in the same	9 42
Fauquier	533	683		20 153
Fluvanna Floyd (informal)	152 279	334 143	83	59
Frederick	743 293	755	82	iligana Ukultu
Gloucester Goochland	179 333	247 120	153	18
Greenbrier .	308 156	568 110	67	343
Halifax	964 805	62 422	236 701	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Hanover Hardy	462 230	450 509	Majarosa Majarosa	66 261
Henrico	398	828 445	283	176
Isle of Wight James City	533 9	86 141	378	6
Jackson	211	258		103 579
King & Queen	305 129	282 168	72	49
Lancaster	806 87 489	170	240	40
Lewis Logan	616 189	386 136	†348	1001
Louisa ·	475 302	375 228	170 137	1031
Madison Matthews	522 220	52 180	447	
Mason	304 561	405 319	349	
Mercer Middlesex	124 123	146	DOK.	13
Marshall Monroe	462 420	458 408	26 35	
Morgan .	261 145 959	338 179 383	36	13 117
Nelson Norfolk County	237 478	404 561		155 35
Northampton	156 24 300	334	88	*20 124
Nottoway Nicholas	190 120	132 173		5
Orange	236 528	231 45	48 551	495
Patrick Pendleton	274 468	342 389 876	65	203
Pocahontas Powhatan	210 210	107 176	153	203
Preston Prince Edward	464 361 274	396 268 402	112	77
Prince George Prince William	237 293	124 167	87 298	N 10
Randolph	161 321 300	142 450 318	8	48
Roanoke Rockbridge	225 528	159 635	109	149
Rockingham	1444	177 256	1486	48
Russell Scott	293 441	284	20/	of bis
Smyth	1218 305 372	102 259 378	1248 73	
Spottsylvania Stafford	368 295	358 265	112	
Sussex	195 347 nty)	95 102	51 201 15	
Tazewell Tyler	486 438	113 325	†315 60	
	625 81 392	364 286 513	302	233 204
Wythe Warwick	475 8	274 92	245	48
York Norfolk Borough	9 298	192 529	216	4 230
Petersburg Richmond City	262 176	245 580	Annen St.	40 565
, maneourg	43,893		12,806	7,765
	1,392		5,031	***
CORNER OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUM	- 41UUA	AND PERSONS LIES	Topical	THE PERSON NAMED IN
	Albemarie Alleghany Amelia Amherst Augusta Barbour, (new c Bath Bedford Berkeley Botetourt Brooke Brunswick Buckingham Braxton Cabell Campbell Caroline Charles City Carroll, (new cot Charlotte Chesterfield Culpepper Cumberland Clarke Dinwiddie Elizabeth City Essex Fairfax Fauquier Faugute Fluvanna Floyd (informal) Franklin Franklin Franklin Frederick Giles Gloucester Goochland Grayson Greensville Greene Halifax Hampshire Hanover Harrison Henrico Henry Isle of Wight James City Jefferson Jackson Kanawhs King & Queen King George King William Lancaster Lee Lewis Loudoun Louisa Loudoun Louisa Loudoun Louisa Loudoun Louisa Marshall Monroe Montgomery Morgan Matthews Marion (new cot Mason Mecklenburg Mercer Middlesex Monongalia Monroe Montgomery Morgan Nelson Norfolk County New Kent Northampton Norfolk County New Kent Northampton Norfolk County New Kent Northumberland Nottoway Nicholas Dino Drange Page Petrick Powhatan Presco Prince George Prince William Presco Prince Same Prince George Prince William Presco Prince William Presco Prince George Prince William Presco Prince William Presco Petrick Petric	Albemarle	Accomac. 239 739 Albemarle 517 714 Albemarle 517 714 Alleghany 171 84 Amelia 240 166 Amelia 240 166 Amberst 329 372 Augusta 454 1204 Barbour, (new county.) Bath 218 203 Bedford 558 919 Berkeley 372 599 Botetourt 575 407 Brooke 516 350 Brunswick 380 261 Buckingham 520 475 Braxton 109 203 Cabell 436 461 Campbell 486 711 Caroline 467 399 Charles City 30 174 Carroll, (new county.) Carroll, (new county.) Carroll, (new county.) Charlotte 327 318 Chesterfield 588 298 Clarke 191 174 Dinwiddie 235 302 Elizabeth City 85 141 Essex 126 241 Fairfax 321 366 Fauqueler 533 683 Fayette 199 182 Fluvanna 152 334 Froyd (informal) 279 143 Franklin 515 509 Frederick 743 755 Giles 293 226 Gloucester 179 247 Goochland 333 120 Grayson 587 455 Greenbrier 308 568 Greensville 156 110 Greene 230 62 Halffax 944 429 Harrison 1341 828 Henrico 398 445 Henry 191 311 Isle of Wight 533 86 Greenbrier 308 568 Gr	Accomac 239 739 Albemarie 517 714 Alloghany 171 84 53 Amelia 240 166 1.15 Bath 218 203 54 Bedford 558 919 Betculour 575 407 301 Broke 516 350 116 Brunswick 350 261 914 Bruckingham 520 475 48 Braxton 109 202 Cabell 486 711 Caroline 467 399 Charles 647 399 Charles City 30 174 Carroll, (new county) Charles City 30 174 Caroll, (new county) Charles 253 302 367 Clumberland 228 263 Clarke 191 174 21 Clumberland 228 263 Clarke 191 174 21 Dinwiddle 235 302 50 Elizabeth City 85 141 Essex 126 241 Fairfax 321 366 Frauguler 533 683 Frayette 199 182 Frughter 533 683 Frayette 199 183 Frauguler 533 Gioucester 179 247 Goochland 333 120 163 Greensville 166 110 67 Greene 230 68 236 Halfiax 944 428 701 Hampshire 605 729 20 Hanover 462 450 Harrison 1341 828 283 Henrico 398 445 Henry 191 131 Islae of Wight 533 86 376 James City 99 141 Hampshire 605 729 20 Harrison 194 166 Henry 191 131 1 Islae of 616 366 748 Henry 191 131 1 Islae of 616 366 748 Henry 191 131 1 Islae of 616 366 748 Henry 191 131 1 Islae of 616 366 748 Henry 191 131 1 Islae of 616 366 748 Henry 191 131 1 Islae of 616 366 748 Henry 191 131 1 Islae of 616 366 748 Henry 201 189 375 Louisa 475 376 170 Louisa 475 376 380 Morgan 189 136 115 245 Louisa 120 177 183 Polochicolouis 478 361 Northumberland 300 138 88 Morgan 192 177 183 Poloc

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

instead of 85 as was reported in our last paper .-This is a gain over the vote at the last Presiden tial election of 94 Clarke county gave a majority of 21 we are in-

formed, instead of 20 as reported.

Major Davezac .- Mr. Willis, of the New York Mirror, in relating an anecdote concerning the old Major whilst he was Charge at Naples, says he was the idol of the diplomatic corps, and one of the most brilliant and highly cultivated conversationists, "we ever knew." Yet through party malice, this good old patriot, who has borne the heat of the battle, and the privations of war, is thirsted for by the blood-hounds of the Whig party.

IT IS SAID that in the State of New York up It is said that in the State of New York up-wards of six millions of dollars have changed hands on bets on the election of Mr. Clay. In this city the amount lost and won is beyond com-putation. One gentleman has lost, we are told, seventy thousand dollars. Many others are totally ruined. All of them were violent Clay Whigs of course, and so sanguine of success that they betted ten to one on the election of their fa-vorite. Of course the Democrats pocket all this cash. That is one comfortable reflection.— By the by one sentleman, we hear, betted his vorite. Of course the Democrats pocket and this cash. That is one comfortable reflection.—
By-the-bye one gentleman, we hear, betted his very out the election. The winner does not want her, as she is particularly unamiable, and hence a compromise of \$20 as her equivalent is talked of. Wonder if the lady will permit such a disparagement of her charms?—Phil. Times.

44656 50352 Total, Dem. maj. Dem. gain in the whole State, The aggregate vote will be about THE LEGISLATURE. Assembl Democrats. Whigs, Natives, To hear from, 1 32 Total, 128 Dem. maj. in each House, 22 . 12 do. on joint ballot, 34 This secures the election of two Democratic U

NEW YORK.

(COMPLETE.)

Saratoga, Rensselaer, Schenectady,

Dutchess,

Ulster, Putnam,

Fulton,

Otsego, Onondaga Monroe, Madison,

Oswego, Cayuga, Seneca, Oneida,

Lewis, Wayne, Ontario,

Sullivan, Yates, Delaware

Erie, Orleans,

Chemung

Genesee.

Niagara

Chenango,

Tompkins, Alleghany, Cattaraugus,

Clinton, Woming, Livingston

Tioga, Cortland,

Franklin.

Broome, Chatauque

Essex,

St. Lawrence

202

357 797 190

25

1299

1771

917

1826

275 1763

1491

516

600

656 1064

50

147

2100

1326

MAJOR DAVEZAC:

The only excuse Whig editors and Whig poli ticians, can now give for the non-fulfilment of all their bright hopes, is the "Foreigners," "the rabble," "the scurf and scum" voting with the Democrats. Bah! give your imagination scope-let reason usurp its throne, and see if you cannot divine the true cause of your overwhelming and dis-

Two anonymous correspondents, too, of the last "Free Press" are in high dudgeon indeed, because on the evening of the Presidential election. The the Smithfield delegation, on Monday night last, throught proper to pay an appropriate mark of respect to that eminent and distinguished patriot, Major Davazac. He is called a "foreigner," and a Whig. There appears to be some disagreement the whole vocabulary of epithets is poured upon his devoted head. Let the gallant old Major answer this charge himself, as he did the Hon. Mr. Wethered of Maryland, when the same accusation was made :-

"Sir, I am sorry to interrupt you, but I can permit no man to use such language in my presence. Judging from your appearance, I was an American citizen before you were born. I have a son, for myself, I have been four times naturalized. I was naturalized by the sanctity of the treaty of Louisana—the highest form of law known to the Constitution. The rights of an American citizen meetings last week, but it was thought advisable to Constitution. The rights of an American citizen were conferred upon me by the law creating the Territorial Government of Louisana; and I was admitted to all the rights, blessings and obligations which belong to you, my fellow citizens, by the law bringing the State of Louisana into our glorious confederacy." Then, turning to the Whigspeaker, his eyes flashing as on the plains of New Orleans, and his heart swelling with the majesty of old recollections, he continued:—"Sir, you look now as if you desired to know where and when now as if you desired to know where and when was the forth time of my naturalization, and who were my sponsers. The consecrated spot on which I received the right of naturalization, was the battle ground of New Orleans: the altar was victory; the baptismal water was blood and fire; lackson was my god-father; and patriotism and freedom and giory were my god-mo-thers." The mighty mass of listeners rose spon-taneously, and gave nine cheers for our gallant tion of our candidates will perpetuate.

As to the Major's address to the French citi

zens of New York, we have carefully read it, as reported by a Whig paper of that city, and can find nothing that will bear the construction that the Whigs now find necessary to put upon it. He addressed Frenchmen, he said, as he did those from every other foreign clime. The Whig party were endeavoring to effect a coalition with the Native American party, whose avowed object was to disfranchise them of rights as sacred as their lives. He called upon them, as they valued their liberty, whilst in a land of freedom, to sustain that party who regarded the Constitutional rights of the Foreigner, as well as their own native born citizens. Is there any thing so terrible in this ?-The Whigs, by their own vile and infamous course, have driven a large proportion of the foreigners from them, and now forsooth, because the Native coalition has not enured to their benefit to branded as a FOREIGNER, and his blood almost so great an extent as anticipated, the poor foreigners have to bear all the ire produced by the defeat of the great idol of Whiggery, Henry Clay,

In regard to the Flag borne by a Democratic procession in New York, viz:—"Americans shan't rule us," it is one among the meanest and most contemptible of all the tricks attempted by our opponents. This banner was sent into the procession by WHIGS, and not carried half a square pefore the unprincipled tool who was kicked out of the ranks, and had to flee in order to save himself from accompanying the procession, in the no very agreeable attitude of "sitting of the control of the co

Be easy, easy, gentlemen, the American people have Arises, before the "glory of their Republic was entombed!"

Extract of a letter to the Edilor, dated BALTIMORE, Nov. 13, 1844.

The long agony is over. The returns by the Magnetic Telegraph to-day, have crushed the last lingering hope of Whiggery. Like a flitting spark upon an expiring taper, it has clung with a tanacious grasp to the vain illusion that Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Michigan might yet reverse the doom of Henry Clay. But they have been fitted to see home after hope wither until been fated to see hope after hope wither, until
"there is no longer any room for hope." The
news of their successive defeats in Pennsylvania,
Virginia, and New York, came upon them like an electric shock. It was not until then that they suspected that their great embodiment could be beaten. Even now, they assert that they are scarcely conscious of the reality—that it all seems like a dream. Where now are the false prophets who proclaimed Henry Clay "already elected" last May?—who did not know whether Mr. Polk's name was James K. or James R., and said "if all the tin kettles in the land were tied to his tail, he would not run?" Where is that tremendous "risin' for Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen ?" There has, indeed, been a risin' of the people, but a dif-ferent kind of risin' from what they expected.— Their bubble has burst, and their anticipated triumphs have proved

"Like dead sea-fruits that tempt the eye, But turn to sales on the taste."

A deep gloom reigns throughout the ranks of the Coon worshippers. We see them clustered together at the corners of the streets conversing in suppressed tones—we hear of tears shed at the late discomfiture—of curtailments in business of families reducing their bill of fare to bean soup! It is amusing to hear the groaning of these capitalists who expected to amsss fortunes during the golden era of Bank inflation and overtrading, that was to follow the election of Henry Clay. These hypocrites pretend to regard as a public calamity, the election of the man who is to administer the Government according to the doctrines of that policy which looks to the greatest good to the greatest number.

Now that the struggle is over, we can calmly ilosophise upon it. The Whigs have been guilty of a great oversight in the late contest. While affecting to despise Col. Polk as an obscure individual, they appear to have forgotten that he was supported by a party which has its home in the affections of the American people, and which has beaten them in every fair fight. The election of James K. Polk is a triumph of Democratic principles, unaided by enthusiasm, over the intrigues of faction. In Henry Clay, the Whigs recognise the embodiment of their principles—the legitimate head of their party. Not a Whig vote was thrown away. Other men might have drawn some votes from us, but no man could have rallied more Whigs to his support. It is well as it is. The nomination of Henry Clay was a debt which the Whigs owed him-his defeat, a debt which we owed him. As the bitterest foe of Democracy, his discomfiture adds to the joy we naturally feel at the success of our principles. As the head and front of Whiggery, his fall is the fall of the Whig party. As a party cognomen, the name Whig will be known no more. As our opponents have often done before when beaten, they will now seek shelter under another. A refuge is open in the arms of the Native Americans, alias American Republicans, while the Democratic party remains where it has always been, the same forty years ago, to-day and forever, ready to combat Federal-ism under whatever form or semblance it may be found.

The Native American standard was raised here are nocking to it in crowds. I have seen but on Whig, since the election, who says that he is still as to the name. One portion threatens to haul off unless the name is Native American, and the other with equal obstinacy clings to the name American Republicans, as being more favorable to foreigners. Another faction still refuses to have any part or lot in the business, if there is to be any movement against the Catholics. Another faction declines joing unless the ultimate object be is an "American Republican" candidate out for postpone further demonstrations until the political excitement had subsided. Whether they will carry every thing before them, as they have done in New York and Philadelphia, and as they expect to do here, remains to be seen.

SOMETHING REMARKABLE.—In the name of JAMES KNOX POLK, there are thirteen letters, the number of the old original States of this Union, by which our liberties were secured. In the name of George M. Dallas, singular as the coincidence may be, there are the same number, thirteen -which, added to the number in the name of Mr. Polk, gives us the number of the States in the present Union, twenty-six-whose liberties the elec-And in the names of SILAS WRIGHT and Appr-

ON GARDNER, there are likewise twenty-six letters the names of the candidates for the highest offices of the Empire State-which State is looked to as he pivot on which the Presidential election is exbected by all parties to turn. These are remarksble coincidences. A HALLTOWN SUBSCRIBER.

ONE EFFORT MORE.

Now, that political excitement has subsided omewhat, our friends can render us special service by making an effort to increase our subscripion list. So far, we have had no cause to com plain, but on the other hand have been cheered in our undertaking. One more effort, then, and a vigorous one, and our paper will be placed above the malice of political proscription, or the envy and bickering of disappointed opponents.

IT in our columns will be found several adverisements from the Monumental City. As the whole business of this section now centres at Baltimore, we have no doubt our friends will find it to ther advantage to patronize those who give some The "Fountain Inn," under the management

Messrs. Drx & Fogo, enjoys a high rep and those who call on them will find no cause for omplaint. See advertisement for terms, &c. HARPERS-FERRY ARMORY.—Major Symington

has superseded Maj. CRAIG, in the Superinte dance of the Harpers-Ferry Armory. We s gratified to hear his appointment gives gene tisfaction to the Armorers.

PERRSYLVANIA.—James G. Birney, the Aboli-ion candidate for President, received 8,133 votes

New York got caught in this own trap, and are making very reals flees in consequence. They New York got caught in this own trap, and are making very reals flees in consequence. They New Yord almost or means the "Native" facieties the food and State officent, in order to advant the "Wittight dieteic for the and pulsa and Silas Wirght, which had been the Percentage and the Percentage and the Native word for Polt and Dallas and Silas Wirght, white had been the Percentage and the Percent

In W Sprole, ad inter JANE, Treasu Trans. Argus. did coach that was made expressly to take Henry Clay to the Federal City. Has it been disposed of?

The Locomotive Express which conveyed the election news from New York to Philadelphia on Wednesday, by the Canden and Amboy Railrad, now we learn the window of a good Democrat in High I was a latter to strong, and spend the period of Col. Polit's Presidency, in the dominions of the period of Col. Polit's Presidency, in the dominions of the beart has its sympathies and preference, there has been the period of Col. Polit's Presidency, in the dominions of the beart has its sympathies and preference, there has been that it is just as it should be. Where the beart has its sympathies and preference, there has been have its abode.—Phil. Tymes.

The beart has its sympathies and preference, there has been that it is just as it should be. Where the beart has its sympathies and preference, there has been have its abode.—Phil. Tymes.

The Working Statics.

The two decisive and glorious victories in Pennsylvania have edicided forever the opinions of heavy statemy to the White Boyle, upon some of the most important questions, is said to have decided against any advery attempt to the Sylvania have decided against any distribution of the Sylvania better of the public secretic.

They have decided against any distribution of the sylvania content of the sylvania and the secure to us shall be several administration in all the different of the public and the secure of the sylvania to the content of the sylvania of the sylvania of the sylvania and content of the sylvania of the sylvania and content of the sylvania and content of the sylvania of the sylvania of the sylvania and content

The Whigs of Boston, under the leadership of in the Boston Atlas, called a meeting of "the colored Whig voters" of that city, and a general invitation was issued. The meeting assembled on Monday night, and the committee of arrangements offered a resolution, reating the dangers of annexation and the high expediency of the colered voters "leaving all other parties and joining the Whig party in their efforts to save the country." An amendment, substituting the Liberty party for the Whig, was offered, and carried, 50 to 10, and the meeting adjourned. Where is Cousin Cassius?—Young Hokory.

tandard says, J. W. Tys nt Postmasier General, h red his resignation of t

DEATH OF John Bucha, explored about four weed Associated District in I Chief Judge films to the manner as reputation of country.

BALL
CATTILE—
In and were of commencers of commencers of the part 100 hs. on the part

Shoulders at 44 a 54 cents and We quote No. 1 Lard in kegs

In Frederick
Mr. Hill, Mr.
Va., to Miss
James Hill, of
On Sunday
Dy the Rev. Ja
Exiran Exiran
On the 23 i
Con the 23 i
Frican Sunday
Trioxas Garin
Trioxas Garin
Trioxas Garin
Trioxas Garin
Trioxas Garin

On Thursday
In 11, only dauge
in the 9th year.
On Sunday
County, a most.
At his resident to a short to the Curcursery
ing a widow an and friends, to rious relations
master, he was
Cool, Go
I will sell low
Nov. 16.

Drugs, Me
cles, Go

A RE just and free Medicines, O Medicines, O Webice, o Customers a geniera, at on the usual Nov. 15, I white Limseed Oil, mish, Japan, Lead, Yentifia &c., for sale Nov. 15, I o Harg Nov. 15, I o Harg Nov. 15, I o Harg Nov. 16, I o Hard Nov. 16, I o Comments Nov. 16, I o Com

300 Walnute, I Jube Paste in Jars, & Line

Flowers of Sulphur—Calomel—Hydrosublimed,
Flowers of Sulphur—Calomel—Hydrosublimed,
Together with a general assortment of Perfumery and Fancy articles.

All of which he is prepared to sell on accommodating terms, and to give general astisfaction to fill adding terms, and to give general astisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders. All soods will be warranted fresh and genuine.

SOLOMON KING, Druggist,
No. 8, South Calvert st.

Baltimore, November 15, 1844—if.

THE CHEAPEST FINE HATS IN BALTIMORE,
THE CHEAPEST FINE HATS IN BALTIMORE, to call the cally those of the country who purchase to the real of the country who purchase to the cally those of the country who purchase to charged one dollar more than the price, but every of man treated alike, and all can obtain an excellent Hat at cheap rates, and where always can be seen.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he will sell any articles in his line of business as cheap, or perhaps cheaper than any cother house in this city. He respectfully invites a call from his friends, and then they can judge for the truth of the above.

WANTED.

WANTED.

WANTED.

WANTED.

WANTED.

WISH, to purchase a young and healthy woChildren with her would not be objected to. A
liberal price will be given.

Nov. 8, 1844. GEOD.

HAVE a lot of superior Spanish and Country SOLE-LEATHER. Also, Upper Leather Calf and Sheep Skins, which I will sell low forcash, or on a short credit to punctual customers Nov. 8. THOMAS RAWLINS.

TUST received, Worsted Caps, Hoods, Cloaks, 10 Comforts, Muffs, and cheap Mitts, for children, among which are some articles entirely new style.

Also, Variegated Yarn, beautiful colors.

Nov. 8.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Overseers of the Poor.

A MEETING of the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson county will be held at Abell's Holes in Charlestown, on Saturday the 23d day of

O Court

DENTISTRY.

DR. MCCORMICK respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson that he will visit Charlestown on the 1st of November, and remain two uccess only.

October 11, 1844—4t.

Harpers-Ferry Merchant Tailor

Ready-Made Clothing Store.

tday, of Clothing Store,

as undersigned, wishing to suit the tastes of this numerous customers, would respectfully of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Sattinets, as published in the Spirit of Jefferson and Free Fress of last month, he has just returned from the Eastern markets with an additional assortment of Sattinets, A.C., of the latest and most fashionable styles, embracing every variety of color and shedes, all of which he offers to those who may favor him with a call, on the most reasonable terms.

His stock of Ready-made Clothing is now full and complete, comprising every variety of clore usually kept in such an establishmen.

His follows, viz:

Gentlemen's Shoes, and

loes; Ladies, and Miss's Morocco, Kid, and Seal-do; City-manufactured, grained walking Shoes and

atest style;
sa, a general assortment, of the latest and
fashionable style, such as Ole Bull, plain
do trimmed, Glazed, and Octagon, for men,

Do 22 cts. per , tom 64

Cochecoe Prints, from 64

New Style Earlston Gingham;
Manchester

New style Mouslin de Lains;
1 doz. sup. Black French Kid Gloves;
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, great variety;
Do Dress Handkerchiefs;
54 Brown Muslin 124;
55 Brown and Bleached Muslin from 5 to 124;
66 Brown conaburgs, twilled and plain;
67 Brown and Alpacca
68 Ticking of every description and price;
68 White and Red Flannels, at last fall's prices;
Merino and Alpacca
69 Groceries

Groceries

New Orleans Sugar;
Rio and St. Domingo Coffee;
New Orleans Molasses;
Loaf Sugar, Lump do.;
Tobacco from 6‡ to 63‡ per lb.;
Hardware of every descript Tin Ware of every descript Queensware and Glass do.;
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps :
Bacon, Corn Meal, Lard and Fl.
Nails of every size.
American Blister, Cast, and Sheer

Hoop Iron, &c.;
100 Stacks Fine and G. A. Salt;
100 Stacks Fine and Blasting.
All kinds st country produce taken in exchange for goods.
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 25, 1844.—F. Pross 3t.

Jefferson County, Sct.
October Term 1844, of the Country Country.

S. W. HOAG,

Also, Domestic and other FLANNELS, just crecieved at the cheap Baltimore Store, by Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 18, 1844.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 18, 1844.

CEALETT, Cloth, Fur, Ole Buil, Oil-cloth and Svelet CAPS, very cheap;
Fine Silk HATS for \$3 00, super Beaver do, (with box,) made expressly for our sale, \$4 50;
Henvy coarse pegged Boats \$2 00, fine Kip do. 48 50 5, super City-made Cork-sole Calf Boots \$6, 50;
Baltimore Store, by

ned not to be beat in any way.

11, 1344—tf. JAMES CLOTHIER.

TAILORING.

KINNINGHAM, having just returne on the cities of Philadelphia and Battisting the most fashionable establishment ed with his business, and procured an erwy System for Cutting Garments, together.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 18, 1844.

EADY-MADE CLOTHING, for sale by A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 18, 1844.

BROWN, Lump, and Loaf Sugars;
Shad and Mackerel:
Shad and Mackerel:

test Style and Fashions of the Day, hesitancy in syaing he will guarantée the fits to those who may favor him with a callfuld say, that no pains shall be spared on his give entire satisfaction. He therefore instriends and the public generally, to give passing notice at, his old stand above the chouse.

Sugar-house and New Orleans Molasses;
Sperm Oil, Gandles;
Pepper, Spices, &c. MILLER & TATE.

BLACK OIL VAINISH, For sale at
Aug. 9, 1844.

AUG. 19, 1844.

AUG. 19, 1844.

AUG. 18, 1844.

WE have made arrangements by which we will be emplied or good from. Warranded not to break in use.

Oct. 18, 1844.

WINDOW GLASS and Putty; Flax Seed Oil, for sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Oct. 18, 1844.

We have made arrangements by which we shall be emplied regularly with Rose's celebrated Family Flour. We deliver this flour to any part of the town for \$500 per bbl., cash.—We to arrant it equal to Welch's flour, and if it proves not to be so, it can be returned at our expense.

Oct. 18, 1844.

In ME have made arrangements by which we amy part of the town for \$500 per bbl., cash.—We to arrant it equal to Welch's flour, and if it proves not to be so, it can be returned at our expense.

J. J. MILLER & WOODB.

CHARLES JACKSON would respectfully form all lovers of Good Oysters; that has opened an establishment for their experia commodation, two does East of Carter's Hole Charlestown, where he keeps a constant su of the VERY BEST OF OYSTERS. will at all times be found ready to serve them in the very best style, and to suit the most fail in the very

is confidently asks on the FASHIONS regular in the receipt of the FASHIONS regular and is enabled therefore to insure the "lates to those who may desire it. Country prost cash prices, will be taken at all times it ange for work.

In the exigencies of the times.

In the exigencies of the times.

In the exigencies of the times.

GREAT ATTRACTION

"Baltimore Store.

n the very best sayra,
ous fastes.
LT-Families can at all times be supplied w
Dysters, by the Pint, Quart, or Can, on the m
accommodating terms.
October 11, 1844.

100 pairs extra strong home-imade Coarse Shoës, double soled;
300 pairs Women's Calf, Moroccoo, and Kid do;
300 pairs Women's Calf, Moroccoo, and Kid do;
300 pr. Bey's, Girl's, and Children's do;
150 pr. Men's and Boy's fine do.
All for sale at reduced prices by Sept. 27.
J. J. MILLER & WOODS.
Sept. 27.
Sept. 27.
Grackers, Orackers!

Crackers, Orackers!

A RRESH supply of Crackers is the received and for sale by J. H. BEARD & Co.
Sept. 20, 1844. BLACK TEA—Of superior quality, for sale by Sept. 27.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

H. ATS AND CAPS.—Beaver, Silk, and Cast sincre Hats of the latest Fall and Winter a sistions, just received. Also, every variety of Cicth, Furred and Glazed Cape, all at extremely low prices. For sale by Sept. 27.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TO PAIRS of Kip and Calf Boots, Home double soled; for Fall sale;

Loo pairs extra strong home-made Coarse Shoel double soled;

HARDWARE, good Tobacco average a 90 cents, good Tobacco average assortment of HARDWARE, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, in Ware, Parior and Cooking Stoves, &c., &c. We believe we have now one of the largest and heapest stocks of Goods in Virginia, and therefore think it will be to the advantage of purchasers to call at the corner of High and Shenandoah treets.

A. & G. W. HOLLAND, Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 4, 1844.

For the Ladies.

Pamily Groceries.

Family Groceries.

We have paid especial attention to the selection of our present stock of Groceries, and can with confidence recommend them to families. Among them may be found, for cash—Porto Rico Sugar at 8, 10 and 11c.;

Beautiful Loaf do. at 124 to 19;

Rio, Laguyra, and Java. Coffees, at 8, 10 and 11c.;

Beautiful Loaf do. at 124 to 19;

Rio, Laguyra, and Java. Coffees, at 8, 10 and 37 to 81 50;

Mould, Dipped, and Sperm Candles;

N. O. and Sugar-house Molasses;

Soda and Water Crackers, Cheese;

Sperm Ol, Spices, &c.,

Also—Rose's celebrated Family Flour.

All of which will be sold at reduced prices for cash.

Sept. 27.

J. J. Millier & WOODS.

For Gentlemen.

Proceedings, Just received and for sale by

J. J. Millier & WOODS.

Bopt. 27.

Rich French Fancy Goods.

Rich French Fancy Goods.

Splendid stock of plain and fancy colored Silk from 75 cts. to \$3,00 yet yard;
Splendid stock Striped Satins;
Rich Cashmare de Ecosse, from 75 to \$1,35;
Do Muslin, from 25 to \$1,00;

k Back and Blue Black Alpacca Lustre, from 37

Muslin, ck and Blue Black Alpacca Lustre, fro 0 \$1,25; h Plaid Lustre, silk warp for Cloaks; iddo Alpacca, and Casimeres for second 1 style Fancy Hdkfs.; y variety silk and we

Oh, who will bring me but an hour Of that delightful time, And wake in me again the power That fired my golden prime! I nurse my wound in solitude,
I sigh the livelong day,
And mourn the joys, in wayward mood
That now are passed away.

Oh, who will bring me back the days
Of that delightful time,
And wake in me again the blaze
That fired my golden prime?

Agricultural.



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 amon use without effect, and had given him up

Half pint of vinegar, half pint of soft soap, half pint of gin, and half pint of molasses, well shaken together, and poured down while foaming. To my great surprise the horse was in five minutes wholly free from pain, and ate 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 effect a perfect cure.

[Cor. Albany Cultivator.

GATHER THE FRAGMENTS .- Every farmer at this season of the year, should have an eye to the fragments. "Gather them up that nothing be fragments. "Gather them up that nothing be lost," said Wisdom, at a time when bread cost less than it ever cost. Gather up all for winter and store it, as you know not what the winter

may need.

The corn husks that are now blowing about your yards will be greedily eaten by cattle as soon as the driving snow shall cover the green carpet on which they have been accustomed to luxuriate.

The half rotten apples that lie under your trees will afford a thanksgiving treat to cattle or hogs, and we are the country for the five make no cider.

and your refuse winter fruit, if you make no cider, should be put where your cows can be readily sup-Cabbage leaves and turnip tops will make your

cows give more milk than the best kinds of hay; leaves that fall in your door yard will these leaves become valuable manure on paying a short visit to the cow-yard; but if they are suffered to lie on your mowing grounds through the winter, they will not increase your harvests, but will prove a nuisance in the way of your scythe and rake. "Gather up the fragments that nothing be rake. "Gather up the fragments that no lost."—Massachusetts Ploughman.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES .- As this is the season for buckwheat cakes, the following receipe will at this time be valuable to those who are fond of them; a friend, who has tried the experiment says it makes decidedly better cakes, with half the trouble necessary in the usual mode of raising them with yeast. To three pints of buckwheat flour, mixed into batter, mix one teaspoon full of carbonate of soda, dissolved in water; add one ditto of tartaric acid, dissolved in like manner; so long a period, he hopes by assidious attention first apply the carbonate, stir the batter well, and then put in the acid; thus the use of yeast is entirely superseded, and cakes "as light as a feather" receipt of the latest Fall Fashions, which will enacarbonate of soda, dissolved in water; add one are insured. One great advantage is, that the batter is ready for baking as soon as it is made.

A CHEAP PAINT.—Take one bushel of unslacksalt, and 12 lbs. of sugar. Strain this mixture through a wire seive, and it will be fit for use after reducing with cold water. This is intended for the outside of buildings, or where it is exposed to the weather. In order to give a good color, three coats are necessary on brick, and two on wood. It may be laid on with a brush similar to whitewash. Each coat must have sufficient time

to dry before the next is applied.

For painting inside walls, take as before, one bushel of unslacked lime, 3 lbs. of sugar, 5 lbs. salt, and prepared as above and apply with a brush.

I have used it on brick, and find it well calculated to preserve them—it is far preferable to oil paint. I have also used it on wood, and assure you that it will last longer on rough siding than oil paint will on plained siding or boards.

You can make any color you please. If you wish straw color, use yellow ochre instead of whiting; for lead color, lamp-black; for blue, Indigo; for green, chrome green. The different kinds of paint will not cost more than one-fourth as much as oil paints, including the labor of putting it on.

IMPROVING LAND BY GREEN MANURES .- It is be lieved by some, that the best kind of vegetable growth for turning in, in the form of green manure, is Indian corn sown broad-east. If it be intended to apply lime to the land, it would be well to do so the fall before. Then as early in the spring as circumstances will permit sow corn broad-cast, say three or four bushels to the acre, and as soon as it has grown as high as it can conveniently be turned under with a deep working plough, turn it under, and immediately sow another crop the same way, turning that under, as before, but with a medium plough run crossways of the previous furrow. In the middle and southern States, three crops can thus be turned under in one season. It is believed that no system of manuring or renovation, except the heaviest application of stable manure, can compare with this plan in its results. If the land be very poor the first crop will be very light, but light as it may be it will yet add a very considerable portion of the ele-ments of vegetable nutrition to the soil; and thus the second crop will be greatly improved, and the third will be all that can be desired. It is believed that in this way four times as much improvement will be effected in one season, as can be by means of clover in three or four years. For this purpose farmers in the north should use the tall kinds of southern corn, as being of more rapid growth and furnishing vastly more matter for the

Rye Injurious to Orchards.—A correspondent of the Albany Cultivator says:—In 1839, I ploughed in a twenty acre field of Rye for manure, when it was about developing the tassel, with good success. I would not have it understood that the grain was sown for that purpose, as there are many substances less expensive, that might be used to greater advantage, but to save a young orchard growing in the same lot from destruction.

During my absence, my man through mistake, sowed rye instead of wheat; and on my return, I was chillred to turn it much be side. was obliged to turn it under, having once injured an orehard so materially by cropping it one year with rye, that it did not bear fruit in five years after, and still feels the effect of the injury.
R. L. PELL.

Pelham, Ulster Co., Feb. 19, 1844.

An English paper says an extensive system of adulteration is practised in China. Many samples of tea brought from China, are found not to contain a single grain of tea, being made up entirely of other leaves, colored to suit the particular kind of tea which it is wished to imitate. Chemical examination has detected Prussian blue and a vegetable colored matter supposed to be turmeric.

An English paper says an extensive system of adulteration is practised in China. Many samples of tea brought from China, are found not to contain a single grain of tea, being made up entirely of other leaves, colored to suit the particular kind of tea which it is wished to imitate. Chemical examination has detected Prussian blue and a vegetable colored matter supposed to be turmeric.

An English paper says an extensive system of adulteration is practised in China. Many samples of tea brought from China, are found not to contain a single grain of tea, being made up entirely of other leaves, colored to suit the particular large from the manufactory of Carnelious & Co., of Philadelphia. Also, a few sets of OIL-CLOTH TABLE MATS; together the wild be sold low. Call and see.

CHARLES G. STEWART.

August 2, 1844.

WM. A. SOMMERVILLE TO A TETLAOTTA

OFFICE removed to room adjoining Mr. Dorsey's Drug Store. Continues to practice in the several courts of Berkeley, Jefferson and Morsey Seat 1814 Sept. 27, 1844.

ISAAC FOUND.

PRACTISES in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Loudoun, Clarke and Berkeley counties, Virginia. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.—Office and residence at Harpers-Ferry. August 9, 1844-2m.

R. HUME BUTCHER, WAL TA TEUROTTA CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, A TTENDS the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick and Berkeley August 2, 1844-tf. LAW MOTECIE

J. O'BANNON having permanently set-A. tied 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.

July 17, 1844.

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

foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, &c. Corner of Shenandoah & High str'ts,

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

Young Ladies' Boarding School.

angeroya semerabe.

THIS School, located in the vicinity of Winchester, and devoted to the instruction of Young Ladies in the higher branches of educaand the leaves that fall in your door yard will make them a better bed than many a toper in the School, will be resumed again, under the care of city of Boston puts up with for the night. All 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, 1844.—3m.

The Latest Fall Fashions, JUST received by Joseph Brown, Tailor,— His Shop, the same as occupied for the last two years, at the East end of town, on Main street. Extremely thankful to the public for the encour ble him to fit out Gentlemen in the "latest tip," at the shortest possible notice. Over-Coats will be made in a style that will equal, if not surpass, those A CHEAP PAINT.—Take one bushel of unslack-ed lime, and slack it with cold water: when slack-LADIES' CLOAKS will be made in the most ed, add to it 20 lbs. of Spanish whiting, 17 lbs. of fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. A call from old friends is respectfully solicited.

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

JOSEPH BROWN. September 27, 1844.

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

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

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

New Arrival. HE attention of Ladies is invited to the arri

val of a few pieces of most splendid Cashmers de Ecosse, all wool, the richest and most beautiful New style Bonnet-Caps, Ribbons and Flowers:

Rich plaid Merinoes, gay colors for children. Also, Life Preservers, (an indispensable article for ladies in these fashionable days.) Call and see.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS. Oct. 4, 1844.

PROSPECTUS

For publishing in the City of Washington, Democratic Newspaper, to be called "THE CONSTITUTION."

(HE undersigned, having purchased the materials of The Spectator, will issue, on or be-fore the 10th inst, the first number of a new paper, to be called "The Constitution." It will be devoted to the steady advocacy of that system of measures which will preserve unimpaired the sa-cred instrument from which we borrow the name; and as constantly oppose whatever is not sanc-tioned by it. We shall unceasingly oppose a Na-tional Bank—a Protective Tariff—Internal Improvement by the General Government—a Distri-bution of the Proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands—Assumption of the State Debts—an abrogation of the Executive Veto, as unconstitutional

we hope to make the paper worthy of the confidence and support of the Democratic Party—it shall be the faithful expositor of their principles, and the ever ready medium to convey their sentiments and wishes to the Public. The Democratic Party and the ever ready medium to convey their sentiments and wishes to the Public. ic cause, is the cause of truth and justice. It courts the light. It shuns no investigation. And we are determined to see whether a paper conducted with a devotion to the principles, rather than to the men, of our party—to further the great cause of human progress, rather than the mere advancement of particular individuals, will not commend itself to the confidence and favor of the

As soon as the all-engrossing topics of the elec-tions are over, we shall devote a liberal portion of our columns to subjects of general literature and science; endeavoring to present such matter as will amuse, instruct, and edify.

The proceedings of Congress will receive par-ticular attention, and a full and comprehensive summary will be given, including the yeas and

animary will be given, including the yeas and nays upon all important questions.

The paper, for the present, will be issued semi-weekly during the recess, and daily during the sessions of Congress, at Five Dollars per annum, in advance.

W. A. HARRIS.
Oct. 11, 1844.

JNO. HEART.

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 ladies' wear, such as Jet Breast-Pins, Bracelets and Hair-pins. Also, a few pounds of Black Bugles for Necklaces.
Sept. 6. CHAS, G. STEWART.

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 fashionable and richest styles of Fancy Goods that could be found. Their stock of Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c. will also be found generally complete. We invite a visit from all, whether they wish to purchase or not. Come and look, it will afford us urchase or not. Come and look, it will afford us sept. 27. MILLER & TATE.

Splendid Fancy Goods. THE attention of Ladies is directed to the fol-lowing list of beautiful new style goods: Real French Cashmere de Eosse; 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.; Worsted; Cotton, Cashmere, China, and Raw Silk Hose; let Buttons, Ornamented Combs, Necklaces, Hair Pins, &c.; Bonnet Velvets, fashionable colors;

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

Sept. 27.

MILLER & TATE.

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 do.; 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 do.
f 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.; Valentia do.;

Scarfs, &c. Plaid Silk do.; Black Italian Cravats; Fancy cotton do.; Shams and Collars; Suspenders, Pocket Hdkfs.;

Lambs-wool Hose;
Merino Shirts and Drawers. For sale low by
Sept. 27. 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 patron-age heretofore extended to the House. Sept. [12] 13, 1844. J. J. MILLER. New Fall and Winter Goods.

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

SELLING OFF.

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

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

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. July 17, 1844.

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

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

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

LARD LAMPS.

STONE CUTTING

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

COMB SLABS-And Head and Foot STONES

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

delivered at his risk, without any extra charge.

ITLETTERING neatly executed.

By application to Mr. Jas. W. Beller, 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.

INO 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: Brown and Loaf Sugar; 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.

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

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

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

Sept. 20, 1844

SHOWER BATHS.—Portable Shower Baths, to be used either in Bath House or Chamber. Sept. 27. E. M. AISQUITH.

CARPETING.—Low Priced Carpeting, at Sept. 27. E. M. AISQUITH'S. FRESH TEA.—Just received, a case of very

RAT TRAPS.—Warranted to take in the most experienced old Norway.
Sept. 27. E. M. AISQUITH. SHAWLS.—I have received Several elegant new style Shawls. E. M. AISQUITH. Sept. 27, 1844.

BROWN and Bleached Cotton; Domestics. Do do Sheeting; 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 Homemade 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 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. A FRESH lot of **Timothy Seed**, for sale by JOHN HUMPHREYS.

August 23, 1844.

BACON WANTED.

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

Aug. 30, 1844.

J. J. MILLER.

Fulled and Plaid Linseys and LARGE stock of the above goods, which we

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

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

MILLER & TATE.

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

Prints, &c., will be one! Come all!!

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

To Lovers of "the Weed." To Lovers of "the Weed."

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

Tobacco.—A large supply of Tobacco of extra superior quality, down to 121 cents per pound—the most general assortment in the county, and at the lowest prices.

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

September 6, 1844.

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

Sept. 27. E. M. AISQUITH.

Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Dve Stuffs, &c. BOOTS AND SHOES.—The subscriber has purchased this Fall, a very large stock of the above articles, comprising every variety.—A large portion of which was purchased at auction, and will be sold at very little over half the usual price. J. H. BEARD & Co.

ARE just receiving a large and fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, &c. &c., which they respectfully offer to their customers and the public in general, at reduced prices and on the usual terms. July 17, 1844.

usual price.

Men's fine lined and bound Morocco shoes 75 c.
Ladies' fine thick soled Shoes 75
Also—every kind of Gentlemen's, Ladies, 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 Oct. 4.

E. M. AISQUITH'S. ORANGES AND LEMONS.—Fresh
Oranges and Lemons, Filberts, fresh Candy,
Almonds, English Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, &c., just
received and for sale by
July 17, 1844. J. H. BEARD & Co.

DAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c.—
White Lead in Oil, large and small kegs,
Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Japan, &c., Chrome Green, do, Yellow, Red
Lead, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre,
&c., for-sale low by.
July 18, 1848.

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

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. Fancy Bibles, do. Prayer Books, do. Testaments, School Books, Miss Leslie's Complete Cookery, American Gardener, school books of every descrip-tion, Steel Pens, Quills, Blank Books, Slates, Paper, 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, Buffalo Oil, McCassor Oil, Balm of Columbia, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Pomatum, Lion Pomatum, Bear's Grease, Soaps and Shaving Cream of every variety. Call and see, at the store of J. H. BEARD & Co. July 17, 1844.

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

J. H. BEARD & Co.

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

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

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. Regimental Orders. HE 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. Oct. 11, 1844—td. 89th Infantry.

Bonnets, Bonnets! INE Braid and Straw Bonnets, warranted 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. do 4-4 do do 9 & 10, Heavy 4-4 do do 11 & 12, do 6-4 do do 12½ Fine 3-4 Bleached Cotton 6}, 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 received and for sale by
Oct. 11. A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

HEAP PAPER.-Ruled and unruled Letter and Cap Paper at 121 cts. per quire, for sale J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, of superior quality, Oct. 25. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

BEANS.—500 bushels Beans wanted, for which the highest price will be given.
Oct. 25.

E. M. AISQUITH. Shawls! Shawls!

THE unparalleled demand for those beautiful and fashionable Brocha Shawls has induced us to send for another lot, which we have just received. Call at the cheap Baltimore Store.

A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 25, 1844.

SALT,—Farmers and others can be supplied with any quantity of Salt, by sack or bushel, on the most moderate terms by
Oct. 25. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

TEAS.—Just opened, a Chest of Extra fine A. G. P. Tea, which we can recommend very highly. Also, G. P. Teas, from 374 upward; Superior Black Tea, all of which are for sale by Oct. 25. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

CIGARS.—A fresh supply of those best Rega-lia and Principe Cigars. Also, Spanish and Half-Spanish Cigars, just received. Oct. 25. THOS. RAWLINS.

SADDLERY.—Pelham, Snaffle and Stiff Bitts;
Silver-plate and Steel Stirrups;
Webbing, Buckles, &c.
Oct. 25.
THOS. RAWLINS.

Groceries.

THE public are invited to call and see my stock of Groceries before purchasing elsewhere—all fresh. I will sell at a small profit for cash, or trade for all kinds of bountry produce.

Oct. 25. THOS. RAWLINS. Tobacco and Snuff.

THE Lilly of Virginia, and other choice brands Congress, Rappee, Scotch and Macacheau Snuff. Oct. 25. THOS. RAWLINS. Coarse and Fine Salt.

HAVE received a fresh supply of the above, which I will sell very cheap by the sack or ashel.

THOS. RAWLINS.

NAILS.—50 Kegs Brien's Nails assorted sizes; Wrought Nails, &c., received and for sale by THOMAS RAWLINS.

Oct. 11, 1844. To Sportsmen.

FINE CANISTER POWDER—Shot of all sizes—Purcussion Caps. All at reduced prices. E. M. AISQUITH. Oct. 11, 1844.

BRASS-HEAD and common Fire Irons:
Andirons, Tea-kettles, Pots, Skillets;
Oven-lids, Thumb-latches, Hand-bells, Tea-bells;
Jam-hooks, Curtain-hooks, Riveting-hammers; Jam-hooks, Curtain by Snuffers, &c., for sale by Oct. 11. THOMAS RAWLINS. Corpenter's Patent Knob Locks, super stock, iron rim do., trunk, till, chest, cupboard, pad, and a variety of other Locks, for sale chesp by Oct. 11. THOMAS RAWLINS.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

Fine Cutlery. VORY balance handle Knives and Forks, Carvers and Steels; Razors, Penknives, Scissors,

Hardware.

HINGES.—A fresh supply of Butt, Parliament, 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 give one bottle of Dr. Swayne's Com-pound Syrup of Wild Cherry, for half a dozen of any 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, Coughs, Colds, Consumption,
Spitting of Blood, Palpitation of the Heart,
Whooping Cough, Tickling and Rising
sensation in the throat, Bronchitts,
Asthmac or weakness of the New Asthma, or weakness of the Ner-vous System or impaired Constitution arising from any cause, and to prevent per-sons from falling into a Decline, this medi-

equal.

And when too much calomel or quinine has been used, this medicine will prevent its evil effect on the system, and repair the biliary functions.— As a proof of the above medicine giving great strength and clearness to the voice, a gentleman from one our large auctioneering establisements in Philadelphia, who has been using this Syrup, says that it is the greatest medicine to cry on he aver say. 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,

fitted. Reference will be given to the auctioneer, by calling at my office.

Caution.—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.

IT The above valuable Compound Syrup is for sale by HENRY S. FORNEY, Agent, Oct. 11, 1844—19. Sheyherdstrown, Va.

JOHN T. WHFTE, Type and Stereotype
of Foundry, 45 Gold street, (second door South
of Fulton st., N. Y.) The subscriber would call
the attention of Editors and Printers represents the attention of Editors and Printers generally to his new Specimen Book, recently issued, which contains as extensive and complete an assortment of TYPES, FLOWERS and ORNAMENTS as

can be found in any other establishment in America.

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

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

A large variety of Opposite the control of the cont

A large variety of Ornaments, calculated for the South American and Mexican markets, and Spanish, French, and Portuguese Accents, furn-Spanish, French, and Fortaguese Tracker, ished to order.

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

Also, Chases, Cases, Brass Rules, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in a printing

All of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment. any other establishment.
OLD TYPE taken in exchange for new at 9

cents per pound.

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

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

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

S. GIBSON.

very low prices. Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844. OLD RYE WHISKEY.—A good supply of Old Rye Whiskey, favorite brands ply of Old Rye Whiskey, favorite brands, and a few barrels first proof copper distilled Whiskey, at 37 1-2 cents per gallon, with a considerable deduction in price by the barrel.

S. GIRSON.

Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

Encourage Home Manufactures. Encourage Home Manufactures.

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

July 17, 1844.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES.—A supply of Winchester made Buckskia 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 A sell at first cost, my entire stock of Balzarines and Berages. They are of spring purchase, and among them, the most superior qualities and latest styles may be found. Ladies can now have an opportunity of getting elegant dresses, at very reduced prices. Call and sec.