

for the future—the solemn admonitions of experience are not to be thrown away, profit by them while yet you may. Ask yourselves, if you are prepared to become the passive instruments of old federalists, who without acknowledging the principles of your party, have from motives of interest hung upon you, and who only await an opportunity to work your destruction? If you are, go on, and when you succeed by your inactivity in placing those to whom you are opposed in power, and find yourselves and your opinions treated with contempt, you will then probably repent your course, and wish that you had pursued upon the brink.

THE PORTRAIT OF A BLACKGUARD.

"Thou peevish wretch, whom falsehood clothes
Even with a garment, who with words
Dost trifle as with broken Meant
To serve thy very vile intent,
Of whom hell is certain, upon whose lids
The worm that never dies fastidiously
Sweet sleep to fall!"—*Chaucer.*

We feel called upon by the appearance of an editorial in the "Lancaster Examiner and Herald," (whose editor is not unknown to this community,) making a most unprovoked attack upon an institution, to which both the editors of this paper belong, and to whose correct and philanthropic principles they are ever willing to bear humble attestations. We take the following from the article in question.

"We perceive by the Baltimore City papers, that the Independent Order of Odd Fellows have made extraordinary preparations for the celebration of the twentieth Anniversary of the establishment of that order in the United States. We do not think that the time had gone by when men could be imposed upon to so great an extent, as to be dazzled by the idle regality and ridiculous flummery which Masons and Odd Fellows have from time to time exhibited in their processions, to mislead and deceive the great mass of the people. All Masonic and Odd Fellows processions are not only purely and contemptible in the estimation of every person endowed with common sense, but demoralizing."

The worthy editor seems lastly to be taking a lesson on morality, and to his fastidious nature and extreme modesty the sight of an Odd Fellows procession is not only "puerile" but "demoralizing." Wonder if Mr. M. has told his new friends, that he was initiated into Charity Lodge, No. 3 at Harpers Ferry, after having been twice rejected by that lodge of free masons; and of having at last only succeeded, by the absence of certain prominent members of the fraternity, and after having participated in the masonic rites, and ceremonies, took umbrage because objections were made against his receiving the Royal Arch Degree; and that violation of a very principle which constitute the gentleman and man of honor, was bought for a paltry sum, and came out with a recantation of Free Masonry. Verily modesty and virtue need supporters, when one that is devoid of either, stands forth its advocate. But we notice another extract from this slanderous article of the "Herald" of morality; speaking of those who join the Independent Order of Odd Fellows the editor says:

"And he seeks it not in the instructive company of rational men, but in the delectable society of abandoned brethren, who can find no place of entertainment save in the contracted limits of an obscure Tipping House or the pestilential atmosphere of a crowded brothel. By regular usage he descends down the declivity which terminates in the pit of moral perdition."

Here it is attempted to be impressed upon the public, that the becoming a member of the Institution above alluded to, incites an inclination to use that which must terminate in the pit of moral perdition; if the Editor would take the trouble to examine the *Brochets* of the cities, he would find ten to one of those who frequent such places, just such *low, grovelling, slanderous demagogues* as himself, who would grace a gallows, better than an editorial chair.

Through the principles of "Friendship and Truth," Odd Fellows, are impressed with the necessity of a strict confinement, to precepts of virtue, which is the first lesson inculcated in an Odd Fellow's Lodge. But this individual judges us by Masonry, without any knowledge of our Institution, as will be seen in the following:

"This society like its elder brother, Free Masonry, is a cabalistic association, whose members are sworn to secrecy by Oaths." Here it is asserted that, Odd Fellows are bound together by "oaths," from whence he has derived his information of us, we know not, but we pronounce this charge a base and malicious falsehood, and coming from the source it does, cannot obtain evidence in an enlightened and liberal community.—Odd Fellowship, has not an oath attached to it, either in the lower or higher branches, for we have taken every degree attached to the society.

But again it is asserted that "Odd Fellowship was introduced into the United States about twenty years ago, by an illiterate Blacksmith from England, by the name of Wildey." It is true that Thomas Wildey was a Mechanic, but that he was "illiterate," is a question which the intelligent Mr. M. must prove before it can have any weight with the public—though there seems to be an inconsistency in the gentleman's own words; hear him!

One of the most important degrees, is that which was instituted by Wildey, and is called "the degree of the Covenant." Three links of a chain is the usual mark of membership, and this device may be seen in almost every Oyster cellar and Grog Shop in the crowded Streets of our Atlantic cities."

of some of the most enlightened men of our country, it appears to us a flat contradiction to his statement above, that Wildey is illiterate; and if this evidence is not conclusive, we would state that we are personally acquainted with Thomas Wildey, and have no hesitation in declaring our decided preference for his talents, to those of the whining, and sycophantic editor of the Examiner. But again we notice the following:

"In its ranks are to be found those who are characterized by nothing but weakness of mind, and the shrewd observer so loses in his principles, as to seize hold of any and every thing which can be made to subserve his purposes or promote his own improper ends."

The members are here "characterized by nothing but weakness of mind." We refer in answer to this, to our Atlantic Cities, and ask if many of the most intelligent citizens are not Odd Fellows? We appeal to our Western and Southern villages to attest its truth; when such names as those of the Rev. John N. Maffitt, and Thomas Ewing, late of the U. States Senate from Ohio; the late General Tipton, of Indiana; and a host of others are found upon our list; if it does not cast the *lid* back in the teeth of the editor of the Examiner; but seems to have a particular objection to the Institution, because it contains a large number of Mechanics in its ranks, forgetful that if it had not been for the charity of certain individuals, he would have remained a Journeyman Printer, to this day; and that station we think too respectable for him—though he seemed so fit for a tool that he attracted the attention of a Mr. S.—and soon he (Bobby Middleton) became his servile mouthpiece. We have attempted to give him a merited rebuke, and to cause if possible, the blush of shame to mantle his cheeks; but we fear that he is so lost to all the finer feelings of nature, as to be impervious to the shafts of truth.

He may ingratiate himself into the favor of a few fanatics, but all sensible men must abhor, detest, and shun him; and whilst the institution which he has so malignantly attacked, and upon which he has been unsparing of vituperation, is flourishing and will continue to flourish, his poor fool will sink beneath the slanders he is propagating. We however assure this modest and intelligent gentleman, that the society of Odd Fellows, will not write beneath his attacks, as he did beneath a well handled *Coronet*. We now take occasion to inform the public, that we had occasion to refer to him, but by no means can be induced to stoop to notice him again.

The Boston Gazette states that the great expounder of the constitution, contemplates visiting England during the present summer. We hope that some of the admirers of this "God like man," will send her majesty little Victoria a copy of his speeches delivered during the American war of 1812, together with the proceedings of the Hartford Convention. Doubtless they would secure him a friendly reception at court, and draw down upon him all the honors and distinctions due for his services in the cause of the crown.

We hope that some of the admirers of this "God like man," will send her majesty little Victoria a copy of his speeches delivered during the American war of 1812, together with the proceedings of the Hartford Convention. Doubtless they would secure him a friendly reception at court, and draw down upon him all the honors and distinctions due for his services in the cause of the crown.

COTILLION PARTY.—There will be a Cotillion Party at the Hotel of Mr. Russell, on Friday night, the third of May. Those of our friends who desire to "trip it on the light fantastic toe" can then have an opportunity, as we understand every arrangement will be made to secure the comfort of those who attend.

NEW YORK LITERARY GAZETTE.—This valuable literary journal is upon our table. It would be surprising to say more than that we heartily concur with the many testimonials that have already been given of its superior excellence as a literary periodical.

SOUND DISCRETION.—The editor of the Free Press informs his readers that he has a great *itching to point out* some of the beauties contained in the address of the Richmond Democratic Convention, but concludes that he has not time. Now this looks discreet—and we have long admired the sentiment which says, discretion is the better part of valour. Experience has proved that a bull strives in vain with a steam engine.

Our town has been cheered during the past week with the presence of Mr. Everhart, a revolutionary soldier, one who was prominent in the cause of liberty in the days that tried men's souls. The proceedings of the citizens in honor of this old patriot will be found in to-day's paper, and are appropriate to the occasion. The few of them who remain are barely sufficient to bind the present to the past, a few more years and history will be the only evidence of that struggle, the blessings of which we enjoy.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—In another column of this days paper will be found the proceedings of a meeting convened in the Harpers Ferry precinct on the evening of the 26th ult. The meeting was large and respectable, and the proceedings animated. Our friends in other parts of the district may rest assured that the Democracy in this section are up and doing.

THE NEW YORK NEW ERA.—Among the exchange papers that we have received is this valuable Democratic journal, we look upon it as among the most valuable acquisitions to our exchange list. It is we believe the largest sheet published in this country, and is conducted with zeal and ability.

The article in to-day's paper, from the columns of the Albany Argus, in relation to the frauds perpetrated during the New York election, is another strong evidence that they who make the longest profession, are not always the most honest.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.—We have never seen the distinction between the democratic and federal parties more forcibly and beautifully drawn, than in the following extract from a recent speech delivered in the Virginia house of delegates, by Mr. Smith of Culpepper county.

"Our principle sir, the democratic principle, must win favor as it is a principle of humanity, benevolence and love. It seeks to alleviate human sufferings, to bind up the broken hearted, and to make us love our brother as ourself. It labors to purify the affections and expel from the human heart that selfishness which is the source of such unnumberable woes. It teaches without ceasing the lofty principles of unadulterated philosophy, in order that man may be all that the creature should be, who is made after God's own image. It is a principle of renovation and change, with ceaseless effort for the happiness of man, and bears the same relation to the moral that the physical principle does to the religious world. The principle of both are Love for both seek the happiness of man. The one seeks to perfect the character of man here and below; the other in addition thereto, seeks to make him fit company for the society of just men made perfect. In fact the only difference between these vital and glorious principles is, that one is of the Earth and the other of Heaven. Our principle teaches that all mankind are free and equal—Impress this doctrine upon the heart and we must love our brother as we love ourself. Let us do this and we must have charity and humanity, and then, sir, with our hearts thus purified, attempt to love the christian laborer has naught to do but to invoke the regenerating principles of Divine grace. The democratic principle is the grand moral adjunct of the christian principle, and it is the bounden duty of every son of Heaven to spread it far and wide. Sir, the foe of democratic principle is the aristocratic principle. What are its characteristics? Pride, vain glory and ambition. It turns with loathing and disgust from the laboring millions. It considers the many as only fit for heavers of wood and saws of water. Its affections are of this world, and it goes up into high places and thanks the Lord it is not as that republican. What chance has the christian laborer here? And such is the principle which regulates the political conduct of a very large portion of our whig adversaries."

It is then wonderful Mr. Speaker, that our principles should have borne us on conquering and to conquer? Is it wonderful that under its rule we should have determined, as I have before remarked, "to conquer or die" beneath its ample and imperishable folds?"

FOR THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.—Messrs. Editors.—In looking over some extracts taken from English papers, I have seen the following in the Baltimore Patriot, quoted from the Liverpool Standard:

"The United States were never, since the declaration of independence, in such a precarious position as they now are. In the south they are threatened by two and a half millions of discontented slaves, who are only watching an opportunity to cast off their fetters, and take vengeance on those who hold them in bondage. In the free States there are upwards of three hundred thousand free people of color, who are banded to set their brethren in the south free, and to be revenged on the inhabitants of the free States, who treat them (the free slaves) worse than their brethren are treated in the south. Again, on the western frontier there are some hundred thousand Indian warriors, many of whom have been, even within the last year, unjustly banished from their own lands, and who are only waiting an opportunity for revenge."

By the above extract, the republican citizens of the United States are informed, that since the ever memorable Declaration of Independence our happy country has never been in such a precarious position, I would ask, Messrs. Editors, who are to be the judges in the case referred to, the blind vassal of a despot, or the enlightened freemen of Columbia? But upon what authority do they rest the unfounded assertion, that in the south there are two millions and a half of discontented slaves, and in the free States there are three hundred thousand free people of color burning to set their brethren free? Can the press of England place such low estimate upon the American character as to conceive that we are to be deterred from the support of our rights and privileges, merely because we have an internal enemy? I would inform the conductors of the press in Great Britain, that sixty-three years ago we only numbered four millions;—yet, we not only resisted the whole power of an English tyrant, but also the combined efforts of the Tories and Africans to boot. And rather than relinquish our often acknowledged rights in the north-east, merely because it will obstruct the communication between certain British provinces, we will rally from the south as one man, and meet our invaders in the struggle of death. But another extract from the same vain glorious and self important source:

"And, lastly, the American citizens themselves are now divided into two great classes—the many, consisting of the most wealthy, intelligent and honorable part of the community, who are heartily sick of republican schemes; and the minority, who constitute nine-tenths of the population. Between these two classes there exist the most inveterate jealousy and animosity."

Here, sir, we have a lesson which should not be forgotten, and coming from the high source which it does, should receive proper consideration by every American. A line of demarcation is drawn between the rich and poor, and the base falsehood asserted that there is a jealousy existing dangerous to our republican institutions. But, sir, if England wishes to take advantage of what would seem a disunion in our society, she will find that when the tug of war shall come, Americans will be united—all dissensions healed—all jealousies forgotten—and in solid phalanx we will meet the invading foe, with the banner of freedom unfurled to the breeze, and the stripes and stars, in the brightness and undiminished glory of seventy-six, waving above our heads and cheering us on to "liberty or death."

But lastly, Messrs. Editors, I will notice a paragraph which should excite feelings of detestation in the bosom of every American:—

"However much we detest and abhor war, yet if our government allow the Americans to take forcible possession of this land, and thus abandon our loyal fellow subjects in Canada to the control of republican rebels, all we can say is, the present Ministry can do what no other Ministry ever dared; and if English people allow them to do so, we shall abandon all hope of rescuing our country from the dominion of infidels and papists."

Here the old harp of "republican rebels" is struck. And the editors of Great Britain assume the prerogative of teaching us our duty, forgetful of the "petition government" which they bear in passive submission, and yet talk of rescuing their country from the dominion of infidels and papists! I repeat, sir, that I would sooner be the devoted servant of Voltaire, and propagate his obnoxious precepts, or bow beneath the most rigid requirements of any church, than to become the tool of the "White Queen," as the editor of the Liverpool Standard has been pleased to do, and his ally, the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, who has taken so much pains to copy into his valuable paper, this production of our Liverpool precursor—but more of this anon; I leave him and his foreign friend to enjoy their unanimity of sentiment in the attempt to prostrate our pure republican principles and national dignity to the doctrines of despotism. SOLINUS.

FOR THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.—Messrs. Editors.—I hope you will excuse my occupying a portion of your paper this week, when I inform you that my only object is to attempt to crush a slander, which by the industry of certain individuals has been circulated in this and the adjoining counties, for no other purpose than to defeat the election of our inimitable fellow-citizen, William Lucas, Esq.

It has been stated that Col. Edward Lucas, Jr., Superintendent of the United States Amory, at Harpers-Ferry, has discharged from the government's employ several WHIG VOTERS, FOR OPINION'S SAKE! Being employed in the Amory, and well acquainted with all the persons who were dismissed, I will, by your leave, give the following refutation to that statement, without fear of successful contradiction. There were seventy individuals lately dismissed from the Amory, and I feel confident in asserting that no one regretted more the necessity which compelled the discharge than the worthy Superintendent himself—circumstances over which he had no control, made it his imperious duty to do so. But of the seventy hands dismissed there were thirty boys, the remainder were men, but most of them have again been employed, and in the whole number there were only seven voters, four of that number were Democrats, and the remaining three, Whigs. Thus, Messrs. Editors, I have given you a plain statement of facts, and I challenge the individual who propagated the base falsehood, to make it good before the public. But to show further that Col. Lucas does not act partially towards the Democrats, so far as his public station is concerned, I will state that of five appointments to office made by him since he has had charge of the National Amory, three were Whigs, which precludes every suspicion of his favoring men upon party grounds.

My maxim, gentlemen, is, "let justice be done if the heavens should fall;" and it is not my wish to propitiate the favor of those in power by defending their acts, but justice not only to the man but to the officer, has induced me to place this matter in your light before that public which is so proper often triumphantly sustained him. I hope, sir, that the charge to which I have alluded has been made through ignorance, and not with the view to injure a brother's election—but if I am mistaken, it would be correct, would it be just or reasonable that the sins of a brother should be visited upon the head of Wm. Lucas? But I feel confident that the enlightened portion of the Whig party would not seek a victory by traducing the character of William Lucas, or by resorting to the miserable subterfuge to which an evil minded demagogue has done in circulating the report noticed above. Suffice it to say, that in the public and private character of Wm. Lucas there is much to envy, but nothing that can have the least tendency to detract from his character as an able and honest politician, or as a high-minded, liberal and philanthropic gentleman—and such fellow Democrats, is the man you are called upon to support as the Congressional nominee for this district; then let your watchword be, **LUCAS AND THE TRIUMPH OF CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES**, and victory will perch upon your banner. ANCUS.

It was cheering to the lover of his country to see the gorgeous folds of our flag stripes and stars flung to the breeze—the proud escutcheon of our land blazoning its undimmed glory, and seeming to caress, with a peaceful yet commanding and martial fondness, the quiet and harmonious airs of heaven. The unfurled insignia of our native shores must at all times arouse within our bosoms the most pleasing recollections, yet on few occasions since we have enjoyed peace and tranquility as a people, could our banner have inspired more holy and elevated emotions. It was raised in honor to one that participated largely in our glorious contest for freedom and independence—one of the fathers of our now flourishing republic—I mean Captain Lawrence Everhart, of Maryland.— This venerable soldier of the revolution was six years actively engaged in that struggle, and figured conspicuously in several memorable battles. He is now at the advanced age of 84 years, yet on a visit to our town a few days since, he was in excellent health, his mind remaining active and seemingly full of the vigor of his more youthful years. His discourse of the war in which he was fortunate enough to have been an actor, was marked by historical precision, and perfectly free from any thing tending to egotism.

As soon as the arrival of the aged patriot was known to our citizens, the "Harpers banner" was flung to the winds, and a salute of thirteen guns sent their hoarse muffled voices to dull and hill; after which many of our citizens waited on Captain Everhart, anxious to tender that respect which he so eminently merits as an early and devoted patriot. A meeting of our townsmen was also called, and at which it was determined to give him a military escort through and from Harpers-Ferry, on his departure. In accordance with this determination, on last Friday morning a very large and respectable number of our citizens were equipped and formed under the direction of Capt. John B. Shope and Lieuts. W. S. Smith and Jeremiah Seaman, who waited on received the old gentleman at the residence of Mr. Wm. Smallwood, a relative with whom he had been staying; there he was, in behalf of the company, by Isaac Fouke, Esq., in a very elegant and appropriate manner, informing him of the object of the assemblage—to which the veteran made a plain, yet most dignified and thrilling response.

The procession was then formed in front of Capt. Everhart, and proceeded over Camp Hill and down High street, and from thence across the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge into Maryland. The Amateur Band was in attendance, and added much to the beauty and elegance of the parade, by appropriate airs, executed in their usual happy style. After halting in Maryland, the company were most feelingly and eloquently addressed, by Lieut. Smith: who briefly sketched the history of Capt. Everhart, as connected with the revolution, and the exemplary and christian like manner in which he has since lived as a minister of the gospel.

I could well lengthen this hasty sketch, Messrs. Editors, and I confess I feel anxious to do so, but fearful of engrossing too much space in your columns, I feel constrained to close by remarking, that seldom have I seen a presence in our town more highly esteemed and publicly honored than that of Capt. Everhart, a soldier of the olden time. JUNIUS.

RESOLUTIONS.—That the chair appoint a committee of five persons to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

RESOLVED.—That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Constitutionalist. J. SEAMAN, Secy.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING, AT HARPERS FERRY.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Committee of Vigilance, and others friendly to the present administration, held at the house lately occupied by the Harpers Ferry Hotel, Col. Henry Ward was called to the chair, and Deed. James Garry appointed secretary.

At the request of the president Dr. Garry then explained the object of the meeting in the following manner.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—In obedience to the request of the Central Committee appointed by the Richmond Republican Convention, the Vigilance Committee of this place have called the present meeting, first for the purpose of adding to their numbers, secondly, to give expression to their political opinions in a series of resolutions, thirdly, to organize the Republicans of this precinct, in order to battle the more vigorously in the approaching contest, which they deem one of the utmost importance to every individual who values the ascendancy of republican principles in our State—the principles of the illustrious Jefferson, opposed to a National bank, which would convert its funds into engines for uprooting our political fabric, by doling them out to corrupt politicians and editors, in order to purchase opinions favorable to the own egg-and-lessem, and calculated to destroy the liberties of the people; opposed to extravagant schemes of internal improvements, an unconstitutional tariff, a latitudinous construction of the constitution, alien and sedition laws, as well as Citizens' gag law; principles that enable them to "sleep in view" the support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies, and the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad;" in fine, the principles of equality and justice.

Never was there a period which required more than the present that the democracy of our state should adopt for its motto, "united we stand divided we fall;"—union should be their polar star. Efforts are made and will be made to divide them. They should not be led astray by the enemy. Let them pay no attention to the assertions of the opposition prints, or they will mislead them. Nothing will induce these presses to cease from their usual habit of endeavoring to create false alarms and panics, but the consciousness that the people are not prepared nor willing to believe them.

The whigs are incorrigible men. In vain do the shades of their disappointed efforts to obtain equity and ascendancy, hover around the objects which gave them the fatal stroke, and endeavor to dissuade them from that course which leads to defeat and ruin; they heed them not, for political bigotry with them has closed every avenue to sense, reason, and judgment.

It needs then but honest and honorable combination on your part to defeat them. Let zeal, activity, & union guide your course, and you will triumph over every difficulty, surmount every obstacle, and be finally crowned with success.

RESOLVED.—That we feel it our duty, at the present juncture in our state and national affairs, to give a free expression to our political sentiments, as Democratic republicans, who are determined by every honorable means in our power, to sustain the free and happy institutions of our beloved country.

RESOLVED.—That we have the fullest confidence in the firmness, ability, integrity and patriotism of Martin Van Buren, and believe that he will always carry out the principles of Democracy.

RESOLVED.—That we rest satisfied that the Independent Treasury scheme is the best measure that can be adopted for the protection of our National Revenue, and the prevention of a cruel Demagogue from embarrassing our national finances.

RESOLVED.—That we hope every Democrat and Conservative will lay aside every party and sectional differences, and by unity of action, maintain the ascendancy of democratic principles in our state.

RESOLVED.—That the recent course of William G. Rivers in and out of the Senate of the United States, has caused us to lose all confidence in him as a politician.

RESOLVED.—That we concur with the county meeting by which H. L. Opie, Jr. Esq. was nominated for the House of Delegates, and that we will give him our cordial support.

RESOLVED.—That Thomas Ritchie, Esq. the able Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, deserves our warmest thanks for the firm stand he has taken, in our present important political crisis, and that we honor the magnanimity which enabled him to sacrifice petty differences of opinion in order to secure the institutions of our state from the grasp of men who can see no merit in a poor man, and consider that place and power should rightly belong to the aristocracy of wealth.

RESOLVED.—That we hail with extreme pleasure the recent triumphant victory obtained by the Democracy of New York, which rescued them from federal misrule, and drove into mortified obscurity, the tyrant, Aaron Clark, who by his iniquitous "commutation act" caused so many poor

and homeless emigrants to suffer so much misery and want on the Amboy shore.

RESOLVED.—Resolved that we have entire confidence in the Constitutionalist, as a Democratic Journal. We therefore recommend it to the support of the republican party generally, and to that of the sixteenth congressional district in particular.

The following gentlemen were appointed members of the Committee of Vigilance: Richard D. Doran, George F. R. Shaw, Henry G. Garhart, Michl. Galbraith, Isaac Fouke, Hiram Harrington, Francis Garner, Robt. Rideout, Saml. Moler, Philip Coons, Jacob Rokenburgh, Philip McBride, William Marrar, Asaph Wilson, Eli H. Carrell, Jacob Foreman, Thomas Stricker, Joseph Johnson, S. W. Strider, George Zerbe, Augustus Shope, William Moore, Johnson Garret, William Morgan, Saml. Lindsay, J. Rockenburgh, Thos. Arwin, Jacob Allison, Geo. R. Hayman, Thos. Malley, Hugh Gallen, Jerome B. White, Jesse Ballester, Jas. Caston, Wm. S. Smith, Adam Brown, Tim. Herrington, Henry Brown, Anthony Storm, Wm. Dallow, George Little, Saml. Strider, Joseph Lennox, Dav. Gilbro, John F. Strider, John Arwin, Joseph Strider, D. McSherry, Hiram Karney, Wm. McSherry, Hamilton Graham, Wm. Nunnymaker, Thos. Boll, David Coons, B. S. O'Boyle, Jas. Oreston, John Kellers, John Elmco, Jacob Miller, George Matzy, Resolved.—Resolved that the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the chairman and secretary, be published in the Constitutionalist, Winchester Virginian, Richmond Enquirer, and Virginia Free Press.

On motion the meeting adjourned. HENRY WARD, Chair. JAS. GARRT, Sec.

DIED. On Wednesday, the 24th ult., LILLIAN JOSEPHINA YOUNG, daughter of Alan Young, Aged 3 years 8 months and 18 days.

ELECTION NOTICE. An election will be held at the Court-House of Jefferson county, and at the different precincts of said county, on Tuesday the 23d day of August for the purpose of electing a member to serve in the next Congress of the U. States, for the district of which Jefferson county forms a part—and for the further purpose of electing two Delegates to serve in the next General Assembly of this Commonwealth.

At the Court-House—Under the superintendance of Richard Williams, Geo. W. Hammond, James M. Brown, Joseph M. Brown, and Thomas Hill, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry.—Under the superintendance of Geo. Hapleson, Wm. Smallwood, James Foley, Jeremiah Seaman and Isaac Houle, or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown.—Under the superintendance of Samuel Cameron, William Graham, Thos. Timberlake, Thomas Watson and James Grant, or any two or more of them.

At Summersetown.—Under the superintendance of Dr. John Quigley, Henry Berry, Edward Lupton, Sen. Conrad Billmeyer and Charles Harper, or any two or more of them. GEORGE W. HUMPHREYS, Sheriff of Jefferson County. May 1, 1839.

MILINERY & MANTUAMAKING. MISS ELIZABETH PAINE, respectfully informs the Ladies of Harpers-Ferry and its vicinity, that she still continues the Milinery and Mantuamaking business, at her late residence over the store of Mr. R. B. Doran. She has just received from the North, the latest Spring fashions; and is prepared to execute all orders in her line, on pleasing terms, with neatness, elegance and dispatch. Harpers-Ferry, May 1, 1839.

WINE & SPIRITS. The advertiser respectfully informs the public, that he has just opened in the town of BOLIVAR a splendid assortment of DILLY GOODS & CIGARETTES, which he will sell for CASH, or on a short credit. The liberal patronage he formerly received when in the mercantile business, for which he is very grateful, induces him to hope that he will again meet at least a share of the public patronage. WILLIAM MCCOY. April 25th 1839.

BERNETHAUGH & HIRBY. WE HAVE just opened on the corner of Shenandoah and High streets, a very splendid assortment of STABLE AND FANCY GOODS, suitable for the season; Among which are Cloths and Cassimeres of every description. English and American prints, of the most fashionable pattern.—Muslin, Belton, Silk Laces, Mouslin de Indes.—A very handsome assortment and latest style of Straw Bonnets, Willow Hoops &c. &c.—Also a large stock of various kinds and qualities of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children's walking shoes. Our friends and customers, are respectfully invited to call and examine. We make no charges for showing goods. Harpers-Ferry, May 1, 1839.—if

DEWEY'S STORE. THE ADVERTISER respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased the establishment formerly owned by Mr. Joseph Birtch, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may want any thing in his line at reasonable prices. WILLIAM MCCOY.

HORSES TAKEN AT LIVERY. Every attention paid to their food and cleanliness. Having considerable practice in the business, he feels assured that once who patronize him shall be dissatisfied with their accommodations, and therefore confidently solicits the support of the public. JOHN SHIELDS. Harpers-Ferry, May 1, 1839.

TRUST SEE. BY virtue of a deed of trust, given by Deed of Trust of the 6th day of August, 1829, to Thomas Van Swearingen, for certain purposes named in said deed, which said deed is on record in the Clerk's Office of Jefferson county, the undersigned (having subsequently been appointed trustee instead of Daniel Van Swearingen, deceased) will sell, in front of Daniel Elmer's Tavern in Shepherdstown, on Saturday the first day of June next,

THE HOUSE AND LOT in which the said Robert present resides, situated in Shepherdstown, on High-street, being part of lot No. 11, with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging thereto.

Also the following articles of Household Furniture, viz: Three Beds and Bedding, One Desk, one Cupboard, 3 Tables, 12 Chairs, one large Kettle, Two Iron Pots, one stove and two tubs. Terms liberal, which will be made known. JAMES B. WAGER, Trustee. April 20, 1839.—td

TRUST SEE. BY pursuance of a deed of trust from Samuel H. Hobbs to the undersigned as trustee, for the benefit of Samuel Gibson, given on the 24th day of October, 1831, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of Jefferson county, I will proceed to sell, for ready money, at the premises of said Saml. H. Hobbs, at Harpers-Ferry, on Saturday the 1st day of May next, Household Furniture, to wit: Four Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Bureau and Stove—the property conveyed by said Hobbs in the deed above mentioned. Sale to take place at 8 o'clock, P. M. JAMES B. WAGER, Trustee. April 20, 1839.—td