

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY HAYMAN & SMITH.

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FOR THE CONSTITUTIONALIST. A LAY OF YOUTH. Written in Autumn.

My Childhood's lute, my Childhood's lute! Come forth thou early instrument, Thy gleesome voice should not be mute.

I cannot chain my thoughts—away; Thy scar from earth and clay— Too narrow is the home of day!

My early lute! Oh! do not touch Such sorrowing notes as these, Or if thy warblings breathe forth such,

THE COQUETTE. BY JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES.

"I will not marry yet," was her reply—her face half averted from the kneeling figure beside her, whom still she suffered to retain her hand, whose arm still encircled her waist, unobscured.

He had scarcely more than glanced at the stranger; but, transient as was his survey of them, he saw that one of them was an invalid—the younger.

The opening of a window, in a cabin opposite, roused him. The sash was thrown up by a white arm shining through a sleeve of muslin, thin as gauze.

The Constitutional

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the back, kissing his owner's cheek—now extending one finger upon the marble, ample temple—now wreathing itself with one jetty curl and another—now passed over the arched bright forehead—now lowered, and languidly drooping from the window frame, upon which the arm to which it belonged lay motionless—then raised again, with slow and waving motion, till it closed with the cheek that half met it—then gradually crossed over the bosom that seemed to heave with a sigh as it passed, and pressed to the heart—then clasped with its beautiful fellow, and carried to the back of the head, the full elastic arms swelling and whitening, as they contracted!

St. Aubyn gazed on entranced. Hitherto, the cheek alone of the fair invalid had been presented to him, but now her head turned; her eyes met his and dropped—she rose and withdrew.

It was broad day before forgetfulness cast her spell over the excited spirit of St. Aubyn, nor was it broken till high noon.

St. Aubyn stepped back, in surprise, when issuing one morning from the cabin in which he lodged, he beheld two females, in the attire, and with the air of fashion—the one leaning upon the arm of the other—approaching the humble portal whence he had just emerged.

St. Aubyn did not require to ask if his visit would be permitted in town—he was invited to renew them there.

Amelia at once perceived the awkwardness of her situation, recovered her self-possession, and with well-dissembled mirth, affected to laugh.

The dance was resumed. She was the queen of the mirthful hour that shown, surprising all. She laughed, she glistened, she challenged, she could have the spirits, towering the more, the more the revel waned.

He descended the staircase, with the intention of quitting the house; but the porter had been just thrown open, and the press entered him in. Nor was he allowed to stop until he had reached the head of the table.

"When did you arrive?" she inquired hurriedly, and in extreme confusion. "This evening," replied St. Aubyn, without removing his eyes.

St. Aubyn stopped; and turning looked upon her, with an expression so tender, yet so stern, that she half started as she met his gaze.

It was the waltz, and the couple consisted of a man of the town—and Amelia! The party who had entered with St. Aubyn immediately took seats; but he stood transfixed to the spot where his eyes first caught the form of his mistress, in the coil of another.

She loved St. Aubyn. Vanity had been thought before—but never sentiment, till she visited the little fishing hamlet on the coast of Devonshire.

He is my lady, returned the landlady. "Mother!" she exclaimed, she trembled upon the latter look, in which pleasure was painted, for the first time since the momentous night of the ball.

Amelia, with a convulsive effort, rose, and hastily approached the window with her mother.

During the whole of the late protracted trial of Soufflard, Lesage, and their accomplices in the murder of Madame Renaud, the humbled seats in the assize passing of Paris were eagerly sought for by the most elegant and most celebrated women in Paris.

It was thus that one of the pretties, richest, and most favorite actresses of the Comedie Francaise found her way into the Saltpetriere, an asylum open to infirm as well as insane females.

Much less was required to confer celebrity upon the female cannibal of the Saltpetriere, and which she would not, the home minister was compelled to let upwards of five hundred women—the great ladies of a period which had no great ladies—have access to the lunatic asylum allotted to their sex.

Therorgne de Mericourt. Yes it was she, the very same friend, who in the memorable days of October, led to Versailles the bags of the place de Greve and Halle Blanche, who opened the palace and conducted the assassins into the Queen's bed-room—she who incited the mob to fire at the royal family who had hastened to the balcony of the marble court!

Amelia, with a convulsive effort, rose, and hastily approached the window with her mother.

To the murders of August succeeded the more atrocious murders of September. To Therorgne de Mericourt, whose dreadful days were as perpetual revels. She went from one person to another, to the Abbaye, the Carmes, and La Force—she hastened from massacre to massacre; she bathed her hands and legs in blood; she would fall with fury upon corpses not yet cold; she would bite and mangle them; and, if we must credit the frightful record, it was she, who, in male garments, proposed to the noble and generous Made-moiselle de Sombreuil to save her father's life by drinking a glass of blood!

It was to be seen prowling about the streets of Paris, springing at all who were in her passage, in order to bite and devour them.

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safety, followed the piston rod up to prevent his neck being jerked off, and then backed out of the way to avoid being fairly run over and crushed.

"Roathog, or die," came from another. "Twig him—only look!" says one.

The gambler was worked in this way until the boat was ready to start, without flinching or shewing any disposition to give up.

After puffing, blowing, and wiping the perspiration from his face, the gambler looked at his tormentors with a self-satisfied air, and exclaimed, "You can't come over this child with any of your common games."

THE LOVE OF IMMORTALITY.—Man is the only creature who feels a wish to be immortal; and this wish, however remote it may appear to be, is the great fountain whence flow all his hopes and fears.

PLAY ON BOARD A STEAM BOAT. Playing a Strong Game with a Poker Player.

Not long since a gambler had a game played upon him by the deck hands and firemen on board one of our Western steamers—a game even stronger than that played by our Second Municipality in this class of the community in New Orleans.

The game, as a matter of course, was "blocked" at once, and a demonstration immediately made that the gambler should look over his ill-gotten gains.

A boy was killed at Boston on Thursday by the bursting of a little cannon, made of a part of a gun barrel.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—The Richmond Compiler of Wednesday says: A young man named Rogers, who exhibited signs of insanity, entered the Governor's square yesterday, with a pistol in his hands, which he made several efforts to fire, pointing at the Governor's dwelling.

"Does your mother know you're out?" as the Democrats said to Thaddeus when he refused him a seat in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LOSSES IN THE REVENUE UNDER ALL ADMINISTRATIONS FROM WASHINGTON TO THE PRESENT.

The following application, from various sections of the Union, for information on the subject of the relative losses in the revenues under different Administrations, induces us to give, from the documents used by Dr. DUNCAN, taken from the records and reports of the treasury department, the following synopsis: We hope the patriotic journals in every part of the Union, will consider this information, derived from authentic official statements, of sufficient importance to give it insertion and general circulation through their columns. It will be found useful in correcting the misrepresentations of the opposition, who, during the late defalcation of their friend Stewart, were the want of some well founded ground of attack on the Administration, have given the subject of defalcations a prominence for electioneering purposes, which they never would allow if for that of legislation. The whole subject should be thoroughly investigated. It is important that the country should know to what extent losses have been incurred in the various Administrations, and how far the Government is indebted to the public. The following table, proposed by Mr. VAN BUREN's first message, to the defect of which, by the joint Opposition in Congress, is to be attributed the principal part of Stewart's defalcation. This table, and greater defalcations of merchants and banks under previous Administrations, is certainly applicable to the introduction of the credit and banking systems into the business of Government, while the losses by Government officers must be attributed to Congress, which failed to provide the securities of which Mr. WALKER's bill furnishes an exemplar.

Total loans to the Government under each Administration, by Banks, Collectors, Executors, Merchants, and others, and disbursing officers.

- WASHINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION—1799 to 1801. BANKS—None. COLLECTORS OF DUTIES, including attorneys, marshals, &c.—\$221,000. Collectors not settled, 7, and 3 or 4 months pay, very small.
- JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION—1801 to 1809. BANKS—None. COLLECTORS OF DUTIES, including attorneys, marshals, &c.—\$206,000. Collectors, 10 or 12 defalcators, but all failed or secured, except 3 on very small sums.
- MADISON'S ADMINISTRATION—1809 to 1817. BANKS—None. COLLECTORS OF DUTIES, including attorneys, marshals, &c.—\$206,000. Collectors, 10 or 12 defalcators, but all failed or secured, except 3 on very small sums.
- JACKSON'S ADMINISTRATION—1829 to 1837. BANKS—None. COLLECTORS OF DUTIES, including attorneys, marshals, &c.—\$206,000. Collectors, 10 or 12 defalcators, but all failed or secured, except 3 on very small sums.

reigning on others for damages. Out of one hundred and fourteen collectors, only eighty are indebted to any considerable amount, and the other thirty have paid, or secured, or the sums are very small. But as a balance stood uncollected, it must be reported by the public officers. Of sixty-two revenue receivers, against whom balances exist, near half of the offices have been established in the last ten years, and twenty to thirty of these offices are small debts, or secured, or paid. Of the two hundred and thirty-two offices, estimated as being from 1829 to 1837, it is after deducting all but one or two cases of any magnitude. The rest will probably be in the hands of collectors, and not leave over that sum, if so much lost. More money actually has been collected in one of the years, under Gen. Jackson, from sales of lands, than in any eight or ten years of any of his predecessors. Hence the ratio or proportion of losses is small under him.

Whole number and amount of merchant bonds for duties, as said when due, and probably lost, is eight hundred and number, and near six million five hundred thousand dollars in amount; and of these, six million dollars were not under Gen. Jackson's Administration, except those falling due about the time of the suspension of specie payments. So of the number of disbursing officers in default, at least 200 were before 1829, and only about 40 between that and 1837; and of the whole amount, \$4260,000 was a fair average of the losses since 1829, or supposed to be every fair average over \$45,000,000.

Yea, under General Jackson's Administration, though his eight years instead of four, and attended with great collections of revenue, and especially much greater from land, than any other, the whole losses were only \$900,000, instead of three millions, the average of opposition to each eight years. They were less than one-third of the losses under other Administrations, on an average.

Many of these immense losses since 1793, will be a general object in 1837, in the sale of the public lands on credit, to be distributed to the ill-regulated credit system for duties and lands, and to the facilities and temptations to speculation and losses by indirect bank certificates. All happened under the United States Bank and its bank systems!

And, at the most, we cannot count beyond six votes for it in the Virginia Assembly. And yet this consistent gentleman does not consider it against the canons of Republican faith to urge this repudiated system upon the country, when only two votes are left in the entire of the nation to name it, and these two elected by Federalists, aided by a few Democrats caught by their positive pledges to support the Administration, and these together not making up a majority of the popular vote in either of their districts—a great number declining to vote, in consequence of the complication of the questions, and the gross commitments of the different candidates presented to them.—Globe.

BUBBLES! BUBBLES!

Bubble, Bubble, Toil and Trouble. Life is a bubble, and every man's a bubble! Death bursts the one, the other bursts a bank. The State Bank of Alabama has suspended specie payments, it is failed to redeem its promises, and violated all its moral and legal obligations. Before the failure, the Directors accommodated themselves and their friends to most of its capital—then failed and left the people with printed rags in the place of their property, which is thus knavishly stolen from them. What a consoling picture!

Another Shingler Manufacturing gone. A bank of the above mentioned bank at Mobile has gone the way of its mother. The Mobile paper says, that "the suspension came upon our citizens like a clap of thunder." The Federal members of the Legislature of that State said again and again that "the banks were fully able to sustain themselves against any emergency." Brackets of Bankology.—The Lake Washington Bank of Princeton, Missa, has failed.—A suspended! The Bank of the Dan at Bank, Ga. has also suspended. The Bank of the Harknessville Bank, of the Monroe Rd. at Bank of Marine, were not received in Saratoga, and are becoming worthless rags.

The South-west Savings Bank, and the Pennsylvania Savings Bank, have gone the way of all rogues! Miserable in their lives, in their death they should not be spared. Out-Brave the World!—The Western Bank at Roma, in Georgia, has failed again! More farthings than light's shine. The Bank of New Hampshire has failed, and the Bank of the Dan at Bank, Ga. has also failed. Look out for the Empire State!—The expansion which has taken place the past winter is enormous, more than \$70,000,000 has been put into circulation, and a new section is now taking place—about 400,000 have been called in by the banks, and the money market is in a pressure again.

These are the "half way houses" of Henry Clay and Wm. C. Rives—while like their own fortunes, a rise in a tottering condition. Pray your places these, for your people's money! Take them all in all, they are "the joint and riddle of the world!" "Created half a rise and half a fall, Born but to die."

Death of another Federal Hanging!—The Bank of Pennsylvania, says the Mobile Journal of the 27th ult. has suspended specie payments. Still another!—The Commercial Bank of Vicksburg has gone by the board! It has also suspended.

The offices of these rag-mills should be suspended next—by a vote made of shillings. There can be no hope for the people who show no mercy to wretched and defrauded widows and orphans. Let the Democratic press record the deeds of the Rag Barons and Aristocratic Rascals naked through the world.—St. Charles Gazette.

We doubt not that a healthy state in the political atmosphere will be produced from the happy reaction that is now going on. We believe the district now frankly given up by our political opponents—they readily concede that no other candidate except Dr. Malory could have obtained the vote of his Administration until the proclamation against South Carolina was issued, which he regarded as an indignity upon his cherished States Rights principles.

He took his seat in Congress during the suspension of specie payments, and the course recommended in that emergency by Mr. Van Buren with regard to the dissolution of the connection between the Government and the Banks drew the line between the State Rights' doctrines of Jefferson and those of the Federal school of Hamilton, so plainly that they could not be mistaken, and which Mr. Hunter immediately took upon that occasion was no strikingly definitive of his political position than that of volumes of professions made in the midst of an excited election.

Upon the course of Mr. Hunter on this occasion, the New York Era observes:—A grandson of John Taylor, of Caroline—whose powerful pen will find in support of those doctrines of Mr. Jefferson, which had endeared his name to the Democracy of Virginia—could it be expected that Mr. Hunter, who had not only been a patient listener to the writings of his venerated ancestor remained to guide him on? He did not hesitate—but to his honor be it spoken, he fell in with the course which Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, had opened, and made the second speech which was made on the floor of the House of Representatives, at the Extra Session, in favor of the Independent Treasury.

Mr. Hunter has continued from that time to advocate the measures of the present Administration, on account of his own true and unfeigned love of great talents and ability. The course specified by him has always been in the Democratic vein, but its inhibition is a more nearly unanimous in supporting the present Administration. At the late election, a portion of the democratic party, who would not yet forgive Mr. Hunter's old position, brought out another Democratic opposition to him. While another portion goes to Mr. H. their most zealous support. The Whigs on the other hand could not forget his efforts to pull down Liberty in the arms of their party, and the course which he has taken in a late law with themselves in the field, and the prospect of their defeat, has restrained all of their leader from attempting the contest.

We would therefore advise the Express Whig and other journals of the stamp, if they put in any other claim in the half of the party to Mr. Hunter's support, that they turn to their files, and search for the evidence which they have put forth in his support. Mr. M. T. Hunter's such being his high regard for Liberty, and the Whig papers, which have been so generous, unmanufactured or depend upon the initials of his name.

MILITARY & MANUFACTURING. MISS ELIZABETH M. HOOPEE, respectfully informs the Ladies of Harper's Ferry and the vicinity, that she still continues the Military and Manufacturing Store, in the building over the store of Mr. J. C. DORAN, and has just received from the North, the latest Spring Goods, in great variety, and at the lowest prices, she is prepared to execute all orders in the most prompt manner, with neatness, elegance and dispatch.

NEW GOODS. THE subscriber wishes to announce to his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he is receiving and opening a new supply of goods, composed in part of the following, viz: Cloths, Casimers, &c. Cases, Kentucky Jeans, pantalon stuff, &c. &c. &c. &c.

PROGRESS OF DEMOCRACY. At no period has the Democracy of the Union had greater cause to rejoice at the rapid and triumphant advancement of the great and glorious principles which they love and support, than at the present time. The darkness which at short time since over spread the nation, is dispersing before the energy and industry of the people, and the wheels of trade and enterprise, so long clogged through the agency of panic making banks, paper kings and greedy speculators, are again moving with hope, steady and well regulated power.

The revival of business and prosperity, with the lately retarded course of equal rights reform, opening the perfect affinity between the two, and fully re-veiling the truth of the maxim, that "Federalism sinks as the country rises." Let the candid and honest man turn to the political events of the last few months—let him mark the elections which have inspired in the different sections of our country—those same landmarks by which he is to judge of the tendency of the people, so far as their positive merits of those great topics, which now agitate the country, are concerned. Let him mark the popular movements of the last few months, and watch the progress of the government in power, and the steady and unflinching firmness of the government to promote the best interests of the people in every event. Let him reflect upon the scenes so lately enacted in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with the numberless schemes of like character in every man coolly and dispassionately reflect on these matters, and we will fear not the decline of liberty and pure Democracy.

The attention of the people is becoming more thoroughly awakened to their true interests—by cannot again be deceived by any of the hitherto successful schemes of "panic" and "distress"—the effects of which they have suffered, and which were brought about by the federal Bankers to force the administration into disrepute. But the day of panic and ruin is passed, and should the enemies of Government succeed in getting up another "panic" or distress, they will be met by the same measures, which have already been taken to prevent the recurrence of such a calamity.

THE subscriptions for the new volume of the "Ladies of Harper's Ferry and the vicinity," published by Miss Elizabeth M. Hooper, have been forwarded by the publishers, Messrs. J. C. DORAN, and Co., to the printer, Messrs. J. C. DORAN, and Co., who are preparing to issue the work in the month of May, 1838.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SECOND AND THIRD VOLUMES OF THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL LITERATURE. This publication commences a new volume on the 1st of January, and will hereafter appear monthly. This Magazine, hitherto, has been published on the 1st of each month, and has the honor to announce that it is prepared to receive a new volume, which will be published on the 1st of January, 1838.

THOMAS HUGHES, Proprietor, No. 25, NASSAU ST., N. Y.

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It is too common with mankind, after a great exertion on any subject, to let it drop entirely. So has it been with the opposition of those vile fanatics of the North, who would sow the seeds of discord among our Southern brethren. The amalgamation of the Federal party and the Abolitionists, as shown by the result of the general election in New York, naturally awakened every Southern man to a sense of the peril which threatened them by this unholy coalition.

Southern men in it too plainly that a few aspiring, cold-blooded politicians, who pretended to be their near and dear friends, were ready to sacrifice them and their most valued rights to their thirst for power and station. Alarmed as they were, South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia, in a moment sunk every minor consideration of party politics, and declared in favor of the Northern man with Southern feelings. "Who, though brought up in a portion of the Union were these vile fanatics, receive their only countenance and support, where, if any prejudice had been formed in his mind, it must have been against Southern interests and Southern policy."

Let the candid and honest man turn to the political events of the last few months—let him mark the elections which have inspired in the different sections of our country—those same landmarks by which he is to judge of the tendency of the people, so far as their positive merits of those great topics, which now agitate the country, are concerned. Let him mark the popular movements of the last few months, and watch the progress of the government in power, and the steady and unflinching firmness of the government to promote the best interests of the people in every event. Let him reflect upon the scenes so lately enacted in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with the numberless schemes of like character in every man coolly and dispassionately reflect on these matters, and we will fear not the decline of liberty and pure Democracy.

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HARPER'S FERRY

THE WAY TO THE FEDERAL PRESS

The Federal press is the only one that is not controlled by the Democratic party. It is the only one that is not controlled by the Federalist party. It is the only one that is not controlled by the Whig party. It is the only one that is not controlled by the Abolitionist party. It is the only one that is not controlled by the Southern party. It is the only one that is not controlled by the Northern party. It is the only one that is not controlled by the Eastern party. It is the only one that is not controlled by the Western party. It is the only one that is not controlled by the Southern party. It is the only one that is not controlled by the Northern party. It is the only one that is not controlled by the Eastern party. It is the only one that is not controlled by the Western party.

ONISM, after a...
Harpers Ferry, Va.,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1859.
THE WAY THEY DO IT.
The Federal presses claim a majority in the State legislature, and they do it by claiming the delegates elect in every Democratic county where the vote was no Federal running, as a Conservative.



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Jefferson and Berkeley giving 209 majority, it is all a phantasm of the brain, brought into existence by the operation of the visions of "roast pigs and chickens" that have been tormenting you since the announcement of the Democratic celebration. Now do think better of it. That thing of 200 Whig majority would to happen when Frederick gave 400 Democratic majority; and if things were fixed as they used then to be, it would be quite as hard for you to calculate a majority, even with the aid of the "pigs and turkeys," as it is now. So we insist upon your quieting yourself down; your own friends begin to look melancholy about you—and we heard one of them enquiring the price of linen suitable to make a straight jacket—so you had better be still.

We have not received any further returns of the Elections in this State since our last, consequently the omission of a table in this paper. We understand that preparations are now being made to sum up the whole number of those elected, with their political complexion &c., which as soon as we receive shall be laid before our readers.

WANTED.
I WILL give a fair price in Cash for a hilly NEGRO WOMAN, who is able to do the usual duties of a Cook, &c. I want such a one for my own family.
JEREMIAH STEVENS.
Camp Hill, Harpers-Ferry, June 12, 1859.

WANTED.
I HAVE about 60 bushels of Pink-eyed and Merer POTATOES—a prime article—which will sell cheap for cash.
MILTON GARRETT.
Harpers-Ferry, June 12, 1859—1*

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CONSTITUTIONALIST
Harpers Ferry, Va.,
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Jefferson and Berkeley giving 209 majority, it is all a phantasm of the brain, brought into existence by the operation of the visions of "roast pigs and chickens" that have been tormenting you since the announcement of the Democratic celebration. Now do think better of it. That thing of 200 Whig majority would to happen when Frederick gave 400 Democratic majority; and if things were fixed as they used then to be, it would be quite as hard for you to calculate a majority, even with the aid of the "pigs and turkeys," as it is now.

We have not received any further returns of the Elections in this State since our last, consequently the omission of a table in this paper. We understand that preparations are now being made to sum up the whole number of those elected, with their political complexion &c., which as soon as we receive shall be laid before our readers.

WANTED.
I WILL give a fair price in Cash for a hilly NEGRO WOMAN, who is able to do the usual duties of a Cook, &c. I want such a one for my own family.
JEREMIAH STEVENS.
Camp Hill, Harpers-Ferry, June 12, 1859.

WANTED.
I HAVE about 60 bushels of Pink-eyed and Merer POTATOES—a prime article—which will sell cheap for cash.
MILTON GARRETT.
Harpers-Ferry, June 12, 1859—1*

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Harpers Ferry
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