

# The Constitutionalist.

"BUT THIS I WILL AVOW, THAT I HAVE SCORN'D, AND STILL DO SCORN, TO HIDE MY SENSE OF WRONG."—Crom.

VOL. I.

HARPERS FERRY, VA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1839.

NO. VII.

AD & RAYMOND.  
French report pub-  
lished in the  
Rhode Island Republi-  
can.  
TRIBUNAL DE BREST.—Pre-  
mier, le Normant de Kergrist, Capitain  
Navy.  
Juges M. M. Caboret, Le Donne, Re-  
not, Bourdais, Buglet, Daniet et Che-  
net.  
AUDIENCE OF THE 12th AND 13th MARCH,  
1839.

Charge of piracy against Benoit Marsaud,  
second Captain of the Alexandre, and  
John Raymond, pilot.

The 10th January, 1837, the merchant  
ship Alexandre, Captain Benoit (called Du-  
bois), sailed from Bordeaux, with a crew  
of seventeen men, for Batavia. During the  
voyage no misunderstanding was manifest-  
ed by the officers. The captain was very  
good to the crew; only he sometimes found  
fault with Marsaud, second captain, for his  
indolence. There was no open quarrel  
except between the boatswain, Harvey,  
and the English sailor, Richard Gordon.  
She arrived at Batavia the 15th of October,  
and took a cargo of about 600,000 francs,  
and sailed for Samarang the 15th of No-  
vember.

The 27th the land disappeared from  
view, the having remained several days in  
the South. The captain took the watch  
at 5 o'clock in the morning. Toward 5  
a great noise was heard on deck,  
a pistol was discharged, and the captain  
was thrown overboard. Harvey, the boats-  
wain, went hastily below and found the  
room of Lieutenant Morpain barricaded;  
he set the latter at liberty, told him they  
had killed the captain, seized a carving  
knife and went upon the deck again, fol-  
lowed by the lieutenant, who had a pistol  
himself with him. Morpain, toward 5  
like the captain, Marsaud seized him  
and threw him overboard. The lieuten-  
ant clung by his feet and hands as well  
as he could to every thing in his way, as  
he was falling, but Marsaud compelled  
him to lose his hold and pushed him into  
the sea. Harvey had then a contest to  
sustain with Marsaud and the sailors Au-  
drezet, Bellegou and Gordon, all four of whom  
threw themselves upon him. He was  
beaten down and crumpled upon the  
poop-deck. In his struggle he had given a  
wound with a knife to the sailor Sandrey,  
who had joined the assassins. Exhausted  
with fatigue he cried out, "You may  
throw me into the sea now!" and they  
drowned him immediately.

The sailor Andoui, who would also de-  
fend himself, was dragged aft by Gordon,  
Audrezet and Sandrey, and thrown over  
the larboard quarter. A few minutes after  
Gordon went to find the sailor Desset, who  
was sick, and whose indiscretion he fear-  
ed. He compelled him to go on deck,  
and then threw him overboard. This  
young man demanded mercy of Marsaud,  
supplicating permission to write to his  
family before he died. He offered even  
to sign an obligation of 30,000 francs if  
they would spare his life. Marsaud was  
immediately performed. Gordon and Au-  
drezet then went towards the sailor Lemoine,  
who threw himself upon his knees, de-  
claring he had done nothing. Marsaud  
said something in English to Gordon, and  
Lemoine was signed for that time.

The five assassinations were consum-  
mated in the space of less than an hour.—  
Marsaud and his accomplices went into the  
cabin and drank the tea, which the captain  
had ordered, boasting of what they had  
done.

From this time Marsaud acted the part  
of captain, and Raymond performed the  
duties of officer, and are at Marsaud's table.

Some days after the Alexandre experi-  
enced a gale of wind, which compelled them  
to throw certain merchandise over-  
board. Marsaud and Gordon, suspicious  
of the young Lemoine, resolved to make  
away with him. One or two days after  
the gale, Marsaud, who was on the poop  
deck, ordered Lemoine to take up a hand-  
spike, and as he was stooping down to do  
it, Gordon seized him unawares and threw  
him overboard.

Gordon became in his turn the object  
of the jealousy of Marsaud and others, for he  
drank to excess, and had been heard to  
say, that it was necessary to make away  
with all the rest. They caused him to  
drink freely of wine mixed with brandy;  
afterwards called him to take in the top-  
mast studding sail. While occupied in  
his manœuvre, the sailor Lagardere thrust  
him over, but he clung to the taffrail by  
his hands. Marsaud forced him to lose  
his hold and pushed him into the sea.

Gordon swam for some time, but was not  
able to reach the ship.

After the death of Lemoine, Marsaud  
caused the crew to sign a process verbal,  
to prove that the death of the captain, and  
of the other persons killed, took place in  
consequence of the tempest they had ex-  
perienced.

He made them sign another to prove  
that the death of Gordon was due to an  
accidental cause.

It was indispensable to put into Mau-  
ritius for recruits, but to make the voyage  
appear the greater, Marsaud threw the blan-  
quette into the sea, and put in its place  
a box of merchandise. They broke the  
ship's wheel and opened the larboard seams  
to make a leak.

After the first assassinations, the trunks  
of the captain and lieutenant were broken  
open, and the bags also of the other de-  
ceased. Marsaud made a division of all  
the affects contained in them; but he  
thought better before arriving at Mauri-  
tius to return certain articles, in order to justify  
the inventory of the deceased.

The ship was repaired at Mauritius,  
where she arrived the 15th of December, 1837.  
Marsaud caused the cargo to be discharg-  
ed. Joly and Bellegou, sailors, deserted.  
An officer made the customary examina-  
tions with regard to them on loss, and fur-  
nished Marsaud with six men as a com-  
pliment to his crew; afterwards he cleared  
for Bordeaux. Three English sailors, de-  
fectors, one American, and two colored  
girls, one of whom was the mistress of  
Marsaud and the other of Raymond, were  
taken on board, and the Alexandre left  
Mauritius.

American, shipped at Mauritius, and as-  
certained from him that there was no Con-  
sul at Newport. He then directed himself  
toward this point, at which the ship ar-  
rived the 20th of May, 1838.

There, contrary to his expectation, Vice  
Consul Gouraud, was residing with his  
family, because the tribunal of the place  
declared its want of jurisdiction.—  
During his imprisonment, M. Casey, com-  
mandant of the Hercules, came to New-  
port, took possession of the Alexandre and  
sent her to Bordeaux. Marsaud, having  
taken residence at N. York with Raymond,  
was arrested at a tavern two leagues from  
the city, through the vigilance of the French  
Consul.

Raymond was taken the same day, after  
having escaped through a window from the  
third story.

EXAMINATION OF MARSAUD.  
"I am now going to declare the whole  
truth. Before this time I have not told it,  
for I have pledged myself to be silent.  
The guilty wish to throw upon me that  
which they themselves have done. I  
ought not to suffer such injustice. I am  
going to tell you the whole truth. All are  
combined for my accusation—here are the  
facts.

The 27th November, Raymond was with  
the night watch, about 4 o'clock, with Lieut.  
Morpain. I had left the watch at midnight.  
Toward half-past 4 o'clock Raymond  
came into my room, saying, "Turn out  
quick Mr. Marsaud, the sailors are revolt-  
ing." I went immediately on deck. I  
heard captain Dubois call me to his as-  
sistance. As I made my appearance, he  
was clinging to an awning (tendelet).—  
I did not see him more than ten seconds,  
for Gordon and Audrezet pushed him into  
the sea.

I afterwards saw Raymond, Gordon, Au-  
drezet, Bellegou, and others, armed with  
pistols, running after the boatswain. They  
knocked him down and threw him into  
the water. I went up on the poop, where  
I remained in great fear. The men threw  
overboard the lieutenant, and afterwards  
Bertrand Andoui and Lesset, without my  
being able to say positively who commit-  
ted the assassinations.

I was always in fear—their words af-  
forded me no assurance of safety, although  
they said they would do me no harm, that  
they had need of me to command the ship,  
and that, of course, as nephew of the owner,  
I should have more right to sell the  
ship and cargo.

It is Raymond who was the chief of the  
plot; at least I presume so, since it was  
he who informed me. He told me also,  
that it was he who had fastened Lieut.  
Morpain to the door with cords, to prevent his  
coming out; the boatswain Hervey had  
been obliged to burst the door to enter,  
and he (Raymond) had fired a pistol at  
him. I ascertained also that Ray-  
mond toward 3 o'clock in the morning,  
had given drink to the crew. The cabin  
boy and the cook knew it, and they will  
say so. The cabin boy has told me of it  
twenty times.

The 30th of November the men united  
themselves. He told me also, that they  
decided I should have the ship for my part,  
and that they should have between them  
the cargo; each one wished to  
have 30,000 francs, Raymond wanted  
50,000. Difficulties arose; for the cook  
and the carpenter, although having done  
nothing, wanted their shares also. I tem-  
pered the cargo sold in fraud would not bring  
its value, and that their calculations were  
exaggerated.

The 5th of December the death of Le-  
moine decided on. All were agreed to  
that, even to the carpenter, although he  
was sick in his berth. He told this to  
myself. It is Raymond who called Le-  
moine on deck, and Gordon who threw  
him into the sea.

The 6th December decided that the  
mizen mast should be cut away. I cut with  
Raymond.

We had no gale from the 2nd to the  
3rd, but only a small breeze. The same  
day they decided on the death of the Eng-  
lishman. They wished me to throw him  
into the sea myself, to render me an active  
accomplice, and because I had not, up to  
that time, done anything; also that I might  
not expose them. It was in vain that I  
presented difficulties and observations,  
they would not hear me. I said that La-  
gardere had done nothing yet, that it ought  
to be he. They told me no that it should  
be I. And they cited to me the example  
of a mate who took no active part, and af-  
terwards informed against his men.

Raymond advised me to give the Eng-  
lishman a large quantity of drink, and to  
put brandy in the can. He himself pre-  
pared this mixture in the can. The Eng-  
lishman drank of it several times. At  
evening I ordered the topmast studding  
sail to be taken in. Gordon came on the  
poop deck to perform this duty. I pushed  
him, but not sufficiently to cause him to  
fall overboard. Then Lagardere assisted  
me. But it was my intention to push  
him; I will speak the whole truth enti-  
rely. Marsaud was decided to create damage,  
and put into Mauritius. During all this  
time I slept upon the poop deck, and the  
first four or five days I was armed with a  
loaded pistol, which I did not quit until after  
I had no more fear for my life, after as-  
surance from Bellegou.

I have said in my written interrogative,  
that Raymond sometimes filled my place,  
but that is not true.  
The 15th of December, arrived at Mau-  
ritius, I took lodgings on shore to sepa-  
rate myself from them, but at the ex-  
piration of fifteen days they wished me to  
sleep aboard. Bellegou compelled me to  
return.  
While we were at Mauritius, Raymond,  
the cook, and cabin boy, sold en fraude  
part of the cargo, and retained the pro-  
ceeds. Raymond was furious because the

Consul was unwilling to admit him as  
mate of the ship. A passenger and his  
family presented themselves as passengers  
for Bordeaux. This was a captain of for-  
eign voyages, (as long course), who would  
have served me in the capacity of second  
mate, but Raymond prevented my tak-  
ing him, and threatened to tell it to the  
others.

Two men remained at Mauritius, Joly  
and Bellegou. The latter I consider as  
second to Raymond; when he told me his  
resolution, I said to him that it as-  
tonished me, that the others could not do  
anything without him, and that in fact  
he alone was capable of managing them.

He was afterwards released, with his ac-  
complices, because the tribunal of the place  
declared its want of jurisdiction.—  
During his imprisonment, M. Casey, com-  
mandant of the Hercules, came to New-  
port, took possession of the Alexandre and  
sent her to Bordeaux. Marsaud, having  
taken residence at N. York with Raymond,  
was arrested at a tavern two leagues from  
the city, through the vigilance of the French  
Consul.

Raymond was taken the same day, after  
having escaped through a window from the  
third story.

EXAMINATION OF MARSAUD.  
"I am now going to declare the whole  
truth. Before this time I have not told it,  
for I have pledged myself to be silent.  
The guilty wish to throw upon me that  
which they themselves have done. I  
ought not to suffer such injustice. I am  
going to tell you the whole truth. All are  
combined for my accusation—here are the  
facts.

The 27th November, Raymond was with  
the night watch, about 4 o'clock, with Lieut.  
Morpain. I had left the watch at midnight.  
Toward half-past 4 o'clock Raymond  
came into my room, saying, "Turn out  
quick Mr. Marsaud, the sailors are revolt-  
ing." I went immediately on deck. I  
heard captain Dubois call me to his as-  
sistance. As I made my appearance, he  
was clinging to an awning (tendelet).—  
I did not see him more than ten seconds,  
for Gordon and Audrezet pushed him into  
the sea.

I afterwards saw Raymond, Gordon, Au-  
drezet, Bellegou, and others, armed with  
pistols, running after the boatswain. They  
knocked him down and threw him into  
the water. I went up on the poop, where  
I remained in great fear. The men threw  
overboard the lieutenant, and afterwards  
Bertrand Andoui and Lesset, without my  
being able to say positively who commit-  
ted the assassinations.

I was always in fear—their words af-  
forded me no assurance of safety, although  
they said they would do me no harm, that  
they had need of me to command the ship,  
and that, of course, as nephew of the owner,  
I should have more right to sell the  
ship and cargo.

It is Raymond who was the chief of the  
plot; at least I presume so, since it was  
he who informed me. He told me also,  
that it was he who had fastened Lieut.  
Morpain to the door with cords, to prevent his  
coming out; the boatswain Hervey had  
been obliged to burst the door to enter,  
and he (Raymond) had fired a pistol at  
him. I ascertained also that Ray-  
mond toward 3 o'clock in the morning,  
had given drink to the crew. The cabin  
boy and the cook knew it, and they will  
say so. The cabin boy has told me of it  
twenty times.

The 30th of November the men united  
themselves. He told me also, that they  
decided I should have the ship for my part,  
and that they should have between them  
the cargo; each one wished to  
have 30,000 francs, Raymond wanted  
50,000. Difficulties arose; for the cook  
and the carpenter, although having done  
nothing, wanted their shares also. I tem-  
pered the cargo sold in fraud would not bring  
its value, and that their calculations were  
exaggerated.

The 5th of December the death of Le-  
moine decided on. All were agreed to  
that, even to the carpenter, although he  
was sick in his berth. He told this to  
myself. It is Raymond who called Le-  
moine on deck, and Gordon who threw  
him into the sea.

The 6th December decided that the  
mizen mast should be cut away. I cut with  
Raymond.

We had no gale from the 2nd to the  
3rd, but only a small breeze. The same  
day they decided on the death of the Eng-  
lishman. They wished me to throw him  
into the sea myself, to render me an active  
accomplice, and because I had not, up to  
that time, done anything; also that I might  
not expose them. It was in vain that I  
presented difficulties and observations,  
they would not hear me. I said that La-  
gardere had done nothing yet, that it ought  
to be he. They told me no that it should  
be I. And they cited to me the example  
of a mate who took no active part, and af-  
terwards informed against his men.

Raymond advised me to give the Eng-  
lishman a large quantity of drink, and to  
put brandy in the can. He himself pre-  
pared this mixture in the can. The Eng-  
lishman drank of it several times. At  
evening I ordered the topmast studding  
sail to be taken in. Gordon came on the  
poop deck to perform this duty. I pushed  
him, but not sufficiently to cause him to  
fall overboard. Then Lagardere assisted  
me. But it was my intention to push  
him; I will speak the whole truth enti-  
rely. Marsaud was decided to create damage,  
and put into Mauritius. During all this  
time I slept upon the poop deck, and the  
first four or five days I was armed with a  
loaded pistol, which I did not quit until after  
I had no more fear for my life, after as-  
surance from Bellegou.

I have said in my written interrogative,  
that Raymond sometimes filled my place,  
but that is not true.  
The 15th of December, arrived at Mau-  
ritius, I took lodgings on shore to sepa-  
rate myself from them, but at the ex-  
piration of fifteen days they wished me to  
sleep aboard. Bellegou compelled me to  
return.  
While we were at Mauritius, Raymond,  
the cook, and cabin boy, sold en fraude  
part of the cargo, and retained the pro-  
ceeds. Raymond was furious because the

Raymond replied, and add that he had  
said himself he had said to him in the cabin,  
if we had been done soldiers such as you  
we should have been done soldiers.  
They demand of Raymond if he was  
not aware that Capt. Dubois had conceiv-  
ed some apprehensions for his safety in  
sailing with Marsaud.

Raymond replies, yes he had given made  
his will.

AUDIENCE OF THE 14th, 15th, AND 16th  
MARCH.

The concourse of spectators is so great  
that all the space reserved is filled, before  
the hour for the court to open. The  
Judges even have difficulty in coming to  
their seats. The first benches without a  
barcade are occupied by females, who  
cavander or knit, all leading to the de-  
bats the most serious attention.

The prisoners are brought in. They  
occupy the two extremities of the seat in  
front of the tribunal. M. Doin, attorney is  
on the right of Marsaud, whose defence  
he has accepted, after having been ap-  
pointed to that duty. M. Thomas, advoca-  
te, is on the left of Raymond, who has  
chosen him for his counsel.

The President orders the witnesses to  
be called, who take the usual oath, and af-  
terwards depose separately as follows:

1st Witness.—Baillly, the cabin boy of  
the Alexandre, aged 16 years and three  
months.

The 27th of November I was lying in  
my berth when awaked toward 5 o'clock  
in the morning by a noise on deck. I  
saw the boatswain Hervey precipitating  
himself into the cabin. I immediately  
heard the report of a pistol. The boatswain  
opened the table drawer, and took out a  
large carving knife. He cried out to lieuten-  
ant Morpain that they had thrown the  
captain into the sea. The boatswain went  
on deck with his knife, and the lieutenant  
followed, aiming himself with a piece of  
wood. I ran after them upon the poop  
deck, where I took Marsaud by the bor-  
der of his pea-jacket, demanding of him  
what they had done with the captain.

The lieutenant put to him the same  
question, Marsaud pushed me away rough-  
ly, and I saw him throw lieutenant Mor-  
pain into the sea, over the larboard rail.—  
Morpain clung to the rail and Marsaud  
forced him to lose his hold. The poor  
lieutenant was seized at a moment when  
he did not expect it, and during a roll of  
the ship. There was then railing on the  
poop deck. Raymond told me it was dan-  
gerous for me to remain there, and in-  
duced me to go below, which I did.  
I heard a great noise upon the deck, and  
cries of distress from below, Marsaud  
and Sandrey's wound. Some time after they  
informed me of the circumstances of the  
captain's death. While taking the tea, they  
all said that Marsaud, Audrezet and Gor-  
don had taken the captain from the quarter  
deck and thrown him into the sea; and  
that he clung to the awning stanchion, and  
while the others were detaching his feet,  
Marsaud himself unloosed his arms, al-  
though the captain called on him for help.  
Raymond has related the fact to me after  
the same manner. They said also to Ray-  
mond that if they had not showed more  
courage he, than all would have been lost.

The 6th December, at 5 o'clock in the  
evening, Lemoine was seized by Gordon  
and thrown into the sea, at the moment he  
was bending down to take up a hand-spike  
by order of Marsaud. I have heard Gor-  
don say in the presence of Marsaud that  
only three persons ought to remain on  
board: himself, Audrezet and Marsaud.  
This Gordon always excited Marsaud to  
throw the men overboard. On the 6th of  
December, they caused Gordon to drink  
to excess, and threw him into the sea in  
his turn! At this moment I was with the  
cook in the cabin. I heard Gordon cry  
out: Ah! Mr. Marsaud! When I went on  
deck, I saw Marsaud who was relating,  
with a smile, the manner in which he and  
Lagardere had thrown Gordon overboard,  
and saw him swim.

Desset and Bertrand Andoui had been  
thrown over the same day with the boat-  
swain, but I know not by whom.

Marsaud drew up a protest, and read to  
me a book of laws, in which it was said  
that if I talked I should be hanged. On  
the voyage he related to me various de-  
cisions [judgments] by which persons had  
been punished for speaking.

Raymond has never boasted like the  
others. He told me, after several days,  
that he fired a pistol upon the boatswain,  
but in a manner not to hit him. In fact  
it was too high, and too far to the-larboard.  
I have often remarked that during Mar-  
saud's watch, he would give brandy to the  
men who were on deck with him. I have  
heard the crew say Mr. Marsaud had pro-  
mised them 20,000 francs piece. Raymond  
has never told me that he was to receive  
more.

At Mauritius, Marsaud sold the cargo at  
night, aided by Raymond and the custom-  
house officers.

When I was free at Newport, I desired  
to go to France; but Marsaud frightened  
me, telling me the cook had been arrested,  
and that I should be arrested also if I left  
America.

The day of captain Dubois's decease,  
Marsaud took possession of his trunk, and  
gave that of the lieutenant to Raymond.—  
Raymond has worn the grey vest of the  
captain, but the ring which has been show-  
ed me to-day, was given to Raymond by  
Adelaide.

It is Marsaud who has erased the role,  
and put Boston in place of Bordeaux.  
2d Witness.—Le Clair, aged 62 years,  
cook of the Alexandre.  
During the passage from Bordeaux to  
Batavia, there was no dispute on board  
between the boatswain and Gordon. The  
27th of November, at half-past four in the  
morning, Capt. Dubois was at his watch  
on the poop-deck. He told me to make  
some tea. At the moment when I was  
coming out of the cook room, Bellegou  
ordered me to go back again. I went as  
far as the scullery butt, (charrière) then

went back again into the cook room in  
great fear. I saw the lieutenant come out  
of his room with a piece of wood in his  
hand. There was a busy group upon the  
poop deck, among whom I saw Gordon,  
Audrezet and Sandrey. Marsaud was there  
also, and was walking back and forth.—  
The lieutenant was suddenly disarmed  
and thrown by the first three. I trembled  
from head to foot.

Immediately, almost, Audrezet and Gor-  
don seized Bertrand Andoui, who resisted  
them with force; they dragged him to the  
starboard side and threw him into the  
sea. I saw, also, the boatswain, who came  
on deck with a carving knife. Gordon,  
Audrezet, Bellegou and Sandrey assailed  
the report of a pistol. They beat him  
down with something they had in their  
hands. Gordon succeeded in disarming  
him. The boatswain wounded the sailor  
Sandrey in the scuffle; but when once dis-  
armed they threw him overboard. Gor-  
don called up those who were forward in  
their berths. Desset threw himself at the  
feet of Marsaud, demanding mercy, and  
beginning to remonstrate with him.

Marsaud replied, no, no—no letters,  
he was forthwith thrown into the sea  
by Gordon and Audrezet. Lemoine, who  
was also to be sacrificed, fell on his knees  
before Marsaud, and, more fortunate than  
Desset, he was spared for that time; but  
on the 5th of December, Marsaud called  
him on deck, told him to go up on the  
quarter deck, and commanded him to take  
up a hand-spike, while Lemoine was  
cutting this order, Gordon, who had  
stationed himself for the purpose, caught  
him round the body and threw him into  
the sea.

The events of the 27th continued about  
an hour. Marsaud ordered me to prepare  
the tea and set himself to smoking a cigar.  
They told me the captain was the first who  
was thrown overboard. The same day  
and the next, Marsaud was designated as  
the author of the assassination. For my-  
self I no longer lived, I was expecting  
every-day that my turn-would come. I have  
not seen Raymond participate in any thing.  
No body has told me he has done any  
thing. It was only at Mauritius that I  
knew he had fired a pistol. As to that  
which concerns the Englishman Gordon,  
Marsaud ordered him to haul the topmast  
studding sail; [d'amerer la bonnette de  
haut] the Englishman went first and La-  
gardere next, they were followed by Mar-  
saud. Myself was behind and kept my-  
self always at a distance, for I feared for  
my life. While the Englishman was haul-  
ing, Lagardere precipitated him into the  
cabin, and we saw him hit the tere-  
benthine. Marsaud said, Mr. Marsaud  
has been crying out, "Mercy, Mr. Marsaud  
have pity on me, I will never drink any more  
this is not what you have promised me!"  
Marsaud said nothing, and looked on to  
see him swim.

After the death of Mr. Dupois, Marsaud  
was considered a captain—it is he who  
always commanded, and nothing was done  
except by his orders. Meanwhile nobody  
had chosen him a captain.

During the passage a leak was created  
by Raymond and the other men, always  
by the order of Marsaud. The mast was  
cut away in fine weather. I have signed  
protests to prove the rough weather, the  
loss of the men in the storm, also the dam-  
ages sustained; but I signed through fear  
of death. It was said immediately after  
the event of the 27th of November, that  
the ship would go to the United States, to  
be sold with the cargo. Marsaud added that  
we would divide the spoils like brothers.  
I have not seen Raymond since 1835.  
I have not seen Marsaud since 1835.  
I have never had an idea of revealing those facts of the  
voyage, nor of deserting, for fear of being  
myself considered as principal or accom-  
plice. Marsaud has made us all swear  
that we would say nothing. I have been  
two or three days in prison at Newport,  
and they did not examine me. During  
our stay at Mauritius, I made provisions  
for the order of Marsaud. When it was  
known that Marsaud was mate of the ship,  
Raymond to go on shore. I know nothing  
about the sale of the merchandise.

The witness was asked if he had fre-  
quent conferences with the father of Ray-  
mond, and if, in agreement with the cabin  
boy, they had not designed to throw all  
the blame on Marsaud.

Witness replies—I have never seen the  
father of Raymond. I do not know him.  
3rd Witness.—Adelaide, Priss, 17 years  
old, mistress of Mauritius.  
I have known Marsaud since 1835.  
I desired to go to France, but he was  
not willing at first to receive me; but  
Raymond had a good female friend who  
participated my desire. Marsaud yielded  
to our earnest entreaties. He told me he  
would take me with him to Bordeaux; but  
in passing the Cape of Good Hope, the dis-  
cretion of the ship was changed; it was  
then that Raymond se-atched out and al-  
tered the role, he told me should go to  
live happy in the United States, with fifty  
thousand francs, which Marsaud promised  
him a Newport. The morning of the  
day when Raymond was to have his liber-  
ty, Marsaud sent me to Newport (New  
York) where Raymond joined me on the  
following day with his mistress. He  
bought for \$200 a vessel. Raymond told  
me that although Marsaud was captain, it  
was necessary that he should obey the  
crew. When passengers at Mauritius pre-  
sented themselves to go to Bordeaux, Ray-  
mond refused to receive them. Raymond  
did not give me any ring. I know that  
he and Baillly have agreed on board the  
Berge to charge Marsaud.

4th Witness.—Jean Baptist Gouraud  
Fauvel, Vice Consul of France at New-  
port.  
The morning of the day of the arrival  
of the Alexandre at Newport, the custom  
house informed me that the captain who  
was on board was not the captain,  
and that the men had been thrown over-  
board during the voyage.

I had three lawyers, and the first of the  
place, to sustain my proceedings; but the

I followed Marsaud, who was going in  
a merchant. (Je fus au-devant de Mar-  
saud qui entrainait chez un negociant.)  
I told him I had heard some horrible  
things, and that for the honor of France,  
it was necessary for him to justify himself  
to the suspicions which were beginning  
to circulate, and put an end to false im-  
pressions. Marsaud maintained that they  
were chimerical.

I made my report to the Consul Gen-  
eral. The next morning at 9 o'clock, Mar-  
saud came to my house, with Raymond  
with him, but who kept himself at a dis-  
tance. He declared himself proprietor,  
owner, and captain of the ship, also the  
supercargo of the freight. His father had  
been unfortunate in business; he had two  
or three millions of property at Bordeaux.  
He brought me his papers; I insisted that  
Raymond should come in. In the mean  
while, I examined the role with a glass,  
and thought that I could see that it had  
been altered. In fact all the sailors had  
declared at the custom house that the ship  
had been cleared for Bordeaux, and I re-  
cognized that the port of destination had  
been scratched out to put Boston in its  
place. I saw also that Marsaud had been  
entered after the gale, as supercargo, at  
150 francs a month. I was then con-  
vinced of the truth of the reports which  
had been in circulation.

I conducted Marsaud to the Custom  
House. The officer (commis) asked him  
if he was the captain. Marsaud replied,  
why do you ask me that question? It is  
here the drama commences. Marsaud  
said, I am going to leave, and take my ship  
to Boston.

From this moment he adopted a system  
of intimidation, which, however intimidat-  
ed me not at all.

Said he to me: where is your commis-  
sion? I will not give you my papers. I  
said to the collector, that I had seen upon  
the role the proof of his having run away  
with the ship, and I was opposed to the  
departure of the Alexandre. I addressed a  
note to the Collector to this effect.

Then took place a terrible scuffle between  
Marsaud and myself; he threatened to blow  
out my brains if I should present myself  
on board; and they told me that he was  
going to New York, where they would  
denounce me to the Consul General.

In spite of his threats, I presented my-  
self on board of the Alexandre, with an Am-  
erican police officer. I had my cane in  
my hand. I said the first second [gar-  
nement] who touched me would find trouble.  
Marsaud exclaimed, F\*\*\*, throw me this  
man this man overboard! I replied, in the  
name of the French Government, whose  
representative I am, I will not permit you  
to do that.

I committed him to prison, and Ade-  
laide followed him, because he made her  
pass for his lawful wife, although he had  
told me she was a public girl.

Lefebvre, one of the hands shipped at  
Mauritius, who had been put in irons by  
Marsaud, told me this Marsaud was a man  
capable of having thrown the captain over-  
board.

I was sure the ship would be well taken  
care of. I proceeded to the arrest of the  
crew in presence of a justice of the peace.  
I caused a French flag to be hoisted. I  
had announced to them that I should put  
on board a new captain. They put difficul-  
ties in the way of my hoisting the flag at  
the mainmast. I called on a neighboring  
vessel for assistance in this matter.

Andrei told me he was mate of the ship.  
I asked him his christian and surnames.—  
He refused to tell me them until I should  
show my commission.

I ordered his arrest, saying, seize me this  
villain! [garment.]  
I demanded of Raymond his name. He  
obeyed without difficulty; as also other  
sailors, and I had the Alexandre hauled  
near an American schooner, from which I  
had called for assistance.





Harpers Ferry, Va., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1839.

The crisis has passed, the agony is over, and it is with pleasure, we record the triumph of true democratic principles within the borders of the "Old Dominion." Now that the smoke of the action is clearing away, it may not be unprofitable to take a review of the past, the lessons of experience is full of wisdom, and the struggle in which we have just been engaged taunts us not heedlessly to pass by its admonitions. Every effort that could be made to crush the Democracy has been made; no power, no influence that could be used, has been considered too puerile or corrupt, provided that its effect was calculated to mislead the people; bank influence has been brought into the political arena, and bank presidents placed in nomination for office, for the purpose of deterring persons connected with those institutions, from the free exercise of their political sentiments. Sheriffs, and officers of the law, immediately connected with the exercise of the elective franchise, have become political champions; and at the very polls, have not scrupled to exercise an undue influence over those who came forward, as voters to exercise the most important right of the citizen. Yet notwithstanding all this, the good sense and patriotism of the people has succeeded. Whiggery and Conservatism have received from them their death blow; and the Old Dominion, has again taken her stand with New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the host of other states that have declared in favor of the right of the people to govern themselves, and discarded the dictation of the paper barons of the land.

Yet we have learned enough to satisfy us of the truth of the remark, that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance!—Another and more important battle is yet to be fought, and we should early nerve ourselves for the contest. Light is what the people demand, and with a fair development of the principles which we advocate, we have no cause to fear the result. Let us then resolutely press forward in the good work of discriminating truth among men, and the reward will be, the triumph of true principles and the success of that glorious experiment on the competency of a people to govern themselves.

TRUTH OF PRINCIPLES.—By news received this morning, from the meeting of the Senate at Bull, we learn that Mr. Wm. Lucas, the Democratic candidate for Congress, has received from that body the certificate of election; and will consequently take his seat in the 25th Congress of the United States. It is now rumored that Barton, the defeated Federal candidate for Congress in this district, has expressed his determination to contest the election. As Democrats, we always cheerfully submit to the majority, but this is not the only instance to prove that when the majority has decided against them, the Federal party not content with the decision of the people, have risen up in violation of every principle of honor, attempted by base artifices to defraud the member elect out of his seat, running the Government to an enormous expense then cry out that the treasury is exhausted, and attempt to palm upon the people that the unnecessary increase of Government officers has caused the exhaustion. We would advise Mr. B. to bear as patient as possible, his defeat, for he is not alone; it is the happy fate of many of his friends. Let him arm again for the contest, and await the result in two years hence, and some other hobby, may be raised to answer more effectually his purposes; for the people have now, too much light on the Sub-Treasury, for it to serve as a secret crown any longer.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Table listing members of the House of Delegates for 1838 and 1839, including names like Accomac, Albemarle, Amelia, and their respective counties.

DEMOCRATIC DINNER.

A large and respectable number of the Democrats of Harpers-Ferry, partook of a sumptuous Dinner at Carrell's Hotel on Saturday last, in honor of the recent victory obtained by the Democracy of Virginia. Dr. James Garry presided, James R. Hayman, Isaac Fouke and Jacaniam Seaman Esqs. acted as Vice-Presidents. After the cloth was removed, the following regular and volunteer toasts were offered and enthusiastically received by the company.

- 1. The Occasion.—It calls forth the best feelings of the patriotic; for we now celebrate the triumph of principles consecrated by the blood of the Fathers of the Revolution. Jefferson's March.
- 2. The memory of Washington and Jefferson.—Co-laborers in the cause of the rights of man—the one executed what the other devised. Washington's March.
- 3. The Patriots of the Revolution.—Through toil and danger, they achieved a victory, the fruits of which we now enjoy. May their children be always ready to protect the rich inheritance bequeathed by their parents. Old Lang Syne.

- 4. The Declaration of Independence.—The offspring of a mighty mind—the quint essence of true philosophy, the corner stone of Freedom's temple: May its principles endure till time shall be no more. Hail Columbia.
- 5. The President of the U. States.—Raised to the proudest distinction of earth, by the will of a free people. May he always maintain, as he has heretofore done, their principles with integrity, firmness and ability. Presidents March.
- 6. Gen. Andrew Jackson.—His civil and military deeds, will go down the stream of time together. In the bosom of retirement, he will continue to enjoy the happiness which arises from a consciousness of a life well spent in the promotion of the best interests of his country. Jackson's March.

- 7. The United States of America.—The best model now extant of a perfect Government, which, while it secures the rights, and promotes the happiness of the people, is the asylum of the persecuted and distressed of all countries. The Star Spangled Banner.
- 8. The Army and Navy.—In war gallant and brave; in peace, cautious and prudent—they command our highest respect and admiration. Yankee Doodle.
- 9. The Democracy of Virginia.—Too intelligent to be deceived—too honest to be bribed and too independent to be driven. Conservatism has received from them its quietus, and Whiggery has been appointed sexton to attend its obsequies. Home Sweet Home.
- 10. Civil and Religious Liberty.—The Palladium of every free Government, "inestimable to freemen, and formidable to tyrants only." Marselles Hymn.
- 11. The Subtreasury.—The rawhead and bloody bones, with which the Federalists attempted to frighten the Democrats from their principles, but like all their other devices it has failed. Walk Jive-bone a Rittatoe &c.
- 12. Wm. C. Rives.—Another instance of the folly of attempting to pull the people. "Alas! Poor York!" The Dead march in Saul.
- 13. Woman.—Our ornament in prosperity and our solace in adversity, "The world was sad—the garden was a wild And man the hermit sigh'd—till woman smiled." VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Isaac Fouke.—Richard E. Byrd, Esq.: The accomplished scholar, the distinguished lawyer, and the able champion of Democratic principles in the late arduous struggle against Whiggism and Rives Conservatism in old Frederick. She may be proud of such a son and such a representative. Mr. Byrd responded to the above toast very eloquently, and concluded by offering the following sentiment: The Democracy of Jefferson: Defeated but not subdued. Under their gallant auspices, ere long, the broad banner of "Equal Rights" will wave in triumphant success over the fields of their own fertile and fruitful country. By James R. Hayman.—Col. Robert L. Baker: The unflinching champion of the Democracy—the success that has attended his efforts, is the tribute paid by a free people to those who espouse the principles which they admire. Mr. Parker responded in a very happy manner to the above toast, in behalf of Col. Baker, who was compelled to retire in consequence of the departure of the Cars for Winchester, and concluded by offering the following toast: By Col. Robert L. Baker.—The Democratic Republicans of Jefferson: Their unflinching and disinterested devotion to the true principles of the Federal Constitution, under the most discouraging circumstances, while it ensures to them the lasting gratitude, affection, and confidence of their brethren, commands, also, the respect and admiration of their opponents. By R. Parker, Esq.—Virginia: The "unflinching Commonwealth," ever firm to her principles, she casts off her unworthy son without a sigh. By Dr. James Garry.—The Press: That mighty power which causes Despots to tremble on their thrones—which infuses the spirit of Freedom into the hearts of men—which is destined to revolutionize the world, and finally establish the reign of justice, and equality over the Globe—vulgarity, not licentiousness, but let democracy, propriety, and morality always adorn its columns. Mr. Hayman responded to this sentiment in a very appropriate manner.

DEMOCRATIC DINNER.

By Richard Johnson.—Wm. Lucas: A firm and unyielding Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. His success in this district is hailed with that unanimity of sentiment which should ever pervade the breasts of the sons of the Old Dominion. By Richard D. Doran.—Virginia: My adopted State, the home and shrine of Democracy, the land of heroes, patriots, and scholars. May success and prosperity always attend her people. By Richard E. Byrd, Esq.—The cause, the great cause—whose success we are now celebrating: It has prospered—it is prospering—and will prosper. Its basis is the great principles of equal rights. Its object, the preservation of the free institutions of our beloved country. By Massena Ball.—William Lucas: A gentleman whose political enemies could not stain his character. He will next represent this district in the next Congress. By a Friend.—Col. Edward Lucas: Our impartial Superintendent. By J. Seaman.—Wm. H. Roane: An unswerving supporter of the principles of the Virginia school of '98; his independent and patriotic course in the Senate of the United States; while it receives our warmest approbation, demands the heartfelt thanks of every son of the Old Dominion friendly to the principles of Jefferson—Virginia may well be proud of such a son. By Wm. Medlar.—Martin Van Buren, our patriotic President: The people will re-elect him in spite of the combined influence of the various coalitions that have been formed against him by the chameleon Whig party, and Wm. C. Rives' Conservatism. By D. S. O'Boyle.—Conservatism has received its death blow from the yeomanry of Virginia—and may Wm. C. Rives, one of Virginia's prodigal sons, see the error of his way, and return to the fold from whence he strayed. By Daniel Johnson.—Martin Van Buren and the Sub-Treasury measure: May they together triumph. By John Shields.—The memory of Robert Emmet, a true America: May those who have made America their adopted country, emulate him in principle and practice. By George Crompton.—The Mechanic: His interest, should be the interest of the whole country. But Bank Aristocrats seek to restrict his privileges, destroy his rights, and subvert the law recognizing his equality. By a Whig of Loudoun.—Gentlemen of Harpers-Ferry:—If your country should ever need your services, may you rally under her banners with the same unanimity that you rally around the festive board on the day of hilarity. By Wm. S. Smith.—Loudoun county, the place of my nativity: She is now under the benighted reign of Federal corruption; but a day is coming when she proudly will spurn the influence of Bank Aristocracy, and bear aloft triumphantly the banner of Democracy. By Samuel Gibson.—My adopted country: May white crows be more plentiful here than fishmen of the wrong stamp. By T. S. M.—The Fair: While they cultivate their graces, may they not forget that the spirit of the age is in favor of Internal Improvement. By Isaac Fouke, Esq.—The Press of this place: Laboring in the cause of the people, may it be cheered on by their encouragement, and meet that success to which its merits entitle it. By Jerome B. Young.—The United States Bank: Baneful in its influence, and should not be tolerated. By John Burk.—The principles of Jefferson: May they predominate in the breast of every son of the Old Dominion. By Joseph G. Johnson.—Thomas Hart Benton: The watchful guardian of the people's rights. The Amateur Band: May each member of it live a long, happy and merry life. By F. B.—Col. Edward Lucas: A sincere friend; trustworthy and faithful with all public and private duties entrusted to his care and management. By M. Callahan.—Martin Van Buren: The Patriot and Statesman—a true specimen of Democracy. With such men at the helm, the barque of State will be safely conducted to the harbor of Republicanism. By M. S. Crepps.—Freedom of speech, the rights of conscience and universal education: the main pillars which sustain the fabric of liberty. By John F. Strider.—Gentlemen employed to appoint Commissioners to certify the exercise of the elective franchise; should call to that station, men of clear principle and sound judgment, who would do justice to those legally entitled to their votes. By Jas. R. Hayman.—The history of parties, chequered by the political iniquities of Federalism and the deceptions of modern Whiggery—the march of intellect driving them to oblivion. By A. M. Ball.—The flag of Democracy, may it wave triumphantly in Virginia, until time becomes weary, and the earth turns into a tomb of desolation. By Anthony Storm.—Wm. Lucas, our worthy representative, may he become as useful as he is honorable. By Elias Arwin.—Virginia, noble has she, in the late contest, sustained the principles of Jefferson. By J. Arwin.—In 1840 may the ark of Democracy be securely placed upon the broad basis of equal rights. By T. K. Laley.—For our next President, Martin Van Buren, and an independent treasury. By Wm. S. Smith.—The Federal (would be Whig party) engendered by Alexander Hamilton, nurtured by the two Adams's, supported by the two Adams's, is the fall of a Republican government its defeat, the birth-day of fairer hopes and more glorious prospects to the American people. By Jackson Wright.—To the untried democracy of the Old Dominion, we are amidst the vicissitudes of political warfare, have finally succeeded in securing their principles to future generations. By Augustus Slope.—As Hannibal swore eternal enmity against Rome so Iath Democracy against Federalism. By Alfred Beale.—The cradle of American liberty—never so interesting as when fathers exhort, by rocking it—their children to virtue and glory. By Solomon Snook.—The Press—the stay and lever of popular Government—may it unlook the bars of ignorance and oppression, and cast abroad the rays of truth and toleration. By Samuel Johnson.—Wm. Lucas: A firm and unyielding Democrat of the Jeffersonian school.

By Richard Johnson.—Wm. Lucas: A firm and unyielding Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. His success in this district is hailed with that unanimity of sentiment which should ever pervade the breasts of the sons of the Old Dominion. By Richard D. Doran.—Virginia: My adopted State, the home and shrine of Democracy, the land of heroes, patriots, and scholars. May success and prosperity always attend her people. By Richard E. Byrd, Esq.—The cause, the great cause—whose success we are now celebrating: It has prospered—it is prospering—and will prosper. Its basis is the great principles of equal rights. Its object, the preservation of the free institutions of our beloved country. By Massena Ball.—William Lucas: A gentleman whose political enemies could not stain his character. He will next represent this district in the next Congress. By a Friend.—Col. Edward Lucas: Our impartial Superintendent. By J. Seaman.—Wm. H. Roane: An unswerving supporter of the principles of the Virginia school of '98; his independent and patriotic course in the Senate of the United States; while it receives our warmest approbation, demands the heartfelt thanks of every son of the Old Dominion friendly to the principles of Jefferson—Virginia may well be proud of such a son. By Wm. Medlar.—Martin Van Buren, our patriotic President: The people will re-elect him in spite of the combined influence of the various coalitions that have been formed against him by the chameleon Whig party, and Wm. C. Rives' Conservatism. By D. S. O'Boyle.—Conservatism has received its death blow from the yeomanry of Virginia—and may Wm. C. Rives, one of Virginia's prodigal sons, see the error of his way, and return to the fold from whence he strayed. By Daniel Johnson.—Martin Van Buren and the Sub-Treasury measure: May they together triumph. By John Shields.—The memory of Robert Emmet, a true America: May those who have made America their adopted country, emulate him in principle and practice. By George Crompton.—The Mechanic: His interest, should be the interest of the whole country. But Bank Aristocrats seek to restrict his privileges, destroy his rights, and subvert the law recognizing his equality. By a Whig of Loudoun.—Gentlemen of Harpers-Ferry:—If your country should ever need your services, may you rally under her banners with the same unanimity that you rally around the festive board on the day of hilarity. By Wm. S. Smith.—Loudoun county, the place of my nativity: She is now under the benighted reign of Federal corruption; but a day is coming when she proudly will spurn the influence of Bank Aristocracy, and bear aloft triumphantly the banner of Democracy. By Samuel Gibson.—My adopted country: May white crows be more plentiful here than fishmen of the wrong stamp. By T. S. M.—The Fair: While they cultivate their graces, may they not forget that the spirit of the age is in favor of Internal Improvement. By Isaac Fouke, Esq.—The Press of this place: Laboring in the cause of the people, may it be cheered on by their encouragement, and meet that success to which its merits entitle it. By Jerome B. Young.—The United States Bank: Baneful in its influence, and should not be tolerated. By John Burk.—The principles of Jefferson: May they predominate in the breast of every son of the Old Dominion. By Joseph G. Johnson.—Thomas Hart Benton: The watchful guardian of the people's rights. The Amateur Band: May each member of it live a long, happy and merry life. By F. B.—Col. Edward Lucas: A sincere friend; trustworthy and faithful with all public and private duties entrusted to his care and management. By M. Callahan.—Martin Van Buren: The Patriot and Statesman—a true specimen of Democracy. With such men at the helm, the barque of State will be safely conducted to the harbor of Republicanism. By M. S. Crepps.—Freedom of speech, the rights of conscience and universal education: the main pillars which sustain the fabric of liberty. By John F. Strider.—Gentlemen employed to appoint Commissioners to certify the exercise of the elective franchise; should call to that station, men of clear principle and sound judgment, who would do justice to those legally entitled to their votes. By Jas. R. Hayman.—The history of parties, chequered by the political iniquities of Federalism and the deceptions of modern Whiggery—the march of intellect driving them to oblivion. By A. M. Ball.—The flag of Democracy, may it wave triumphantly in Virginia, until time becomes weary, and the earth turns into a tomb of desolation. By Anthony Storm.—Wm. Lucas, our worthy representative, may he become as useful as he is honorable. By Elias Arwin.—Virginia, noble has she, in the late contest, sustained the principles of Jefferson. By J. Arwin.—In 1840 may the ark of Democracy be securely placed upon the broad basis of equal rights. By T. K. Laley.—For our next President, Martin Van Buren, and an independent treasury. By Wm. S. Smith.—The Federal (would be Whig party) engendered by Alexander Hamilton, nurtured by the two Adams's, supported by the two Adams's, is the fall of a Republican government its defeat, the birth-day of fairer hopes and more glorious prospects to the American people. By Jackson Wright.—To the untried democracy of the Old Dominion, we are amidst the vicissitudes of political warfare, have finally succeeded in securing their principles to future generations. By Augustus Slope.—As Hannibal swore eternal enmity against Rome so Iath Democracy against Federalism. By Alfred Beale.—The cradle of American liberty—never so interesting as when fathers exhort, by rocking it—their children to virtue and glory. By Solomon Snook.—The Press—the stay and lever of popular Government—may it unlook the bars of ignorance and oppression, and cast abroad the rays of truth and toleration. By Samuel Johnson.—Wm. Lucas: A firm and unyielding Democrat of the Jeffersonian school.

By Richard Johnson.—Wm. Lucas: A firm and unyielding Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. His success in this district is hailed with that unanimity of sentiment which should ever pervade the breasts of the sons of the Old Dominion. By Richard D. Doran.—Virginia: My adopted State, the home and shrine of Democracy, the land of heroes, patriots, and scholars. May success and prosperity always attend her people. By Richard E. Byrd, Esq.—The cause, the great cause—whose success we are now celebrating: It has prospered—it is prospering—and will prosper. Its basis is the great principles of equal rights. Its object, the preservation of the free institutions of our beloved country. By Massena Ball.—William Lucas: A gentleman whose political enemies could not stain his character. He will next represent this district in the next Congress. By a Friend.—Col. Edward Lucas: Our impartial Superintendent. By J. Seaman.—Wm. H. Roane: An unswerving supporter of the principles of the Virginia school of '98; his independent and patriotic course in the Senate of the United States; while it receives our warmest approbation, demands the heartfelt thanks of every son of the Old Dominion friendly to the principles of Jefferson—Virginia may well be proud of such a son. By Wm. Medlar.—Martin Van Buren, our patriotic President: The people will re-elect him in spite of the combined influence of the various coalitions that have been formed against him by the chameleon Whig party, and Wm. C. Rives' Conservatism. By D. S. O'Boyle.—Conservatism has received its death blow from the yeomanry of Virginia—and may Wm. C. Rives, one of Virginia's prodigal sons, see the error of his way, and return to the fold from whence he strayed. By Daniel Johnson.—Martin Van Buren and the Sub-Treasury measure: May they together triumph. By John Shields.—The memory of Robert Emmet, a true America: May those who have made America their adopted country, emulate him in principle and practice. By George Crompton.—The Mechanic: His interest, should be the interest of the whole country. But Bank Aristocrats seek to restrict his privileges, destroy his rights, and subvert the law recognizing his equality. By a Whig of Loudoun.—Gentlemen of Harpers-Ferry:—If your country should ever need your services, may you rally under her banners with the same unanimity that you rally around the festive board on the day of hilarity. By Wm. S. Smith.—Loudoun county, the place of my nativity: She is now under the benighted reign of Federal corruption; but a day is coming when she proudly will spurn the influence of Bank Aristocracy, and bear aloft triumphantly the banner of Democracy. By Samuel Gibson.—My adopted country: May white crows be more plentiful here than fishmen of the wrong stamp. By T. S. M.—The Fair: While they cultivate their graces, may they not forget that the spirit of the age is in favor of Internal Improvement. By Isaac Fouke, Esq.—The Press of this place: Laboring in the cause of the people, may it be cheered on by their encouragement, and meet that success to which its merits entitle it. By Jerome B. Young.—The United States Bank: Baneful in its influence, and should not be tolerated. By John Burk.—The principles of Jefferson: May they predominate in the breast of every son of the Old Dominion. By Joseph G. Johnson.—Thomas Hart Benton: The watchful guardian of the people's rights. The Amateur Band: May each member of it live a long, happy and merry life. By F. B.—Col. Edward Lucas: A sincere friend; trustworthy and faithful with all public and private duties entrusted to his care and management. By M. Callahan.—Martin Van Buren: The Patriot and Statesman—a true specimen of Democracy. With such men at the helm, the barque of State will be safely conducted to the harbor of Republicanism. By M. S. Crepps.—Freedom of speech, the rights of conscience and universal education: the main pillars which sustain the fabric of liberty. By John F. Strider.—Gentlemen employed to appoint Commissioners to certify the exercise of the elective franchise; should call to that station, men of clear principle and sound judgment, who would do justice to those legally entitled to their votes. By Jas. R. Hayman.—The history of parties, chequered by the political iniquities of Federalism and the deceptions of modern Whiggery—the march of intellect driving them to oblivion. By A. M. Ball.—The flag of Democracy, may it wave triumphantly in Virginia, until time becomes weary, and the earth turns into a tomb of desolation. By Anthony Storm.—Wm. Lucas, our worthy representative, may he become as useful as he is honorable. By Elias Arwin.—Virginia, noble has she, in the late contest, sustained the principles of Jefferson. By J. Arwin.—In 1840 may the ark of Democracy be securely placed upon the broad basis of equal rights. By T. K. Laley.—For our next President, Martin Van Buren, and an independent treasury. By Wm. S. Smith.—The Federal (would be Whig party) engendered by Alexander Hamilton, nurtured by the two Adams's, supported by the two Adams's, is the fall of a Republican government its defeat, the birth-day of fairer hopes and more glorious prospects to the American people. By Jackson Wright.—To the untried democracy of the Old Dominion, we are amidst the vicissitudes of political warfare, have finally succeeded in securing their principles to future generations. By Augustus Slope.—As Hannibal swore eternal enmity against Rome so Iath Democracy against Federalism. By Alfred Beale.—The cradle of American liberty—never so interesting as when fathers exhort, by rocking it—their children to virtue and glory. By Solomon Snook.—The Press—the stay and lever of popular Government—may it unlook the bars of ignorance and oppression, and cast abroad the rays of truth and toleration. By Samuel Johnson.—Wm. Lucas: A firm and unyielding Democrat of the Jeffersonian school.

By Richard Johnson.—Wm. Lucas: A firm and unyielding Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. His success in this district is hailed with that unanimity of sentiment which should ever pervade the breasts of the sons of the Old Dominion. By Richard D. Doran.—Virginia: My adopted State, the home and shrine of Democracy, the land of heroes, patriots, and scholars. May success and prosperity always attend her people. By Richard E. Byrd, Esq.—The cause, the great cause—whose success we are now celebrating: It has prospered—it is prospering—and will prosper. Its basis is the great principles of equal rights. Its object, the preservation of the free institutions of our beloved country. By Massena Ball.—William Lucas: A gentleman whose political enemies could not stain his character. He will next represent this district in the next Congress. By a Friend.—Col. Edward Lucas: Our impartial Superintendent. By J. Seaman.—Wm. H. Roane: An unswerving supporter of the principles of the Virginia school of '98; his independent and patriotic course in the Senate of the United States; while it receives our warmest approbation, demands the heartfelt thanks of every son of the Old Dominion friendly to the principles of Jefferson—Virginia may well be proud of such a son. By Wm. Medlar.—Martin Van Buren, our patriotic President: The people will re-elect him in spite of the combined influence of the various coalitions that have been formed against him by the chameleon Whig party, and Wm. C. Rives' Conservatism. By D. S. O'Boyle.—Conservatism has received its death blow from the yeomanry of Virginia—and may Wm. C. Rives, one of Virginia's prodigal sons, see the error of his way, and return to the fold from whence he strayed. By Daniel Johnson.—Martin Van Buren and the Sub-Treasury measure: May they together triumph. By John Shields.—The memory of Robert Emmet, a true America: May those who have made America their adopted country, emulate him in principle and practice. By George Crompton.—The Mechanic: His interest, should be the interest of the whole country. But Bank Aristocrats seek to restrict his privileges, destroy his rights, and subvert the law recognizing his equality. By a Whig of Loudoun.—Gentlemen of Harpers-Ferry:—If your country should ever need your services, may you rally under her banners with the same unanimity that you rally around the festive board on the day of hilarity. By Wm. S. Smith.—Loudoun county, the place of my nativity: She is now under the benighted reign of Federal corruption; but a day is coming when she proudly will spurn the influence of Bank Aristocracy, and bear aloft triumphantly the banner of Democracy. By Samuel Gibson.—My adopted country: May white crows be more plentiful here than fishmen of the wrong stamp. By T. S. M.—The Fair: While they cultivate their graces, may they not forget that the spirit of the age is in favor of Internal Improvement. By Isaac Fouke, Esq.—The Press of this place: Laboring in the cause of the people, may it be cheered on by their encouragement, and meet that success to which its merits entitle it. By Jerome B. Young.—The United States Bank: Baneful in its influence, and should not be tolerated. By John Burk.—The principles of Jefferson: May they predominate in the breast of every son of the Old Dominion. By Joseph G. Johnson.—Thomas Hart Benton: The watchful guardian of the people's rights. The Amateur Band: May each member of it live a long, happy and merry life. By F. B.—Col. Edward Lucas: A sincere friend; trustworthy and faithful with all public and private duties entrusted to his care and management. By M. Callahan.—Martin Van Buren: The Patriot and Statesman—a true specimen of Democracy. With such men at the helm, the barque of State will be safely conducted to the harbor of Republicanism. By M. S. Crepps.—Freedom of speech, the rights of conscience and universal education: the main pillars which sustain the fabric of liberty. By John F. Strider.—Gentlemen employed to appoint Commissioners to certify the exercise of the elective franchise; should call to that station, men of clear principle and sound judgment, who would do justice to those legally entitled to their votes. By Jas. R. Hayman.—The history of parties, chequered by the political iniquities of Federalism and the deceptions of modern Whiggery—the march of intellect driving them to oblivion. By A. M. Ball.—The flag of Democracy, may it wave triumphantly in Virginia, until time becomes weary, and the earth turns into a tomb of desolation. By Anthony Storm.—Wm. Lucas, our worthy representative, may he become as useful as he is honorable. By Elias Arwin.—Virginia, noble has she, in the late contest, sustained the principles of Jefferson. By J. Arwin.—In 1840 may the ark of Democracy be securely placed upon the broad basis of equal rights. By T. K. Laley.—For our next President, Martin Van Buren, and an independent treasury. By Wm. S. Smith.—The Federal (would be Whig party) engendered by Alexander Hamilton, nurtured by the two Adams's, supported by the two Adams's, is the fall of a Republican government its defeat, the birth-day of fairer hopes and more glorious prospects to the American people. By Jackson Wright.—To the untried democracy of the Old Dominion, we are amidst the vicissitudes of political warfare, have finally succeeded in securing their principles to future generations. By Augustus Slope.—As Hannibal swore eternal enmity against Rome so Iath Democracy against Federalism. By Alfred Beale.—The cradle of American liberty—never so interesting as when fathers exhort, by rocking it—their children to virtue and glory. By Solomon Snook.—The Press—the stay and lever of popular Government—may it unlook the bars of ignorance and oppression, and cast abroad the rays of truth and toleration. By Samuel Johnson.—Wm. Lucas: A firm and unyielding Democrat of the Jeffersonian school.

By Richard Johnson.—Wm. Lucas: A firm and unyielding Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. His success in this district is hailed with that unanimity of sentiment which should ever pervade the breasts of the sons of the Old Dominion. By Richard D. Doran.—Virginia: My adopted State, the home and shrine of Democracy, the land of heroes, patriots, and scholars. May success and prosperity always attend her people. By Richard E. Byrd, Esq.—The cause, the great cause—whose success we are now celebrating: It has prospered—it is prospering—and will prosper. Its basis is the great principles of equal rights. Its object, the preservation of the free institutions of our beloved country. By Massena Ball.—William Lucas: A gentleman whose political enemies could not stain his character. He will next represent this district in the next Congress. By a Friend.—Col. Edward Lucas: Our impartial Superintendent. By J. Seaman.—Wm. H. Roane: An unswerving supporter of the principles of the Virginia school of '98; his independent and patriotic course in the Senate of the United States; while it receives our warmest approbation, demands the heartfelt thanks of every son of the Old Dominion friendly to the principles of Jefferson—Virginia may well be proud of such a son. By Wm. Medlar.—Martin Van Buren, our patriotic President: The people will re-elect him in spite of the combined influence of the various coalitions that have been formed against him by the chameleon Whig party, and Wm. C. Rives' Conservatism. By D. S. O'Boyle.—Conservatism has received its death blow from the yeomanry of Virginia—and may Wm. C. Rives, one of Virginia's prodigal sons, see the error of his way, and return to the fold from whence he strayed. By Daniel Johnson.—Martin Van Buren and the Sub-Treasury measure: May they together triumph. By John Shields.—The memory of Robert Emmet, a true America: May those who have made America their adopted country, emulate him in principle and practice. By George Crompton.—The Mechanic: His interest, should be the interest of the whole country. But Bank Aristocrats seek to restrict his privileges, destroy his rights, and subvert the law recognizing his equality. By a Whig of Loudoun.—Gentlemen of Harpers-Ferry:—If your country should ever need your services, may you rally under her banners with the same unanimity that you rally around the festive board on the day of hilarity. By Wm. S. Smith.—Loudoun county, the place of my nativity: She is now under the benighted reign of Federal corruption; but a day is coming when she proudly will spurn the influence of Bank Aristocracy, and bear aloft triumphantly the banner of Democracy. By Samuel Gibson.—My adopted country: May white crows be more plentiful here than fishmen of the wrong stamp. By T. S. M.—The Fair: While they cultivate their graces, may they not forget that the spirit of the age is in favor of Internal Improvement. By Isaac Fouke, Esq.—The Press of this place: Laboring in the cause of the people, may it be cheered on by their encouragement, and meet that success to which its merits entitle it. By Jerome B. Young.—The United States Bank: Baneful in its influence, and should not be tolerated. By John Burk.—The principles of Jefferson: May they predominate in the breast of every son of the Old Dominion. By Joseph G. Johnson.—Thomas Hart Benton: The watchful guardian of the people's rights. The Amateur Band: May each member of it live a long, happy and merry life. By F. B.—Col. Edward Lucas: A sincere friend; trustworthy and faithful with all public and private duties entrusted to his care and management. By M. Callahan.—Martin Van Buren: The Patriot and Statesman—a true specimen of Democracy. With such men at the helm, the barque of State will be safely conducted to the harbor of Republicanism. By M. S. Crepps.—Freedom of speech, the rights of conscience and universal education: the main pillars which sustain the fabric of liberty. By John F. Strider.—Gentlemen employed to appoint Commissioners to certify the exercise of the elective franchise; should call to that station, men of clear principle and sound judgment, who would do justice to those legally entitled to their votes. By Jas. R. Hayman.—The history of parties, chequered by the political iniquities of Federalism and the deceptions of modern Whiggery—the march of intellect driving them to oblivion. By A. M. Ball.—The flag of Democracy, may it wave triumphantly in Virginia, until time becomes weary, and the earth turns into a tomb of desolation. By Anthony Storm.—Wm. Lucas, our worthy representative, may he become as useful as he is honorable. By Elias Arwin.—Virginia, noble has she, in the late contest, sustained the principles of Jefferson. By J. Arwin.—In 1840 may the ark of Democracy be securely placed upon the broad basis of equal rights. By T. K. Laley.—For our next President, Martin Van Buren, and an independent treasury. By Wm. S. Smith.—The Federal (would be Whig party) engendered by Alexander Hamilton, nurtured by the two Adams's, supported by the two Adams's, is the fall of a Republican government its defeat, the birth-day of fairer hopes and more glorious prospects to the American people. By Jackson Wright.—To the untried democracy of the Old Dominion, we are amidst the vicissitudes of political warfare, have finally succeeded in securing their principles to future generations. By Augustus Slope.—As Hannibal swore eternal enmity against Rome so Iath Democracy against Federalism. By Alfred Beale.—The cradle of American liberty—never so interesting as when fathers exhort, by rocking it—their children to virtue and glory. By Solomon Snook.—The Press—the stay and lever of popular Government—may it unlook the bars of ignorance and oppression, and cast abroad the rays of truth and toleration. By Samuel Johnson.—Wm. Lucas: A firm and unyielding Democrat of the Jeffersonian school.

DEMOCRATIC DINNER.

By Richard Johnson.—Wm. Lucas: A firm and unyielding Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. His success in this district is hailed with that unanimity of sentiment which should ever pervade the breasts of the sons of the Old Dominion. By Richard D. Doran.—Virginia: My adopted State, the home and shrine of Democracy, the land of heroes, patriots, and scholars. May success and prosperity always attend her people. By Richard E. Byrd, Esq.—The cause, the great cause—whose success we are now celebrating: It has prospered—it is prospering—and will prosper. Its basis is the great principles of equal rights. Its object, the preservation of the free institutions of our beloved country. By Massena Ball.—William Lucas: A gentleman whose political enemies could not stain his character. He will next represent this district in the next Congress. By a Friend.—Col. Edward Lucas: Our impartial Superintendent. By J. Seaman.—Wm. H. Roane: An unswerving supporter of the principles of the Virginia school of '98; his independent and patriotic course in the Senate of the United States; while it receives our warmest approbation, demands the heartfelt thanks of every son of the Old Dominion friendly to the principles of Jefferson—Virginia may well be proud of such a son. By Wm. Medlar.—Martin Van Buren, our patriotic President: The people will re-elect him in spite of the combined influence of the various coalitions that have been formed against him by the chameleon Whig party, and Wm. C. Rives' Conservatism. By D. S. O'Boyle.—Conservatism has received its death blow from the yeomanry of Virginia—and may Wm. C. Rives, one of Virginia's prodigal sons, see the error of his way, and return to the fold from whence he strayed. By Daniel Johnson.—Martin Van Buren and the Sub-Treasury measure: May they together triumph. By John Shields.—The memory of Robert Emmet, a true America: May those who have made America their adopted country, emulate him in principle and practice. By George Crompton.—The Mechanic: His interest, should be the interest of the whole country. But Bank Aristocrats seek to restrict his privileges, destroy his rights, and subvert the law recognizing his equality. By a Whig of Loudoun.—Gentlemen of Harpers-Ferry:—If your country should ever need your services, may you rally under her banners with the same unanimity that you rally around the festive board on the day of hilarity. By Wm. S. Smith.—Loudoun county, the place of my nativity: She is now under the benighted reign of Federal corruption; but a day is coming when she proudly will spurn the influence of Bank Aristocracy, and bear aloft triumphantly the banner of Democracy. By Samuel Gibson.—My adopted country: May white crows be more plentiful here than fishmen of the wrong stamp. By T. S. M.—The Fair: While they cultivate their graces, may they not forget that the spirit of the age is in favor of Internal Improvement. By Isaac Fouke, Esq.—The Press of this place: Laboring in the cause of the people, may it be cheered on by their encouragement, and meet that success to which its merits entitle it. By Jerome B. Young.—The United States Bank: Baneful in its influence, and should not be tolerated. By John Burk.—The principles of Jefferson: May they predominate in the breast of every son of the Old Dominion. By Joseph G. Johnson.—Thomas Hart Benton: The watchful guardian of the people's rights. The Amateur Band: May each member of it live a long, happy and merry life. By F. B.—Col. Edward Lucas: A sincere friend; trustworthy and faithful with all public and private duties entrusted to his care and management. By M. Callahan.—Martin Van Buren: The Patriot and Statesman—a true specimen of Democracy. With such men at the helm, the barque of State will be safely conducted to the harbor of Republicanism. By M. S. Crepps.—Freedom of speech, the rights of conscience and universal education: the main pillars which sustain the fabric of liberty. By John F. Strider.—Gentlemen employed to appoint Commissioners to certify the exercise of the elective franchise; should call to that station, men of clear principle and sound judgment, who would do justice to those legally entitled to their votes. By Jas. R. Hayman.—The history of parties, chequered by the political iniquities of Federalism and the deceptions of modern Whiggery—the march of intellect driving them to oblivion. By A. M. Ball.—The flag of Democracy, may it wave triumphantly in Virginia, until time becomes weary, and the earth turns into a tomb of desolation. By Anthony Storm.—Wm. Lucas, our worthy representative, may he become as useful as he is honorable. By Elias Arwin.—Virginia, noble has she, in the late contest, sustained the principles of Jefferson. By J. Arwin.—In 1840 may the ark of Democracy be securely placed upon the broad basis of equal rights. By T. K. Laley.—For our next President, Martin Van Buren, and an independent treasury. By Wm. S. Smith.—The Federal (would be Whig party) engendered by Alexander Hamilton, nurtured by the two Adams's, supported by the two Adams's, is the fall of a Republican government its defeat, the birth-day of fairer hopes and more glorious prospects to the American people. By Jackson Wright.—To the untried democracy of the Old Dominion, we are amidst the vicissitudes of political warfare, have finally succeeded in securing their principles to future generations. By Augustus Slope.—As Hannibal swore eternal enmity against Rome so Iath Democracy against Federalism. By Alfred Beale.—The cradle of American liberty—never so interesting as when fathers exhort, by rocking it—their children to virtue and glory. By Solomon Snook.—The Press—the stay and lever of popular Government—may it unlook the bars of ignorance and oppression, and cast abroad the rays of truth and toleration. By Samuel Johnson.—Wm. Lucas: A firm and unyielding Democrat of the Jeffersonian school.

By Richard Johnson.—Wm. Lucas: A firm and unyielding Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. His success in this district is hailed with that unanimity of sentiment which should ever pervade the breasts of the sons of the Old Dominion. By Richard D. Doran.—Virginia: My adopted State, the home and shrine of Democracy, the land of heroes, patriots, and scholars. May success and prosperity always attend her people. By Richard E. Byrd, Esq.—The cause, the great cause—whose success we are now celebrating: It has prospered—it is prospering—and will prosper. Its basis is the great principles of equal rights. Its object, the preservation of the free institutions of our beloved country. By Massena Ball.—William Lucas: A gentleman whose political enemies could not stain his character. He will next represent this district in the next Congress. By a Friend.—Col. Edward Lucas: Our impartial Superintendent. By J. Seaman.—Wm. H. Roane: An unswerving supporter of the principles of the Virginia school of '98; his independent and patriotic course in the Senate of the United States; while it receives our warmest approbation, demands the heartfelt thanks of every son of the Old Dominion friendly to the principles of Jefferson—Virginia may well be proud of such a son. By Wm. Medlar.—Martin Van Buren, our patriotic President: The people will re-elect him in spite of the combined influence of the various coalitions that have been formed against him by the chameleon Whig party, and Wm. C. Rives' Conservatism. By D. S. O'Boyle.—Conservatism has received its death blow from the yeomanry of Virginia—and may Wm. C. Rives, one of Virginia's prodigal sons, see the error of his way, and return to the fold from whence he strayed. By Daniel Johnson.—Martin Van Buren and the Sub-Treasury measure: May they together triumph. By John Shields.—The memory of Robert Emmet, a true America: May those who have made America their adopted country, emulate him in principle and practice. By George Crompton.—The Mechanic: His interest, should be the interest of the whole country. But Bank Aristocrats seek to restrict his privileges, destroy his rights, and subvert the law recognizing his equality. By a Whig of Loudoun.—Gentlemen of Harpers-Ferry:—If your country should ever need your services, may you rally under her banners with the same unanimity that you rally around the festive board on the day of hilarity. By Wm. S. Smith.—Loudoun county, the place of my nativity: She is now under the benighted reign of Federal corruption; but a day is coming when she proudly will spurn the influence of Bank Aristocracy, and bear aloft triumphantly the banner of Democracy. By Samuel Gibson.—My adopted country: May white crows be more plentiful here than fishmen of the wrong stamp. By T. S. M.—The Fair: While they cultivate their graces, may they not forget that the spirit of the age is in favor of Internal Improvement. By Isaac Fouke, Esq.—The Press of this place: Laboring in the cause of the people, may it be cheered on by their encouragement, and meet that success to which its merits entitle it. By Jerome B. Young.—The United States Bank: Baneful in its influence, and should not be tolerated. By John Burk.—The principles of Jefferson: May they predominate in the breast of every son of the Old Dominion. By Joseph G. Johnson.—Thomas Hart Benton: The watchful guardian of the people's rights. The Amateur Band: May each member of it live a long, happy and merry life. By F. B.—Col. Edward Lucas: A sincere friend; trustworthy and faithful with all public and private duties entrusted to his care and management. By M. Callahan.—Martin Van Buren: The Patriot and Statesman—a true specimen of Democracy. With such men at the helm, the barque of State will be safely conducted to the harbor of Republicanism. By M. S. Crepps.—Freedom of speech, the rights of conscience and universal education: the main pillars which sustain the fabric of liberty. By John F. Strider.—Gentlemen employed to appoint Commissioners to certify the exercise of the elective franchise; should call to that station, men of clear principle and sound judgment, who would do justice to those legally entitled to their votes. By Jas. R. Hayman.—The history of parties, chequered by the political iniquities of Federalism and the deceptions of modern Whiggery—the march of intellect driving them to oblivion. By A. M. Ball.—The flag of Democracy, may it wave triumphantly in Virginia, until time becomes weary, and the earth turns into a tomb of desolation. By Anthony Storm.—Wm. Lucas, our worthy representative, may he become as useful as he is honorable. By Elias Arwin.—Virginia, noble has she, in the late contest, sustained the principles of Jefferson. By J. Arwin.—In 1840 may the ark of Democracy be securely placed upon the broad basis of equal rights. By T. K. Laley.—For our next President, Martin Van Buren, and an independent treasury. By Wm. S. Smith.—The Federal (would be Whig party) engendered by Alexander Hamilton, nurtured by the two Adams's, supported by the two Adams's, is the fall of a Republican government its defeat, the birth-day of fairer hopes and more glorious prospects to the American people. By Jackson Wright.—To the untried democracy of the Old Dominion, we are amidst the vicissitudes of political warfare, have finally succeeded in securing their principles to future generations. By Augustus Slope.—As Hannibal swore eternal enmity against Rome so Iath Democracy against Federalism. By Alfred Beale.—The cradle of American liberty—never so interesting as when fathers exhort, by rocking it—their children to virtue and glory. By Solomon Snook.—The Press—the stay and lever of popular Government—may it unlook the bars of ignorance and oppression, and cast abroad the rays of truth and toleration. By Samuel Johnson.—Wm. Lucas: A firm and unyielding Democrat of the Jeffersonian school.

By Richard Johnson.—Wm. Lucas: A firm and unyielding Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. His success in this district is hailed with that unanimity of sentiment which should ever pervade the breasts of the sons of the Old Dominion. By Richard D. Doran.—Virginia: My adopted State, the home and shrine of Democracy, the land of heroes, patriots, and scholars. May success and prosperity always attend her people. By Richard E. Byrd, Esq.—The cause, the great cause—whose success we are now celebrating: It has prospered—it is prospering—and will prosper. Its basis is the great principles of equal rights. Its object, the preservation of the free institutions of our beloved country. By Massena Ball.—William Lucas: A gentleman whose political enemies could not stain his character. He will next represent this district in the next Congress. By a Friend.—Col.

BEAUTY OF THE JEWESS.—BY  
GRATIA.—Fountain asked me one  
day, why the women of the Jewish race  
were so much handsome than the ma-  
jority of the Christian race. I replied, I  
gave him a reason at once, and he  
accepted the cause which has slighted  
his race, his husbands and sons. Not  
a word was to be said among the crowd  
of priests and the rabble who insulted the  
son of man, scourged him, crowned him  
with thorns, subjected him to ignominy  
and the cross. The women of Judea  
believed in the Saviour—they loved, they  
followed him, they soothed his un-  
friendly afflictions. A woman of Bethany poured on  
his head the precious ointment which the  
Lord had anointed, the sinner an-  
guished his feet with a perfume oil, and  
wiped them with her hair. Christ, on his  
part, extolled his grace and mercy to the  
Jewesses; he raised from the dead the son  
of the widow of Nain, and Martha's brother,  
Lazarus; he cured Simon's mother-in-  
law, and the woman who touched the hem  
of his garment. To the Samaritan woman  
he was a spring of living water, and a com-  
passionate Judge to the heathen in general.  
The daughters of Jerusalem wept, when  
they beheld the holy woman accompanied him  
to Calvary; when he was crucified, and weeping  
sought him at the sepulchre: "woman  
why weepst thou?" His first appearance  
was to Mary Magdalene, he said to her, "Ma-  
ry!" As the sound of that voice Magdalene's  
eyes were opened, and she answered:  
"Master!"—The reflection of some very  
beautiful ray must have rested on the  
brow of the Jewesses. H.

If you wish that your own merit should  
be recognized, recognize the merit of  
others.

Not only our Coll, but also our coats  
and the trouble of stitching.

Owing to my late absence from Vir-  
ginia, and the failure of a young man,  
who pretended to take charge of him during  
the present season. SKYLARK is now un-  
employed, and cannot now make a regular  
or full season. Therefore his owner re-  
solves to send him to the city of Wash-  
ington, until the first of November, at his  
own expense. Harpers-Ferry without pay  
and without money, and he is desired  
that no one will hesitate in accepting Skylark's  
terms, for two reasons—First it is  
impossible that he can make any thing  
worth the notice of his owner in the  
course of this season by requiring pay-  
ment. It being now late in the Spring  
season, if he should produce good colts he  
will be able to sell them at a high price,  
and he will be able to pay for his  
expenses in the city of Washington, and  
return to his owner in the best of health.  
I ask permission of my Fellow-Citizens  
to propose the public good, in a way that  
can do no harm. I trust you will  
Democracy, Conservatism and Nationalism.  
If you may not be disposed to patronize  
Skylark until November next, do permit  
your vote for themselves, and the benefit  
of their nation to give that patronage by  
which they will obtain the most con-  
venient mode of obtaining beautiful riding  
horses. Skylark will be exhibited in  
Charleston, on the 1st day of the next  
Superior Court for Jefferson County.

SKYLARK.  
This beautiful thoroughbred Colton  
raised by John M. Bouts, near Richmond  
Va., is a dark brown, (the colour of the  
famed Castilian, of whose blood he is  
so largely partaker) through both chan-  
nels of lineage, near sixteen hands high,  
well formed in every part, with a back of  
strength and beauty rarely equalled. His  
hind legs, his tail, his neck, his chest and  
his progenitors Virginians. His dam,  
Sir Archy, were all high, all in great good  
race, and the most of them usually  
handsome—therefore, it is perfectly  
rational to conclude that Skylark's progeny  
will resemble this long and superior line  
of ancestry in the favorite colour, gen-  
eral, wonderful powers and extraordinary  
bosony.

PEBIBRE.  
SKYLARK.  
Foaled in 1836, was by Lafayette, dam by  
Francisco, (half sister to the dam of Al-  
zappa and the dam of Florida), grand-  
mother the full sister of Sir Archy. Lafay-  
ette by Virginia, dam by Sir Archy; g and  
dam by Sir Harry g grandam by Con-  
cord; g g grandam by Meade's Old Cole; g  
g g grandam by Lee's Old Ma Anthony; g  
g g g grandam by the imported horse  
Anthony; g g g g grandam by the im-  
ported Jolly Roger, out of the im-  
ported mare May G. Virginia was by  
Sir Archy, dam by Sir Archy; g grand-  
am by Sir Archy, g grandam by Sir  
Cassidy; g g grandam Dana, by Clau-  
dy; g g g grandam the imported mare  
Silva, by the B. Heize Arabian.  
Sir Archy was by the imported horse  
Dionad, dam by the imported horse Cas-  
tania, by Rockingham out of Tabitha, by  
Testament. Tabitha's dam was on the  
dam of Pagans.

Imported Dionad was got by Fitz-  
roy, one of the best sons of old King Herod.  
Dionad's dam was got by Specator, his  
grandam by Black Flying Colours, Mis-  
sissippi, by Grey G. andham, Page's Ta-  
bitha, by Lord's A. imported.  
Francisco was by imported Hamilton,  
his dam the celebrated mare Nightingale,  
by Chantrelle, (the best son of old Wil-  
dona) g grandam by John Rogers; g grand-  
am by Burwell's Traveller; g g grandam  
by Mark Anthony; g g g grandam by Ar-  
istotle.

Imported Hamilton was got by Dun-  
gannon—Snap—Black—Starding—Miss  
Marey, by Parine—Greyhound—Cur-  
ran—Whitewave—Old Moutage mare.  
SKYLARK was a good race horse be-  
fore one of his hind legs was acci-  
dentally and gaily injured at Hancock, Md.,  
where he had been taken to run. Before  
the race, and early in the night after his  
arrival, it is supposed that in rolling, he  
forced his foot through the opening be-  
tween two logs of the stable, and was  
found standing on three legs; the other  
being lame, which was relieved by cutting  
out of the log. This accident occurred  
in the fall of 1836. He was his first race at  
Charleston, Va., which was a capital one,  
taking into view his bad condition. Wil-  
lam C. House, who trained him, says that  
he was at least a distance faster in a heat  
of three miles before he left my course for  
Hancock, than he was previously at  
Charleston, when he ran in a race of

three miles and repaid, purse \$500, second  
to James B. Kendall's B. Cambrid, boot-  
ing L. Hoffman's B. Peck; N. Luff-  
bough's Ch. Hamra; B. Butler; and E. B.  
Taylor's Ch. Deposition—Time 6m. 21.5—3m.  
1st. After other remarks the officers of the  
Jockey Club, in their report of this  
race have said: "the country near Skylark  
astonished every one. He was about 80  
lbs. too heavy in flesh, and had only been  
in training four weeks. We predict that  
he will prove himself a race horse."—(See  
American Turf Register & Sporting Maga-  
zine, November, 1836, Vol. 7, No. 3,  
page 101.)

SKYLARK, although run several times,  
was never able to make a race after receiv-  
ing the injury at Hancock, and was never  
in order for running before or after—there-  
fore, it is impossible to state precisely his  
speed. It is nevertheless certain that he  
showed both foot and bottom in his race  
against Cambrid, and much more foot in a  
trial shortly after. SKYLARK was cer-  
tainly unfortunate in never having been in  
order, and every racer knows that it is  
impossible for any horse, no matter how  
good the speed, or firm his bottom may  
be, run lasting without good order. It is  
well known that Angora is a ring of good  
bottom, and the fact that her friends back-  
ed her in a match with Linnet for \$20,000,  
three miles and repeat, proves incon-  
testably that the matter had these powers of  
endurance, notwithstanding it is said that  
she was in her match with Linnet, by  
the aid of a good order, exhausted in running  
one mile and a quarter."—(See American  
Turf Register & Sporting Magazine,  
March, 1837, Vol. 8, No. 7, page 292.)

SKYLARK's last race was three miles  
and repeat over the Valley Course, near  
Harpers-Ferry, Va., in November last, and  
after the second heat it was dis-  
covered that the tenders of his right fore  
leg were ruptured.

JOHN STRIDER.  
April 29, 1839.  
N. B. When the tax collector and I  
shall settle accounts, I give the yards will  
be square, as the amount of two seasons  
will be \$600.00 cents, and I fulfill the  
general 12-12 cents head and upon the  
ground that the law has passed the ap-  
propriate rule for taxing my mill and I  
shall the more require the plain old rule  
to have a ruling to rule and law and will  
not permit him to travel beyond the limits  
of the district. SKYLARK.  
May 29, 1839.

CAUTION.—The public are hereby warn-  
ed to beware of an individual calling him-  
self JOHN STRIDER, and pretending to be  
a single man. The letter appended to this  
advertisement testifies that he has a wife and three  
children, and that he is a resident of Wash-  
ington, in St. Lawrence, Ohio. He has resided  
in Harpers-Ferry some months, and during that  
time attempted to impose on the credulity of a  
large number of the most respectable citizens  
of the letter of his wife, would have been  
noticed. He has no assets, and for fear that  
he should become some fair one, I have given  
this public notice, and I trust that every  
alteration, he better of his wife as written to  
me. WILLIAM H. DECKER.  
Harpers-Ferry, April 20, 1839.

STURVILLE, March 26, 1839.  
Mr. William H. Decker:  
I received your letter of the 20th inst.,  
and in answer to it I beg to inform you  
that I have no objection to your taking  
my horse to the city of Washington, and  
that I will give you the best price for him  
that I can get. I can be tested for  
hundreds of witnesses that he and the three  
children are still in the hands of the  
same man, and that he is a single man.  
I have no objection to your taking my  
horse to the city of Washington, and  
that I will give you the best price for him  
that I can get. I can be tested for  
hundreds of witnesses that he and the three  
children are still in the hands of the  
same man, and that he is a single man.

ELIZA FERGISON.  
N. B. I have written to Ferguson this day.  
I want you to fulfil the letter which he has  
written to me, and let me know where he  
is now. I am thankful to you for writing to  
me. ELIZA FERGISON.  
MILLERY & MANTUA-MAKING.  
MISS ELIZABETH M. HOPPER, respectfully  
informs the Ladies of Harpers-Ferry and  
the surrounding country, that she has re-  
moved from the city of Harpers-Ferry, and  
is now residing on the street of Mr. R. D. Ran. She  
has just received from the North, the latest Spring  
and Summer fashions, and is prepared to execute all  
orders in her line, in the most elegant, neat, and  
expeditious manner.  
Harpers-Ferry, May 1, 1839.

NEW STORE.  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the  
public that he has just opened in the town  
of HARPER'S FERRY a splendid assortment of  
DRY GOODS, such as—Broad Cloths, Shirts,  
CASH, or a shirt of cloth. The general  
patronage he formerly received upon the  
mercantile business, for which he is very grate-  
ful, he trusts will be extended to his new  
store, and he trusts that he will be able to  
meet the wants of his customers.  
WILLIAM HOOVER.  
April 24, 1839.

PROSPECTUS OF THE  
CONSTITUTIONALIST.  
In continuing the publication of the public to the  
the various measures of the present ad-  
ministration, and to send it support, carry out  
the various measures of political economy ad-  
vanced by it. Believing that "all powers not  
expressly granted to the Federal Government are  
reserved to the States," we shall steadfastly  
oppose an intemperate construction of the Con-  
stitution as detrimental to the rights of the  
people, and we shall be ready to exert our  
influence in its support, and to send it support,  
carry out the various measures of political economy  
advanced by it. Believing that "all powers not  
expressly granted to the Federal Government are  
reserved to the States," we shall steadfastly  
oppose an intemperate construction of the Con-  
stitution as detrimental to the rights of the  
people, and we shall be ready to exert our  
influence in its support, and to send it support,  
carry out the various measures of political economy  
advanced by it.

MEASURES, whose aims are associated with and  
subordinated to those whose aims are the pursuit of  
mechanical industry, our own feelings must  
prompt us to pay particular attention to them,  
because in supporting them we but sustain  
ourselves.

With the view of making the paper an agree-  
able family companion, a portion of its con-  
tent will be devoted to the current light literature of  
the day and its location and opportunities of  
re-education with the most interesting and  
valuable markets of the Union, and we shall  
endeavour to give it a particular attention to  
the reports of the markets and other information  
conducive to their welfare. In a word, in its  
contents will be found all the information neces-  
sary to be obtained from the columns of papers of this  
class, selected with care and with a view to its  
particular location. More we deem unneces-  
sary. HATMAN & SMITH.  
Harpers-Ferry, April 30, 1839.

### NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to  
his friends, customers and the public gen-  
erally, that he has received and is now open-  
ing, a large and splendid stock of  
SPRING AND SUMMER  
GOODS.

Consisting in part, as follows, viz:—  
Cloths and Casimers of every description,  
English and American prints of the most fash-  
ionable style.  
Also, a good lot of low price Calicoes,  
Muslin Delaines,  
Black Italian and Gro. de Swiss Silks,  
Fancy Gro. de Naps do.  
Figured and plain Swiss Mullins,  
do. do. do. do.  
Mull  
Bishop Lawns, Cambric Mullins,  
Cross-hatched Jacquette Mullins,  
Figured and plain Bobinets,  
Laces, Edgings, Insertions, and Footings,  
Ladies black and white Hose,  
Superior and common Half Hose,  
Ladies' silk, cotton and kid Gloves,  
Men's silk, thread, cotton and kid Gloves,  
BONNETS of the latest style,  
Hosiery, cap and neckties, (assorted)  
Black silk and cotton Vestings,  
White and colored Marseilles Vestings,  
Silk, Satin and Valencia Vestings,  
Lined and plain Linen Drillings,  
Burlap Linens,  
German grass Irish Linens,  
Summer Cloth and Barkers,  
Linen and French Handkerchiefs, (assorted)  
Black Italian Cravats,  
Cotton Handkerchiefs, (assorted),  
Superior Linen Cambric, and Linen Cambrick  
Handkerchiefs,  
Florence, (all colors),  
A splendid assortment of summer goods suitable  
for men and women, viz:—  
Frocks and Umbrellas,  
A large assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,  
Such as Checks, Kicking, brown and bleached  
Cotters, &c. &c.  
Shoes, Boots and Hats of  
the latest fashion.  
Harpers-Ferry, Queens-Way, Tin-Way  
and Earthen-Way,  
and a full stock of  
Groceries.

OF THE NEW YORK LITERARY GAZETTE.  
The New York Literary Gazette, published  
weekly, is a valuable and interesting  
work, containing a full and complete  
list of the publications of the day, and  
a full and complete list of the authors  
of the day. It is published by  
JAMES ALLEN, No. 107 Nassau Street,  
New York.

OF THE NEW YORK LITERARY GAZETTE.  
The New York Literary Gazette, published  
weekly, is a valuable and interesting  
work, containing a full and complete  
list of the publications of the day, and  
a full and complete list of the authors  
of the day. It is published by  
JAMES ALLEN, No. 107 Nassau Street,  
New York.

OF THE NEW YORK LITERARY GAZETTE.  
The New York Literary Gazette, published  
weekly, is a valuable and interesting  
work, containing a full and complete  
list of the publications of the day, and  
a full and complete list of the authors  
of the day. It is published by  
JAMES ALLEN, No. 107 Nassau Street,  
New York.

OF THE NEW YORK LITERARY GAZETTE.  
The New York Literary Gazette, published  
weekly, is a valuable and interesting  
work, containing a full and complete  
list of the publications of the day, and  
a full and complete list of the authors  
of the day. It is published by  
JAMES ALLEN, No. 107 Nassau Street,  
New York.

OF THE NEW YORK LITERARY GAZETTE.  
The New York Literary Gazette, published  
weekly, is a valuable and interesting  
work, containing a full and complete  
list of the publications of the day, and  
a full and complete list of the authors  
of the day. It is published by  
JAMES ALLEN, No. 107 Nassau Street,  
New York.

OF THE NEW YORK LITERARY GAZETTE.  
The New York Literary Gazette, published  
weekly, is a valuable and interesting  
work, containing a full and complete  
list of the publications of the day, and  
a full and complete list of the authors  
of the day. It is published by  
JAMES ALLEN, No. 107 Nassau Street,  
New York.

OF THE NEW YORK LITERARY GAZETTE.  
The New York Literary Gazette, published  
weekly, is a valuable and interesting  
work, containing a full and complete  
list of the publications of the day, and  
a full and complete list of the authors  
of the day. It is published by  
JAMES ALLEN, No. 107 Nassau Street,  
New York.

OF THE NEW YORK LITERARY GAZETTE.  
The New York Literary Gazette, published  
weekly, is a valuable and interesting  
work, containing a full and complete  
list of the publications of the day, and  
a full and complete list of the authors  
of the day. It is published by  
JAMES ALLEN, No. 107 Nassau Street,  
New York.

R. PARKER,  
Attorney at Law.  
Will attend the Superior and Inferior  
Courts of Law, in Jefferson,  
Berkeley, Loudoun Clarke and Frederick  
Counties.  
Harpers-Ferry, May 29, 1839.—1f.

AMERICAN HYDRAULIC CEMENT,  
PATENTED by Thomas C. Coyle Esq. of  
Baltimore. The public are hereby  
informed that the undersigned has purchased  
the right of the above cement, for the whole State  
of Virginia; and they have erected a Factory at  
Point of Rocks, on the Canal and Railroad,  
where they are now ready to accommodate all  
who may want the article. Individuals, or Com-  
panies, wanting large quantities, may be ac-  
commodated with the most prompt attention.  
Application to be made to  
JOHN HANN,  
PHILIP MCGAUGHRAN.  
May 15, 1839.

PROSPECTUS  
For publishing in the city of Baltimore a Daily  
Paper, to be called the  
BALTIMORE POST & COMMERCIAL TRANSCRIPT.  
The Post and Transcript will be devoted to Pol-  
itics, Commerce, Agriculture, Arts, Literature  
and News.

The Post and Transcript will be the  
first and undivided advocate of the de-  
mocratic principles of the people, and will  
constitute the fundamental elements of our social  
and political system. As this declaration imports,  
on the great question of National Politics, the  
Post and Transcript will be the most  
valuable and reliable source of information,  
maintaining that the action of Government  
should be limited to the exercise of those  
powers which are expressly enumerated in  
the Constitution. It will contain a wise and  
measured view of the various measures of the  
present administration, and will be the  
most reliable source of information on all  
the important questions of the day.

BRANDRETT'S PILLS.  
Cleanse and purify the body.—The applica-  
tion of this principle of purification being allowed  
to be one of the greatest utilities in the cure  
and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest con-  
sequence to ascertain what medicine is capable  
of producing the most beneficial effect in the  
most prompt and safe manner, and at the same  
time in the most effectual manner.

BRANDRETT'S PILLS.  
Cleanse and purify the body.—The applica-  
tion of this principle of purification being allowed  
to be one of the greatest utilities in the cure  
and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest con-  
sequence to ascertain what medicine is capable  
of producing the most beneficial effect in the  
most prompt and safe manner, and at the same  
time in the most effectual manner.

BRANDRETT'S PILLS.  
Cleanse and purify the body.—The applica-  
tion of this principle of purification being allowed  
to be one of the greatest utilities in the cure  
and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest con-  
sequence to ascertain what medicine is capable  
of producing the most beneficial effect in the  
most prompt and safe manner, and at the same  
time in the most effectual manner.

BRANDRETT'S PILLS.  
Cleanse and purify the body.—The applica-  
tion of this principle of purification being allowed  
to be one of the greatest utilities in the cure  
and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest con-  
sequence to ascertain what medicine is capable  
of producing the most beneficial effect in the  
most prompt and safe manner, and at the same  
time in the most effectual manner.

BRANDRETT'S PILLS.  
Cleanse and purify the body.—The applica-  
tion of this principle of purification being allowed  
to be one of the greatest utilities in the cure  
and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest con-  
sequence to ascertain what medicine is capable  
of producing the most beneficial effect in the  
most prompt and safe manner, and at the same  
time in the most effectual manner.

BRANDRETT'S PILLS.  
Cleanse and purify the body.—The applica-  
tion of this principle of purification being allowed  
to be one of the greatest utilities in the cure  
and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest con-  
sequence to ascertain what medicine is capable  
of producing the most beneficial effect in the  
most prompt and safe manner, and at the same  
time in the most effectual manner.

BRANDRETT'S PILLS.  
Cleanse and purify the body.—The applica-  
tion of this principle of purification being allowed  
to be one of the greatest utilities in the cure  
and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest con-  
sequence to ascertain what medicine is capable  
of producing the most beneficial effect in the  
most prompt and safe manner, and at the same  
time in the most effectual manner.

BRANDRETT'S PILLS.  
Cleanse and purify the body.—The applica-  
tion of this principle of purification being allowed  
to be one of the greatest utilities in the cure  
and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest con-  
sequence to ascertain what medicine is capable  
of producing the most beneficial effect in the  
most prompt and safe manner, and at the same  
time in the most effectual manner.

Ready Made Clothing.  
THE subscriber has on hand a great variety  
of ready made clothing for summer wear,  
among which will be found—Marseilles Vests,  
of the latest fashions; Linen Roundabouts, Pants  
and Drawers &c. THOMAS HUGHES.  
Harpers-Ferry, May 15, 1839.

NOTICE.  
I HAVE a BOOK, to some of my friends,  
called "Christians in Confusion," by William  
Miller, also another, called the "Fissures of  
Centimetry"; and not recollecting to whom  
I publicly request their return immediately.  
Those persons having them in possession,  
will attend to this notice. W. S. SMITH.  
Harpers-Ferry, May 15, 1839.

Important Notice.  
MR. THOMAS HUGHES, is the only au-  
thorized AGENT at HARPERS-FERRY,  
for the sale of the TRAVE and CENTINE  
BRANDRETT'S PILLS.  
Cleanse and purify the body.—The applica-  
tion of this principle of purification being allowed  
to be one of the greatest utilities in the cure  
and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest con-  
sequence to ascertain what medicine is capable  
of producing the most beneficial effect in the  
most prompt and safe manner, and at the same  
time in the most effectual manner.

Important Notice.  
MR. THOMAS HUGHES, is the only au-  
thorized AGENT at HARPERS-FERRY,  
for the sale of the TRAVE and CENTINE  
BRANDRETT'S PILLS.  
Cleanse and purify the body.—The applica-  
tion of this principle of purification being allowed  
to be one of the greatest utilities in the cure  
and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest con-  
sequence to ascertain what medicine is capable  
of producing the most beneficial effect in the  
most prompt and safe manner, and at the same  
time in the most effectual manner.

Important Notice.  
MR. THOMAS HUGHES, is the only au-  
thorized AGENT at HARPERS-FERRY,  
for the sale of the TRAVE and CENTINE  
BRANDRETT'S PILLS.  
Cleanse and purify the body.—The applica-  
tion of this principle of purification being allowed  
to be one of the greatest utilities in the cure  
and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest con-  
sequence to ascertain what medicine is capable  
of producing the most beneficial effect in the  
most prompt and safe manner, and at the same  
time in the most effectual manner.

Important Notice.  
MR. THOMAS HUGHES, is the only au-  
thorized AGENT at HARPERS-FERRY,  
for the sale of the TRAVE and CENTINE  
BRANDRETT'S PILLS.  
Cleanse and purify the body.—The applica-  
tion of this principle of purification being allowed  
to be one of the greatest utilities in the cure  
and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest con-  
sequence to ascertain what medicine is capable  
of producing the most beneficial effect in the  
most prompt and safe manner, and at the same  
time in the most effectual manner.

Important Notice.  
MR. THOMAS HUGHES, is the only au-  
thorized AGENT at HARPERS-FERRY,  
for the sale of the TRAVE and CENTINE  
BRANDRETT'S PILLS.  
Cleanse and purify the body.—The applica-  
tion of this principle of purification being allowed  
to be one of the greatest utilities in the cure  
and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest con-  
sequence to ascertain what medicine is capable  
of producing the most beneficial effect in the  
most prompt and safe manner, and at the same  
time in the most effectual manner.

Important Notice.  
MR. THOMAS HUGHES, is the only au-  
thorized AGENT at HARPERS-FERRY,  
for the sale of the TRAVE and CENTINE  
BRANDRETT'S PILLS.  
Cleanse and purify the body.—The applica-  
tion of this principle of purification being allowed  
to be one of the greatest utilities in the cure  
and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest con-  
sequence to ascertain what medicine is capable  
of producing the most beneficial effect in the  
most prompt and safe manner, and at the same  
time in the most effectual manner.

Important Notice.  
MR. THOMAS HUGHES, is the only au-  
thorized AGENT at HARPERS-FERRY,  
for the sale of the TRAVE and CENTINE  
BRANDRETT'S PILLS.  
Cleanse and purify the body.—The applica-  
tion of this principle of purification being allowed  
to be one of the greatest utilities in the cure  
and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest con-  
sequence to ascertain what medicine is capable  
of producing the most beneficial effect in the  
most prompt and safe manner, and at the same  
time in the most effectual manner.

Important Notice.  
MR. THOMAS HUGHES, is the only au-  
thorized AGENT at HARPERS-FERRY,  
for the sale of the TRAVE and CENTINE  
BRANDRETT'S PILLS.  
Cleanse and purify the body.—The applica-  
tion of this principle of purification being allowed  
to be one of the greatest utilities in the cure  
and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest con-  
sequence to ascertain what medicine is capable  
of producing the most beneficial effect in the  
most prompt and safe manner, and at the same  
time in the most effectual manner.

Important Notice.  
MR. THOMAS HUGHES, is the only au-  
thorized AGENT at HARPERS-FERRY,  
for the sale of the TRAVE and CENTINE  
BRANDRETT'S PILLS.  
Cleanse and purify the body.—The applica-  
tion of this principle of purification being allowed  
to be one of the greatest utilities in the cure  
and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest con-  
sequence to ascertain what medicine is capable  
of producing the most beneficial effect in the  
most prompt and safe manner, and at the same  
time in the most effectual manner.

Important Notice.  
MR. THOMAS HUGHES, is the only au-  
thorized AGENT at HARPERS-FERRY,  
for the sale of the TRAVE and CENTINE  
BRANDRETT'S PILLS.  
Cleanse and purify the body.—The applica-  
tion of this principle of purification being allowed  
to be one of the greatest utilities in the cure  
and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest con-  
sequence to ascertain what medicine is capable  
of producing the most beneficial effect in the  
most prompt and safe manner, and at the same  
time in the most effectual manner.

TRUST SALE.  
In pursuance of a deed of trust from Samuel  
Hobbs to the undersigned as trustee, for the  
benefit of Samuel Gibson, given on the 20th 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 Sam'l  
Hobbs, at Harpers-Ferry, on Saturday the 25th  
day of May next, Household Furniture, to-wit:  
Four Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding,  
Furniture and Store—the property conveyed by  
said Hobbs to the said Samuel Gibson.  
Sale to take place at 8 o'clock, A. M.  
JAMES B. WAGER, Trustee.

APRIL 1839.—12d.  
HARPERS-FERRY & POTATOES.  
The subscriber takes this opportunity of  
informing the public, that he has on hand a  
quantity of Fish, Oysters and Potatoes, which  
he will sell for cash, if immediately called for.  
He will also make weekly trips to Washington,  
and furnish the citizens of Harpers-Ferry with  
all the delicacies of the season, fresh and in  
good order.  
JOHN GIBSON.  
Harpers-Ferry, April 20, 1839.

NOTICE.  
THOSE who know themselves indebted to  
me, are respectfully informed that they  
will be expected to settle their accounts with me  
immediately, as the state of my affairs prevents  
me from giving a longer indulgence.  
It is hoped that this notice will be attended to.  
JOSEPH BRITTON.  
Harpers-Ferry, May 8, 1839.

PROSPECTUS  
OF THE SECOND AND THIRD VOLUMES OF  
BISBEE'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE  
Of European Polite Literature.  
THIS publication commenced a new volume  
on the 1st of January last, and will here-  
after regularly appear monthly. This Magazine,  
hitherto, has been acknowledged one of the  
cheapest of the kind; yet the proprietors have  
made arrangements to improve it, so that  
each number will contain two hundred ordinary  
octavo pages reading matter, thus comprising,  
during the year, in two volumes, twenty-four  
hundred pages of reading matter, together with  
the latest European Magazines and Annals,  
together with embellishments, for the trifling sum  
of THREE DOLLARS a year. This will be in-  
valuable, were the proprietors not in posses-  
sion of unusual facilities, by which they will be  
enabled faithfully to fulfil their engagements.

PROSPECTUS  
OF THE SECOND AND THIRD VOLUMES OF  
BISBEE'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE  
Of European Polite Literature.  
THIS publication commenced a new volume  
on the 1st of January last, and will here-  
after regularly appear monthly. This Magazine,  
hitherto, has been acknowledged one of the  
cheapest of the kind; yet the proprietors have  
made arrangements to improve it, so that  
each number will contain two hundred ordinary  
octavo pages reading matter, thus comprising,  
during the year, in two volumes, twenty-four  
hundred pages of reading matter, together with  
the latest European Magazines and Annals,  
together with embellishments, for the trifling sum  
of THREE DOLLARS a year. This will be in-  
valuable, were the proprietors not in posses-  
sion of unusual facilities, by which they will be  
enabled faithfully to fulfil their engagements.

PROSPECTUS  
OF THE SECOND AND THIRD VOLUMES OF  
BISBEE'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE  
Of European Polite Literature.  
THIS publication commenced a new volume  
on the 1st of January last, and will here-  
after regularly appear monthly. This Magazine,  
hitherto, has been acknowledged one of the  
cheapest of the kind; yet the proprietors have  
made arrangements to improve it, so that  
each number will contain two hundred ordinary  
octavo pages reading matter, thus comprising,  
during the year, in two volumes, twenty-four  
hundred pages of reading matter, together with  
the latest European Magazines and Annals,  
together with embellishments, for the trifling sum  
of THREE DOLLARS a year. This will be in-  
valuable, were the proprietors not in posses-  
sion of unusual facilities, by which they will be  
enabled faithfully to fulfil their engagements.

PROSPECTUS  
OF THE SECOND AND THIRD VOLUMES OF  
BISBEE'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE  
Of European Polite Literature.  
THIS publication commenced a new volume  
on the 1st of January last, and will here-  
after regularly appear monthly. This Magazine,  
hitherto, has been acknowledged one of the  
cheapest of the kind; yet the proprietors have  
made arrangements to improve it, so that  
each number will contain two hundred ordinary  
octavo pages reading matter, thus comprising,  
during the year, in two volumes, twenty-four  
hundred pages of reading matter, together with  
the latest European Magazines and Annals,  
together with embellishments, for the trifling sum  
of THREE DOLLARS a year. This will be in-  
valuable, were the proprietors not in posses-  
sion of unusual facilities, by which they will be  
enabled faithfully to fulfil their engagements.

PROSPECTUS  
OF THE SECOND AND THIRD VOLUMES OF  
BISBEE'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE  
Of European Polite Literature.  
THIS publication commenced a new volume  
on the 1st of January last, and will here-  
after regularly appear monthly. This Magazine,  
hitherto, has been acknowledged one of the  
cheapest of the kind; yet the proprietors have  
made arrangements to improve it, so that  
each number will contain two hundred ordinary  
octavo pages reading matter, thus comprising,  
during the year, in two volumes, twenty-four  
hundred pages of reading matter, together with  
the latest European Magazines and Annals,  
together with embellishments, for the trifling sum  
of THREE DOLLARS a year. This will be in-  
valuable, were the proprietors not in posses-  
sion of unusual facilities, by which they will be  
enabled faithfully to fulfil their engagements.

PROSPECTUS  
OF THE SECOND AND THIRD VOLUMES OF  
BISBEE'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE  
Of European Polite Literature.  
THIS publication commenced a new volume  
on the 1st of January last, and will here-  
after regularly appear monthly. This Magazine,  
hitherto, has been acknowledged one of the  
cheapest of the kind; yet the proprietors have  
made arrangements to improve it, so that  
each number will contain two hundred ordinary  
octavo pages reading matter, thus comprising,  
during the year, in two volumes, twenty-four  
hundred pages of reading matter, together with  
the latest European Magazines and Annals,  
together with embellishments, for the trifling sum  
of THREE DOLLARS a year. This will be in-  
valuable, were the proprietors not in posses-  
sion of unusual facilities, by which they will be  
enabled faithfully to fulfil their engagements.

PROSPECTUS  
OF THE SECOND AND THIRD VOLUMES OF  
BISBEE'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE  
Of European Polite Literature.  
THIS publication commenced a new volume  
on the 1st of January last, and will here-  
after regularly appear monthly. This Magazine,  
hitherto, has been acknowledged one of the  
cheapest of the kind; yet the proprietors have  
made arrangements to improve it, so that  
each number will contain two hundred ordinary  
octavo pages reading matter, thus comprising,  
during the year, in two volumes, twenty-four  
hundred pages of reading matter, together with  
the latest European Magazines and Annals,  
together with embellishments, for the trifling sum  
of THREE DOLLARS a year. This will be in-  
valuable, were the proprietors not in posses-  
sion of unusual facilities, by which they will be  
enabled faithfully to fulfil their engagements.

PROSPECTUS  
OF THE SECOND AND THIRD VOLUMES OF  
BISBEE'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE  
Of European Polite Literature.  
THIS publication commenced a new volume  
on the 1st of January last, and will here-  
after regularly appear monthly. This Magazine,  
hitherto, has been acknowledged one of the  
cheapest of the kind; yet the proprietors have  
made arrangements to improve it, so that  
each number will contain two hundred ordinary  
octavo pages reading matter, thus comprising,  
during the year, in two volumes, twenty-four  
hundred pages of reading matter, together with  
the latest European Magazines and Annals,  
together with embellishments, for the trif