

Virginia Free Press.

A FREE PRESS, THE PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.

VOL. XXVII.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1834.

NO. 12.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOHN N. GAILLARD.TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CTS.
PER ANNUM.

Payable half yearly; but Two Dollars will be received as payment in full, if paid entirely in advance. Whenever payment is deferred beyond the expiration of the year, interest will be charged.

Subscriptions for six months, \$1 25, to be paid invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING.

The terms of advertising are: For a square or less, \$1; for three insertions—larger ones in the same proportion. Each continuance, 25 cents per square.

All advertisements not ordered for a specific time, will be continued until sold, and charged accordingly.

FROM TATE'S NEWBERRY MAGAZINE.

THE BRIDE.

The bridal veil hangs o'er her brow,
The ring of gold is on her finger,
Her lips have breath'd the matron vow,
Why would she at the altar bower?The young people, here in shades,
Why meet they yon? When all is over,
Why does her slender form sit
Lean tremblingly upon her lover?Is it a feeling of regret?
For colors have so lately spoken?
Is it a fear some evil may befall?
That her new bier may soon be broken?Oh! no such causes twirl her bairn,
The ring of gold is twirlin' o'er her;
And bright the path lies before her.Her heart has long been freely given,
To him who gave her hand promisly,
Through patient years has freely given,
To merit well the precious blessing.It is the thought of parted years,
That to her spirit strongly clinging,
Is dimming her blue eyes with tears,
And over her face a shade is flinging.It is the thought of duties ne'er done,
Of wishes that may prove deceiving,
Of all who hopes, yet fears to do,
Of all she loves, and all she's leaving.It is the thought of bygone days,
The fond, the gentle-hearted,
Who met not now her tearful gaze,
The dear, the absent, the departed!Oh! who can marvel that the bride
Should leave the sacred alter weeping;
Or who would see; those tears to elide,
That fresh and green her heart are keeping.Not for a lover's care,
And husband's pride is fondly guiding
My trembling steps, for her share.

The gentle thoughts that need no bidding,

Soon love for him those tears will chase,
And smiles relight her eye with gladness;

And none will blame, who truly true,

To its pure source, her transient sadness.

INDIAN SCENES.

From the Illinois Pioneer.

WAKEFIELD'S HISTORY OF THE INDIAN WAR.

The History of the War between the United States and the Indians, and the Four tribes of Indians under Black Hawk, is in the press of Mr. Gould of Jacksonville, and nearly completed. We have been permitted to inspect a portion of the work. The narrative is plain, connected, and will do honor to the author. The typographical execution is respectable.

We will venture to anticipate by publishing the following extract from the history of the Indians, and the frequent visits of the Indians to our young ladies. We doubt not but our citizens will find the work well worth their attention.

CAT-LIKE AND OTHER STUFF.

On the 20th of May, 1832, a party of Indians came to my father's house early in the morning. Mr. Pedersen, one of the neighbors, was there. They first shot him; they then commenced

rest of the family that were at home, in the midst of which two Indians seized me, and two more my sister Rachel. As we passed out of the door, we saw our mother sinking under the instrument of death. They compelled us to run on foot as fast as we were able about one mile and a half, and about thirty Indians following to where their horses were left. They then awaited the arrival of those who had staid back at the house to murder the family, during which delay they caught and carried away several of my father's horses. After the party that had staid behind came up, we were mounted on horseback. The rest all at the same time mounted their horses.

We rode at great haste until about midnight. They then halted and dismounted, and spread a blanket down, bidding us to sit on it. They then formed a circle around us. Worent here about two hours. They then mounted their horses, and rode as fast a gait as we were able to go, until 10 o'clock in the morning, when they again dismounted and spread down their blankets, and bid us to sit upon them. We were by this time almost fatigued to death, and faint with hunger; they here scalded some beans, and eat them heartily. They gave some to us, telling us to eat; but to eat raw beans was what we could not do.

After they had satisfied themselves on the raw beans, they again mounted their horses, compelling us again to mount ours. The saddles were the common Indian saddles, just the tree, and grained deer skin stretched over it, and the roughest going kind of horses. We thought every day would be the last with us. We rode on this day, till about sun down, when they again halted. They here roasted a prairie chicken and gave us to eat. Suppose we staid here about an hour and a half. They then mounted again and rode until about three hours in the night, when they met the main army

under Black Hawk. We now fared a little better. When they found we were prisoners, they appeared to be much pleased, and presented us with their best diet, consisting of the kernels of hazel-nuts and sugar mixed together, as a token of friendship; and at the same time, gave us some tobacco and parched meal, making signs to us to burn it, which we did out of obedience to them. They also this night suffered us to sleep together, which they before refused. They staid next morning until a late hour. They prepared red and black paints and painted one side of our head and face red, and the other black.

After this was done, eight or ten of their leading warriors took us by the hand and marched round their campment several times. They then took us into the midst of the whole band of warriors, spread down some blankets, and set us down upon them. They then commenced dancing around us, singing as they danced, in most horrid manner. We here thought they intended to kill us. After they had danced until they were tired, and quite jumping around us, two squaws came to us and took us by the hand and led us into one of their wigwams, where we staid undisturbed until they could all pack up and start, which they did in a very short time. We now all took up the line of march together, and rode until about midnight, when we stopped. We were again separated, and had not the satisfaction of sleeping together.—

Next morning we started to Gratiot's Cove, as it was called, in company with two hundred and seventy-three soldiers, and the same twenty-four Winnebago Indians. In five or six miles we met Henry Gratiot, Indian agent, coming to meet us. We then understood that he was sent to Dodge had employed the Indians that came after us to do so.

I understand that Gen. Dodge and Gratiot had given them, the Winnebagos, two thousand dollars, paid in 40 horses, wampum and other trinkets, to purchase of the Sac and Foxes.

We on this night reached the White Oak Grove, in the settlement of the mines. Next day we reached Mr. Henry Gratiot's. We here remained in the neighborhood, at a small fort, at what was called the White Oak Spring, about two weeks. We then went to Galena, and remained there about one week.

SKETCHES OF CHARACTER.

THE ORIGINAL RIP VAN WINKLE.

The German Tale of Peter Klaus, the Goatherd, by Georgius Ossianus, contains the original outline of Rip Van Winkle, or the Legend of Sleepy Hollow, and which the pen of Washington Irving has portrayed with additional charms. Whether Mr. Irving was acquainted with this tradition and adopted it for the ground-work of his story, we cannot determine, but the German author ought to have the credit of originating the idea.

In the village of Littendorf, at the foot of a mountain, lived Peter Klaus, a Goatherd, who was in the habit of pasturing his flock upon the Kyffhäuser hills. Towards evening he generally let them browse upon a green plot not far off, surrounded with an old ruined wall, from which he could take a muster of his whole flock.

For some days past he had observed that one of his prettiest goats, soon after his arrival at this spot, usually disappeared, nor joined the fold again until late in the evening. He watched her again and again, and at last found that she slipped through a gap in the old wall, whither he followed her.

He led into a passage which widened as he went into a cavern, and here he saw the goat employed in picking up the oats that fell through some crevices

in the rock. She was busily engaged at this odd shower of corn, and could discover nothing.

At length he heard overheard the neighing and stamping of horses; he listened, and concluded that the oats must

have attracted them, and was soon confirmed in this conjecture, when he saw the goat at this odd shower of corn, and could discover nothing.

At least the deer could it come from?

At length he heard overheard the neighing and stamping of horses; he listened, and concluded that the oats must

have attracted them, and was soon confirmed in this conjecture, when he saw the goat at this odd shower of corn, and could discover nothing.

At least the deer could it come from?

At length he heard overheard the neighing and stamping of horses; he listened, and concluded that the oats must

have attracted them, and was soon confirmed in this conjecture, when he saw the goat at this odd shower of corn, and could discover nothing.

At least the deer could it come from?

At length he heard overheard the neighing and stamping of horses; he listened, and concluded that the oats must

have attracted them, and was soon confirmed in this conjecture, when he saw the goat at this odd shower of corn, and could discover nothing.

At least the deer could it come from?

At length he heard overheard the neighing and stamping of horses; he listened, and concluded that the oats must

have attracted them, and was soon confirmed in this conjecture, when he saw the goat at this odd shower of corn, and could discover nothing.

At least the deer could it come from?

At length he heard overheard the neighing and stamping of horses; he listened, and concluded that the oats must

have attracted them, and was soon confirmed in this conjecture, when he saw the goat at this odd shower of corn, and could discover nothing.

At least the deer could it come from?

At length he heard overheard the neighing and stamping of horses; he listened, and concluded that the oats must

have attracted them, and was soon confirmed in this conjecture, when he saw the goat at this odd shower of corn, and could discover nothing.

At least the deer could it come from?

At length he heard overheard the neighing and stamping of horses; he listened, and concluded that the oats must

have attracted them, and was soon confirmed in this conjecture, when he saw the goat at this odd shower of corn, and could discover nothing.

At least the deer could it come from?

and find no traces of them left. Yet he saw the village just before him; it was the same Littendorf, and scratching his head he hastened at a quick pace down the hill to inquire after his flock.

All the people whom he met going into the place, were strangers to him, were differently dressed, and even spoke in a different style to his old neighbors. When he asked about his goats, they only stared at him, and fixed their eyes upon his chin. He put his hand unconsciously to his mouth, and to his great surprise found that he had got a beard, at least a foot long.

He now began to think that both he and all the world about him were in a dream; and yet he knew the mountain for that of the Kyffhausen (for he had just come down) it well enough. And

there were the cottages with their gardens and grass plots, much as he had left them. Besides, the lads, who had all collected round him, answered to the inquiry of a passenger, what place it was "Littendorf, sir."

"How! shaking his head, he went farther into the village to look for his own house. He found it, but greatly altered for the worse; a strange goatherd in an old tattered frock lay before the door, and near him his old dog, which growled and showed its teeth at Peter when he called him.

He went through the entrance which had once a door, but all within was empty and deserted; Peter staggered like a drunken man out of the house, and called for his wife and children by their names. But no one heard him, and no one gave him any answer.

Soon, however, a crowd of women and children got round the inquisitive stranger, with the long heavy beard, and asked him what it was he wanted.

Now, Peter thought it was such a strange kind of thing, to stand before his own house, inquiring for his own wife and children, as well as about himself, that evading these inquiries, he pronounced the first name that came into his head: "Kurt Steffen, the blacksmith?" Most of the spectators were silent, and only looked at him wistfully, till an old woman at last said, "Why, for these twelve years he has been at Sachsenburg, whence I suppose you are not come to-day."

"Where is Valentine Meier, the tailor?" "The Lord rest his soul," cried another old woman, leaning upon her crutch, "he has been lying more than these fifteen years in a house he will never leave."

Peter recognized in the speakers, two of his young neighbors, who seemed to have grown old very suddenly, but he had no inclination to inquire any further.

At this moment there appeared, making his way through the crowd of spectators, a sprightly young woman with a year old baby in her arms, and a gentle smile on the countenance of her husband.

All three as like his wife he was seeking for as possible. "What are you doing for a living?" asked the young woman. "None in Münster," said Peter. "Your father?" continued Peter. "God rest his soul, Peter Klaus is dead." It is twenty years ago since we were all looking for him, day and night, upon the mountains, and he was lost.

"None can tell him, and was soon confirmed in this, when he saw the woman, "only seven years old."

The goatherd could no longer bear this. "I am Peter Klaus," he said. "Peter and no other," and he took his daughter's child and kissed it. The spectators seemed struck dumb with astonishment, until first one and then another began to say, "Yes, indeed, this is Peter Klaus! Welcome, good neighbor, after twenty years' absence, welcome home."

POCAHONTAS.

THE FOLLOWING SKETCHES OF THE CHARACTER OF POCAHONTAS, ARE FROM A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS, BY JOHN SMITH, BOSTON: 1722. IN THE SECOND VOLUME OF SPARKS'S AMERICAN HISTORY. FOR MANY INTERESTING PARTICULARS RESPECTING THIS REMARKABLE PERSONAGE, WE REFER OUR READERS TO THE WORK ITSELF.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO SPEAK OF THE CHARACTER OF POCAHONTAS, WITHOUT FALLING INTO EXTRAVAGANCE. THOUGH OUR WHOLE KNOWLEDGE OF HER IS CONFINED TO A FEW BRILLIANT AND STRIKING INCIDENTS, YET THERE IS IN THEM SO COMPLETE A CONSISTENCY, THAT REASON, AS WELL AS IMAGINATION, PERMITS US TO CONSTRUCT THE WHOLE CHARACTER FROM THESE OCCASIONAL MANIFESTATIONS. SHE SEEMS TO HAVE POSSESSED EVERY QUALITY ESSENTIAL TO THE MOST GRACEFUL INDIAN: THE MOST WINNING SENSIBILITY, STRONG AFFECTIONS, TENDERNESS, AND DECENCY OF FEELING, DOCKED WITH A FRUITFUL AND MOST ENTHUSIASMS. THESE BEAUTIES WERE NOT, IN HER, MIXED AND COMBINED WITH GREAT VIRTUE, AS IN ZIMMERMAN'S MADISON; DON'T TELL ME, ALONE, THAT SHE WAS OF THE CLASS OF "THE FAIRIES," WHO ARE ENTITLED TO NO VIRTUE, BUT ARE ONLY BEAUTY AND LOVE.

THE FAIRIES, WHO SCORNED THE ADVANCES OF THE POET, AND "SPAK NA, BUT GADNA LIKE STURE," WERE A NEIGHBORING LAIRD'S DAUGHTER, WITH A PORTION OF TWO ACRES OF PEATMEAT, AND TWENTY POUNDS OF SCOTS. THE FAIRY WHO INSPIRED SOME OF HER EARLY LYRICS, WAS THE SISTER OF A GARRICK FARMER, A GIRL PRUDISH AS WELL AS BEAUTIFUL. THE NUNNE, WHO LIVED AMONG THE MOSES NEAR THE LUGAR, WAS A FARMER'S DAUGHTER, AGNES FLEMING BY NAME, AND CHARMED THE FAIRY WITH HER BEAUTY. THESE FAIRIES, WHOSE NAMES, LADIES OF BIRTH AND RANK, MUST PREPARE TO BE DISAPPOINTED, FOR MARY CAMPBELL WAS A PEASANT'S DAUGHTER, AND LIVED, WHEN SHE CAPTURED THE POET, IN THE HUMBLE SITUATION OF DAIRY-MAID IN "THE CASTLE O' MONTGOMERY." THAT SHE WAS BEAUTIFUL, WE HAVE OTHER TESTIMONY THAN THAT OF BURNS: HER CHARM ATTRACTED GAZERS, NOT WOOERS, AND SHE WAS EXPOSED TO THE ALLUREMENTS OF WEALTH. SHE WITHSTOOD ALL TEMPTATION, AND RETURNED THE AFFECTION OF THE POET WITH THE FEVER OF INNOCENCE AND YOUTH.

THE FAIRIES, WHO SCORNED THE ADVANCES OF THE POET, AND "SPAK NA, BUT GADNA LIKE STURE," WERE A NEIGHBORING LAIRD'S DAUGHTER, WITH A PORTION OF TWO ACRES OF PEATMEAT, AND TWENTY POUNDS OF SCOTS. THE FAIRY WHO INSPIRED SOME OF HER EARLY LYRICS, WAS THE SISTER OF A GARRICK FARMER, A GIRL PRUDISH AS WELL AS BEAUTIFUL. THE NUNNE, WHO LIVED AMONG THE MOSES NEAR THE LUGAR, WAS A FARMER'S DAUGHTER, AGNES FLEMING BY NAME, AND CHARMED THE FAIRY WITH HER BEAUTY. THESE FAIRIES, WHOSE NAMES, LADIES OF BIRTH AND RANK, MUST PREPARE TO BE DISAPPOINTED, FOR MARY CAMPBELL WAS A PEASANT'S DAUGHTER, AND LIVED, WHEN SHE CAPTURED THE POET, IN THE HUMBLE SITUATION OF DAIRY-MAID IN "THE CASTLE O' MONTGOMERY." THAT SHE WAS BEAUTIFUL, WE HAVE OTHER TESTIMONY THAN THAT OF BURNS: HER CHARM ATTRACTED GAZERS, NOT WOOERS, AND SHE WAS EXPOSED TO THE ALLUREMENTS OF WEALTH. SHE WITHSTOOD ALL TEMPTATION, AND RETURNED THE AFFECTION OF THE POET WITH THE FEVER OF INNOCENCE AND YOUTH.

THE FAIRIES, WHO SCORNED THE ADVANCES OF THE POET, AND "SPAK NA, BUT GADNA LIKE STURE," WERE A NEIGHBORING LAIRD'S DAUGHTER, WITH A PORTION OF TWO ACRES OF PEATMEAT, AND TWENTY POUNDS OF SCOTS. THE FAIRY WHO INSPIRED SOME OF HER EARLY LYRICS, WAS THE SISTER OF A GARRICK FARMER, A GIRL PRUDISH AS WELL AS BEAUTIFUL. THE NUNNE, WHO LIVED AMONG THE MOSES NEAR THE LUGAR, WAS A FARMER'S DAUGHTER, AGNES FLEMING BY NAME, AND CHARMED THE FAIRY WITH HER BEAUTY. THESE FAIRIES, WHOSE NAMES, LADIES OF BIRTH AND RANK, MUST PREPARE TO BE DISAPPOINTED, FOR MARY CAMPBELL WAS A PEASANT'S DAUGHTER, AND LIVED, WHEN SHE CAPTURED THE POET, IN THE HUMBLE SITUATION OF DAIRY-MAID IN "THE CASTLE O' MONTGOMERY." THAT SHE WAS BEAUTIFUL, WE HAVE OTHER TESTIMONY THAN THAT OF BURNS: HER CHARM ATTRACTED GAZERS, NOT WOOERS, AND SHE WAS EXPOSED TO THE ALLUREMENTS OF WEALTH. SHE WITHSTOOD ALL TEMPTATION, AND RETURNED THE AFFECTION OF THE POET WITH THE FEVER OF INNOCENCE AND YOUTH.

THE FAIRIES, WHO SCORNED THE ADVANCES OF THE POET, AND "SPAK NA, BUT GADNA LIKE STURE," WERE A NEIGHBORING LAIRD'S DAUGHTER, WITH A PORTION OF TWO ACRES OF PEATMEAT, AND TWENTY POUNDS OF SCOTS. THE FAIRY WHO INSPIRED SOME OF HER EARLY LYRICS, WAS THE SISTER OF A GARRICK FARMER, A GIRL PRUDISH AS WELL AS BEAUTIFUL. THE NUNNE, WHO LIVED AMONG THE MOSES NEAR THE LUGAR, WAS A FARMER'S DAUGHTER, AGNES FLEMING BY NAME, AND CHARMED THE FAIRY WITH HER BEAUTY. THESE FAIRIES, WHOSE NAMES, LADIES OF BIRTH AND RANK, MUST PREPARE TO BE DISAPPOINTED, FOR MARY CAMPBELL WAS A PEASANT'S DAUGHTER, AND LIVED, WHEN SHE CAPTURED THE POET, IN THE HUMBLE SITUATION OF DAIRY-MAID IN "THE CASTLE O' MONTGOMERY." THAT SHE WAS BEAUTIFUL, WE HAVE OTHER TESTIMONY THAN THAT OF BURNS: HER CHARM ATTRACTED G

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

Devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Literature, Science, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Internal Improvement, and General Miscellany.

THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN.

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1854.

PARTY OPINION.

We never felt satisfied with the application of opposition party despotisms to our opponents, because the use of epithets and angry denunciations did not produce conviction. We prefer the weapons of persuasion and sober argument. With such views and feelings, we cannot approve of the practice of leading those who differ with us. *The Free Press*. Though the term *Free men*, friends of Executive prerogative and power, and in England is fully understood in that sense, yet it was an offensive phrase during the American Revolution, and used to denote enemies of the cause of freedom. In that dark period, we would shrink from its application at this day, even if those who obstinately support Executive assumptions. While we glory ourselves in the name of *Free men*, we will leave to others the use and enjoyment of such characteristic designations as best please them, whether Democratic Republicans or Republican Democrats. We believe, with Mr. Clay, "that there are many true and genuine *Blacks* in the Administration party," and we trust he is correct in his assertion that "they are leaving it by hundreds and thousands; and, before the appearance of white frost in the next autumn, they will all have abandoned a position so incompatible with their patriotic principles."

The own experience of *Free men* in community changes in Virginia, probably extends us. However, in any period of American history, did more at promptly, and, in such numbers, renounce the cause of a chief in whom they had been devoted with almost filial affection. But they have done better than *Cause*.

COMING DOWN.

In the message re-commending the rejected Government Bank Directors, the President distinctly intimates that if the Senate again reject them, no others will be nominated. This was holding pretty high ground—in effect, denying to the Senate its constitutional right, and insisting that his will, and his alone, must be conformed to. It was more disconcerting, however, that the feelings of the people studied at this, and the *Black* men came to a standstill.

To the credit of the committee of the Senate does not place the objection on the conduct of the Directors in making their communications to the President; on the contrary, it leaves it to the Director that they may have been rejected on other grounds; and, under such circumstances, requires some other Directors will be nominated, as soon as a proper selection can be made. In this case, the *Black* men will be difficult in obtaining the services of any citizen, while it is left in doubt whether the Senate will reject them, if they initiate the conduct of the late Directors, in reporting, from time to time, and always as may come to their knowledge."

How soothingly gentle, all of a sudden, has the *Official Income*! Finally, the earth mightquake—and dislodge the angry elements within—but nothing can now rattle the even surface of the great *Cloud*.

PROTEST PROTESTED.

The Senate have at length, by the decisive vote of 27 to 16, refused to renew on their journal the President's protest. They *denounced* him severely to lecture them on their powers and duties. He will now, perhaps, make a *dog's* upon the people. But that he is not also perturbed, then the signs in Virginia and elsewhere are strongly adverse. National anti-slavery documents have been.

*Gen. Jackson keeps his own genuine deposits in the U. S. Bank—yet endures the *gratuitous* rebuke of the *Free Press*.*

The House of Representatives, during the last week, has been principally occupied with business upon Mr. Mardi's resolution, to continue the state banks as depositories, and open the general appropriation bill. Other topics were substantially interposed, such as the contested election between Messrs. Moore and Ladd of Kentucky, and a bill to extend the time of calling into effect the Convention with France. Upon the contested election, a very anomalous debate took place, between Mr. Jones of Georgia and Mr. Harlan of Kentucky. The former's documents give a majority of 44 to Mr. Moore, and end with the following resolution:

Resolved, That Thomas P. Moore be discharged from his office as Senator for the 3d Congressional District of Kentucky.

Resolved, That R. P. Lettice, in consideration of the expenses to which he has been subjected, is entitled to receive remuneration at the rate of eight dollars per diem, and a similar sum, as a retainer, for every twenty miles.

Mr. Banks has presented a counter motion.

*At the late elections in Southland, (Philadelphia,) for constituents the Jackson party were triumphed by large majorities. The *Pro-Southerners* cross over the water hasty. It seems to be thankful for small favors.*

*Motions have been held in Richmond and Fredericksburg, to make arrangements for advertising the success of the *Whig* ticket throughout the state. Similar jollities will be held in other parts of the state.*

*We refer the friends of Louisville to Mr. Warr's prospectus. The acquisition of the South is involved in the existence and ample prosperity of a work of the sort. We will gladly receive subscriptions to the *Sacramento Enterprise*—Missouri.*

The Standard-Bitter.

A notice in the New-York Standard of the 5th announced that the publication of that journal would cease after the day. Another notice announces that "arrangements are now making, through which it is expected that in a few days a new paper may be published in place of the Standard."

The Richmond Whig, in noticing the re-nomination, charges, which attributes the charge against the U. S. Bank, of "corrupting the press," makes the following among many other general statements:

"Corrupt the Press!" A modest charge to be made against the Bank, by Justice Johnson, of "all men alive." Were his acts viewed in the malignant spirit he exercises towards the Bank, what would be the construction? What have *been* these acts? Why, the appointment to office within five years, of nearly four editors of newspapers—off his noisy penitentiary—without any claim on the people of the United States—the greater part of them unknown, some of them infamous, and all filled into office, because they were his creatures. Extorting money to force examine editors, by example of the press on the part of the Bank, which explicit ought to be applied to the histories of several preceding editors. *The Free Press*, by President Andrew Jackson.

It is wonderful that the *Cloud* books who connected this mystery, should have had so little discretion, and such meagre facilities, as to leave the question of corrupting the *Financial Register* unexplained. But it is evident. It is plain that Steven can stand their accusations no longer, and has laid his hand on their judgments.

Men and Jackson—Mr. Andrew Wager, anti, anti, elected.

Monroe—(2 del.) Willey 228, Morgan 252, Billingsley 451, Lazier 321, Harrison 210, Cooper 263. The *Montgomery Farmer* says: "For the benefit of the Richmond Enquirer, we would like to state whether either of the members elect would vote for Mr. Hayes, as U. S. Senator, next winter; but not knowing, we cannot say."

Senate—(1 del.) Harley 291, McDaniel 73, Clements (late Senator) 33, Hopkins 12, All Administration men.

Townsend—William Whitten elected by a majority of 13 over Harvey George, the late member both Administration men.

Washington—A Jackson man elected.

Opposition—Administration

	Opposition	Administration
Coldwell	1	0
Garrison	0	1
Gresham	1	0
Harrison	0	2
Leggs	1	0
Lee	0	0
Long and Jackson	1	0
McNally	0	2
Nichols and Fayett	1	0
Smyth	0	1
Taylor	0	1
Washington	0	1
	78	54

CONTRACTUAL.

Genesee—0, *Brown* 1, *Randolph* 1.

Genesee—Randolph the only committee to be heard from. The opposition majority in the H. of Reps. is already 24; and if we allow the Jackson majority claimed in the Senate, (4,) there will still be a clear majority of 20 on joint ballot against the Administration. How does Mr. Rives like the "judgment" which so logically "involved?"

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

Senate—(2 del.) John P. Drummond, anti, 464, Soutley Griswold, do. 292, Thomas H. Bayley, do. 222, Wm. S. Upsher, do. 165, & J. French, Jackson, 324, John Bull, (any thing the people wish him,) 40.

Coldwell—(1 del.) Hampton, anti, 373, Thorburn, adme, 347, McManan, anti, 70, Bennett 36.

Garrison—(1 del.) Wethered, anti, 223,

Alderson, anti, 169, Gilliland, adme, 151,

Eaton, (1 del.) Weller, adme, 271, King, 170, Smith, anti, 25.

House—Col. Anthony Logue, anti, elected by a majority of 42 over Mr. Gore, the Jackson man.

Opposition—(2 del.) Williams, Shinn 765,

Daniel Kincheloe 634, Lewis S. Munn 254,

Edward Raymond 254, Edward Stewart 154,

All Administration men, except Mr. Haydon, Logue.

Senate—Col. Andrew Wager, anti, elected by a majority of 17 over J. B. Collier, adme.

Abingdon—The Abingdon Republicans say "the election turned upon a local question, the division of the county."

Men and Jackson—Mr. Andrew Wager, anti, anti, elected.

Monroe—(2 del.) Willey 228, Morgan 252, Billingsley 451, Lazier 321, Harrison 210, Cooper 263. The *Montgomery Farmer* says: "For the benefit of the Richmond Enquirer, we would like to state whether either of the members elect would vote for Mr. Hayes, as U. S. Senator, next winter; but not knowing, we cannot say."

Townsend—William Whitten elected by a majority of 13 over Harvey George, the late member both Administration men.

Washington—A Jackson man elected.

Opposition—Administration

	Opposition	Administration
Coldwell	1	0
Garrison	0	1
Gresham	1	0
Harrison	0	2
Leggs	1	0
Lee	0	0
Long and Jackson	1	0
McNally	0	2
Nichols and Fayett	1	0
Smyth	0	1
Taylor	0	1
Washington	0	1
	78	54

Contractual.

Genesee—0, *Brown* 1, *Randolph* 1.

Genesee—Randolph the only committee to be heard from. The opposition majority in the H. of Reps. is already 24; and if we allow the Jackson majority claimed in the Senate, (4,) there will still be a clear majority of 20 on joint ballot against the Administration. How does Mr. Rives like the "judgment" which so logically "involved?"

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE.

THURSDAY, MAY 1.

The Senate proceeded to consider the measure re-nominating Henry D. Gilpin, and ordered him to be appointed as Bank Director.

On the question, "Will the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of Henry D. Gilpin, Peter Wager, John T. Sullivan, and Frank McElroy?"

It was determined in the negative, year, 11, on motion by Mr. Clay.

On motion by Mr. Clay.

The general topic being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present.

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

Genesee, Wager, Gilpin, Lee, Long, and Jackson.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Abingdon, Clay, Crawford, Edwards, Forsyth, Grundy, Hill, King of Ala., Linn, Robinson, Shepley, White, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Genesee, Wager, Gilpin, Lee, Long, and Jackson.

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

Abingdon, Clay, Crawford, Edwards, Forsyth, Grundy, Hill, King of Ala., Linn, Robinson, Shepley, White, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Genesee, Wager, Gilpin, Lee, Long, and Jackson.

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

Abingdon, Clay, Crawford, Edwards, Forsyth, Grundy, Hill, King of Ala., Linn, Robinson, Shepley, White, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Genesee, Wager, Gilpin, Lee, Long, and Jackson.

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

Abingdon, Clay, Crawford, Edwards, Forsyth, Grundy, Hill, King of Ala., Linn, Robinson, Shepley, White, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Genesee, Wager, Gilpin, Lee, Long, and Jackson.

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

Abingdon, Clay, Crawford, Edwards, Forsyth, Grundy, Hill, King of Ala., Linn, Robinson, Shepley, White, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Genesee, Wager, Gilpin, Lee, Long, and Jackson.

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

Abingdon, Clay, Crawford, Edwards, Forsyth, Grundy, Hill, King of Ala., Linn, Robinson, Shepley, White, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Genesee, Wager, Gilpin, Lee, Long, and Jackson.

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

Abingdon, Clay, Crawford, Edwards, Forsyth, Grundy, Hill, King of Ala., Linn, Robinson, Shepley, White, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Genesee, Wager, Gilpin, Lee, Long, and Jackson.

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

Abingdon, Clay, Crawford, Edwards, Forsyth, Grundy, Hill, King of Ala., Linn, Robinson, Shepley, White, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Genesee, Wager, Gilpin, Lee, Long, and Jackson.

<p

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

Devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Literature, Science, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Internal Improvement, and General Miscellany.

NOTES & MISCELLANY.

THE INTELLIGENCER.

YORK ELECTIONS.

The Legislature passed a bill to tax town slaves in the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Newbern, of their property. They have been voted down—not even a committee by them. With all their patronage, backed up by the Governor, and State paper—and, above all, the Bank, the Whites have for them. From the time of several days past, it seemed no reliance on the votes of even particularly soothed to the state of the Polls—Wards in the city.

25 do
25 do
45 do
45 do
to rent. "At the fourth State," "Vicksburg," "Newbern,"

—The charter election in Hillsdale was held on Monday and resulted in a complete victory of the Whigs; those who had an average majority of all Messengers of the 5th says, 1834, gave over 100 Jackson to 1221 the Jackson majority, which the "Experiment" and "Protests" and "Codicils" of the same day, was held by the Whigs, in Hillsdale, on Saturday, the Jackson majority having 500 votes. At the election on Saturday, the majority was reduced to a 1212, exhibiting a gain of 200 on the side of the Whigs, and a victory. Those who had the same day till the fall the whole 500 majority will be easily seen. So, we hope you will have received such a glorious year ago. The campaign.

PENNSYLVANIA.

—Through last not least, (Pa.) has just ejected its political officers, and elected the same by a large majority. This of Mr. McLean's Congress, and Readings at the last election, the strongest vote in the Bi-

gham papers state that the both has resigned his situation in the Bank Committee. The 7th inst. adds:

that the reason assigned for his removal was distance from the city. Rumors also state that Mr. McLean has been admitted to the Senate as a Governor. Rumor also states of Mr. John Moore and Mr. Moore, as among the nominees. It is said they sought the nomination.

Ingraham has, we understand, to the place vacated by Mr.

—Yesterday the United Coopers, in this city, stopped, is considered, as it is the failure of, some for whom he issued, to meet their expense. But assurances are made in hand are abundantly met the engagements of the then prevent ultimate loss to be avoided in its solvency and remittance. These assurances may allude to the leaders of the Coopers; but an official expense of its members to be more satisfactory.

—The Alexandria papers report that the United Coopers, in the public buildings, with tampering with certain subsequently with an attempt to make his escape on the 25th, but has yet been apprehended.

[Mr. G—]

of the Steamer Henry Clay, from Cincinnati, to New Orleans had broken out on board Philadelphia. She landed at the U. S. troops at Montevideo, Sunday morning, the 20th of January, after which she had been attacked with one of whom had died—two others supposed to be dangerous. There were seven among the passengers of whom had died.

a letter dated Louisville, 29th ult. in this city. He is very bad on the river, and here yesterday from New 17 passengers, 8 of them ex- susceptible.

We have seen a letter from General, of the 1st Regt., 1st Artillery, this port, on a sealing voyage, to France, in December last, after leaving St. Salvador, (in the proceeding to the Island of St. Lucia) found twenty-one poor negroes, the only survivors of ninety-and-whites—crew and the English ship Lady Munro.

They had been shipwrecked, the cables of the dead removed. After performing the usual ceremony, the party headed by Captain, and the pilot bodies embarking with the survivors, went to sea, and carried them in safety, in the Isle of France. The vessel commanded by Capt. John sailed from Calcutta on the 21st and wrecked on the night of the 22nd (Boston Tribune).

men were lately murdered by Prince Edward Court. They were found with their heads cut off, and their bodies with an axe. They were, and had been murdered, who stripped the bodies of all their possessions of all their wealth, when they decapitated, yet been taken.

An open countenance is like the face of a dial—showing clearly what passes within.

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

Devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Literature, Science, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Internal Improvement, and General Miscellany.



TRANSPORTATION BY THE RAIL ROAD BETHLEHEM, BALTIMORE AND THE POINT OF ROCKS.

A DAILY Train of Railways Wagons, passing both directions between Baltimore and the Point of Rocks.

WESTWARD.

Starting from Baltimore at 12 noon, and arriving at the Point of Rocks at noon of the following day.

EASTWARD.

Starting from the Point of Rocks at 6 in the evening, and reaches the Depot in Baltimore at the same hour of the following evening.

The Rail Road Company have established ample conveniences and machinery for the safe and expeditious transhipment of produce and commodities between the Canal Boats and the Railway Cars. The Company are also prepared to receive produce from the Boats, give certificates for the same to the owners or to carriers, and deliver the same to the Rail Roads in Baltimore to tranship to wagons, for the charge of 25 cents per barrel for Flour, and other commodities in the same proportion.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

TRAVELLING BETWEEN BALTIMORE, HARPER'S FERRY, AND WINCHESTER.

TRAVELLERS are now enabled to pass daily in every direction, between Winchester, Va., and Baltimore, by way of Harper's Ferry, during the day.

WESTWARD.

Starting from Baltimore in the Cars at 3 P.M., arriving at the Point of Rocks at 4 P.M., starting from thence at 2 P.M. in a PACKET BOAT recently established by individuals on the Canal, reaching Harper's Ferry at 4 P.M., and from thence proceeding immediately by the Line of STAGES, now running to Winchester, Va., and arriving there on the same evening.

EASTWARD.

The same Line Cars, now running from Winchester, will run an hour by Harper's Ferry to the Point of Rocks; starting thence at 3 in the afternoon for the Cars to Baltimore, and reaching that city between ten and eleven.

Passengers can also pass daily between Frederick City and Winchester, in either direction, by the same line of conveyance.

May 8, 1834.

TRANSPORTATION On the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road & Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

At the Point of Rocks.

THE subscriber having rented the Wagons lately occupied by A. H. Brown, is prepared to RECEIVE AND FORWARD any quantity of

Produce and Merchandise.

From the eligible situation of the Warehouse, and from the experience of the subscriber in the Forwarding business, having been engaged in it several years on the Erie Canal, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction.

He will receive and forward FLOUR, &c. as low as the Rail-Road Company charge; and articles consigned him will be forwarded to their place of destination, as soon after they are received, as possible. All articles destined westward, he will be anxious forward on as reasonable terms as any other person.

The subscriber especially solicits his patronage herefore extended to his produce, &c. &c.

May 8, 1834.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road & Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

PROPOSALS for the graduation of eight miles of this road, will be accepted in Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

These eight miles extend from the upper Point of Rocks to Miller's Narrows, on the Potomac River. The line will be divided in

time, for the necessary excavations, comprising two stone bridges of one arch, each of about 25 feet chord, and several culminal vaults.

Recommendations of character, capacity, and temperance, must accompany the proposals of such as have had heretofore been contractors on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road.

The subscriber will attend on the line between the 12th and 28th of May, when he will furnish printed specifications of the work to be let, to those disposed to offer proposals.

By order of the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road Company.

CASPER W. WEBER.

May 8, 1834.

Young Ladies' Seminary.

Mrs. NICHOLSON and Miss BENNETT for young ladies. The course of literature pursued, is the one adopted in some of the best institutions in the United States. The plan of instruction, is the result of much experience and study, and is suited to the taste of the present enlightened and inquiring age.

Miss Nicholson has long been engaged in the important business of teaching, and has testimonials from gentlemen of high standing. Parents are invited to call and examine them.

The course of tuition comprehends the elementary and higher branches of education, embracing geography, use of globes, composition, rhetoric, ancient and modern history, moral and natural philosophy, elocution, history in connection with drawing and painting; Latin, French, and music. Miss Nicholson designs giving lessons in music to ladies, who are connected with the seminary, and solicits patronage.

The school is now open for the reception of pupils. There will be two sessions in the year, of five months and a half each.

Terms from \$2 to \$14, per session; Music, \$12 for 36 lessons.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Wm. Jackson, New York.

Rev. Mr. Higley, Washington.

Rev. J. John, Baltimore.

Rev. Wm. Jackson, Jr., Boston.

Rev. Dr. H. Green, Boston.

Mr. G. M. Moore, of Montgomery, Md.

Gen. O. Williams, Hagerstown, Md.

Dr. J. Reynolds, do.

Dr. Springer, Esq., formerly of Hagerstown.

Parents are invited to call at Casper Weber's, and examine them.

Music, on the Piano and Organ.

For a few young ladies who are accompanied with their parents.

Washington, April 2, 1834.

NEW GOODS. TO Farmers, Millers, Merchants, AND TRADERS GENERALLY.

FREIGHT BOATS

Upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, especially minute notice attention to the subject. They have a Freight-Boat near the Middle Branch, Harper's Ferry—out of the Canal, of about 100 tons, and all the dimensions of the latter a few dozen Yards of Francis Dodge's. The design of this arrangement is to transport to order, or persons who may desire, all kinds of goods, which the trade of the Canal, will be done on such boats and convenient to those who may be desirous of getting into the Canal, without the trouble of getting up the Point of Rocks.

WESTWARD.

Starting from Baltimore at 12 noon, and arriving at the Point of Rocks at noon of the following day.

EASTWARD.

Starting from the Point of Rocks at 6 in the evening, and reaches the Depot in Baltimore at the same hour of the following evening.

The Rail Road Company have established ample conveniences and machinery for the safe and expeditious transhipment of produce and commodities between the Canal Boats and the Railway Cars. The Company are also prepared to receive produce from the Boats, give certificates for the same to the owners or carriers, and deliver the same to the Rail Roads in Baltimore to tranship to wagons, for the charge of 25 cents per barrel for Flour, and other commodities in the same proportion.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the Point of Rocks from Baltimore at 12 cents per 100 lbs.; and until further notice, Plat of \$2 per ton, and Salted Fish and Salted Eggs at 1 cent per pound.

They will also deliver Goods arranged in the